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THE EUROPA YEAR BOOK
1975
A WORLD SURVEY

THE
EUROPA
YEAR BOOK
1975
A WORLD SURVEY

VOLUME II

Africa, The Americas, Asia, Australasia



EUROPA PUBLICATIONS LIMITED
18 BEDFORD SQUARE LONDON WC1B 3JN

First Published 1926

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ISBN 0 900 36280 4

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 59-2942

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

James Bennett (Collaroy) Pty. Ltd., Collaroy, N.S.W., Australia

INDIA

UBS Publishers' Distributors Pvt. Ltd., P.O.B. 1882, 5 Ansari Road, Daryaganj, Delhi 6

JAPAN

Maruzen Co. Ltd., 6 Tori-Nichome, Nihonbashi, Tokyo 103

Printed and bound in England by
STAPLES PRINTERS LIMITED
at The Stanhope Press, Rochester, Kent.

Foreword

THE second volume of the two-part EUROPA YEAR BOOK, now in its sixteenth edition, covers the countries of Asia, Australasia, Africa and the Americas. With its companion volume, which deals with international organizations and the countries of Europe, it provides a wealth of detailed information on the political, economic and commercial activity of the countries of the world.

For a more detailed account of the history and economies of countries, readers are referred to our regional books: THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA, AFRICA SOUTH OF THE SAHARA and THE FAR EAST AND AUSTRALASIA.

The editor would like to acknowledge the invaluable assistance of numerous individuals and organizations throughout the world in providing current information for this edition and would like to express particular indebtedness to the following publications: the United Nations' *Demographic Yearbook*, the United Nations' *Statistical Yearbook*, the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations' *Production Yearbook*, the International Institute for Strategic Studies' *The Military Balance 1974-75* and the *Bank of London and South America Review* for material on Latin America.

April 1975.

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SURINAM	1479	St. Vincent	1778
SWAZILAND	1485	WESTERN SAMOA	1780
SYRIA	1493	YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	1783
TANZANIA	1506	YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	1790
THAILAND	1524	ZAIRE	1797
		ZAMBIA	1814
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ABBREVIATIONS

abbrev.	abbreviation	D.D.R.	Deutsche Demokratische Republik
Acad. ..	..	Academician, Academy	Dec. ..	..	December
accred. ..	..	accredited	Dem. ..	..	Democratic
adm., admin. ..	..	administration	dep. ..	..	deposits
ag., ags. ..	..	agency(ies)	depos. ..	..	depository
A.G. ..	..	joint stock company (German)	Dept. ..	..	Department
a.i. ..	..	ad interim	Dir. ..	..	Director
ALM ..	..	Dutch Antillean Airlines	Div. ..	..	Division(al)
AM ..	..	amplitude modulation	D.M. ..	..	Deutsche Mark
amalg. ..	..	amalgamated	Dott. ..	..	Dottore
approx. ..	..	approximately	Dr., Doc. ..	..	Doctor
A/S ..	..	joint stock company (Norwegian)	dr.(e) ..	..	drachma(e)
asscn. ..	..	association	d.w.t. ..	..	dead weight tons
assocd. ..	..	associated			
asst. ..	..	assistant	E. ..	..	East, Eastern
AUA ..	..	Austrian Airlines	EAA ..	..	East African Airways
Aug. ..	..	August	ECA ..	..	Economic Commission for Africa
auth. ..	..	authorized	Econ. ..	..	Economist, Economics
Av. ..	..	Avenue	EEC ..	..	European Economic Community
Avda. ..	..	Avenida (Avenue)	EFTA ..	..	European Free Trade Association
			e.g. ..	..	exempli gratia (for example)
Bd., Blv., Blvd.,	..	Boulevard	eKv. ..	..	electron kilovolt
Bld.	..		eMv. ..	..	electron megavolt
Benelux ..	..	Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg	Eng. ..	..	Engineer, Engineering
	..	Union	Esc. ..	..	Escuela, Escudos
br.(s) ..	..	branch(es)	est. ..	..	established, estimate, estimated
Brig. ..	..	Brigadier	etc. ..	..	etcetera
Bt. ..	..	Baronet	excl. ..	..	excluding
			exec. ..	..	executive
C., cen. ..	..	central			
c, ca. ..	..	circa	f. ..	..	founded
CACM ..	..	Central American Common Market	FAO ..	..	Food and Agriculture Organization
eap. ..	..	capital	Feb. ..	..	February
Capt. ..	..	Captain	Fed. ..	..	Federation
CARIFTA ..	..	Caribbean Free Trade Association	FM ..	..	frequency modulation
Cav. ..	..	Cavaliere	fmrly. ..	..	formerly
C.B.E. ..	..	Commander of (the Order of) the	f.o.b. ..	..	free on board
	..	British Empire	Fr. ..	..	Franc
CENTO ..	..	Central Treaty Organization	ft. ..	..	foot (feet)
CFA ..	..	Communauté Financière Africaine			
C.H. ..	..	Companion of Honour	GATT ..	..	General Agreement on Tariffs and
Chair. ..	..	Chairman		..	Trade
Chr.Dem. ..	..	Christian Democrat	G.B.E. ..	..	Knight (or Dame) Grand Cross of (the
Chr.Soc. ..	..	Christian Socialist		..	Order of) the British Empire
C.I. ..	..	Channel Islands	G.C.M.G. ..	..	Knight Grand Cross of (the Order of)
c.i.f. ..	..	cost, insurance and freight		..	St. Michael and St. George
C.-in-C. ..	..	Commander-in-Chief	G.D.P. ..	..	Gross Domestic Product
circ. ..	..	circulation	G.D.R. ..	..	German Democratic Republic
Cmd. ..	..	Command	Gen. ..	..	General
Cmdr. ..	..	Commander	GeV ..	..	giga electron volts
CMEA ..	..	Council for Mutual Economic Assistance	G.m.b.H. ..	..	company with limited liability(German)
Co. ..	..	Company, County	G.N.P. ..	..	Gross National Product
Col. ..	..	Colonel	g.r.t. ..	..	gross registered tons
Comm. ..	..	Commendatore	GWh ..	..	gigawatt hours
Commr. ..	..	Commissioner			
Confed. ..	..	Confederation	ha. ..	..	hectares
Cons.-Gen. ..	..	Consul-General	H.E. ..	..	His Eminence, His Excellency
Corr. ..	..	Correspondent	hl. ..	..	hectolitre
corresp. ..	..	corresponding	H.M. ..	..	His (or Her) Majesty
CSA ..	..	Czechoslovak Airlines	Hon. ..	..	Honorary (or Honourable)
Cttee. ..	..	Committee	H.R.H. ..	..	His (or Her) Royal Highness
cu. ..	..	cubic	H.S.H. ..	..	His Serene Highness
curr. ..	..	current			
cwt. ..	..	hundredweight	IBRD ..	..	International Bank for Reconstruction
D.C. ..	..	District of Columbia		..	and Development (World Bank)

ABBREVIATIONS

ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	OAS	Organization of American States
ICSU	International Council of Scientific Unions	OAU	Organization of African Unity
IMF	International Monetary Fund	O.B.E.	Officer of (the Order of) the British Empire
in. (ins.)	inch (inches)	Oct.	October
Inc., Incomp., Incd.	Incorporated	On.	Onorevole (Honourable)
incl.	including	p.a.	per annum
Ing.	Engineer	P.C.	Privy Counsellor
Insp.	Inspector	per.	passage, street (Russian)
Int.	International	PIA	Pakistan International Airlines
Inz.	Engineer	P.K.	Post Box (Turkish)
Is.	Islands	pl.	platz, place, ploshchad (square)
ISIC	International Standard Industrial Classification	P.O.B.	Post Office Box
JAL	Japan Airlines	polit.	political
Jan.	January	Pres.	President
JAT	Yugoslav Air Transport	Prof.	Professor
Jnr.	Junior	Propr.	Proprietor
Jr.	Jonkheer (Netherlands)	Prov.	Provisional, Provinciale (Dutch)
K.B.E.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) the British Empire	p.u.	paid up
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of (the Order of) St. Michael and St. George	publ.	publication
kg.	kilogramme	Q.C.	Queen's Counsel
K.G.	Knight of (the Order of) the Garter, Kommandit Gesellschaft	q.v.	quod vide
kHz	kilohertz	reg., regd.	register, registered
KLM	Royal Dutch Airlines	Rep.	Republic
km.	kilometre(s)	rep.	representative
kWh.	kilowatt hours	reorg.	reorganized
kW.	kilowatt(s)	res.	reserve(s)
LAFTA	Latin American Free Trade Association	ret'd.	retired
lb.	pound(s)	Rev.	Reverend
LOT	Polish Airlines	Rp.	Rupee(s)
L.P.G.	liquefied petroleum gas	R.S.F.S.R.	Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic
Lt., Lieut.	Lieutenant	R.S.R.	Socialist Republic of Romania
Ltd.	Limited	Rt.	Right
m.	million	Rt. Hon.	Right Honourable
MALEV	Hungarian Airlines	S.	South, Southern, San.
Man.	Manager, managing	S.A.	limited company (French and Spanish)
March.	Marchese	SAA	South African Airways
M.B.E.	Member of (the Order of) the British Empire	SAHSA	Honduras Air Service
m.b.H.	with limited liability (German)	SAS	Scandinavian Airlines System
Mc/s	megacycles per second	SDR(s)	Special Drawing Right(s)
MEA	Middle East Airlines	SEATO	South-East Asia Treaty Organization
mem.	member	Sec.	Secretary
MEV	mega electron volts	Sen.	Senior
mfrs.	manufacturers	Sept.	September
Mgt.	Monseigneur; Monsignor	S.E.R.	Sua Eccellenza Reverendissima (His Eminence)
MHz	megahertz	Sig.	Signore
Mlle.	Mademoiselle	SITC	Standard International Trade Classification
Mme.	Madame	Soc.	Socialist
M.P.	Member of Parliament	S.p.A.	joint stock company (Italian)
MSS	Manuscripts	sq.	square
m.t.	metric tons	S.S.R.	Soviet Socialist Republic
MW	megawatt(s)	St.	Saint; Street
N.	North, Northern	stds.	standards (timber measurement)
n.a.	not available	Ste.	Sainte
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization	subs.	subscriptions; subscribed
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified	Snpt.	Superintendent
No.	number	TAP	Portuguese Air Transport
Nov.	November	TAROM	Romanian Air Transport
nr.	near	TASS	Soviet Telegraph Agency
n.r.t.	net registered tons	techn.	technical
N.V.	limited company (Dutch)	THY	Turkish Airlines
N.Z.	New Zealand	Tit.	Titular
		Treas.	Treasurer
		T.U.	Trade Union

ABBREVIATIONS

TV	Television	U.S.(A.) ..	United States (of America)
TWA	Trans World Airways	U.S.S.R. ..	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
u/a	unit of account (European Monetary Agreement)	UTA	Union des Transports Aériens
U.A.R. ..	United Arab Republic	VEB	public company (German)
UIC	International Union of Railways	VHF	Very High Frequency
Ul. (ul.) ..	Street	viz.	videlicet
UN	United Nations	vol.(s) ..	volume(s)
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	W.	West, Western
UNESCO ..	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation	WHO	World Health Organization
U K.	United Kingdom	WMO	World Meteorological Organization
		yr.	year

LATE INFORMATION

CHAD

The government of N'Garta Tombalbaye was overthrown by a military *coup d'état* on April 13th, 1975, and the President was killed.

Supreme Military Council

(April 1975)

President: Gen. FÉLIX MALLOUM.

Vice-President: Col. NAMARI DJIMET.

Members: Gen. MBAILAU ODINGAR, Gen. NEGUET DJOEGO, Squadron Leader KAMOUQUE, Capt. ROASSNGAR, Capt. ZAKARIA, Lieut. MAMOUTH, Lieut. GOUARA.

The new government dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution and banned all political parties.

CHILE

Cabinet changes

(April 1975)

Minister of Finance: JORGE CAUAS.

Minister of the Economy: SERGIO DE CASTRO.

Minister of Justice: MIGUEL SCHWEITZER.

Minister of Public Works: HUGO LEÓN PUELMA.

Minister of Housing: CARLOS GRANIJO.

Minister of Development: FRANCISCO SOZA COUSINO.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

The President, General Chiang Kai-shek, died on April 5th, 1975, and was succeeded by the former Vice-President, Dr. Yen Chia-kan.

EGYPT

Vice-President: Air Marshal MUHAMMAD MUBARAK.

Council of Ministers

(April 1975)

Prime Minister: Gen. MAMDOUH MUHAMMAD SALEM.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Higher Education: HAFEZ GHANEM.

Deputy Premier and Minister of War: Gen. MUHAMMAD ABDUL GHANI AL-GAMASSI.

Deputy Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs: ISMAIL FAHMI.

Minister of Labour: ABDEL LATIF BAITIYA.

Minister of Electric Power: AHMED SULTAN.

Minister of Tourism: IBRAHIM NEGUIB.

Minister of Social Affairs: AICHA RATEB.

Minister of Agriculture and Relations with Sudan: OSMAN BADRAN.

Minister of Information: Dr. KAMAL ABOUL MAGD.

Minister of War Production: Gen. AHMED KAMEL EL-BADRI.

Minister of Culture: YOUSSEF EL-SEBAL.

Minister of Health: FUAD MOHIEDDIN.

Minister of Petroleum: AHMAD IZZEDIN HASAN HILAL.

Minister of State for Council of Ministers Affairs: ABDEL FAITAH ABDULLAH.

Minister of State for Parliament Affairs: ALBERT BARSOUM SALAMA.

Minister of Building and Reconstruction: OSMAN AHMED OSMAN.

Minister of Insurance: MUHAMMAD ABDEL FATTAH.

Minister of Education: MUSTAFA KAMAL HELMI.

Minister of Local Administration: MUHAMMAD HAMED MAHMOUD.

Minister of Supply: ABDEL RAHMAN EL-CHAZLI.

Minister of Justice: ADEL YOUNES.

Minister of Marine Transport: MAHMOUD FAHMI.

Minister of Planning and Administrative Development: IBRAHIM HELMI ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister of Interior: SAYED FAHMI.

Minister of Commerce: ZAKAREYA TEWFIK ABDEL FATTAH.

Minister of Irrigation: ABDEL AZIM ABOUL ATA.

Minister of Industry: ISSA CHAHINE.

Minister of Scientific Research: MUHAMMAD EL-GEBEILI.

Minister of Finance: AHMED ABOU ISMAIL.

Minister of Economy and Economic Co-operation: MUHAMMAD ZAKI CHAFEL.

Minister of Telecommunications: MUHAMMAD HASSANEIN.

Minister of Wakfs: MUHAMMAD EL-DAHABI.

Minister of Transport: GAMAL EDDINE SEDKI.

Minister of Aviation: HAMDY ABU-ZAID.

ETHIOPIA

Provisional Military Council

(March 1975)

Chairman: Brig.-Gen. TEFERI BENTI.

Minister of Defence: Ato AYELEW MANDEFRO.

Chief Political Adviser to the Office of Chairman of the Military Council: Lij MIKAEL IMRU.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ato KIFLE WODAJO.

Minister of the Interior: Col. LEGESSE WOLDE MARIAM.

Minister of Finance: NEGASH DESTA.

Minister of Agriculture: ASARTE FELEKE.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism: MOHAMED ABDULRAHMAN.

Commissioner for Planning: SHIFERAW JANO.

Minister of Land Reform and Administration: ZEGEYE ASPAW.

Minister of Education: Dr. HAILE GABRIEL DAGNE.

Minister of Public Health: JEMAL MOHAMED.

Minister of Communications, Telegraph and Posts: TAKALIGN GADAMU.

Minister in the Provisional Military Administrative Council: FITAWRARY DEMISSE TAFARRA.

Minister of Mines and Power: HAILU YEMENU.

Minister of Culture and Youth: Dr. AKLILU HABTE.

Minister of Justice: AMMANUEL AMOE MICHAEL.

Minister of Community Development and Social Affairs: TADESSE TERREFE.

Minister of Pensions: Maj. ABEBE GUANGUL.

Governor of the National Bank: TAFARRA DEGUEFE.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: PAULOS ABRAHAM.

In early 1975 the Provisional Military Council nationalized all rural land which is to be distributed among the workers through "Peasant Associations". Numerous manufacturing companies were also nationalized.

LATE INFORMATION

HONDURAS

President: Col. JUAN MELGAR CASTRO.

Cabinet

(April 1975)

Minister of the Interior and of Justice: Col. ALONSO FLORES GUERRA.

Minister of Defence and Public Security: Col. MARIO CHINCHILLA.

Minister of the Economy and of Commerce: Capt. ARMANDO SAN MARTIN.

Minister of Finance and Credit: PORFIRIO ZAVALA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: VIRGILIO GALVEZ.

Minister of Education: LYDIA ARIAS DE WILLIAMS.

Minister of Public Health and Social Security: Dr. ENRIQUE AGUILAR PAZ.

Minister of Natural Resources: FERNANDO MONTES MATA-MOROS.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ENRIQUE FIORES VALERIANO.

Minister of Economic Planning: ARTURO CORLETTI.

KHMER REPUBLIC (CAMBODIA)

On April 17th, 1975, the capital, Phnom Penh, fell to Khmer Rouge forces, after which the country came effectively under the control of the Royal Government of National Unity (GRUNK).

SIKKIM

In April 1975 the Indian Government introduced a Bill to make Sikkim the twenty-second state of India.

AFGHANISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Afghanistan lies in the heart of Asia. Its neighbours are to the north the Soviet Union, to the west Iran, to the east China and to the east and south Pakistan. The climate varies sharply between the highlands and lowlands; the temperature in the south-west in summer reaches 120°F (48.8°C) and in the winter in the Hindu Kush mountains of the north-east falls far below zero. The two main languages are Pakhto (Pashtu) and Dari Persian. With the exception of small minorities of Hindus, Sikhs and Jews, all Afghans are Muslims, almost 90 per cent of them of the Sunni sect. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical stripes, of black, red and green, with the coat of arms in the centre. The capital is Kabul.

Recent History

During both World Wars Afghanistan was neutral and is now a staunch advocate of the policy of non-alignment, accepting economic assistance from both East and West. Relations with neighbouring Pakistan have from time to time been strained over Afghanistan's support for the creation of an autonomous area for the Pashtun tribes living in the north-west of Pakistan, to be known as Pashtunistan. It was for this reason that trade and diplomatic relations with Pakistan were suspended between 1961 and 1963 during the premiership of Mohammad Daud, a firm supporter of Pashtunistan. The difficulties arising from this rupture (Afghanistan's trade routes run through Pakistan) led to the fall of the ten-year-old Daud administration. He was succeeded by Dr. Mohammad Yusuf (1963-65), under whom relations with Pakistan were restored and a liberal constitution was promulgated. Subsequent administrations tried to continue Dr. Yusuf's policy of economic modernization and gradual political development, but student riots, parliamentary crises and droughts led to political instability between 1968 and 1972. It seemed that Musa Shafiq, who took office at the end of 1972, might be more energetic and successful than his immediate predecessors. In July 1973, however, the Government and the monarchy were overthrown by a *coup* led by the former premier, Mohammad Daud, who was proclaimed Head of State. King Zahir Shah, a cousin of Mohammad Daud, was absent from the country at the time and abdicated in August 1973, having held the throne for 40 years.

Wary of the possibility of a counter-revolution, and anxious to reduce his dependence on the junior military officers who initiated the *coup*, President Daud has been concerned to strengthen his own political base and instil confidence in the Republic. Proposed social reforms have therefore been delayed, although progress has been made in the fields of education and taxation. Daud's continuing support for an autonomous Pashtunistan has resulted in a deterioration of relations with Pakistan.

Government

Following the *coup* of July 1973, most of the constitution of 1964 was annulled. The monarchy was abolished (the

King had had the power to nominate the Prime Minister and approve the Cabinet) and both Houses of the Shura (Parliament) were dissolved. The Government comprises a thirteen-member Central Committee presided over by the Head of State.

Defence

Every able-bodied Afghan has to serve two years in the army, which numbers 78,500 men. Its equipment and training are very largely provided by the Soviet Union. The Afghan air force, which numbers 8,000, is equipped with supersonic jet aircraft. Police security forces come under the Ministry of the Interior. Para-military forces number about 14,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture remains the mainstay of the economy, in terms of both production and employment. About two-thirds of agricultural production is at subsistence level. Roughly a sixth, comprising wool, karakul skins, cotton and fruit, is exported, but it has recently been necessary to import quantities of foodstuffs, notably wheat. There are known deposits of petroleum, iron ore (with estimated reserves of over 2,000 million tons) and other minerals, but commercial exploitation is limited at present to coal, salt and lapis lazuli. The discovery of over 60,000 million cubic metres of natural gas in northern Afghanistan holds promise for the development of the unexploited minerals, and the increasing export of natural gas to the U.S.S.R., started in 1967, will have an important impact on the economy. Existing sources of energy are imported petroleum (mainly from the U.S.S.R.), hydroelectricity, coal and wood. Industry accounts for only about 7 per cent of domestic production. Major industries are cotton textiles, cement and the processing of agricultural products, but among the limited consumer industries hand-woven carpets are very valuable as export items. The Fourth Five-Year Plan (1972-76) allocates a greater proportion of funds for investment in agriculture and industry and rather less to infrastructural projects than previous plans provided.

About 30 per cent of exports go to the U.S.S.R. under barter contracts, 20 per cent to India under bilateral trade agreements, and 15 per cent to the U.K., while the remainder is sold in other Western markets for convertible currencies. Imports are greatly in excess of exports and Afghanistan is dependent on the foreign aid it receives, which, however, has been declining in recent years. The main sources of foreign aid have been the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A. with other substantial help from China and the Federal Republic of Germany. Combined with increasingly heavy debt repayments, the fall in foreign aid led to a substantial projected balance of payments deficit in 1973-74.

Transport and Communications

Afghanistan is a land-locked country and the most convenient access to the sea lies through Pakistan. There are no railways. A network of asphalted highways, connecting the main towns, has been built with the help of

AFGHANISTAN

the USA and the USSR. All-weather highways now link Kabul with Kandahar and Herat in the south and west, Jalalabad in the east and Mazar-i-Sharif and the Oxus in the north. There are internal and international air services and water traffic on the River Oxus.

Social Welfare

Government officials in the main towns enjoy national health insurance and all officials are entitled to an old age pension. Most private companies have their own doctor and hospitals. There are over 60 public hospitals. Disabled people are looked after in social welfare centres in the provincial capitals. China is to construct a 250-bed hospital free of charge.

Education

Primary education is compulsory wherever possible. By 1973/74 there were 3,227 primary and village schools with 621,922 pupils. Another 108,795 attended 517 middle schools, and 51,663 pupils were taught at 197 Lycées. There are two universities. All education is free for citizens of Afghanistan.

Tourism

These are Afghanistan's principal attractions: Bamian with its high statue of Buddha and thousands of painted caves, Bandi Amir with its suspended lakes, the Blue Mosque of Mazar, the walls of Kabul, Herat with its Grand Mosque and minarets, the towns of Kandahar and Gishik; Balkh (ancient Bactria), "Mother of Cities", in the north, Bagram, Hadda and Surkh Kotal (of interest to

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archaeologists); and the high mountains of the Hindu Kush.

Visas are required to enter Afghanistan for nationals of all countries.

Sport

The traditional sports are wrestling and buzkashi, a game played by teams of hundreds of horsemen. Athletics and ball games are sponsored by the Ministry of Education.

Public Holidays

1975: May 27th (Independence Day), July 17th-19th (Proclamation of the Republic), August 31st (Pashtunistan Day), September 9th (Parliament Day), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 15th ("Nejat" Day), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 14th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 12th (Ashoura), March 21st (New Year).

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been officially adopted but traditional weights are still used. One "seer" equals 16 pounds.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 puls = 2 kran = 1 afghani.

Exchange rates (October 1974):

£1 sterling = 128 7 afghanis;

U.S. \$1 = 55 19 afghanis

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION				DENSITY (per sq. km.) 1973
	1970	1971	1972	1973	
250,000 sq. miles (647,497 sq. km.)	17,087,000	17,480,000	17,882,000	18,294,000	28.2

ETHNIC GROUPS (1963)

Pashtuns or Pathans	Tadzhiks	Uzbeks	Hazarahs	Nomads
8,800,000	4,300,000	800,000	444,000	650,000

PROVINCES*

(1970)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL (with population)
Uruzgan	34,000	513,100	15.1	Tareenkoot (48,200)
Badghis	24,700	329,500	13.3	Qala-i-nau (78,400)
Bamian	19,200	356,200	18.5	Bamian (46,200)
Badakhshan	42,600	354,600	8.3	Faizabad (64,700)
Baghlan	18,600	641,800	34.5	Baghlan (103,600)
Balkh	15,100	364,100	24.1	Mazar-i-Sharif (44,500)
Parwan	5,600	913,300	163.0	Charikar (93,800)
Paktia	17,600	859,100	48.8	Gardiz (40,300)
Takhar	11,800	508,800	43.1	Taluqan (68,600)
Jawzjan	24,700	442,100	17.9	Sheberghan (56,500)
Zabul	20,000	368,600	18.4	Qalat (51,200)
Samangan	16,000	213,400	13.3	Uiback (39,500)
Ghazni	31,400	1,136,400	36.1	Ghazni (44,700)
Ghour	35,100	333,000	9.5	Cheghcheran (62,700)
Fariab	22,900	447,500	19.5	Maimana (57,100)
Farah	57,800	323,500	5.6	Farah (29,600)
Kunduz	7,400	417,400	56.4	Kunduz (82,500)
Kandahar	45,100	763,100	16.9	Kandahar (130,800)
Kabul	4,500	1,330,100	295.7	Kabul (513,000)
Kapisa	5,800	354,900	78.4	Mahmoodraqi (72,700)
Kunarha	10,300	339,300	32.9	Asadabad (28,900)
Laghman	9,100	229,100	25.2	Meterlam (74,700)
Logar	4,500	318,300	70.7	Pulialam (27,500)
Nangarhar	7,600	842,100	110.8	Jelalabad (50,400)
Neemroze	50,000	125,400	2.5	Zarunj (17,400)
Wardak	10,300	427,900	41.5	Maidan (55,900)
Herat	41,500	706,100	17.0	Herat (73,700)
Helmand	59,700	325,800	5.5	Bost (29,200)
TOTAL	652,900†	14,284,500	21.9	

* Population figures refer to settled inhabitants only, excluding kuchies (nomads), estimated at 2,801,800 for the whole country in 1970.

† Other sources give the total area as 250,000 square miles (647,497 sq. km.).

Source: Department of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, *Statistical Pocket-Book of Afghanistan*.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(estimated population at July 1st, 1973)

Kabul (capital)	534,350	Herat	108,750
Kandahar	140,024	Tagab	102,028*
Baghlan	110,874		

* 1971.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 50.5 per 1,000; death rate 26.5 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT*

	1971/72	1972/73
Agriculture	3,120,000	3,200,000
Manufacturing (incl. Handicrafts)	280,000	300,000
Construction and Mining	110,000	120,000
Transport and Communications	30,000	30,000
Other Production Industries	330,000	350,000
Education and Health Services	30,000	40,000
Government Institutions	70,000	70,000
Commerce	110,000	110,000
Unknown	110,000	110,000
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	4,190,000	4,330,000

*Excluding kuchies (nomads).

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

Total economically active population (1970): 6,000,000, including 4,890,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1968

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	7,844
Permanent Crops	136
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	6,020
Forest Land	2,000
Other Areas	48,750
TOTAL	64,750

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1971.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(twelve months ending March 20th)

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Wheat	2,350	2,891.1	2,236	1,915	2,450	2,750
Maize	315	320	322	670	720	760
Rice (paddy)	200	210	210	350	400	450
Barley	500	460	470	355	350	360
Cotton	54	51.6	74.8	63	58	105
Sugar beet	4.4	4.6	5.3	60	63	63.6
Sugar cane	2.5	0.5	0.7	50	17.3	22.2
Vegetables	91	92	92	725	658	680
Fruits	136	136.5	136.7	650	820	840

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰000)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Cattle	3,600	3,605	3,608	3,700
Sheep†	21,453	21,668	21,880	22,900
Goats	3,186	3,187	3,219	3,300
Horses	402	410	414	300
Asses	1,328	1,341	1,360	1,275
Mules	32	33	33	25*
Buffaloes	33	33	33	35*
Camels	299	299	301	300

* FAO estimate.

† Including Karakul sheep, numbering 6.8 million in 1971.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970*	1971*
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat†	32,000*	32,000*	32,000	33,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat†	118,000*	118,000*	118,000	120,000
Cows' Milk	303,000*	311,000*	311,000	315,000
Sheep's Milk	212,000	215,000	218,000	220,000
Goats' Milk	49,000	50,000	51,000	52,000
Buffaloes' Milk	4,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Hen Eggs	11,500*	11,900*	12,300	13,000
Wool: Greasy	27,500	29,500	30,000	31,000
Clean	15,100	16,200	16,500	17,000

* FAO estimates.

† Meat from indigenous animals only, including the meat equivalent of exported live animals. The estimates are based on earlier years' official figures, the scope of which was unspecified, and may refer to commercial meat production only, excluding farm slaughter.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.FORESTRY
(⁰00 cubic metres)

	ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*			SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Coniferous (soft wood)	1,310	1,455	1,600	550	630	655
Broadleaved (hard wood)	6,085	6,275	6,600	163	154	168
TOTAL	7,395	7,730	8,200	713	784	823

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products 1970*; United Nations *Statistical Yearbook 1972*.OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Bark and other tanning materials	200	220	242
Materials for plaiting (excluding bamboo)	n.a.	320	n.a.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Inland Fishing (1964-71): Total catch 1,500 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

(Twelve months ending March 20th)

		1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Ginned Cotton . . .	'000 tons	27.0	30.5	16.8	25.0
Cotton Fabrics . . .	million metres	49.4	57.1	62.0	76.5
Woollen Fabrics . . .	'000 metres	663.4	433.3	284.0	133.4
Rayon Fabrics . . .	" "	2,520.0	8,272.0	10,547.0	13,438.0
Cement . . .	'000 tons	103.5	94.3	73.0	135.0
Electricity . . .	million kWh	358.8	395.0	422.6	525.4
Wheat Flour . . .	'000 tons	40.4	51.2	92.3	48.4
Sugar . . .	" "	6.1	8.6	8.5	7.4
Vegetable Oil . . .	" "	2.8	4.1	4.0	4.2
Coal . . .	" "	136.6	164.4	135.0	149.0
Natural Gas . . .	million cu metres	2,029.0	2,583.0	2,635.4	2,735.0

Sources: Department of Statistics, Kabul, *Survey of Progress 1971-72*, and Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul

FINANCE

100 pulis = 2 kranis = 1 afghan.

Coins: 25 and 50 pulis; 1, 2 and 5 afghanis.

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 afghanis.

Exchange rates (October 1974) £1 sterling = 101.9 afghanis (official rate) or 128.7 afghanis (free rate),

US \$1 = 45.00 afghanis (official rate) or 55.19 afghanis (free rate).

1,000 afghanis = £7.77 = \$18.12 (free rates).

Note: Multiple exchange rates were in operation before March 1963. Between 1956 and 1963 the official base rate was US \$1 = 20.00 afghanis. Since March 1963 there has been a single official rate of \$1 = 45.00 afghanis. In terms of sterling, the official exchange rate was £1 = 108.00 afghanis from November 1967 to August 1971, and £1 = 117.26 afghanis from December 1971 to June 1972. Foreign trade transactions generally take place at free market rates, which fluctuate widely.

BUDGET

(million afghanis, twelve months ending March 20th)

REVENUE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	EXPENDITURE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Direct Taxes . . .	467	428	565	Administration and Defence	2,127	2,170	2,175
Indirect Taxes . . .	2,818	2,976	2,904	Social Services . . .	1,030	1,105	1,230
Revenue from monopolies and other enterprises . . .	950	933	791	Economic Service . . .	468	475	460
Natural Gas Revenue	720	587	740	Exchange Subsidies . . .	240	431	410
Revenue from other property and services . . .	424	481	461	Other Subsidies and Grants	279	231	432
Other Revenue . . .	334	131	381	Foreign Debt Service . . .	1,014	1,145	1,055
TOTAL REVENUE . . .	5,713	5,879	5,812	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE . . .	5,158	5,557	5,762
				Budgetary Development Expenditures . . .	1,731*	3,140	2,150

*Excludes expenditures financed by foreign project aid.

Sources: Ministry of Finance, Kabul, and United Nations, *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Far East*, December 1971

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GOLD RESERVES BANK OF AFGHANISTAN (^{'000} U.S. dollars at March 21st)

1971	.	.	32,630
1972	.	.	35,920
1973	.	.	39,350
1974	.	.	39,350

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million afghanis at March 21st)

1971	.	.	6,532
1972	.	.	6,785
1973	.	.	8,180
1974	.	.	9,057

October 21st, 1974: 9,121 million afghanis.*

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

* Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS OF CONSUMER PRICES (Twelve months ending March 20th. Base: 1961/62=100)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
All Items	212	208	265	313	267	246
Cereals	236	219	318	401	307	233
Meat	197	215	223	204	245	311
Fruits	212	235	215	228	261	351
Vegetables	217	242	248	241	218	294
Other Food Articles	148	146	147	162	203	206
Non-Food Items	110	115	117	120	123	133

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ORIGIN (million afghanis, at 1965 market prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1967	1968	1969
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	28,300	29,050	29,117
Mining	280	540	700
Manufacturing	5,707	5,777	6,200
Construction	860	900	990
Transportation, Communication, Utilities	1,481	1,630	1,820
Wholesale and Retail Trade*	7,122	7,350	7,650
Ownership of Dwellings	4,673	4,800	4,900
Public Administration and Defence	2,890	3,150	3,528
Other services	2,174	2,200	2,300
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	53,487	55,397	57,205

* Including storage, hotels and restaurants.

Source: United Nations, *Quarterly Bulletin of Statistics for Asia and the Far East*, December 1971.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U S. \$ million, twelve months ending March 20th)

	1971/72	1972/73
Merchandise trade:		
Exports	95.9	121.0
Imports	-125.1	-138.0
Trade balance	- 29.2	- 17.0
Adjustment between customs and exchange records	5.7	- 6.4
Adjusted trade balance	- 23.5	- 23.4
Tourism*	6.4	6.9
Project assistance (services component)	- 6.0	- 7.2
Foreign grants and loans	49.8	55.7
Foreign debt service	- 28.1	- 29.5
Net residual transactions (including errors and omissions)	12.5	- 4.6
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	4.3	—
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	+ 15.4	- 2.2

* Provisional figures.

Sources. Bank of Afghanistan, Ministries of Finance, Commerce and Planning, Kabul

FOREIGN AID
(U S \$ million, twelve months ending March 20th)

SOURCE	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Import of commodities aid	22.9	26.1	8.0
Other grants	11.3	5.9	7.3
Foreign project and non-project loans	47.2	40.1	53.2
TOTAL	81.4	72.1	68.5

Source. Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million afghanis, twelve months ending March 20th)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Imports*	10,454	9,267	9,410	6,271	14,155	12,645
Exports	5,018	5,348	6,180	7,160	8,427	10,046

*Including imports under commodity loans and grants from foreign countries and international organizations. In recent years the value of these imports (in million afghanis) was: 4,383.5 in 1968-69; 3,940.1 in 1969-70.

AFGHANISTAN

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PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS (Commercial)	1971/72	1972/73	EXPORTS	1971/72	1972/73
Wheat	3.5	—	Fresh fruits	6.9	9.2
Foodstuffs	3.6	5.2	Dried fruits	17.5	30.9
Tea	8.8	8.4	Oil seeds	0.3	2.4
Petroleum	2.6	8.9	Casings	2.3	2.0
Sugar*	3.0	0.7	Sheepskins and goatskins	3.1	3.1
Chemicals	4.1	3.7	Karakul belts	17.0	18.9
Tyres and tubes	4.1	6.8	Other furs	0.4	1.9
Cotton piece goods	1.9	2.2	Wool	8.4	6.7
Other clothing	5.9	6.1	Cotton	12.9	11.2
Metalware	2.4	2.9	Carpets and rugs	7.9	9.2
Machinery	2.6	3.6	Natural gas	14.3	15.9
Automobiles	0.5	1.3	Others	4.9	9.7
Other vehicles	5.3	5.5			
Miscellaneous†	32.9	34.1			
TOTAL	81.3	89.5	TOTAL	95.9	121.0

* Sugar was imported through clearing currencies also.

† Imports under commercial loans and goods in transit are included in this item.

Source: Bank of Afghanistan, Kabul.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Germany, Federal Republic	7.6	10.3	11.5
India	11.4	11.7	21.6
Japan	17.9	23.9	31.7
Pakistan	3.6	5.7	5.3
U.S.S.R.	21.5	13.5	40.0
United Kingdom	10.3	5.7	6.3
U.S.A.	18.0	3.1	6.0
Total commercial imports (incl. others)	114.7	96.1	123.0
Imports grants and loans	52.7	61.1	68.9
TOTAL	167.4	157.2	191.9

EXPORTS	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Germany, Federal Republic	8.63	7.65	6.88
India	4.74	30.41	27.24
Pakistan	5.19	5.34	22.98
Switzerland	1.94	4.82	5.82
U.S.S.R.	30.00	36.16	48.57
United Kingdom	19.75	19.93	23.30
U.S.A.	2.15	2.49	2.09
TOTAL (incl. others)	99.20	124.91	159.10

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

TOURISM

INTERNATIONAL TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	1,879	2,072	2,703	2,614	2,974
France	4,709	6,536	8,130	7,649	6,442
Germany, Federal Republic	3,916	5,472	7,524	7,020	7,516
Pakistan	26,175	51,250	51,792	49,121	28,470
United Kingdom	8,080	9,309	10,117	9,067	8,875
U.S.A.	7,644	9,572	11,965	11,630	12,769
Others	10,686	16,022	20,878	23,137	24,616
TOTAL	63,089	100,233	113,109	110,238	91,662

Receipts from Tourism: U.S. \$4.3 million in 1969; \$7.8 million in 1970; \$11 million in 1971.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

TRANSPORT

CIVIL AVIATION

(twelve months ending March 20th)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Kilometres flown ('000)	3,022	4,032	3,604	3,595
Passengers carried	69,132	74,236	81,669	80,317
Passenger-km ('000)	200,621	202,620	203,300	198,000
Total ton-km. ('000)	8,587	9,974	15,107	16,100
Cargo	8,349	9,676	14,744	14,900
Free luggage	138	148	163	1,000
Mail	100	150	200	200

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

ROAD TRAFFIC

Motor Vehicles in Use.

	1969	1970	1971
Passenger cars	34,200	36,200	38,400
Commercial vehicles	23,800	24,400	26,100

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephones in use: 20,492 in 1973/74.

Radio sets in use: 450,000 in 1973.

Books published: 83 titles in 1969.

Daily newspapers: 18 in 1970 (total circulation 101,000).

EDUCATION

(1973/74)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS
Primary Schools	1,345	482,194
Village Schools	1,882	139,728
Middle Schools	517	108,795
Lycées	197	51,663
Commercial, Agricultural and Technical Schools	14	4,444
Teacher Training Colleges	10	5,086
Religious Schools	13	4,165
Universities and Higher In- stitutes	13	8,011

Note: Teachers in all institutions totalled 18,158 in 1970.

Source: Central Statistics Office, Prime Ministry, Kabul.

THE CONSTITUTION

In July 1973, a special ordinance abolished most of the 1964 Constitution. On August 24th, 1973, the Head of State announced that a commission would be established to put forward proposals for a new Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Lt.-Gen. MOHAMMAD DAUD.

CABINET

(February 1975)

Head of State, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Minister of National Defence: Lt.-Gen. MOHAMMAD
DAUD.

Deputy Prime Minister: Dr. MOHAMMAD HASSAN SHARQ.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ABDUL MAJID.

Minister of Finance: SAID ABDUL ELLAH.

Minister of the Interior: FAIZ MOHAMMAD.

Minister of Education: ABDUL KAYOUM.

Minister of the Frontiers: (to be appointed).

Minister of Mines and Industries: (to be appointed).

Minister of Communications: (to be appointed).

Minister of Public Health: Dr. NAZAR MOHAMMAD
SEKANDAR.

Minister of Information: Dr. ABDUR RAHIM NAWIN.

Minister of Agriculture: GHULAM JAILANI BAKHTARI.

Minister of Planning: ALI AHMED KHORAM.

Minister of Commerce: MOHAMMAD KHAN JALALAR.

PARLIAMENT

Prior to the *coup* of July 17th, 1973, the Shura (Parliament) consisted of the Meshrano Jirgah (House of Elders) and the Wolesi Jirgah (House of the People). The Shura was dissolved on July 28th, 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

No political parties had been officially authorized before the *coup* of July 17th, 1973.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO AFGHANISTAN

(Kabul unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Argentina: Teheran, Iran (E).

Australia: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Austria: Zarghouna Wat (E); *Chargé d'affaires a.i.*: Dr.
R. F. KREUTEL.

Bangladesh: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador*:
M. SULTAN.

Belgium: Teheran, Iran (E).

Brazil: Teheran, Iran (E).

Bulgaria: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador*: IVAN
HRISTOV KARATZANOV.

Burma: New Delhi, India (E).

Canada: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

China, People's Republic: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E);
Ambassador: KAN YEH-TAO.

Czechoslovakia: Taimani Wat, Kale. Fathullah (E);
Ambassador: JAN SUCHANIK.

Denmark: Teheran, Iran (E).

Egypt: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador*: AHMAD
MUHAMMAD ABU ZAID.

Finland: Ankara, Turkey (E).

France: Nedjat Wat (E); *Ambassador*: EUGÈNE WERNERT.

German Democratic Republic: Teheran, Iran (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E);
Ambassador: Dr. J. HOFFMAN.

Ghana: New Delhi, India (E).

Greece: Teheran, Iran (E).

Hungary: Teheran, Iran (E).

India: Malalai Wat (E); *Ambassador*: RAM PRATAP
SINGH.

Indonesia: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador*:
ABDUL HABIB.

Iran: Malekyar Wat (E); *Ambassador*: HUSSEIN DAQUDI.

Iraq: Malalai Wat, Shar-e-Nau (E); *Ambassador*: N. A.
KADER HADISSI.

Italy: Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador*:
ITALO PAPINI.

Japan: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador*: JUNJI
YAMADA.

AFGHANISTAN

Jordan: Teheran, Iran (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Wozir Akbar Khan Mena (E). *Chargé d'affaires* a t KIM WON BOK
Korea, Republic: New Delhi, India (E)
Kuwait: Teheran, Iran (E).
Lebanon: Teheran, Iran (E)
Malaysia: Teheran, Iran (E)
Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).
Mongolia: Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E)
Morocco: Teheran, Iran (E).
Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).
Netherlands: Teheran, Iran (E)
Norway: Teheran, Iran (E).
Pakistan: Zarghouna Wat (E). *Ambassador:* ALI ARSHED
Philippines: New Delhi, India (E).
Poland: Guzargah Wat (E); *Ambassador:* TADEUSZ MARTYNOWICZ
Qatar: Teheran, Iran (E).
Romania: Teheran, Iran (E).

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System Religion, The Press

Saudi Arabia: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD AL-AHMAD AL-SHOBAILI.
Senegal: Teheran, Iran (E).
Spain: Teheran, Iran (E)
Sri Lanka: New Delhi, India (E).
Sudan: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
Sweden: Teheran, Iran (E).
Switzerland: Teheran, Iran (E)
Syria: New Delhi, India (E).
Thailand: New Delhi, India (E).
Turkey: Shah Mahmoud Ghazi Wat (E); *Ambassador:* FARUK ŞAHINBAŞ.
U.S.S.R.: Dar-ul-Aman Wat (E); *Ambassador:* M. POZANOV.
United Kingdom: Parwan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* J. K. DRINKALL.
U.S.A.: Khwaja Abdullah Ansari Wat (E); *Ambassador:* T. ELLIOT.
Yugoslavia: Wazir Akbar Khan Mena (E); *Ambassador:* BORISLAV SAMONIKOV.

Afghanistan also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Prior to the *coup* of July 17th, 1973, the judiciary of Afghanistan consisted of the Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority, three High Courts, a Court of Appeal, 28 Provincial Courts, 216 Primary Courts and a number of Special Courts. On July 28th, 1973, the powers of the Supreme Court, which include administrative powers within the framework of the judicial organization, were transferred to a council set up within the Ministry of Justice.

RELIGION

The official religion of Afghanistan is Islam. The great majority (almost 90 per cent) are Muslims of the Sunni (Hanafi) sect, and the remainder belong to the Shi'a sect. About 20,000 Hindus are living in different parts of the country.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Anis (Friendship): Kabul; f. 1927; evening; Independent; news and literary articles; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 25,000; Editor-in-Chief IBRAHIM ARBOSSI.
Badakhshan: Faizabad; f. 1945; Persian and Pashtu.
Bedar: Mazhar-i-Sharif; f. 1920; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.
Dalwan: Sheberghan.
Ettifaqi-Islam: Herat; l. 1920; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.
Ettelahdi-Baghlan: Baghlan; f. 1921; Persian and Pashtu.
Helmand: Bost; f. 1953; twice weekly; Pashtu.
Heywad: Kabul; f. 1949; Pashtu; Editor MIR SAID BARI-MAN; circ. 5,000.
Jamhouryat (Republic): Kabul; f. 1973; official organ; Editor MOHAMMED ASSEF SOHL.

Kabul Times: Kabul, f. 1962; English; circ. 5,000.
Nangarhar: Jelalabad; f. 1918; Persian and Pashtu; circ. 1,500.
Seistan: Farah; f. 1947; twice weekly.
Tuloi-Afghan: Kandahar; f. 1924; circ. 1,500.
Wolanga: Gardiz; f. 1941; Pashtu; circ. 1,000.

PERIODICALS

Adab: Kabul; f. 1953; organ of the Faculty of Literature, Univ. of Kabul.
Afghan Journal of Public Health: Institute of Public Health, Ansari Wat, Kabul; 2 per month; Editor A. SATAR AHMADI, M.D.
Afghan Tebbi Mojalla: Faculty of Medicine, Kabul University; monthly.
Afghanistan: Kabul; f. 1946; quarterly; English and French; historical and cultural; Historical Society of Afghanistan, Kabul.
Akhbars Erfani: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1952; fortnightly.
Aryana: Kabul; monthly; (Pashtu, Persian and English) cultural and historical; produced by the Historical and Literary Society of the Afghanistan Academy; Editor AZAM RAHNAWAD ZARYAB.
Badany Rauzana: Department of Physical Education, Kabul University; quarterly.
Eqtesad: Afghan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Darul Aman Watt, Kabul; monthly; Editor PAINDA MOHAMMED MOHEBZADA.
Hawa: Afghan Air Authority, Kabul; f. 1957.
Irfan: Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1923; monthly; Persian.
Jamhouryat: Kabul; every two months; Editor MOHAMMED ASSEF SOHL.
Kabul: Pashtu Tolana, Kabul; f. 1931; 2 per month; Pashtu; literature, history, social sciences; Editor MOHAMMED MOREM PATWAL.

AFGHANISTAN

- Kabul Pohantoon:** Kabul University; monthly.
- Karhama:** Kabul; f. 1955; monthly; produced by the Ministry of Agriculture; circ. 2,500; Editor M. Y. AINA.
- Kocheniano Zhaq:** Ministry of Education, Kabul; f. 1957; monthly.
- Mairmun:** Kabul; f. 1955; Persian and Pashtu; produced by the Women's Welfare Association.
- Mokhaberet:** Ministry of Communications, Kabul; f. 1957; monthly.
- Pamir:** Kabul; f. 1951; organ of the Municipality; fortnightly.
- Pashtun Zhaq:** Ansari Wat, Kabul; f. 1940; programmes of broadcasts; issued by Kabul Radio; 2 per month.
- Payame Haq:** Ministry of Information, Kabul; f. 1953; monthly.
- Sera Miasht:** Red Crescent Society, Kabul; f. 1958.
- Talim wa Tarbia:** Kabul; f. 1954; monthly; published by Institute of Education.
- Urdu:** Kabul; f. 1922; monthly; military journal; issued by the Ministry of National Defence.
- Zhwandoon:** Kabul; Persian; illustrated; Editor NAJEE-BULLAH RAHEQ; circ. 10,000.
- Zeru:** Pashtu Tolana, Kabul; f. 1949; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Bakhtar News Agency:** Kabul; f. 1939; Pres. MOHAMMED KAZIM AHANG.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- The following Foreign Agencies are represented in Kabul: Agence France-Presse (AFP), Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), and Tass.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Journalists' Association:** c/o Department of Press and Information, Sanaii Wat, Kabul.

PUBLISHERS

- Afghan Kitab:** Kabul; f. 1969 by K. Ahang; books on various subjects and translations of foreign works on Afghanistan.
- Balhaqi Book Publishing Institute:** Kabul; f. 1971 by Government Press, Ministry of Information and Culture.
- Book Publishing Institute:** Kabul; f. 1966 by co-operation of the Government Press, Bakhtar News Agency and leading newspapers.
- Book Publishing Institute:** Herat; f. 1970 by co-operation of Government Press and citizens of Herat; books on literature, history and religion.
- Book Publishing Institute:** Kandahar; f. 1970 by citizens of Kandahar, supervised by Government Press; mainly books in Pashtu language.
- Educational Publications:** Ministry of Education, Kabul; text-books for primary and secondary schools in the Pashtu and Dari languages; also two monthly magazines, one in Pashtu and the other in Dari.
- Government Press:** Kabul; f. 1870 under supervision of the Ministry of Information and Culture; four daily newspapers in Kabul, one in English; weekly, fortnightly and monthly magazines, one of them in English; books on Afghan history and literature, as well as textbooks

The Press, Publishers, Radio, Finance

- for the Ministry of Education; thirteen daily newspapers in thirteen provincial centres and one journal and also magazines in three provincial centres.
- Historical Society of Afghanistan:** Kabul; f. 1943 by Department of Press and Information; mainly historical works and two quarterly magazines; *Afghanistan* (English and French), *Aryana* (Dari).
- Institute of Geography:** Faculty of Letters, Kabul University; geographical and related works.
- Pashto Tolana:** Kabul; f. 1937 by the Department of Press and Information; research works on Pashtu language.

RADIO

- Radio Afghanistan:** P.O.B. 544, Kabul; Pres. ABDUL KARIM ATTAHI; Prog. Chief S. Y. WASEEP; the Afghan Broadcasting station is under the supervision of the Ministry of Information; Home service in Dari, Pashtu, Uzbeki, Pashahi and Balochi; Foreign service in Urdu, English, Russian, German, Dari and Pashtu.
- Number of radio receivers: 450,000 in 1973.
- There is no television.

FINANCE

- (cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; m.=million; Afs.=Afghanis.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

- Afghanistan Bank (Da):** Jadeh Ibne Sina Wat, Kabul; f. 1939; the central bank; main functions: banknote issue, foreign exchange control and operations, credit extensions to banks and leading enterprises and companies, government and private depository, government fiscal agency; 58 local brs.; cap. Afs. 480m.; dep. 8,915m. (August 1974); Gov. MOHAMMED HAKIM (acting); Deputy Gov. FAQIR MOHAMMED MUNIF; Sec. (vacant).

Overseas Corporations:

- The Trading Company of Afghanistan Inc.:** 122-126 West 30th St., New York, N.Y. 10001, U.S.A.
- The Trading Company of Afghanistan Ltd.:** Riverbank House, 67 Upper Thames St., London, EC4V 3AH, England.

- Pashtany Tejaraty Bank (Afghan Commercial Bank):** Mohammad Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1954 to provide long- and short-term credits, forwarding facilities, opening letters of credit, purchase and sale of foreign exchange, transfer of capital, issuing travellers' cheques; cap. p.u. Afs. 250m.; total resources Afs. 2,249m. (March 1971); Pres. GUL-AHMED NOURI; 17 brs. in Afghanistan and abroad.

- Agricultural Development Bank of Afghanistan:** Kabul; f. 1955; makes available credits for farmers, co-operatives and agro-business; aid provided by IBRD and UNDP; auth. share cap. Afs. 1 billion; Pres. A. AFZAL; Gen. Man. J. DVESTER.

- Banke Millie Afghan (Afghan National Bank):** Head Office: Jadeh Ibn Sina, Kabul; f. 1932; brs. throughout Afghanistan and in Pakistan; London Office: (as Afghan National Bank Ltd.) 22 Finsbury Square,

AFGHANISTAN

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Atomic, Energy etc.

E.C.2; offices in New York and Hamburg; cap. Afs. 500m; dep 1,284m (March 1973), Pres MOKHTAR-ZADA

Mortgage and Construction Bank: 2 Jade' Maiwand, Kabul; f. 1955 to provide short and long term building loans; cap. Afs. 60m; Pres. ESMATOLLAH ENAYAT SERAJ.

Industrial Development Bank: Kabul; f. 1965; provides loans for industrial dev't, Pres Dr NOUR ALI

There are no foreign banks operating in Afghanistan.

INSURANCE

There is one national insurance company:

Afghan Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 329, 26 Mohd Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. March 1964; marine, aviation, fire, motor and accident insurance; cap. p.u. Af. 15m.; Pres. ABDUL KASHID, Gen. Man. N. H. SIMONDS.

Three foreign insurance companies are operating in the country: *Ingosstrakh* (Soviet National Company), the *Commercial Union Group* (Head Office 24 Cornhill, London, E C 3, England) and the *Sterling General Insurance Co. Ltd* (Head Office: Scindia House, P O B 12, New Delhi 1, India) maintain branch offices

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Afghan Chamber of Commerce: Darul Aman Wat, Kabul; Pres Dr MOHAMMAD AKHAR OMAR

TRADING CORPORATIONS

Cotton Export Corporation: Kabul; formed to facilitate cotton production, improve methods of cultivation, install modern ginning and pressing plants, and export cotton

Kandahar Woollen Factory: Kandahar; formed for the export of wool

Livestock Improvement Organization: Kabul, f. 1952, formed to improve the quality of Karakul, campaign against animal diseases and to fix buying prices in the interests of producers

Pashtoon Food Processors Inc.: P O B 3025, Kabul, f. 1946, processes and exports Red Afghan raisins, 64 mins. Pres A Moosa

Textile Company: Kabul; manufactures yarn and fabrics from cotton, rayon and other synthetic fibres at its three mills

Herat Pistachio Company: Herat, formed for the export of pistachio nuts

Balkh Union: export and import agency handling exports of wool, hides and karakul

Wool Company: deals with wool exports

Carpet Export Company: Kabul

State Co-operative Depot: Kabul, deals with export and imports of all commodities

Government Officials' Co-operative: Kabul, export and import company

Office S. M. Azam Azimi: P O B 498, Kabul; f. 1972; carries out import-export transactions.

TRADE UNIONS

There are no trade unions in Afghanistan

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Afghanistan.

ROADS

Ministry of Communication and Ministry of Public Works:

Kabul, in 1971 there were about 6,000 km of all-weather tarmac and gravel roads. All-weather highways now link Kabul with Kandahar and Herat in the south and west, Jelalabad in the east and Mazar-i-Sharif and the Oxus in the north. Road development continues with the aid of Soviet and American loans

Afghan Motor Service and Parts Co.: Zandabanan Work-shops, P.O.B. 86, Kabul; passenger services in Kabul; long-distance freight and passenger services from Kabul to most parts of the country; trucking services in all towns; Pres. HAFIZULLAH RAHIMI; Vice-Pres KHAJWA MOENODDIN

INLAND WATERWAYS

River ports on the Oxus are linked by road to Kabul.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Authority: Ansari Wat, Kabul; Pres SULTAN MAHMOUD GHAZI

There are modern international terminals at Kabul and Kandahar

NATIONAL AIRLINE

Ariana Afghan Airlines Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 76, Kabul; f. 1955; internal services between Kabul and Kandahar; international services to London, Frankfurt, Istanbul, Beirut, Teheran, New Delhi, Lahore, Amritsar, Tashkent, Paris, Rome, Baghdad and Damascus; Chair. Sultan MAHMOUD GHAZI; Pres AMINULLAH NAJIB; Excc. Vice-Pres CHARLES H. BENNETT; Comptroller S. G. HAZRAT; Dir. of Operations AZIZ A. MALIKYAR; Commercial Dir EHSAN GRAN

The following airlines also operate services to Afghanistan: Aeroflot, IAC, Iran Air, Pakistan International Airways, TMA (cargo).

Air France, KLM, Lufthansa, TWA, British Airways, SAS and Pan American are also represented in Kabul

Bakhtar Afghan Airlines: Ansari Wat, P.O.B. 3058, Kabul; f. 1968; internal services between Kabul and 17 regional locations; Pres. A. A. ETEMADI; Dir. of Operations Capt. R. NAWROZ.

TOURISM

Afghan Tourist Organization: Mohammad Jan Khan Wat, Kabul; f. 1958, Pres M O SERADJ, Vice-Pres R A, SULTANI. Publishes monthly Afghan Travel News (in English) and a quarterly Statistical bulletin.

Afghan Tour: Kabul; official travel agency; Gen. Man. M. A BABA

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Faculty of Science, Kabul University, Kabul; Pres. of Commission and Dean of Faculty Dr. A. G. KARKAR

UNIVERSITIES

Kabul University: Kabul, 1,027 teachers, 8,991 students.

University of Nangarhar: Jelalabad; 61 teachers, 110 students

ALGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria borders on the Mediterranean to the north, Mali and Niger to the south, Tunisia and Libya to the east and Morocco, Spanish Sahara and Mauritania to the west. The climate on the coast is temperate, becoming more extreme in the Atlas mountains immediately to the south. The Sahara, further south, is hot and arid. The languages spoken are Arabic, Berber and French. The Muslim faith predominates. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal vertical stripes of green and white, with a red crescent moon and five-pointed red star superimposed in the centre. The capital is Algiers.

Recent History

Until 1962 Algeria was part of the French Republic. Economic and political power was in the hands of a large white-settler population. In 1954, having failed to gain equal status by constitutional means, the native Muslim majority began a war for national independence, led by the *Front de Libération Nationale* (FLN). Despite resistance from the Europeans in Algeria, France ceded independence by the Agreement of Evian in 1962. Over a million Muslims died in the war. Most of the white population left for France when independence was declared.

Under President Mohammed Ben Bella economic reconstruction was begun and the foundation was laid for a single-party socialist state. However, the failure of the FLN to function as an active political force left real power with the bureaucracy and the army. In 1965 the army leader, Col. Houari Boumedienne, deposed Ben Bella in a bloodless *coup* and took control of the state as President of a Revolutionary Council.

Boumedienne faced considerable opposition from the Left. In 1967 Col. Tahar Zbiri led an unsuccessful armed rising with the support of several leading politicians. By 1971, however, the government felt strong enough to adopt a more active social policy. French oil interests were nationalized and an agrarian reform programme was initiated. New emphasis was put on the need for a socialist transformation of Algerian economic and social structures. Despite the failure to reanimate the FLN as a radical party, Boumedienne's speeches up to 1975 committed him to carrying through a socialist revolution.

Since independence Algeria has been one of the most prominent non-aligned states. It has supported national liberation movements, among them that of Palestine, and has good relations with the Soviet Union. However, Algeria's closest economic ties are with Western countries, especially France.

Government

Under the 1963 Constitution Algeria is a one-party state with strong executive powers vested in the President. The National Assembly is the main legislative body, elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. Since June 1965 the functions of Presidency have been exercised by the Revolutionary Council. The National Assembly has not

met since 1966. Communal and departmental assemblies have been functioning since 1967 and 1969 respectively.

Defence

The National Popular Army, formerly FLN's military wing, is now Algeria's official army. The estimated strength of the armed forces is 63,000, comprising an army of 55,000, navy 3,500 and air force 4,500. The 1974 defence budget was 1,600 million dinars. Both France and the Soviet Union provide military equipment and training. Military service is voluntary, and there is a gendarmerie of 10,000.

Economic Affairs

Over half the working population are employed in agriculture, but it accounts for only 10 per cent of GNP. The main products are wine, wheat, olives and citrus fruit. The government has sought to encourage cereal production and dairy farming to replace the traditional dependence on wine exports. An agrarian reform programme has been under way since 1971. Land is being distributed among the rural population organized into co-operatives. Efforts to increase production have so far had little success, but the government aims to make Algeria self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs by 1980.

Algeria is rich in minerals, notably iron ore, phosphates, petroleum and natural gas. An industrialization programme based on these resources is now under way. Annual production of crude petroleum was more than 49 million metric tons in 1972 and 1973. Since 1964 liquefied natural gas has been exported in quantity to the United Kingdom and France, and Algeria is expected to be the world's largest exporter by 1980. Almost all mining and industrial activity is state controlled. Attempts have been made to introduce *autogestion*, a system of workers' control, but this has met with difficulties and, for the present, most industry is run on the lines of orthodox state capitalism.

During the period of the 1970-73 Four-Year Plan, GDP rose about 10 per cent annually. The large rise in oil prices in 1973 and 1974 should ensure an even swifter rate of growth, and reduce dependence on foreign investment. However, Algeria's development has been concentrated in capital-intensive production for export. Backward agricultural areas have been little affected by economic change, despite government projects to reduce regional inequalities. Too few jobs have been created to cope with a population increase of 3.4 per cent a year. Nearly a million Algerians work abroad and about another million are unemployed or under-employed at home.

Transport and Communications

There are about 4,000 km. of railway, excellent coastal roads and good major roads over the mountains and into the Sahara. Algiers is one of the principal ports on the Mediterranean. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Since January 1st, 1974, all Algerian citizens have the right to free medical attention. There is a great shortage of

ALGERIA

doctors and hospitals, but the public health budget more than doubled in 1974 to 670 million dinars.

Education

Over 25 per cent of the state's annual current budget is devoted to education. About 70 per cent of Algerian children receive primary education. In 1974 there were more than 2.5 million pupils in primary schools. Opportunities for secondary and higher education are still very restricted. There were fewer than half a million pupils in all secondary and higher education in 1974. The education system follows the French model, but most French teachers have now been replaced by Algerians or other Arabs and the use of Arabic is replacing French in primary schools.

Tourism

The chief attractions for tourists are the Mediterranean coast, the Atlas mountains and the desert, and the climate. An ambitious programme for the expansion of tourist facilities began in 1968 with the object of attracting over 400,000 tourists a year by 1973.

Visas are not required to visit Algeria by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Bahrain, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France and the French overseas territories, Guinea, Guyana, Iraq, Italy, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Liechtenstein, Mauritius, Morocco, Norway, Oman, San

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Marino, Spain, Spanish Sahara, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tunisia, the Yemen Arab Republic and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport. Algeria also takes part in many athletic events, and sports of all kinds are being encouraged.

Public Holidays

1975: July 5th (Independence), October 7th (Id ul Fitr), November 1st (Anniversary of the Revolution), December 14th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 1st (New Year), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 12th (Ashoura), March 13th (Mouloud), May 1st (Labour Day), June 19th (Ben Bella's Overthrow).

Note: The European community observes the usual Christian holidays.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Algerian dinar.

Exchange rates (October 1974):

£1 sterling = 9.655 dinars;

U.S. \$1 = 4.137 dinars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					
	CENSUS	MID-YEAR ESTIMATES†				
	April 4th, 1966	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
2,381,741 sq. km.*	11,821,679	14,330,000	14,769,000	15,270,000	15,772,000	16,275,000

* 919,595 square miles.

† Including Algerian nationals living abroad, numbering 268,868 at the 1966 census.

In 1972 over 700,000 Algerians were estimated to be living in France.

LANGUAGES*

(1966 Census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
Arabic	4,908,100	4,826,000	9,734,100	80.43
Berber	1,123,200	1,144,100	2,267,300	18.73
French	37,500	40,100	77,600	0.64
Others	8,500	8,900	17,400	0.14
Unknown	2,600	3,000	5,600	0.05
TOTAL	6,079,900	6,022,100	12,102,000	100.00

* Rounded provisional figures, including Algerian nationals abroad.

POPULATION BY DEPARTMENTS
(1966 Census)

Algiers	1,629,019	Oran	946,567
Annaba	939,378	Saïda	236,338
Aurès	748,970	Saoura*	209,850
Constantine	1,469,106	Sétif	1,164,636
El Asnam	775,692	Tiaret	360,920
Médéa	864,799	Tizi-Ouzou	776,588
Mostaganem	766,216	Tlemcen	432,221
Oasis*	501,375		

* Enumeration took place between December 22nd, 1965, and January, 20th, 1966

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1966 Census)			
Algiers (capital)	903,530*	Skikda	88,000†
Oran	327,493†	Mostaganem	74,876
Constantine	243,558	El Asnam	69,580
Annaba	152,006	Batna	68,856
Sidi Bel Abbès	105,000†	Bejaia	65,012
Sétif	98,384	Biskra	59,052
Tlemcen	96,072	Médéa	53,951
Blida	93,000†	Tizi Ouzou	53,291

* 1973 estimate 1,200,000 (including suburbs).

† 1973 estimate 325,000.

‡ Estimates.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS*		MARRIAGES		DEATHS*	
	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)	Number	Rate (per 1,000)
1966	561,528	46.2	61,981	5.1	122,999	10.1
1967	534,904	42.7	59,549	4.7	118,325	9.4
1968	529,806	39.3	n.a.	n.a.	134,160	9.9

* Data exclude live-born infants dying before registration of birth. Death registration is estimated to be between 40 and 60 per cent complete. According to United Nations estimates, the average annual death rate was 16.9 per 1,000 in 1965-70.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*
(1966 Census)

	MALES	FEMALES†	TOTAL†
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	1,270,098	23,315	1,293,413
Mining and Quarrying	21,456	414	21,870
Manufacturing	148,506	14,496	163,002
Construction	128,012	690	128,702
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	9,752	391	10,143
Commerce	148,500	3,775	152,275
Transport, Storage and Communications	85,580	2,316	87,896
Services	286,134	51,778	337,912
Other Activities (not adequately described)	83,104	2,655	85,759
TOTAL	2,181,142	99,830	2,280,972

* Excluding Algerian nationals abroad, military personnel in barracks and 283,691 persons (274,068 males and 9,623 females) seeking work for the first time.

† Excluding about 1,200,000 females, mainly occupied in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1968

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	6,243
Under Permanent Crops	544
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	37,416
Forest Land	2,424
Other Land and Inland Water	191,547
TOTAL AREA	238,174

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	1,326	1,435	1,317	1,682
Barley	466	571	372	720
Olives	137	130*	210*	120*
Oranges	345	360	346	380*
Tangerines and Mandarines	124	127	145	145
Dates	79	144	160	160
Figs	24	30*	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

1971-72

Sheep	8,400	8,420
Goats	2,100	2,200
Cattle	860	863
Pigs	4	4
Camels	175	180
Chickens	12,800	n.a.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

1969	22.9
1970	25.7
1971	23.7
1972	28.3

MINING

		1969	1970	1971	1972
Coal	'000 metric tons	17	15	14	n.a.
Iron Ore	" " "	1,599	1,537	1,698	1,978
Antimony	metric tons	60*	60*	60*	60*
Lead Ore	" "	7,900	6,500	4,700	7,000*
Zinc Ore	" "	20,900	17,000	16,400	17,000
Phosphate Rock	'000 metric tons	420	492	491	370
Crude Petroleum	" "	43,860	47,210	36,410	49,340
Natural Gas†	million cu. metres	8,724	15,260	13,426	16,700

1973: Crude petroleum 49,630,000 metric tons.

* Estimates.

† This series reported in Algerian publications is different from the one given in the UN *Statistical Yearbook*, 1972.Sources: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1972*, and *The Growth of World Industry 1972*.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1969	1970	1971	1972
Butter and cheese	metric tons	510	665	555	555
Olive oil, crude	'000 metric tons	15	15	25	15
Wheat flour	" " "	426	422	n.a.	n.a.
Wine	'000 hectolitres	8,711	8,692	8,250	8,400
Fresh mutton and lamb	'000 metric tons	36	43	43	41
Cigarettes	million	5,127	5,890	6,818	7,912
Paints	metric tons	14,500	15,000	n.a.	n.a.
Washing powder and detergents	" " "	15,550	18,144	19,439	n.a.
Motor spirit	'000 metric tons	507	514	570	598
Kerosene and jct fuel	" " "	209	203	234	269
Distillate fuel oils	" " "	813	961	960	977
Residual fuel oils	" " "	496	640	745	862
Liquefied petroleum gas	" " "	88	107	112	n.a.
Cement	" " "	927	924	964	n.a.
Car assembly	'000 units	13	71	n.a.	n.a.
Electricity	million kWh.	1,782	1,989	2,126	2,270
Manufactured gas	million cu. metres	63	52	50	n.a.

Source: United Nations, *The Growth of World Industry, 1972*.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 Algerian dinar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1 dinar.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 dinars.

Exchange rates (October 1974): £1 sterling = 9.655 dinars; U.S. \$1 = 4.137 dinars.

100 Algerian dinars = £10.36 = \$24.17.

Note: The Algerian dinar was introduced in April 1964, with a value of 1 new French franc, worth 180 milligrammes of gold. Until August 1971 the dinar was thus valued at 20.255 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 4.937 dinars). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar's value was 21.991 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.537 dinars); from February 1973 to January 1974 it was 24.435 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.093 dinars). Since January 1974 the Algerian authorities have allowed the dinar to "float" on foreign exchange markets. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 11.849 dinars.

BUDGET 1972 (million AD)

Current Budget	5,500
of which:	
Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education	1,233
Ministry of Defence	492
Ministry of Public Health	406
Ministry of Interior	406
Development Budget	3,495
of which:	
Education	685
Irrigation	504
Agriculture and rural development	381
Special programmes	355

DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1974-77 **EXPENDITURE (million AD)**

Industry	48,000
Agriculture	12,005
Dams and water	4,400
Tourism	1,500
Fishing	115
Economic infrastructure	15,521
Education and training	9,947
Social services	14,610
Administration	1,399
TOTAL (incl. others)	110,217

Current Budget: (1973) 6,430 million AD; (1974) 7,673 million AD.

Development Budget: (1974) 6,590 million AD.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million AD)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	3,154	4,023	4,981	6,205	6,028	6,694	10,500
Exports	3,572	4,098	4,611	4,980	4,208	5,854	9,500

COMMODITIES
('000 AD)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Dairy products	133,591	162,790	266,952
Cereals and flour	144,577	282,735	351,636
Sugar	111,488	168,127	228,379
Chemicals and paracheicals	347,947	375,124	498,322
Semi-finished textiles and leather goods	269,001	255,468	337,521
Iron and steel	779,219	638,768	546,391
Technical equipment	270,047	280,534	349,501
Transport equipment	591,926	483,254	568,478
Machinery	1,397,359	1,452,182	1,442,498
Pharmaceutical products	186,570	187,254	190,131

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Fruit and vegetables	153,608	143,954	133,159
Wine and beverages	728,749	301,790	336,107
Crude petroleum	3,287,550	2,972,194	4,627,170
Natural gas	144,496	132,768	138,623
Iron ore and concentrates	87,294	95,250	119,923
Metal products	128,283	79,053	59,871
Transport equipment	48,744	115,571	68,841

COUNTRIES
('000 AD)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Belgium-Luxembourg	215,631	167,687	315,507
Canada	78,955	166,294	122,863
France	2,631,278	2,273,449	2,020,468
Germany, Federal Republic	619,807	567,910	865,397
Italy	451,509	515,285	689,671
Netherlands	140,880	163,616	220,692
Spain	200,461	166,071	306,631
U.S.S.R.	224,591	242,204	229,396
United Kingdom	207,488	331,126	352,778
U.S.A.	497,948	502,982	468,087

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Belgium-Luxembourg	101,464	205,930	287,625
Brazil	99,060	153,642	152,632
Bulgaria	61,088	94,310	113,633
France	2,667,180	991,119	1,362,900
Germany, Federal Republic	640,296	1,013,863	1,122,034
Italy	209,737	317,293	450,211
Netherlands	43,375	191,188	178,494
Spain	124,624	169,787	493,750
U.S.S.R.	242,045	277,639	288,328
United Kingdom	204,784	153,315	238,153
U.S.A.	40,360	77,207	491,898

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers Carried ('000)	n.a.	n.a.	6,900
Freight Carried ('000 metric tons)	n.a.	n.a.	6,650
Passenger-km. (million)	1,097	1,016	944
Freight ton-km. (million)	1,333	1,536	1,790

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger cars	154,231	165,022	176,898
Commercial vehicles	86,144	90,771	96,676

Source: IRF, World Road Statistics 1969-73.

SHIPPING

SEA-BORNE FREIGHT TRAFFIC

('000 metric tons, international and coastwise)

	GOODS LOADED			GOODS UNLOADED		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
Algiers	1,579	2,142	2,256	3,488	3,665	4,240
Annaba	3,089	2,838	2,331	461	768	1,130
Arzew	19,269	20,568	20,141	134	190	199
Bejaia	15,557	15,371	16,683	158	287	638
Oran	495	662	786	918	908	1,076
TOTAL (incl. others)	40,037	41,680	44,260	5,752	5,820	8,085

Source: UN Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1972 and February 1974.

CIVIL AVIATION

SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown ('000)	8,696	10,353	12,439	14,000
Passengers Carried ('000)	448	563	715	844
Passenger-km. (million)	418	515	634	699
Freight ton-km. ('000)	2,586	3,078	3,663	4,200
Mail ton-km. ('000)	621	647	697	700
Total ton-km. ('000)	40,782	49,983	61,354	68,000

Source: UN Statistical Yearbook 1973.

TOURISM

Number of Tourist Arrivals: (1970) 235,900, (1971) 367,700.

EDUCATION (1971-72)

	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Primary .	6,500	1,851,000	49,879 (of whom 44,839 Algerians)
Secondary .	670	287,700	12,305 (of whom 5,152 Algerians)
University .	3	22,568	n.a.

In 1968-69 there were 5,738 students in teacher-training colleges, and 820 students followed courses of higher education abroad, including 355 in France.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Générale du Plan et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de l'Economie Nationale, Algiers.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by popular referendum, September 1963)

Articles 1-11; Main Aims and Principles

Algeria is a Democratic and Popular Republic. It forms part of the Arab Maghreb, the Arab World and of Africa. Islam is the official religion, but the State guarantees freedom of opinion and belief and free expression of religion. Arabic is the official language of the State. The capital of Algeria is Algiers, headquarters of the National Assembly and the Government. The National Popular Army ensures the defence of territory and takes part in the country's social and economic activities. The basic administrative unit of the Republic is the Commune.

The main aims of the Republic are to build a socialist democracy; to fight discrimination, in particular that based on race or religion and to strive for peace in the world. The Republic conforms to the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man.

Articles 12-22; Fundamental Rights

All citizens of both sexes have the same rights and the same duties. All citizens over 19 years have the right to vote. Domicile cannot be violated and secrecy of correspondence is guaranteed to all citizens. No one can be arrested or tried except for legal offences and according to legal procedure. The Family, main unit of society, is under State protection. Education is compulsory. The Republic guarantees freedom of the Press and other means of information, freedom of association, freedom of speech and public discourse and freedom to hold meetings. Trade unionism, the right to strike, and the participation of workers in the administration of business will be upheld within the framework of the relevant laws. The Republic guarantees political asylum to all who fight for freedom.

The rights and freedoms referred to may not be used to hinder national independence, or to affect territorial integrity, national unity, the institution of the Republic, the socialist aims of the people or the principle of unity of the F.L.N.

Articles 23-26; The National Front (F.L.N.)

The F.L.N. is the sole basis of the revolution and establishes the new order.

Articles 27-38; Sovereign Rights—The National Assembly

Sovereign rights belong to the people. They are exercised by representatives in the National Assembly, nominated by the F.L.N. and elected for five years by direct and secret ballot.

The President of the National Assembly occupies the second highest position in the State.

The President of the Republic and Members of the Assembly have the power to initiate laws. All members of the Government have the right to attend debates and to address the Assembly. Control over Government acts is exercised by: hearings of Ministers in Committees; written questions; oral questions with or without debate.

Articles 39-59; The Executive

The executive power lies with the Head of State, the President of the Republic. He is nominated by the Party, and is elected by universal direct and secret ballot, for a five-year term. Any Moslem of Algerian origin having all civil and political rights and being 36 years of age or older, may be elected President of the Republic.

The President: signs, ratifies (in consultation with the Assembly) and ensures the execution of Treaties and other International Agreements; is Supreme Leader of the Armed Forces; declares war and draws up terms for peace, with the approval of the National Assembly; presides over the Higher Councils of Defence and the Law; exercises the right to grant a legal reprieve; nominates Ministers, of whom two-thirds must be members of the Assembly; has sole responsibility before the Assembly; defines and directs Government policies; proclaims and publishes Laws and ensures that they are executed; appoints all civil servants and defence personnel.

The President must promulgate Laws within ten days of their formal transmission by the National Assembly. Within this time limit the President can ask the Assembly to deliberate a second time, and this request cannot be refused. The period of ten days can be reduced at the request of the Assembly in matters of urgent necessity. If the President of the Republic does not proclaim the Laws within the time limit, the President of the Assembly shall do so.

A motion of censure may be tabled against the President if signed by one-third of the members of the Assembly. A majority vote in the Assembly on such a motion shall entail the resignation of the President and the automatic dissolution of the Assembly. This vote by public ballot shall take place after five clear days have expired from the time of tabling the motion.

In the case of emergency, the President can take

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exceptional measures to safeguard national independence and the Institutions of the Republic. The National Assembly then has the full right to meet automatically.

Articles 60-62; Justice

Judges obey only the Law and the interests of the Socialist Revolution. Their independence is guaranteed by Law and by the existence of a Higher Council of Law.

Articles 63-64; The Constitutional Council

The Constitutional Council consists of the President of the Supreme Court, the Presidents of the Civil and Administrative Chambers of the Supreme Court, three nominated members of the National Assembly and a member nominated by the President of the Republic.

Articles 65-70; Higher Organizations

The Higher Council of the Law consists of the President, the Minister of Justice, the President and Attorney General of the Supreme Court, a Lawyer of the Supreme Court, two Magistrates, one of whom is a judge, elected by their colleagues, and six Members of the Assembly elected by the permanent Committee of Justice.

The Higher Council of Defence consists of the President, the Ministers of National Defence, the Interior, and Foreign Affairs, the President of the Assembly's Commission for National Defence, and two Members nominated by the President of the Republic.

The Constitution, The Government, National Assembly

The Higher Economic and Social Council consists of five Members of the Assembly, the Director of Economic Planning, the Governor of the Central Bank of Algeria, members of the national organizations and representatives of major national economic and social activities appointed by the President. It elects its own President.

Articles 71-74; Constitutional Alterations

The initiative for altering the Constitution lies jointly with the President of the Republic and the National Assembly. Two readings and two votes with absolute majority must be given at an interval of two months, to draft any bill. This draft shall then be submitted for approval to the People by referendum. A bill approved by the People shall be proclaimed Law within eight days of the referendum.

Articles 75-78; Temporary Measures

The national hymn is *Kassamen* until such time as an extra-constitutional law shall fix a new national hymn.

The use of French in education shall continue only until the realisation of all-Arabic education becomes possible.

After approval of the Constitution by popular referendum it shall be promulgated within eight days. The election of the President of the Republic shall take place within one month of the approval of the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

Set up in June 1965 following the arrest of President Ben Bella. With Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE as its President the Council has the following members:

AHMED BELHOUCHE
CHERIF BELKACEM
MOHAMMED BEN AHMED

Col. AHMED BENCHERIF
Col. BOUHEDJAR BENHADDOU
CHEDLI BENJEDID

ABDERRAHMAN BEN SALEM
ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA
Col. AHMED DRAIA

AHMED KAID
TAYEBI LARBI
YAHYAQUI MOHAMMED SALAH
SALAH SOUFI

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Col. HOUARI BOUMEDIENNE.

Minister of State: CHERIF BELKACEM.

Minister of State for Transport: RABAH BITAT.

Minister of the Interior: Col. MOHAMMED BEN AHMED.

Minister of Justice: BOUALEM BEN HAMOUDA.

Minister of Industry and Energy: BELAID ABDESSELAM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA.

Minister of Finance: ISMAIL MAHROUG.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: TAYEBI LARBI.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: ABDELKRIM BEN MAHMOUD.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: MOHAMMED BEN YAHIA.

Minister of General Education and Religious Affairs: MOULOUD KASSEM.

Minister of Health: OMAR BOUDJELLAB.

Minister of Public Works: ABDELKADER ZAIBEK.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: SAID AIT MESSAOUDENE.

Minister of Commerce: LAYACHI YAKER.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MOHAND SAID MAZOUZI.

Minister of Youth and Sports: ABDALLAH FADEL.

Minister of Tourism: ABDELAZIZ MAAOUI.

Minister for Ex-Servicemen: MAHMOUD GUENNEZ.

Minister of Information and Culture: AHMED TALEB.

Under-Secretary of State for Planning: KAMEL ABDULLAH KHODJA.

Under-Secretary of State for Hydraulics: ABDULLAH ARBAOUI.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

General Elections were held in September 1964 when a single list of candidates presented by the FLN was returned unopposed. The Assembly has not met since 1966.

POLITICAL PARTY

Government is based on a one-party system.

Front de Libération Nationale (FLN): place Emir Abdelkader, Algiers; f. 1954; socialist in outlook, the party is divided into a Secretariat, a Central Committee, Federations, Dairas and Kasma; Head MOHAMED CHERIF MESSADIA.

Under the aegis of the FLN there exists a number of mass political organizations, including *Jeunesse du Front de Libération Nationale* (JFLN) and the *Union Nationale des Femmes Algériennes* (UNFA).

There are several small opposition groups; all are proscribed and in exile in France or in other Arab countries.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ALGERIA

(In Algiers unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt.

Albania: 50 rue Oukil Mohammed, Birmandréis; *Ambassador:* RIZA TAUSHANI.

Argentina: 7 rue Hamani; *Ambassador:* MARIO RAÚL PICO.

Austria: Cité Dar el Kef, rue Shakespeare, El Mouradia; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Bangladesh: 141 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ARSHAD UZ ZAMAN.

Belgium: 18 ave. Claude Debussy; *Ambassador:* VICTOR NIJS.

Brazil: 48 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* DAVID SILVEIRA DA MOTA.

Bulgaria: 13 blvd. Bougara Mohammed; *Ambassador:* A. P. PACHEV.

Cambodia, Royal Government: 52 rue Parmentier, Hydra; *Ambassador:* SNGUON CHEM.

Cameroon: 26 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND LEOPOLD AYONO.

Canada: 27 bis rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* ROBERT ELLIOTT.

Central African Republic: 15 Lotissement Brausifour; *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. BAKOUZOU (Embassy closed).

China, People's Republic: 34 blvd. des Martyrs; *Ambassador:* LIN CHING.

Congo People's Republic 115 rue Ziad Abdelkader; *Ambassador:* RAPHAEL ELENGA.

Cuba: 14 rue Claude Bernard, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* GIRALDO MAZOLA.

Czechoslovakia: Villa Malika, Pare Gatliff; *Ambassador:* VACLAV PLESCOT.

Denmark: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* HANS SEVERIN MOLLER.

Egypt: chemin de la Madeleine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NAGUIB H. EL SADR.

Finland: 2 blvd. Mohammed V.; *Ambassador:* OSSI SUNEL.

France: rue Larbi Alik, Hydra; *Ambassador:* JEAN SOUTOU.

Gabon: 2 rue Abdelkader Hassana; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE M'BOUMBA MOUDOUNGA.

German Democratic Republic: 16 rue Payen, Hydra; *Ambassador:* SIEGFRIED KAMPE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 165 Chemin Findja; *Ambassador:* KARL HEINZ VESPER.

Ghana: 62 rue Parmentier, Hydra; *Ambassador:* CHARLES KWASHIE MAWUENYEGAH.

Greece: 38 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* TSOLKAS PANAYOTIS.

Guinea: 43 blvd. Central Said Hamdine, Hydra; *Ambassador:* SEKOU CAMARA.

Guinea-Bissau: *Ambassador:* LUIS D'OLIVEIRA SANGA.

Hungary: 18 ave. Lyautey; *Ambassador:* ZSIGMOND ZOLTAN.

India: 119 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* SAYEB SHUHABADDIN.

Indonesia: rue Etienne Baillac, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* SOE MARMAN.

Iran: 60 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* IRADJ PEZECHKZAD.

Iraq: 4 rue Areski, Abri-Hydra; *Ambassador:* FAYEQ AT-TAKRITI.

Italy: 37 chemin Sheikh Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* UBERTO BOZZINI.

Ivory Coast: Parc Paradou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANGORAN.

Japan: 3 rue du Lucien Reynard; *Ambassador:* YOSHITO SHIMODA.

Jordan: 25 blvd. Colonel Amirouche; *Chargé d'Affaires:* WALID S. DURRA.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 49 rue Salvandy; *Ambassador:* SEUDJIN YING.

Kuwait: 1 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* NOURI ABD-AL-SALAM SHUWAIB.

Lebanon: 9 rue Kaid Ahmed el Biar; *Ambassador:* KHALIL ITANI.

Libya: 15 chemin Bachir Brahimi; *Ambassador:* SAID SENOSSI ABUSSEVED.

Madagascar: rue Abdelkadir Aouis; *Ambassador:* JUSTIN RAKOTONIAINA.

Mali: Paris, France.

Mauritania: 5 rue de la Révolution, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* SAAD BOUH KANE.

Mexico: Cairo, Egypt.

Mongolia: rue Marcel Suites, Hydra; *Ambassador:* BAYARYN JARGALSAIKHAN.

Morocco: 6 rue des Cèdres; *Ambassador:* AHMAD SENOSSI.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt.

Netherlands: 23 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* GERHARD WOLTER BENTINCK.

Niger: 136 blvd. Salah Bouakouir; *Ambassador:* DODO BOUKARI.

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Nigeria: 27 rue Blaise Pascal; *Ambassador:* LANIDI MALIKI.
Norway: Rabat, Morocco.
Oman: *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM HAMED SULAIMAN AL-HARITHI.
Pakistan: 14 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* ZAHIR MUHAMED FAROOQI.
Peru: 127 rue Didouche Mourad; *Ambassador:* E. DE LOS HEROS.
Poland: 37 ave. Mustafa Ali Khodja, El Biar; *Ambassador:* ANTONI KARAS.
Romania: 24 rue Si Areski, Hydra; *Ambassador:* MIHAT G. STEFAN.
Saudi Arabia: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH AL MOULHAQ.
Senegal: 60 ave. Souidani Boudjemâa; *Ambassador:* CHARLES DELGARO.
Somalia: 1 rue Ellisée Rellus; *Ambassador:* YUSUF JAMA BURALE.
Spain: 10 rue Tirman; *Ambassador:* R. SOBREDO-RIOBOO.
Sudan: 27 rue de Carthage, Hydra; *Ambassador:* HASSAN EL AMINE EL BASHIR.
Sweden: 4 blvd. Mohammed V; *Ambassador:* BENGT GUSTAVE JEAN-JACQUES DE DARDEL.
Switzerland: 27 blvd. Zirout Youcef; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE VALLOTON.
Syria: chemin de la Madeleine, El Biar; *Ambassador:* NAIM KADAH.

Algeria also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Chad, Costa Rica, Dahomey, Ecuador, Laos, Qatar, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Arab Emirates, the U.S.A. and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Tanzania: Paris, France.
Tunisia: 11 rue du Bois de Boulogne, Hydra; *Ambassador:* NADJIB AL-BOUZIRI.
Turkey: Villa dar el Ouard, blvd. Colonel Bougara; *Ambassador:* FAIK MELEK.
Uganda: Cairo, Egypt.
U.S.S.R.: chemin du Prince d'Annam, El Biar; *Ambassador:* SERGEY GROUZINOV.
United Kingdom: 7 chemin des Glycines; *Ambassador:* J. A. ROBINSON.
Upper Volta: Hydra le Paradou, Immeuble du Bosquet; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Vatican: 1 rue de la Basilique; *Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. SANTE PORTALUPI.
Venezuela: 38 rue Jean Jaurès, Mouradia; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO MONCH.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 30 rue de Chenoua, Hydra; *Ambassador:* VAN BA KIEM.
Yemen Arab Republic: 74 rue Bouraba; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH BARAKAT.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 105 ave. Mustapha Ali Khodja, El Biar; *Chargé d'Affaires:* SAEED HADI AWAD.
Yugoslavia: 7 rue d'Anjou, Hydra; *Ambassador:* DUSAN VEJNOVIC.
Zaire: rue 1, 12 les Crêtes, Hydra; *Ambassador:* MUTUALE TSHIKANKE.
Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The highest court of justice is the Supreme Court in Algiers. Justice is exercised through 132 courts grouped on a regional basis. Three special Criminal Courts have been set up in Oran, Constantine and Algiers to deal with economic crimes against the state. From these there is no appeal.

President of Supreme Court: M. GATY.

Procurator-General: M. MOSTEFAL.

RELIGION

Islam is the official religion and it is estimated that 14 million Algerians are Muslims. The Europeans, and a few Arabs, are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Algiers: H.E. Cardinal LEON-ETIENNE DUVAL; 13 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

SUFFRAGAN BISHOPS

Constantine: JEAN SCOTTO.

Laghouat: JEAN-MARIE RAIMBAUD.

Oran: HENRI TEISSIER.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

al Chaab: 1 Place Maurice Audin, Algiers; f. 1962; national information journal in Arabic.

al Joumhouria—La République: 6 rue Benjenouci Hamida, Oran; f. 1962; French language; Editor BACHIR REZZOUG; circ. 80,000.

el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; FLN journal in French; circ. 130,000.

an Nasr: 100 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Constantine; Arabic language.

WEEKLIES

Algérie Actualité: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; French language weekly; Dir. R. C. YUCEF FERHI.

el Hadeff: 100 rue Larbi ben M'Hidi, Constantine; f. 1972; sports; in French.

el Moudjahid: 20 rue de la Liberté, Algiers; f. 1965; FLN journal in Arabic.

Office des Nouvelles Algériennes (O.N.A.): 52 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; Dir. AHMED KHELIL.

Révolution Africaine: 7 rue du Stade, Hydra, Algiers; F.L.N. journal in French; Socialist.

Révolution et Travail: 48 rue Khelifa Boukhalfa, Algiers; journal of U.G.T.A. in Arabic and French editions; Dir. KESRI AHMED.

PERIODICALS

al Acala: Algiers; f. 1970; published by the Ministry of Education.

L'Algérie Economique: 7 blvd. de la République, Algiers; summary of items and commentaries issued by the State news agency; every two months.

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The Press, Publishing, Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

el Djeich: Office de l'Armée Nationale Populaire, Algiers; f. 1963; monthly; Algerian army review; Arabic and French.

Journal Officiel de la République Algérienne Démocratique et Populaire: 7, 9 and 13 ave. A. Benbarek; f. 1962.

Nouvelles Economiques: 6 blvd. Anatole-France, Algiers; bulletin of the Algiers Chamber of Commerce; every month.

Santé: Fédération Nationale de la Santé, U.G.T.A. Maison du Peuple, place du 1 Mai, Algiers; f. 1956; devoted to the cause of medical progress in Algeria; twice monthly; French.

al Shabab: Algiers; f. 1970; published by the F.L.N. youth organization.

Situation Economique: 6 blvd. Anatole-France, Algiers; annual.

al Thakafa: Algiers, f. 1970, published by the Ministry of Information and Culture.

PRESS AGENCIES

Algérie Presse Service (A.P.S.): 6 blvd. Ché Guévara, Algiers, f. 1962; Dir. MOHAMED BOUZID.

FOREIGN BUREAUX Algiers

ANSA: 1 Chemin du parc Gatliff; Bureau Chief BERHANE GEBRE EGZIABHIER

Associated Press: B P 769; Bureau Chief MICHAEL GOLD-SMITH.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Zaatcha 5, Muradia; Bureau Chief GORAN GOTEV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka): 7 rue Lafayette. Imm. Lafayette.

Middle East News: 10 ave. Pasteur, B.P. 800.

Novosti: B.P. 24, Muradia.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Maghreb Arabe Presse, Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass, UPI.

PUBLISHING

All privately owned publishing firms have been replaced by a single national organization:

Société Nationale d'Édition et de Diffusion (SNED): 3 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1966; publishes books of all types, and is sole importer, exporter and distributor of books and periodicals; also holds state monopoly for commercial advertising.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): Imm. RTA, 21 boulevard des Martyrs, Algiers; Government controlled; Dir. ABDERRAHMANE CHERJET.

Arabic Network: stations at Algiers, Oran, Constantine.

French Network: stations at Algiers, Constantine, Oran.

Kabyle Network: station at Algiers.

Supplementary Network: stations at Bouira, Tlemcen, Sétif, Souk Ahras, Batna, Bejaia, Touggourt, Laghouat, Ghardaïa, Ain Salah and Tamanrasset.

There are 3,000,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Algérienne (R.T.A.): 21 blvd. des Martyrs, Algiers; stations at Algiers, Oran, Tizi-Ouzou, Chrea and Constantine; the national network

was completed during 1970. Television is taking a major part in the national education programme. Dir. ABDERRAHMANE CHERJET.

There are 121,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; AD = Algerian dinars; Fr. = French francs.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Zirout-Youcef, Algiers. f. 1963; cap. 40m. AD; central bank of issue; Gov. SEGHIR MOSTAFAI.

NATIONALIZED BANKS

From November 1967 only the following nationalized banks were authorized to conduct exchange transactions and to deal with banks abroad, and by May 1972 these three banks had absorbed all foreign and private banks.

Banque Extérieure d'Algérie: 11 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1967; cap. 110m. AD; chiefly concerned with foreign trade transactions and the financing of industrial development in Algeria; brs. in Algiers and 17 other principal cities in Algeria; Pres. and Gen. Man. BOUASRIA BELGHOULA.

Banque Nationale d'Algérie: 8 blvd. Ernesto Ché Guévara, Algiers; f. 1966; cap. 20m. AD; dep. 3,161m. AD; 138 brs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. ABDELMALEK TEMAM.

Crédit Populaire d'Algérie: 2 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1966; cap. 45m. AD; re-grouping of former credit banks; brs. in Algiers, Constantine, Oran and Annaba.

SAVINGS BANK

Caisse Nationale d'Épargne et de Prévoyance: 40-42 rue Larbi Ben M'Hidi, Algiers.

INSURANCE

A state monopoly on insurance transactions was introduced in 1966.

Caisse Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance: 48 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1963 as a public corporation; Admin.-Gen. C. BENELHADJ SAID.

Caisse Nationale de Mutualité Agricole: 24 blvd. Victor Hugo, Algiers; Dir. O. LARFAOUI.

Société Algérienne d'Assurances: 5 blvd. de la République, Algiers; f. 1963; state sponsored company; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMED BENSALAM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Alger: Palais Consulaire, Place des Martyrs, Algiers; Administrator HACHEMI LARABI.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Annaba: Palais Consulaire, 4 rue du Cénra, Annaba; Pres. AMARA AMAR.

Chambre de Commerce de Bejaia: B.P. 105, Bejaia; f. 1892; 11 mems.; Pres. BENCHEIKH ABDERRAHMANE, Sec.-Gen. MAHDI YOUNÈS.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Constantine: 2 ave. Zebane, Constantine; Pres. BEN MATTI ABDESSELAM.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie d'Oran: 8 boulevard de la Soummam, Oran; 12 mems.; Pres. TAIEB BRAHIM MOKHTAR; Sec.-Gen. ABDELHAK NOR'EDDINE; publs. *Rapport Economique Mensuel*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Mostaganem: avenue Bénédict Bendehiba, Mostaganem; f. 1901; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED BELHADJ; Sec.-Gen. HARRAG BENBERNOU.

Chambre de Commerce Espagnole: 8 rue Amjère, Algiers.

Chambre de Commerce Italienne: 6 rue Hamami, Algiers.

Chambre Française de Commerce en Algérie: 1 rue du Languedoc, Algiers; Pres. M. J. BERNARD; Dir. M. G. FAULX-BRIOLE

Jeune Chambre Economique d'Alger: rue de Nîmes, Algiers; Pres. M. DONNEAUD.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at Colomb Béchar, Ghordaia and Tlemcen.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Union Générale des Commerçants Algériens: Place des Martyrs, Algiers.

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs Algériens—UGTA: Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1956; 300,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ABDELKADER BENIKOUS; publ. *Révolution et Travail* (weekly).

AFFILIATES

Fédération du Bois, du Bâtiment, des Travaux Publics et des Activités Annexes (*Federation of Building Trades Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 17,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BELHADJ BUKIR

Fédération Nationale des Cheminots (*National Federation of Railwaymen*): 3 rue Alexandre Dumas, Algiers; Sec.-Gen. AZZI ABDELMOUDJID.

Fédération Nationale de l'Energie Electrique et du Gaz d'Algérie—FNEEGA (*National Federation of Utility Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Place du 1er Mai, Algiers; f. 1963; 5,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. CHABANE LABOU.

Fédération Nationale de la Santé (*Federation of Hospital Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEFFAL ABDELAZIZ.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Pétrole, du Gaz et Assimilés (*Federation of Oil and Gas Workers*): 21 blvd. Colonel Amirouche, Algiers; f. 1964; 45,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ALI LASFER.

Fédération Nationale des Travailleurs de la Terre—FNNT (*Federation of Farm Workers*): 4 rue Arago, Algiers; f. 1964; Gen. Sec. BENMEZIANE DAOUD.

Fédération des Ports, Docks et Aéroports (*Federation of Dock and Airport Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 2,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAID OUKALI.

Fédération des Postes et Télécommunications (*Federation of Postal and Telecommunications Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1964; 6,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. YSSAAD ABDELKADAR.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Alimentation et du Commerce (*Federation of Food and Commerce Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. DJEBIENE MAHMOUD.

Fédération des Travailleurs de l'Education et de la Culture—FTEC (*Federation of Teachers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1962; 13,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. BOUANRANE CHAIKH.

Fédération des Travailleurs des Mines et Carrieres (*Federation of Mine and Quarry Workers*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; f. 1965; Sec.-Gen. OUALI MAHOUD KAHAR.

Fédération des Travailleurs Municipaux d'Algérie (*Federation of Municipal Employees*): Maison du Peuple, Algiers; 15,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. AHMED ZITOUNI.

Union nationale des paysans algériens (UNPA): f. 1973; 700,000 mems.

DEVELOPMENT

Banque Algérienne de Développement: Villa Joly, 38 ave Franklin Roosevelt, Algiers, f. 1963; cap. 100m AD; Government-sponsored development fund to finance industrial and commercial enterprises and exercise credit control by means of medium- and long-term credits in the private sector.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique (C.C.C.E.): 22 rue Larbi Alik, Hydra, Algiers; f. 1968; Dir. JEAN GAMBETTE.

Société Centrale pour l'Equipment du Territoire—S.C.E.T. International: 8 rue Sergent Addoun, Algiers; Dir. A. GAMBRELLE.

Société Nationale d'Etudes de Gestion, de Réalisations et d'Exploitations Industrielles—S.N.E.R.I.: 50 rue Khélifa Boukhalfa, Algiers.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

A large part of Algerian industry is nationalized. The following are some of the most important nationalized industries:

Office Algérien des Pêches: 1 place de la Pêcherie, Algiers; f. 1969; state trawling and canned sea-food organization.

Société Nationale Algérienne de Constructions Mécaniques (SONACOME): Route Nationale 1, Birkhadem; f. 1967; sole manufacturer and importer of motor vehicles, agricultural equipment and allied products.

Société Nationale de Constructions Métalliques (SN METAL): 38 rue Didonche Mourad, Algiers; f. 1968; production of metal goods.

Société Nationale des Industries Textiles (SONITEX): 4-6 rue Patrice Lumumba, Alger; f. 1966; 10,107 employees; Dir. Gen. BENALY CHERIF.

Société Nationale des Lièges et du Bois (SNLB): 1 rue Aristide Briand, Algiers; f. 1973; production of cork and wooden goods.

Société Nationale des Matériaux de Construction: Algiers; f. 1968; building materials.

Société Nationale des Peaux et Cuirs (SONIPEC): 14 rue Amani Ramdane, Algiers; f. 1967; hides and skins.

Société Nationale de Recherches et d'Exploitations Minières (SONAREM): 127 Blvd. Salah Bouakouir, Algiers; mining and prospecting; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED AMIROUCHE.

Société Nationale des Semoules, Pâtes Alimentaires et Couscous (SN SEMPAC): 6 blvd. Zirout Youcef, Algiers; f. 1965; semolina, paste, flour and couscous.

Société Nationale de la Sidérurgie (SNS): 5 rue Abou Moussa, Algiers; f. 1963; cast iron and products.

Société Nationale des Tabacs et Alumettes (SNTA): 40 rue Hocine Nourredine, Algiers; monopoly of manufacture and trade in tobacco, cigarettes and matches.

STATE TRADING ORGANIZATIONS

Since 1972 all international trading has been carried out by state organizations, of which the following are the most important:

ALGERIA

Office Algérien Interprofessionnel des Céréales (OAIC): 5 rue Ferhat Bousaad, Algiers; f. 1962; monopoly of trade in wheat, rice, maize, barley and products derived from these cereals.

Office des Fruits et Légumes d'Algérie (OFLA): 21 rue Larbi Ben M'hidi, Algiers; f. 1969; division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform; collects the produce from worker-controlled farms, and exports vegetables, fresh and dried fruit and associated by-products of Europe.

Office National de Commercialisation (ONAGO): 21 rue Larbi Ben M'hidi, Algiers; f. 1963; monopoly of bulk trade in basic foodstuffs except cereals; bns. in over 40 towns.

Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Viticoles: 112, Quai-Sud, Algiers; f. 1968; monopoly of importing and exporting products of the wine industry; Dir.-Gen. H. A. KARA TERKI.

Other state buying organizations exist for dairy products, wood and wood products, textiles, footwear and hides and skins, and more are being set up.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale d'Alger: Palais des Expositions, Pins Maritimes, B.P. 571, Algiers; annual; fortnight in September.

OIL

Bonatrach (Société nationale pour la recherche, la production, le transport, la transformation et la commercialisation des hydrocarbures): Immeuble Maurétania, Agha, Algiers; f. 1963; state-owned organization for exploration, exploitation, transport, refining and marketing of oil and gas and their products. In 1973 it accounted for 78 per cent of output and 67 per cent of exports, operating through a number of subsidiary companies formed in association with foreign oil companies; Dir. SID AHMED GHOUALI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Algériens: 21 blvd. Mohammed V, Algiers; f. 1959; 4,074 km. of track, of which 319 km. are electrified; daily passenger services from Algiers to the principal provincial cities, and a service to Casablanca via Oran; Dir. Gen. SADDOK BENMEHDOUBA.

ROADS

There are about 82,000 km. of roads and tracks, of which 18,500 km. are main roads and 19,000 km. are secondary roads. The total is made up of 55,000 km. in the north, including 24,000 km. of good roads, and 27,000 km. in the south, including 3,200 km. with asphalt surface. The French administration built a good road system, partly for military purposes, which since independence has been allowed to deteriorate in parts, and only a small percentage of roads are surfaced. New roads have been built linking the Sahara oil fields with the coast, and the trans-Saharan highway is a major project. Algeria is a member of the Trans-Saharan Road Committee, organizing the building of this road, now renamed the "Road of African Unity". The first 360-km. stretch, from Hassi Marroket to In Salah, was opened in April 1973, and work has begun on the next section, which will include 420 km. inside Algeria and run into Niger.

Trade and Industry, Oil, Transport, Tourism

Société Nationale des Transports Routiers: 27 rue des 3 Frères, Bouaddon, Algiers; f. 1967; holds a monopoly of goods transport by road; Dir.-Gen. HAOUSSINE EL-HADJ.

Société Nationale pour le Transport des Voyageurs: 27 rue des 3 Frères, Bouaddon, Algiers; f. 1967; holds monopoly of passenger transport by road.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Touring Club d'Algérie: 1 rue El Idrissi, Algiers.

SHIPPING

Algiers is the main port, with 23-29 metres anchorage in the Bay of Algiers, and anchorage for the largest vessels in Agha Bay. The port has a total quayage of 8,380 metres in three basins; the Old Port with 2.4-12 metres depth alongside, Mustapha Basin 7-11 metres depth alongside, and the Agha Basin.

Annaba's 48 hectare harbour has 9-11 metres depth with 140 metres of quayage for petrol tankers. The Inner Port (Grande Darse) has 1,850 metres of quayage with 9 metres depth alongside. Oran's 120 hectare harbour has 2,800 metres of quayage with 6-12 metres depth alongside, accommodating vessels of up to 167 metres. Arzew has 1,850 metres of quayage of which a third has 8 metres depth alongside. There are also important ports at Bedjaia, Djidjelli, Ghazaouet, Skikda (for oil), and Mostaganem.

Compagnie Nationale Algérienne de Navigation (CNAN): quai d'Ajaaccio, B.P. 280, Algiers; f. 1964; State-owned company managing its own fleet and vessels on time charter; concerned in the transport of oil, gas, wine, early fruit and other goods; 33 vessels; agencies and monopoly of handling facilities in all Algerian ports; office in Marseilles and reps. in Paris, all French ports and the principal ports in many other countries.

Office National des Ports: 2 rue d'Angkor, B.P. 830, Algiers; responsible for management and growth of port facilities and sea pilotage.

Société Nationale de Manutention (SONAMA): B.P. 147, Algiers; monopoly of port handling.

CIVIL AVIATION

Algeria's main airport, Dar el Beïda at Algiers, is a class A airport of international standing. At Constantine, Annaba and Oran are smaller modern airports able to accommodate jet aircraft, and there are also 65 aerodromes of which 20 are public, and a further 125 air-strips connected with the oil industry.

Air Algérie: 1 place Maurice Audin, B.P. 858, Algiers; f. 1946; internal services and extensive services to Europe, North and West Africa, Middle East and Asia; fleet of 3 Caravelles, 4 Convair 640, 2 Boeing 727-200, 5 Boeing 737-200, 5 Nord 262; Pres. MOHAMED BOUZADA.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign airlines operate services to Algiers: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Aviaco, Balkan, CSA, EgyptAir, Interflug, Royal Air Maroc, Saudi Arabian Airlines, Swissair, Tunis Air.

TOURISM

Office National Algérien du Tourisme (ONAT): 25 rue Khélifa Boulhalfa, Algiers.

Société Nationale Algérienne de Tourisme et d'Hotellerie (SONATOUR): 8 rue du Dr. Saadane, Algiers.

ALGERIA

THEATRE

Théâtre National Algérien: 10 rue Hady Oman, Algiers; performances in Arabic and French in Algiers and all main cities.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institut d'Etudes Nucléaires d'Alger: B.P. 1147, Algiers; f. 1958; research into nuclear physics, solid and electronic physics; two Van de Graaff accelerators, 3 MeV and 2 MeV; one Sames accelerator 600 KeV and one

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

isotope separator of the Saclay type; Dir. Prof. M ALLAB.

UNIVERSITIES

Université d'Alger: 2 rue Didouche Mourad, Algiers: 500 teachers, 9,500 students.

Université d'Oran: rue du Colonel Lotfi, Oran.

Université de Constantine: rue Ben M'hidi, Constantine; 1,200 teachers, 8,500 students.

ANGOLA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Angola lies on the west coast of Africa and is composed of sixteen districts, one of which, Cabinda, is separated from the others by the estuary of the River Congo. Angola is bordered by Zaire to the north, Zambia to the east and Namibia to the south. The climate is tropical, locally tempered by altitude. Tribal dialects and Portuguese are spoken. Most of the population follow traditional beliefs although there is a large majority of Roman Catholics and other Christian faiths. The capital is Luanda.

Recent History

Formerly a Portuguese colony, Angola became an overseas province in 1951. Small nationalist groups began to form in the 1950s. There was an unsuccessful nationalist rebellion in 1961. Severe repression followed and there was a lull in nationalist activity until 1966. After a new wave of fighting, nationalist guerrilla groups were able to establish military and political control in large parts of eastern Angola and to press westward. Three major nationalist organizations were formed: the *Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola* (MPLA), the *Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola* (FNLA) and the *União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola* (UNITA). The existence of three parties with differing political standpoints caused dissension within the independence movement. In 1972 an agreement was signed uniting the MPLA and FNLA but there was internal dissension between rival groups.

Following the April 1974 *coup d'état* in Portugal, Angola's right to independence was recognized but negotiations were slow to take place because of a lack of a unified nationalist organization and the violence caused by a minority of European settlers who still wanted white minority rule. Another obstacle to independence was that the MPLA, the only party capable of unifying the majority of African opinion, had split into three factions. In September 1974 these re-united under Dr. Agostinho Neto and negotiations between the Portuguese government and Angolan nationalist organizations began. Administration was carried out by the Portuguese High Commissioner. It was finally agreed in January 1975 that Angola would become independent on November 11th, 1975.

Government

The legislative assembly set up in 1972 was suspended in 1974 and the territory is to be governed by an interim government until a constituent assembly is elected in November 1975. The constituent assembly will choose the new government and the country's first President.

Defence

There is a national council of defence which will be responsible for maintaining both internal and external

defence and security. A unified army of 24,000 Portuguese troops and 24,000 nationalist troops (8,000 from each liberation army), is to be established by the end of 1975. Portugal's colonial army will be withdrawn by February 1976.

Economic Affairs

Only 2 per cent of Angola's arable land is actively cultivated. The principal crops are coffee, cassava, sugar cane, maize and cotton. The main export crop is coffee, which accounted for 25 per cent of total export earnings in 1973. The production of bananas has recently become important. Livestock is of little significance although there is a scheme to establish modern European cattle farming methods on irrigated land in the Cunene district. Forestry is important in the Cabinda and Moxico districts. The fishing industry is in decline.

Angola is very rich in minerals, especially diamonds, petroleum and iron ore, and there are also deposits of copper, manganese, phosphates and salt. Estimated reserves of 300 million tons of crude oil were discovered off-shore at Cabinda in 1966 and a new oil refinery is planned in Moçâmedes with an intended capacity of 5 million metric tons per year.

Although handicapped by the low buying-power of the Africans, the processing and manufacturing industries are gaining in importance. Over 12 per cent of exports are now industrially processed products. Portugal is still the main supplier of imports to Angola but has been overtaken by the U.S.A. as the principal export market.

Transport and Communications

Considerable efforts have been made to improve the communications network and there were 72,323 km. of roads in 1973. Railways serve to open the interior and provide export channels for land-locked Shaba (in Zaire) and Zambia. Internal air transport is well developed. The main harbours are Lobito, Luanda and Moçâmedes.

Education

In the Third-Development Plan (1968-73) 1,390 million escudos were allocated to education but actual expenditure has been considerably less. There is a shortage of teachers and equipment but, despite this, enrolment has increased steadily since the mid-1960s. There is a university at Luanda.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Angolan escudo.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 57.95 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)	
	Total	Luanda (capital)
1,246,700	5,798,000*	480,613†

* In addition over 600,000 Angolan refugees live in exile, mostly in Zaire, and nationalist-held areas may contain over 100,000 people.

† Of which: 126,233 Whites, 39,255 Mestiços, 314,879 Blacks.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(1971)

CHURCH BAPTISMS	REGISTERED MARRIAGES	REGISTERED DEATHS
109,600	12,364	16,322

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY DISTRICT*

(Census of December 1st, 1970)

DISTRICT	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Cabinda	7,270	81,265	11.17
Zaire	40,130	40,365	1.00
Uíge	55,818	386,709	6.92
Luanda	33,789	569,113	16.84
Cuanza Norte	27,106	304,565	11.23
Cuanza Sul	59,269	462,968	7.81
Malanje	101,028	558,630	5.52
Lunda	167,786	302,538	1.80
Benguela	37,808	474,897	12.56
Huambo	30,667	837,627	27.31
Bié	71,870	650,337	9.04
Moxico	199,786	189,885	0.95
Quando-Cubango	192,079	113,562	0.59
Moçâmedes	55,946	52,179	0.93
Huíla	166,348	644,864	3.87
TOTAL	1,246,700	5,669,504	4.54

* Subsequent administrative reorganization has altered the area of most districts and created a new one, Cunene.

OTHER MAIN TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 Census)

Nova Lisboa	61,885	Sá da Bandeira	31,674
Lobito	59,528	Malange	31,599
Benguela	40,996	Cabinda	21,124

AGRICULTURE **PRINCIPAL CROPS**

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	14*	14*	13*	12.0	12.8	10*	8.6*	9.1*	7.7*
Maize	500*	520*	530	456	404	400	9.1*	7.8*	7.5
Millet and Sorghum	93*	93*	93*	78	78	78*	8.4*	8.4*	8.4*
Rice (paddy)	25*	22*	22*	39	34*	35*	15.5*	15.5*	15.9*
Potatoes	5.4*	5.4*	5.4*	34	34*	34*	63.0*	63.0*	63.0*
Sweet Potatoes, Yams	18*	18*	18*	147	150	155*	81.7*	83.3*	86.1*
Cassava (Manioc)	120*	123*	123*	1,600	1,610*	1,620*	133.3*	130.9*	131.7*
Dry Beans	120*	120*	120*	75	70	70*	6.3*	5.8*	5.8*
Citrus Fruit	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	82	82*	83*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Bananas	30*	30*	30*	300	300*	250*	100.0*	100.0*	83.3*
Palm Kernels	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	16.6	13.5	13.0*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnuts (in shell)	35*	40*	40*	18	25*	25*	5.1*	6.3*	6.3*
Seed Cotton	79	89	81	91	86	60	11.5	9.7	7.4
Cottonseed				60.8	56.8	40.0	7.7	6.4	4.9
Cotton (lint)				30.4	29.3	18	3.8	3.3	2.2
Sesame Seed	6.0*	6.0*	6.0*	1.7*	2.0*	2.0*	2.8*	3.3*	3.3*
Castor Beans	11*	12*	12*	3	3*	3*	2.6*	2.5*	2.5*
Coffee (green)	500*	500*	500*	204	228	210	4.1*	4.6*	4.2*
Tobacco (leaves)	6.5	6.5	7.0*	4.1	4.1	4.5	6.4	6.4	6.4*
Kenaf (Mesta)	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	2.0*	10.0*	10.0*	10.0*
Sisal	70*	70*	70*	61.7	65.1	65.0	8.8*	9.3*	9.3*
Sugar Cane	15*	16*	16*	764.0	880.1	902.9	499.3*	557.0*	564.3*

Palm Oil: 80,000 metric tons in 1970.

1973 (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): Maize 370 (FAO estimate); Coffee 225; Cotton (lint) 29.

* FAO estimate.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

COTTON PRODUCTION (metric tons)

	UNGINNED COTTON	COTTON FIBRE
1963	13,700	4,521
1964	13,609	4,491
1965	19,506	6,437
1966	20,308	6,719
1967	27,361	9,032
1968	38,867	12,826
1969	60,057	19,820
1970	81,555	28,819
1971	86,013	35,478
1972	48,432	35,786
1973	79,281	39,642

COFFEE PRODUCTION (metric tons)

VARIETIES	1971	1972	1973
Robusta:			
Ambriz	156,000	143,300	155,650
Amboim	42,200	40,700	40,700
Cazengo	19,800	17,100	19,900
Cabinda	1,900	1,900	1,700
Arábica	8,100	7,000	7,050
TOTAL	228,000	210,000	225,000

DAIRY PRODUCE

	1972	1973
Milk (litres)	9,811,000	9,769,000
Butter (kg.)	439,000	608,000
Cheese (kg.)	2,022,000	1,937,000

LIVESTOCK

	1972	1973
Cattle	4,101,000	4,431,000
Goats	1,951,000	2,088,000
Pigs	1,261,000	1,299,000
Sheep	357,000	385,000

FORESTRY
TIMBER FELLED
(cu. metres)

1972 . . .	462,462
1973 . . .	555,149

FISHING
TOTAL CATCH
(metric tons)

1971 . . .	316,329
1972 . . .	599,110
1973 . . .	467,270

MINING
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Haematite Iron Ore	6,090,888	6,157,819	4,830,957	6,052,194
Manganese Ore	23,000	23,000	37,700	4,682
Crude Petroleum	5,065,105	5,721,331	7,057,253	8,175,201
Diamonds (carats)	2,395,552	2,413,021	2,155,057	2,124,719
Asphalt Rock	36,956	56,100	55,535	49,637
Sea Salt	87,743	90,284	125,302	96,717
Gypsum	n.a.	n.a.	83,376	46,655

INDUSTRY
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	76,073	84,215	81,901
Beer ('000 litres)	81,907	93,884	119,603
Fishmeal	72,488	128,599	96,253
Cement	529,594	624,394	767,549
Cotton Blankets (number)	679,000	759,000	972,000
Flour	72,023	78,637	82,142
Soap	15,168	19,735	18,400
Tobacco	2,188	2,468	2,596
Butane	7,043	8,136	8,438
Fuel Oil	388,847	377,685	434,629
Gas Oil	100,807	104,514	104,259
Motor Spirit	52,385	48,065	63,771
Asphalt	16,733	27,446	17,303

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Angolan escudo; 1,000 escudos are known as a *conto*.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 10 and 20 escudos.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=57.95 escudos; U.S. \$1=24.59 escudos.

100 Angolan escudos=£1.726=\$4.067

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the official exchange rate (par value) was U.S. \$1=28.75 escudos (1 escudo=3.478 U.S. cents). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central rate was \$1=27.25 escudos. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=69.00 escudos from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=71.006 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972.

ORDINARY BUDGET
(‘000 escudos)

ORDINARY RECEIPTS	1972	1973	ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	1972	1973
Direct Taxes	1,283,501	1,689,074	Provincial Debt	616,848	781,776
Indirect Taxes	2,163,000	2,283,938	Governments, etc.	45,394	80,865
Special Duties	1,766,399	3,332,181	Pensions, etc.	125,000	164,202
Dues, Service Returns	641,666	683,975	Administration	2,941,054	3,707,585
State Enterprises, etc.	371,940	446,816	Treasury	242,586	243,917
Capital Returns, etc.	74,670	71,193	Justice	154,309	201,596
Repayments, etc.	175,173	237,637	Development	3,517,854	4,467,593
Miscellaneous	3,756,359	4,962,579	Defence	876,970	1,223,114
			Navy	51,701	48,433
			Miscellaneous	1,648,016	2,083,233
			Other	12,976	105,043
TOTAL	10,232,708	13,707,393	TOTAL	10,232,708	13,107,357

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE
(1968-73—million escudos)

Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	2,041
Mining	11,600
Transport and Communications	3,779
Manufacturing Industry	3,361
Education and Research	1,358
Power Supplies	1,238
Other Development	2,007
	25,384

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million escudos)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods	12,012	9,310	2,702	14,475	12,300	2,175
Tourism	77	270	-193	38	779	-741
Transport	740	80	660	1,258	91	1,167
Insurance	12	55	-43	16	25	-9
Capital Earnings	15	442	-407	28	783	-755
Official Transfers	281	427	-146	595	573	22
Private Transfers	39	264	-225	59	287	-228
Other Services	455	1,128	-673	718	1,066	-348
CURRENT ACCOUNT	13,631	11,956	1,675	17,187	15,904	1,283
Capital Account	533	1,241	708	540	1,522	-982
COMBINED CURRENT AND CAPITAL ACCOUNT	14,164	13,197	967	17,727	17,426	301

EXTERNAL TRADE
(excluding gold)
(‘000 escudos)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	9,261,398	10,594,665	12,127,640	10,728,164	13,268,873
Exports	9,387,420	12,172,187	12,147,051	13,923,273	19,158,291

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 esudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Vehicles and Accessories	1,332,017	1,204,599	1,801,157
Iron and Steel	996,338	950,631	1,215,772
Textiles	516,007	n.a.	416,697
Wine	405,457	291,728	303,571
Tractors	290,492	221,770	212,279
Clothing	268,054	n.a.	259,516
Wheat	160,220	142,198	309,489
Medicaments	318,862	409,405	495,624
Fuel Oil	206,919	295,880	422,480
Excavating Machinery	243,124	205,258	52,107
Olive Oil	161,863	73,641	61,764
Fertilizers	138,648	127,024	202,117
Tools	186,836	184,740	n.a.
Paper and Paperboard	171,990	165,027	175,710
Pumps	119,508	150,021	137,449
Motors and Parts	126,439	139,775	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,127,640	10,728,164	13,268,873

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Coffee	4,026,355	3,834,941	5,090,130
Crude Petroleum	2,157,393	3,535,396	5,755,588
Diamonds	1,523,239	1,583,059	1,999,551
Iron Ore	1,187,495	1,011,666	1,210,823
Raw Cotton	649,201	284,210	619,602
Sisal	221,537	338,937	467,928
Fish Meal	211,639	530,663	740,120
Wood	169,181	174,961	266,988
Maize	181,809	142,760	249,969
Fuel Oil	155,465	93,146	129,279
Dried Fish	125,912	138,844	74,576
Wood Pulp	114,636	111,309	123,787
Palm Oil	63,849	44,643	15,922
Tobacco and Products	62,666	61,245	246,081
Fresh Fish	114,979	227,998	348,972
Bananas	174,806	264,082	313,132
Dried Beans	77,944	76,426	118,945
Excavating Machinery	35,258	430,385	n.a.
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	291	70,460	70,776
Cement	29,208	47,215	101,083
Fish Oil	n.a.	63,079	85,957
TOTAL (incl. others)	12,147,051	13,923,723	19,158,291

TRADE BALANCE BY PRINCIPAL AREAS
(1965-72—million esudos)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Foreign Countries	708.1	636.6	- 735.1	-399.0	-199.6	901.5	- 57.5	1,750.6
Portugal	-638.3	-278.1	- 518.1	497.8	75.8	444.8	-133.6	1,147.2
Other Portuguese Territories	- 28.9	- 49.5	36.5	- 14.4	73.5	20.9	- 61.7	121.2
Others*	105.3	102.8	145.8	189.3	176.8	210.3	272.2	176.1
NET TRADE BALANCE	146.2	411.8	-1,070.9	-921.9	126.0	1,577.5	19.4	3,195.1

* Includes mainly supplies to navigation.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Portugal	3,832,299	2,485,214	3,498,798
Mozambique	247,158	102,059	198,230
Macao	198,299	121,819	160,298
Other Portuguese Territories	2,918	2,501	4,166
Belgium-Luxembourg	393,890	401,429	452,992
Denmark	111,873	129,989	102,019
France	556,821	636,622	893,075
Germany, Federal Republic	1,379,065	1,320,748	1,726,327
Iran	180,154	320,153	339,349
Italy	453,727	480,610	503,245
Japan	673,794	616,480	733,006
Netherlands	266,921	238,158	330,445
Norway	114,665	157,375	103,511
South Africa	443,377	491,080	768,944
Spain	107,252	179,240	208,730
Sweden	155,766	210,851	219,418
Switzerland	152,408	148,984	194,290
United Kingdom	1,092,126	964,498	1,016,901
U S A	1,339,713	1,364,379	1,262,112
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	10,587	9,772	171,271
TOTAL (incl others)	12,127,640	10,728,164	13,268,873

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Portugal	3,698,708	3,632,455	4,859,180
Mozambique	210,661	161,146	199,077
Cape Verde Islands	119,563	126,488	136,952
São Tomé and Príncipe	41,663	44,244	53,979
Other Portuguese Territories	14,777	15,673	17,108
Australia	3,309	20,819	106,960
Belgium-Luxembourg	182,085	136,495	211,068
Canada	704,357	1,636,992	1,988,417
Denmark	497,357	59,341	21,774
France	193,774	117,568	283,199
Gabon	5,361	205,199	22,130
Germany, Federal Republic	320,428	581,384	968,288
Italy	93,317	123,756	215,887
Japan	1,291,901	1,386,974	1,682,837
Netherlands	828,952	517,127	182,119
South Africa	161,114	152,821	210,510
Spain	404,255	616,347	651,931
Trinidad and Tobago	261,563	607,567	123,102
United Kingdom	178,774	479,303	549,360
U S A	2,379,794	2,273,897	5,360,294
Zaire	144,278	227,492	363,139
TOTAL (incl others)	12,147,051	13,923,273	19,158,221

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Luanda Railway	728,307	916,066	319,066	301,376
Moçâmedes Railway	333,000	394,130	4,863,860	6,108,557
Benguela Railway	1,412,825	1,590,607	2,688,979	2,557,352

ROADS
(Motor Vehicles)

	1972	1973
Cars	115,452	127,271
Lorries	24,958	26,221
Motor Cycles	19,017	20,029
Tractors	8,795	9,510
TOTAL	168,222	183,031

SHIPPING
('000 metric tons)

	LUANDA		LOBITO		MOÇÂMEDES		ANGOLA	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Goods Loaded	893.6	1,115.6	1,034.5	1,363.6	4,844.2	6,172.8	13,437.8	16,261.3
Goods Unloaded	798.9	1,168.7	820.5	1,181.9	200.9	205.8	1,945.3	2,676.3

Vessels handled: (1972) 6,084; (1973) 6,500.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Angola Airlines—TAAG)

	1972	1973
Passengers Carried	169,560	198,667
Freight Transported (tons)	2,437	2,636
Mail Transported (tons)	855	842
Kilometres Flown	4,726,330	5,451,191

EDUCATION
(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	5,208	12,622	516,131
Secondary	260	4,394	74,625
University	1	274	2,987
Ecclesiastic	3	33	117

Sources: Direcção Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística, Luanda; Banco de Angola, Lisbon.

THE CONSTITUTION

By special decrees of February 1955 and April and October 1961, Angola was divided into 15 districts as follows: Cabinda, Uíge, Zaire, Luanda, Cuanza Norte, Cuanza Sul, Malanje, Lunda, Benguela, Huambo, Bié, Cuando Cubango, Moxico, Moçâmedes and Hufila. Each district is again divided into regions supervised by an administrator who acts as the resident magistrate. In 1971 the 15 districts became 16, with the addition of Cunene.

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Brig-Gen António SILVA CARDOSO

During the transitional period the Government will be led by a three-man presidential council of representatives of the three nationalist movements, the MPLA, the FNLA and UNITA. Chairmanship of the council will rotate between the three Portuguese interests will be represented by the High Commissioner who will also be supreme military commander.

The transitional government has 12 portfolios evenly distributed among the Portuguese and the three liberation movements. Portugal retains the ministries of economic affairs, public works, transport and communications. The FNLA holds the ministries of the interior (without being responsible for police and security), health and social affairs and agriculture. The MPLA holds the ministries of information, planning and finance and justice. UNITA holds the ministries of labour and social security, education and culture and natural resources.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly has been suspended.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conferência das Organizações Nacionais das Colónias Portuguesas (CONCP): 18 rue Dirah, Hydra, Algiers, Algeria; f. 1961; central organization for MPLA, Angola, FRELIMO, Mozambique, PAIGC, Guinea, CLSTP, São Tomé.

Conselho Supremo de Libertação de Angola (CSLA) (*Angola Supreme Liberation Council*): Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1972 by a union of the FNLA and the MPLA; meets at least twice a year; Pres. ROBERTO HOLOEN; Vice-Pres. Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO.

Frente Nacional de Libertação de Angola (FNLA) (*Angolan National Liberation Front*): Kinshasa, Zaire; f. 1962 by union of the *União das Populações de Angola* and the *Partido Democrático Angolano*; have set up a Government-in-exile (GRAE); Leader ROBERTO HOLDEN.

Movimento Popular de Libertação de Angola (MPLA) (*Angola Popular Liberation Movement*): P.O.B. 1595, Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. AGOSTINHO NETO.

União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA) (*National Union for the Complete Independence of Angola*): Headquarters in Bié province; f. 1966; Leader Dr. JONAS SAVIMBI.

União das Populações de Angola (UPA): Kinshasa, Zaire, f. 1954; formed the FNLA with *Partido Democrático Angolano* in 1962; Leader ROBERTO HOLDEN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

Most of the population follows traditional beliefs.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Archbishop of Luanda . Most Rev. MANUEL NUNES GABRIEL, Caixa Postal 1230, Luanda.

Suffragan Sees:

Benguela . Rt. Rev. OSCAR LINA LOPES FERNANDES BRAGA, Caixa Postal 670, Benguela.

Carmona-São Salvador . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO DA MATA MOURISCA, Caixa Postal 239, Carmona.

Luso . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO ESTEVES DIAS, Caixa Postal 88, Luso.

Malanje . Rt. Rev. EDUARDO ANDRÉ MUACA, Caixa Postal 192, Malanje.

Nova Lisboa . Rt. Rev. AMÉRICO HENRIQUES, Caixa Postal 10, Nova Lisboa.

Sá da Bandeira . Rt. Rev. EURICO DIAS NOGUEIRA, Caixa Postal 231, Sá da Bandeira.

São Tomé e Príncipe . Rt. Rev. MANUEL NUNES GABRIEL (Apostolic Administrator).

Silva Porto . Rt. Rev. MANUEL ANTÓNIO PIRES, Caixa Postal 16, Silva Porto.

There are 225 missions with a personnel of 1,441; Roman Catholics number 2,793,668.

The Baptists and Methodists have a number of missionary stations. There are about 800,000 Protestants.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Boletim Oficial de Angola: Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda-f. 1845.

Diário de Luanda: Caixa Postal 1290, Rua Serpa Pinto, Luanda; f. 1930; owned by Gráfica Portugal; Editor Dr. FRANCISCO DA SILVEIRA PINTO; evenings and Sunday; circ. 18,000.

O Lobito: Caixa Postal 335, Lobito; published by Organização Publicitária e Artística; Editor SAUL QUEIROZ; evening; circ. 12,000.

A Província de Angola: Caixa Postal 1312; f. 1923; owned by the Empresa Gráfica de Angola; Editor JAIME DE FIGUEIREDO; mornings and Sunday; circ. 41,000.

PERIODICALS

Actualidade Económica: Caixa Postal 16462, Luanda, weekly; Dir. ANTÓNIO PIPES.

Angola Norte: Caixa Postal 339, Malanje; weekly; Dir. Dr. ALBERTINA VICENTE VIEIRA.

ANGOLA

- O Apostolado:** Caixa Postal 1230, Luanda; weekly; published by the Conferência Episcopal de Angola; Dir. J. FERNANDES DA FONSECA.
- Cuanza Sul:** Caixa Postal 202, Novo Redondo; weekly; Dir. J. BARBOSA LOUREIRO.
- Ecos do Norte:** Caixa Postal 402, Malanje; twice weekly; Dir. TIMÓTEO DE ABREU COSTA.
- Jornal de Benguela:** Caixa Postal 17, Benguela; twice weekly; Dir. HORÁCIO SILVA.
- Jornal do Congo:** Caixa Postal 329, Carmona; weekly; Dir. Dr. CUSTÓDIO PEREIRA GOMES.
- Jornal da Huila:** Caixa Postal 1322, Sá da Bandeira; weekly; Dir. VENNÁCIO GUIMARÃES SOBRINHO.
- Jornal Magazine:** Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. VÍTOR HOMEM DE ALMEIDA.
- O Moxico:** Caixa Postal 362, Luso; f. 1966; fortnightly; Dir. E. DIAS.
- O Namibe:** Caixa Postal 328, Moçâmedes; twice weekly; Dir. MANUEL JOAO TENREIRO CARNEIRO.
- Notícia:** Calçada Gregório Ferreira, Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. HELDER DUARTE DE ALMEIDA.
- A Palavra:** Rua Dr. João das Regras, Luanda; weekly; Dir. Dr. CARLOS M. PEREIRA DE CARVALHO.
- O Planalto:** Caixa Postal 96, Nova Lisboa; three times weekly; Dir. ALTINO VAZ MONTEIRO.
- Prisma:** Luanda; monthly; Dir. ILÍDIO INÁCIO ESTEVES.
- Revista de Angola:** Luanda; fortnightly; Dir. F. DE ARAÚJO RODRIGUES.
- Semana Ilustrada:** Caixa Postal 2039, Luanda; weekly; Dir. A. BORGES DE MELO.
- Sul:** Benguela; weekly; Dir. VITÓRIO PEREIRA.
- Tribuna dos Muçiques:** Rua Francisco Newton, Luanda; weekly; Dir. JAYME RAMOS MONTEIRO.
- A Voz do Bié:** Caixa Postal 131, Silva Porto; f. 1961; weekly; Dir. FRANCISCO JOSÉ DOS REIS RAMOS.

PUBLISHERS

- Empresa Gráfica do Angola:** Caixa Postal 1312, Luanda; f. 1923; Dir. RUY CORREIA DE FREITAS; publ. *A Província de Angola* (daily).
- Empresa Gráfica do Uige, Lda.:** Caixa Postal 329, Carmona; f. 1958; Editor LUIZ M. RODRIGUES; publ. *Jornal do Congo* (weekly).
- Gráfica de Benguela:** Benguela.
- Gráfica Portugal, Lda.:** Caixa Postal 1290, Rua Serpa Pinto, Luanda; f. 1930; owners of *Diário de Luanda*.
- Imprensa Nacional de Angola:** Caixa Postal 1306, Luanda; f. 1845; Gen. Man. Dr. ANTÓNIO DUARTE DE ALMEIDA E CARMO.
- Indústrias A.B.C.:** Caixa Postal 1215, Luanda.
- Lello and Cia, Lda.:** Caixa Postal 1300, Luanda; general fiction and non-fiction.
- NEA—Nova Editorial Angolana, S.A.R.L.:** Caixa Postal 1225, Luanda; f. 1935; Man. M. POMBO FERNANDES.
- Neográfica Lda.:** Caixa Postal 6518, Luanda; publ. *Notícia*.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- Emissôra Oficial de Angola:** Caixa Postal 1320, Luanda; f. 1953; government station; Dir. JOÃO ANTÓNIO DE OLIVEIRA PIRES.
- Rádio Clube de Angola:** Caixa Postal 229, Luanda; f. 1936; commercial station; Pres. NORBERTO NEVES E SOUSA.
- Rádio Ecléscia—Emissôra Católica de Angola:** Caixa Postal 156, Luanda; religious station; Dir. Padre J. M. PEREIRA.
- Voz de Angola:** Caixa Postal 3159, Luanda; Dir. M. H. DE CARVALHO.
- There are 15 other commercial stations.
- There were 115,000 radio receivers in 1974.
- There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

- Banco de Angola:** Rua da Prata 10, Lisbon; Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais, Luanda; central bank; f. 1926; cap. and res. 1,000m., dep. 22,900m. (1972); Gov. Dr. MÁRIO ANGELO MORAIS DE OLIVEIRA.
- Banco Comercial de Angola:** Praça de Portugal, Caixa Postal 1343, Luanda; f. 1956; cap. and res. 438.6m., dep. 8,000m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. A. CUPERTINO DE MIRANDA; Gen. Man. Dr. J. MANUEL NUNES DA GLORIA.
- Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial:** Avda. dos Restauradores de Angola 79-83, Caixa Postal 1395, Luanda; f. 1965; cap. 200m., dep. 4,937m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. Dr. MIGUEL GENTIL QUINA; Man. Ing. ANIBAL TASSO DE FIGUEIREDO FARO VIANA; 61 brs. in Angola, 44 in Mozambique.
- Banco de Fomento Nacional:** Caixa Postal 6191, Luanda.
- Banco Interunidos:** formed by Banco Espírito Santo e Comercial de Lisboa and First National City Bank.
- Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor, S.A.R.L.:** Rua Áurea 28, Lisbon; Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 86, Luanda; f. 1914; cap. 500m., dep. 31,140.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. EDUARDO FURTADO; 57 brs. in Angola, 45 brs. in Mozambique.
- Banco Totta-Standard de Angola:** Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 127, Caixa Postal 5554, Luanda; f. 1966; associate of Totta and Açores and Standard and Chartered Banking Group; cap. 186m., dep. 4,122m. (Dec. 1973); Joint Man. Dirs. J. J. H. VERMEULEN, Dr. M. QUARTIN BASTOS.
- Caixa de Crédito Agro-Pecuário de Angola:** Caixa Postal 6080, Luanda; f. 1961; cap. U.S. \$9.1m.; agricultural loan bank; Gen. Man. JOSÉ CÂNDIDO PERESTRELO DA CUNHA OSÓRIO.
- INSURANCE**
- Cia. de Seguros Angola, S.A.R.L.:** Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 37, 1º, Caixa Postal 721-C, Luanda; f. 1916; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO MOUTZACO DIAS.
- Cia. de Seguros Angolana, S.A.R.L.:** Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 84, Caixa Postal 738, Luanda; f. 1946; cap. and res. 118m.; Administrator JOSÉ DIAS MOTO.

ANGOLA

Cia. Seguros Garantia Africa, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2726, Luanda; f. 1954; cap. and res. 88m.; Man. Dir. Dr. J. J. GOMES PEREIRA.

Cia. de Seguros A Nacional de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 89, Caixa Postal 2921, Luanda; f. 1957; cap. 27.5m.; Admin. A. LEITE DE MAGALHÃES; sub-Dirs. FRANCISCO A. RIBEIRO, A. RODRIGUES MOREIRA.

Cia. de Seguros Náuticos de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Rua Governador Eduardo Costa 69, Caixa Postal 5059, Luanda.

Cia. de Seguros Universal de Angola, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 2987 and 12010-M, Luanda; f. 1957; cap. 15m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL MARIA DA FONSECA FREITAS; Dir. LUIS JOSÉ PAIVA DE CARVALHO.

Confiança Mundial de Angola—Seguros: Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 93, Caixa Postal 500, Luanda.

Montepio Geral de Angola (Mutual Aid Association): Largo D. João IV 16, Caixa Postal 402, Luanda; f. 1933; Pres. RAFAEL GARCIA IBOLEON, Jr.; Sec. ALTINO AMADEU MAMEDE DE SOUSA E SILVA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

COMMISSIONS AND NATIONAL BOARDS

Direcção dos Serviços de Comércio (Department of Trade): Largo Diogo Cão, Caixa Postal 1337, Luanda; f. 1970; Dir. ANTÓNIO AUGUSTO DE ALMEIDA; bns. throughout Angola.

Instituto do Algodão de Angola (Cotton Institute): Caixa Postal 74, Luanda; f. 1938; Dir. M. F. GUINOTE A. CARMO; publs. *Relatórios, Algodão de Angola* (quarterly).

Instituto do Café de Angola (Coffee Institute): Caixa Postal 342, Luanda; Dir. E. DE A. NORONHA.

Instituto dos Cereais de Angola (Cereals Institute): Caixa Postal 65, Luanda; Dir. M. oo VALE.

Instituto das Industrias do Pesca (Fishing Institute): Caixa Postal 83, Luanda; Dir. Com. LUIS GONZAGA CLEMENTE DOS REIS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Câmara Municipal de Nova Lisboa: Nova Lisboa; budget for 1972: 89,000 contos.

EMPLOYERS' AND LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Associação dos Agricultores de Angola (Agriculturists' Association): Luanda; Pres. Dr. ANTÓNIO MANUEL DA SILVA FERREIRA.

Associação Comercial de Luanda (Commercial Association of Luanda): Caixa Postal 1275, Luanda; f. 1864; Pres. J. F. VIEIRA; Sec. SÉRGIO ROMÃO PERES.

Associação Industrial de Angola (Industrial Association of Angola): Caixa Postal 999C, Luanda; f. 1930; Gen. Sec. CARLOS A. PEREIRA SOARES; publ. *Boletim da Associação Industrial de Angola* (weekly).

Associação dos Lojistas de Luanda (Retailers' Association of Luanda): Caixa Postal 1278, Luanda.

Labour is organized in four national syndicates:

Sindicato Nacional dos Construtores Cíveis e Mestres de Obras (National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Contractors): Caixa Postal 5072, Luanda; mems. nearly 2,000; Pres. ANTÓNIO MARTINS NOGUEIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancários de Angola (National Syndicate of Angolan Bank Employees): Rua Salvador Correia 194, Luanda.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comércio e da Indústria da Província de Angola—SNECIPA (National Syndicate of Workers of Commerce and Industry): Caixa Postal 28, Luanda; f. 1897; mems. 45,991 (24,746 in central br.); 16 bns. (1970); Chair. Dr. FERNANDO DAVID LAIMA; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ CELESTINO BRAVO-MARTINS.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motoristas, Ferroviários e Metalúrgicos (National Syndicate of Motor Transport, Railroad and Metal Workers): Caixa Postal 272, Luanda; mems. about 2,000; Pres. ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA CRUZ.

TRADE FAIR

Feira Internacional de Luanda (International Trade Fair of Luanda): Caixa Postal 1296, Luanda; f. 1969; organized by the Associação Industrial de Angola; annually in October.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of track operated is over 3,000 km.

STATE-OWNED

Pôrto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda: Direcção de Exploração do Porto e Caminhos de Ferro de Luanda, Caixa Postal 1229, Luanda; f. 1886; serves an iron, cotton and sisal-producing region between Luanda and Malange; 608 km. of 1.067 m. gauge. Under the Development Plan it is proposed to continue the line 97 km. from Malange to Lui and eventually to the Zaire border; Dir. Eng. LUIS HENRIQUE ERVEDOSA ABREU.

Caminho de Ferro de Moçâmedes: Moçâmedes; 858 km. main line from Moçâmedes to Serpa Pinto via Sá da Bandeira, Matala and Entrocamento, with a 38 km. branch from Chanja to Chela; branches to Cassinga North (16 km.) and Cassinga South (94 km.) carry 6 million tons of iron ore a year to Salazar Harbour, Moçâmedes; Gen. Man. JOAQUIM ALNINO ANTUNES DA CUNHA.

PRIVATELY-OWNED

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro de Benguela (Benguela Railway Company): Head Office: Rua do Ataíde 7, Lisbon, Portugal; African Management: Caixa Postal 32, Lobito, Angola; London Office: 6 John St., London, WC1N 2ES; f. 1902; runs from the port of Lobito across Angola via Nova Lisboa and Luso to the Zaire border where it connects with the K.D.L. system which in turn links with Zambia Railways, thus providing the shortest West Coast route for Central African trade; 1,067 mm. gauge; principal export freights carried; copper, cobalt, zinc, manganese ore and maize; principal import freights carried: general cargo, petrol and oils; length of track 1,348 km.; Chair. Dr. LUIS SUPICO PINTO; Man. Dir. Dr. MANUEL FERNANDES.

Companhia do Caminho de Ferro do Amboim: Porto Amboim; f. 1922; serves a coffee region between Amboim and Gabela; 123 km. of 0.60-metre gauge; Dir. FERNANDO M. TOURET.

ROADS

Angola has over 8,000 km. of asphalted roads. Plans include a highway from Luanda to Cape Town, and another from Carmona to Quimbele, ultimately to be extended to the Zaire border, is under construction.

ANGOLA

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: Caixa Postal 20, Rua Governador Eduardo Costa, Luanda; Head Office: 85 Rua do Comercio, Lisbon; regular cargo and passenger services from Portugal to West and East Portuguese Africa; monthly cargo services from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, London, Liverpool, Leghorn, Genoa, Marseilles and Barcelona to Portuguese West Africa.

Companhia de Serviços Marítimos—COSEMA: Caixa Postal 1360, Rua Direita 3A, Luanda; f. 1950; brs. in Lobito, Porto Amboim, Moçâmedes, São Tomé; Dir. Commdt. MANUEL ALBUQUERQUE E CASTRO; Gen. Man. ALVARO FONTES.

FOREIGN SHIPPING AGENCIES

Robert Hudsons & Sons (Pty.) Ltd.: Caixa Postal 6426, Luanda; suppliers of vehicles, agricultural, industrial and earth-moving equipment, aircraft and general goods; international forwarding agents at Luanda and Lobito; brs. and workshops in all main Angolan towns; agents in Angola for Clan Line, Texaco Overseas Tankship Ltd., etc.

Hull, Blyth (Angola) Ltd.: Caixa Postal 1214, Luanda; London Office: 1 Lloyds Ave., E.C.3; agents in Angola for Cie. Maritime Belge, Elder Dempster Lines Ltd., B.P. Tanker Co. Ltd., and others; Chair. Viscount LEATHERS; Sec. G. B. WOODHOUSE, F.C.I.S.

Transport, University

CIVIL AVIATION

ANGOLA AIRLINE

Transportes Aéreos de Angola—TAAG: Avda. Luis de Camões 123, Luanda; f. 1938; internal services, and services from Luanda to Windhoek (South West Africa) and São Tomé; fleet of six F-27 and five DC-3.

OTHER AIRLINES SERVING LUANDA

Transportes Aéreos Portugueses S.A.R.L. (T.A.P.): Lisbon; office in Luanda; Av. Paulo Dias Novais 79-80; P.O.B. 118; f. 1953; services to Africa, Europe, North and South America.

South African Airways (S.A.A.): Head Office: S.A. Airways Centre, Johannesburg; Avda. Paulo Dias de Novais 123, Luanda; services between Luanda and Johannesburg.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo de Angola—CITA: Caixa Postal 1240, Luanda; Dir. Col. J. F. M. ILHARCO.

UNIVERSITY

Universidade de Luanda: Caixas Postais 815 e 1350, Luanda; f. 1963; 293 teachers, 3,146 students.

ANTARCTICA

The Continent of Antarctica is estimated to cover 5,282,000 sq. miles. There are no indigenous inhabitants, but since 1944 a number of permanent research stations have been established.

MAJOR BASES

(The following list includes only bases south of latitude 60°.)

	Latitude	Longitude		Latitude	Longitude
ARGENTINA			SOUTH AFRICA		
Almirante Brown	64° 53' S	62° 53' W	Sanae	70° 18' S	2° 22' W
Esperanza	63° 24' S	57° 00' W	Grunehogua	72° 02' S	2° 48' W
General Belgrano	77° 47' S	38° 14' W			
Orcadas	60° 45' S	44° 43' W			
Petrel	63° 28' S	56° 17' W			
Vicecomodoro Marambio	64° 16' S	56° 45' W			
AUSTRALIA			U.S.S.R.		
Casey	66° 17' S	110° 32' E	Bellingshausen	62° 12' S	58° 56' W
Davis	68° 35' S	77° 58' E	Mirny	66° 33' S	93° 01' E
Mawson	67° 36' S	62° 53' E	Molodezhnaya	67° 40' S	45° 51' E
			Novolazarevskaya	70° 46' S	11° 50' E
			Vostok	78° 28' S	106° 48' E
CHILE			UNITED KINGDOM		
Capitán Arturo Prat	62° 30' S	59° 40' W	Fossil Bluff	72° 21' S	68° 17' W
General Bernardo O'Higgins	63° 19' S	57° 54' W	Argentine Islands	65° 15' S	64° 15' W
Presidente Frei	62° 12' S	58° 55' W	Signy Island	60° 43' S	45° 56' W
FRANCE			Adelaide	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Dumont d'Urville	66° 40' S	140° 01' E	Halley Bay	75° 31' S	26° 38' W
JAPAN			UNITED STATES		
Syowa	69° 00' S	39° 35' E	Amundsen-Scott		South Pole
NEW ZEALAND			McMurdo	77° 51' S	166° 37' W
Scott	77° 51' S	166° 46' E	Palmer Station	64° 46' S	64° 05' W
Vanda	77° 32' S	161° 40' E	Siple Station	75° 55' S	83° 55' W

TERRITORIAL CLAIMS

Territory	Claimant State
British Antarctic Territory	United Kingdom
Antártida Argentina	Argentina
Antártida Chilena	Chile
Dronning Maud Land	Norway
Australian Antarctic Territory	Australia
Terre Adélie	France
Ross Dependency	New Zealand

These claims are not recognized by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.

No formal claims have been made in the sector of Antarctica between 90°W. and 150°W.

See also Article 4 of the Antarctic Treaty on next page.

RESEARCH

Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research (SCAR) of the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU): f. 1958 to further the co-ordination of scientific activity in Antarctica, with a view to framing a scientific programme of circumpolar scope and significance; mems. 12 countries.

President: Dr. T. GJELSVIK (Norway).

Vice-President: Prof. T. NAGATA (Japan).

Secretariat: Scott Polar Research Institute, Lensfield Road, Cambridge, CB2 1ER, England.

Secretary: Prof. G. A. KNOX (New Zealand).

THE ANTARCTIC TREATY

The Treaty was signed in Washington in December 1959 by the twelve nations co-operating in the Antarctic during the International Geophysical Year. The Treaty entered into force on June 23rd, 1961.

SIGNATORIES

Argentina	France	South Africa
Australia	Japan	U.S.S.R.
Belgium	New Zealand	United Kingdom
Chile	Norway	U.S.A.

ACCEDING STATES

Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Netherlands	Poland
Romania			

ANTARCTIC TREATY CONSULTATIVE MEETINGS

Meetings of delegations from all the signatory nations of the Antarctic Treaty are held from time to time to discuss scientific and political matters. The representatives elect a Chairman and Secretary. Committees and Working Groups may be established as required.

MEETINGS

First Meeting: Canberra, July 1961.
 Second Meeting: Buenos Aires, July 1962.
 Third Meeting: Brussels, June 1964.
 Fourth Meeting: Santiago, Nov. 1966.
 Fifth Meeting: Paris, 1968.
 Sixth Meeting: Tokyo, 1970.
 Seventh Meeting: Wellington, Nov. 1972.

SUMMARY OF TREATY

Article 1. Antarctica shall be used for peaceful purposes only.

Article 2. Freedom of scientific investigation and co-operation.

Article 3. Exchange of information and personnel.

Article 4. 1. Nothing contained in the present Treaty shall be interpreted as:

- (a) a renunciation by any Contracting Party of previously asserted rights of or claims to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica;
- (b) a renunciation or diminution by any Contracting Party of any basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica which it may have whether as a result of its activities or those of its nationals in Antarctica, or otherwise;
- (c) prejudicing the position of any Contracting Party as regards its recognition or non-recognition of any other State's right of or claim or basis of claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica.

2. No acts or activities taking place while the present Treaty is in force shall constitute a basis for asserting, supporting or denying a claim to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica or create any rights of sovereignty in Antarctica. No new claim, or enlargement of an existing claim, to territorial sovereignty in Antarctica shall be asserted while the present Treaty is in force.

Article 5. Any nuclear explosions in Antarctica and the disposal there of radioactive waste material shall be prohibited.

Article 6. Geographical limits and rights on high seas.

Article 7. Designation of observers and notification of stations and expeditions.

Article 8. Jurisdiction over observers and scientists.

Article 9. Consultative meetings.

Articles 10-14. Upholding, interpreting, amending, notifying and depositing the Treaty.

ARGENTINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Argentine Republic occupies almost the whole of South America south of the Tropic of Capricorn and east of the Andes. It has a long Atlantic coastline stretching from Uruguay and the River Plate to Tierra del Fuego. To the west lie Chile and the Andes mountains, to the north are Bolivia, Paraguay and Brazil. Argentina also claims the Falkland Islands, the Falkland Islands Dependencies and part of Antarctica. The climate varies from sub-tropical in the north to sub-arctic in Patagonia generally with moderate summer rainfall. The language is Spanish. Nearly 90 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic and about 2 per cent Protestant. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes of light blue, white and light blue. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) has the same design with, in addition, a gold "Sun of May" on the white stripe. The capital is Buenos Aires.

Recent History

In June 1966 a military *coup* overthrew Argentina's civilian administration and began nearly seven years of government by the armed forces. In 1972 the President, Lt Gen Alejandro Lanusse, announced that the military regime intended to restore civilian rule.

Nine candidates emerged from various alliances to contest the presidential election held in March 1973. At the same time elections held for the Chamber of Deputies resulted in a large majority for the Frente Justicialista de Liberación in Congress. The Justicialist candidate, Dr Hector Cámpora, became President and military rule ended in May 1973. Unable to withstand the pressure exerted from some sections of the community, Cámpora resigned in July to make way for the election of Lt-Gen Juan Perón Sosa, President from 1946 to 1955 and a considerable influence on subsequent Argentine politics.

Gen Perón returned to Argentina, from 18 years' exile in Spain, in June 1973. The months from July to October saw widespread violence as a result of the animosity between the right-wing Peronists (including the leadership of the CGT, the trade union organization) and the left-wing pro-socialist elements of the movement, and also as a result of the activities of guerrilla groups. Among those assassinated during this period was the Secretary General of the CGT, José Rucci. During the election campaign Gen Perón announced that, due to the unstable political situation, he considered it necessary to introduce, from the date of his assumption of office, a four-year period of national emergency.

In the elections, held in September, Gen. Perón obtained 62 per cent of the votes, and he and his wife María Estela Martínez de Perón were sworn in as President and Vice-President respectively in October. A promise of stricter legislation on subversive activity and a purge of the left-wing elements of the Peronist movement were among the first acts of the new administration. Early in 1974 the Government began talks with representatives of the political parties with a view to holding elections for a

constituent assembly to reform the Constitution. Gen Perón died in July 1974 and was succeeded as President by his wife, who was unable to control the upsurge in violence between left- and right-wing groups. Deaths and kidnappings increased particularly when the left reacted strongly to the increased power of the right after a government reshuffle in August.

Government

Argentina is a Republic composed of a Federal District, twenty-two States and the National Territory of Tierra del Fuego, Antarctica and the South Atlantic Islands (Argentine jurisdiction over the Falkland Islands and part of Antarctica is disputed by the United Kingdom). The Federal Government has a separate executive, legislature and judiciary similar to that of the U.S.A. Executive power is vested in the President. The Supreme Court exercises judicial power.

Each State has its own elected Governor and Legislature. Their authority extends to all matters not delegated to the Federal Government.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 45, either one year being spent in the army or air force or fourteen months in the navy. The total strength of the regular armed forces is 135,000, of which the army has 85,000 with a further 250,000 trained reservists, the navy has 33,000 and the air force 17,000 men. The defence budget for 1974 amounted to 6,390 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Argentina is primarily an agricultural country and her prosperity rests on livestock, wool and cereals. Meat production is largely geared to the needs of Western Europe. The main crops are wheat, maize and cotton. Argentina is one of the world's largest producers of wine, and export markets are now being sought in the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. Industry is mainly concerned with meat processing, meat packing and other animal by-products. There has been rapid growth in the plastics, textile, steel, engineering and chemical industries. Oil and natural gas provide the great bulk of the country's energy. Other minerals produced include sulphur and tin, there are deposits of copper in the Andes, new petrochemical plants at Ensenada and Puerto Madryn began production in 1971.

Inflation is a major problem, together with shortages of essential consumer and industrial goods due to increased demand. The government's price-control policy established in May 1973 resulted in a 50 per cent cut in the increase in consumer prices in 1974. In October 1974 the government announced an agreement with trade unions and industry authorizing a 15 per cent increase in salaries. In March 1975 the government devalued the currency, with the aim of making Argentine exports more competitive.

A three-year economic plan, announced in December 1973, aims at raising the Gross National Product by 7.8 per cent a year. Included in the plan are the construction of three hydro-electric projects, investment to

ARGENTINA

increase steel production and expand the petrochemical industry, and the construction of 136 ships in Argentine shipyards. Argentina is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Transport and Communications

Argentina's transport network is concentrated in the east central provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Córdoba, San Luis and Entre Ríos. Main railways connect with Chile, Bolivia, Brazil and Paraguay and run parallel with branches of the Pan American Highway. There are 283,775 km. of roads, of which 20 per cent are paved and 137 km. are motorway. The Government is considering a three-year road-building programme (1974-76) to resurface more than 3,000 km. of existing roads, and also to include a further 7,000 km. in the national network. The plan will require investment totalling 8,300 million pesos. Other plans include the extension of the San Nicolás-Rosario motorway and the construction of the Patagónes-Viedma bridge. River steamers operate on the Plate, Paraguay, Paraná and Uruguay rivers. A treaty providing equal navigational rights to both Argentina and Uruguay on the River Plate was signed in Montevideo in November 1973. Internal air services are well developed and Aerolíneas Argentinas, as well as many foreign airlines, operate international schedules.

Social Welfare

Social welfare benefits are provided to wage-earners through trade unions and employers' associations. In 1967 all welfare services were co-ordinated under the National Council of Social Welfare, and a new Pensions Law was introduced.

Education

The adult literacy rate of about 90 per cent is regarded as the highest in Latin America. Education is free from pre-school to university level, and compulsory for all children at primary and intermediate levels, from the ages of six to fourteen. Secondary education covers a five-year period, and university courses range from one to six years. There are over 30 universities with about 300,000 students. In 1968 a plan for educational reform was approved which dispensed with the entrance examination for secondary

Introductory Survey

schools and outlined a new programme for teacher training which has been raised to the level of higher education. The reform is to lead gradually to a centralized system of education.

Tourism

Argentina has yet to exploit fully her superb tourist attractions. The principal ones are the Andes mountains, the lake district of Bariloche, where there is a National Park, the Atlantic beaches, the Iguazú falls, the Pampas and the city of Buenos Aires.

Visas are not required to visit Argentina by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, and all American countries except Cuba.

Sport

The most popular sport is football, followed by horse racing, polo, rugby, motor racing and basket-ball.

Public Holidays

The following dates are the official public holidays and are invariable: May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (Anniversary of the 1810 Revolution), June 20th (Flag Day), July 9th (Independence Day), August 17th (Death of General San Martín), October 12th (Discovery of America), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1975-76 (the following are optional holidays on which only banks and public offices are obliged to close): August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), February 26th, 27th (Carnival), April 16th, 17th (Maundy Thursday and Good Friday), June 17th (Corpus Christi).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Argentine peso.

Exchange rates (March 1975):

£1 sterling = 36.70 new pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 15.10 new pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	POPULATION (Census of September 30th, 1970)		
	Total	Births (per '000)	Deaths (per '000)
2,776,889 sq kilometres	23,364,431	20.9	8.4

Estimated Population: 25,050,000 (June 30th, 1973).

* Excluding the Falkland Islands and Antarctic territory claimed by Argentina

CHIEF TOWNS

(metropolitan areas at 1970 census)

Buenos Aires (capital)	2,972,453	Santa Fé	244,655
Rosario	806,942	San Juan	217,514
Córdoba	790,508	Salta	176,216
La Plata	478,666	Bahía Blanca	182,158
Mendoza	470,896	Resistencia	142,848
San Miguel de Tucumán	366,392	Corrientes	136,924
Mar del Plata	302,282	Paraná	127,635

STATES

(June 1974—estimate in '000)

	POPULATION	CAPITAL		POPULATION	CAPITAL
Buenos Aires - Federal District	2,976		Misiones	458	Posadas
Buenos Aires - State	9,734	La Plata	Neuquén	161	Neuquén
Catamarca	175	Catamarca	Río Negro	267	Viedma
Córdoba	2,279	Córdoba	Salta	523	Salta
Corrientes	595	Corrientes	San Juan	398	San Juan
Chaco	581	Resistencia	San Luis	187	San Luis
Chubut	194	Rawson	Santa Cruz	88	Río Gallegos
Entre Ríos	864	Paraná	Santa Fe	2,302	Santa Fe
Formosa	238	Formosa	Santiago del Estero	525	Santiago del Estero
Jujuy	312	Jujuy			Tucumán
La Pampa	175	Santa Rosa	Tucumán	823	
La Rioja	137	La Rioja			
Mendoza	1,045	Mendoza	TERRITORY:		
			Tierra del Fuego	13	Ushuaia

AGRICULTURE

	AREA SOWN (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
Wheat . . .	4,468	4,986	5,627	4,252	4,920	5,680	7,900	6,560
Maize . . .	4,993	4,439	4,251	4,134	9,930	5,860	9,700	9,900
Oats . . .	1,026	1,098	1,222	1,154	360	475	566	561
Barley . . .	813	934	1,126	1,037	367	553	880	732
Rye . . .	1,977	2,202	2,534	2,515	181	256	690	613
Linseed . . .	973	539	509	415	680	316	330	297
Sunflower . . .	1,614	1,533	1,652	1,342	830	828	880	970
Cotton . . .	388	435	536	556	285	292	424	400
Sugar Cane . . .	227	256	299	354	10,260	12,870	16,870	17,600
Rice . . .	81	93	86	89	288	294	260	316
Millet . . .	231	217	277	229	183	105	227	272
Tobacco . . .	71	74	78	88	62	74	72	98

* Provisional

LIVESTOCK
(1969)

Cattle	54,771,000†
Sheep	44,319,840
Pigs	4,097,564
Horses	3,762,203*

* 1963 figure.

† 1973 figure.

LIVESTOCK SLAUGHTERINGS AND
MEAT PRODUCTS

	CATTLE SOLD FOR SLAUGHTER (⁰⁰⁰ head)	MEAT EXPORTS (tons)
1971 . . .	9,468	494,000
1972 . . .	10,010	706,000
1973 . . .	9,816	536,000

FISHING
(tons)

	1972	1973*
Sea Fish	195,273	260,463
Shell Fish	9,561	9,673
Freshwater Fish	6,344	6,193

* Provisional.

MINING

	UNIT	1972	1973*
Sulphur	tons	35,489	34,738
Tin	"	3,650	2,523
Silver and Tin	"	1,039	284
Coal	'000 tons	675.4	450.6
Crude Petroleum	'000 cu. metres	25,177	24,441

* Provisional

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1972	1973*
Yerba Maté	'000 tons	127.6	123.0
Casein	" "	12.4	10.0
Washed Wool	" "	52.4	43.1
Portland Cement	" "	5,406.3	5,185.0
Quebracho Extract	" "	96.5	90.1
Cotton Fibre	" "	85.5	109.9
Cellulose (Paper)	tons	240,412	243,676
Artificial Silk	" "	15,851	17,620
Yarn	" "	15,851	17,620
Diesel Oil	'000 cu. metres	2,243.9	2,191.3
Fuel Oil	tons	9,500.4	9,060.1
Gas Oil	'000 cu. metres	4,371.5	4,640.0
Kerosene	" "	927.8	942.1
Beer	'000 tons	297,081	303,346
Cigarettes	tons	33,110	33,730

* Provisional

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Argentine peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (March 1975): £1 sterling = 24.28 new pesos (official commercial rate) or 36.70 new pesos (free rate);

U.S. \$1 = 10.00 new pesos (official rate) or 15.10 new pesos (free rate).

100 Argentine pesos = £2.725 = \$6.62 (free rates).

Note. The new peso was introduced in January 1970, replacing the old peso (official exchange rate: U.S. \$1 = 350 old pesos since March 1967) at the rate of 1 new peso = 100 old pesos. From January to June 1970 the exchange rate remained at U.S. \$1 = 3.50 new pesos. Between June 1970 and April 1971 the rate was \$1 = 4.00 new pesos. After six more devaluations the official rate was fixed at \$1 = 5.00 new pesos in August 1971. This remained in effect until March 1975, when the official rate was fixed at \$1 = 10.00 new pesos. In September 1971 a free rate was introduced, beginning at \$1 = 6.70 pesos. This has been revised several times and stood at \$1 = 9.98 pesos from August 1972 to March 1975. In terms of sterling, the official exchange rate was £1 = 8.40 new pesos from November 1967 to June 1970, £1 = 9.60 new pesos from June 1970 to April 1971; and £1 = 13.03 new pesos from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

REVENUE, 1973
('000 pesos)

Customs and Ports	7,048,246
Income Tax	3,489,653
Interest and Revenue	6,003,087
Sales	4,254,015
Stamp Duties	1,271,205
Estate Duty, Patents, Passport Fees	1,157,588
Miscellaneous Income	10,877,741
Others	334,841
TOTAL	34,438,378

Total revenue in 1972 was 20,844,121,000 new pesos

EXPENDITURE
(million new pesos)

	1972		
	CURRENT	CAPITAL	TOTAL
General administration	1,653	1,692	3,345
Defence	2,046	528	3,474
Security	755	90	845
Health	798	469	1,267
Education	3,246	314	3,560
Economic development	3,506	4,052	7,558
Social welfare	1,296	436	1,732
Public debt	669	996	1,665
Unclassified	25	25	50
TOTAL	14,894	8,602	23,496

ARGENTINA

Statistical Survey

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES (U.S.\$ million at Dec. 31st)

	1971	1972	1973
Gold	90	152	169
Foreign Exchange	70	294	1,069
IMF Special Drawing Rights	3	19	81
Reserve position in IMF	110	—	—
TOTAL	273	465	1,319

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (million new pesos on Dec. 31st)

1971	9,930
1972	13,160
1973	26,406

August 31st, 1974: Total Reserves \$1,628 million.

COST OF LIVING AND WAGES INDEX— FEDERAL CAPITAL

Base 1960=100

	1972	1973
General level of cost of living	1,466.2	2,350.5
Food	1,523.1	2,363.2
Clothing	1,265.4	1,986.3
Rent	1,260.2	4,035.2
Electricity	799.2	1,117.8
General Expenses	1,693.7	2,697.0
Household Goods	1,320.5	2,073.1
Average wages index:		
Official Worker	1,569.6	2,702.8
Day Labourer	1,646.8	2,875.7

The cost of living index is based on the expenses of an industrial worker with two school-age children.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (‘000 million old pesos at current prices)

	1967	1968	1969
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	5,312.3	6,153.0	7,147.2
of which:			
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	722.3	782.1	898.3
Mining and quarrying	84.2	100.9	111.7
Manufacturing industries	1,687.6	1,907.9	2,228.5
Building	241.1	305.5	359.7
Electricity, gas and water	132.2	161.5	167.6
Transport, storage and communications	480.5	585.2	667.8
Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	800.4	937.0	1,142.5
Finance, insurance and property	181.6	245.5	306.5
Other producers and services	982.3	1,127.4	1,264.6
Indirect taxes net of subsidies	599.7	729.2	895.0
G.D.P. AT PURCHASERS' VALUES	5,912.0	6,882.3	8,042.2
of which:			
Private consumption	4,140.7	4,870.7	5,763.6
Government consumption	604.7	657.9	719.6
Gross domestic investment	1,070.6	1,307.9	1,565.7
Balance of trade	96.1	45.7	-6.7
Net income from abroad	-41.3	-50.8	-59.9
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,870.7	6,831.5	7,982.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U S \$)

	1972*			1973*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services</i>						
Merchandise	1,935 0	1,895 0	40 0	3,273 0	2,201 0	1,072 0
Freight and insurance	127 3	—	127 3	186 5	—	186 5
Transport	87 2	121 6	- 34.4	116 2	182 5	-66 3
Travel	79 5	78 4	1 1	86 9	85 2	1 7
Investment income	6 7	340 3	-333 6	28 7	623 1	-394 4
Government n e s	91 0	60 6	30 4	90 7	60 5	30 2
Other services	50 7	106 1	- 55 4	76 6	160 8	-84 2
Total	2,377 4	2,602 0	-224 6	3,858 6	3,113 1	745 5
<i>Transfer Payments (net)</i>	—	4 0	- 4 0	—	—	10 7
CURRENT BALANCE	2,377 4	2,606 0	-228 6	3,858 6	3,113 1	756 2
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold</i>						
Private long-term	143 3	—	143 3	4 4	—	4 4
Private short term	-80 9	—	- 80 9	84 1	-31 3	115 4
Local government	- 3 1	—	- 3 1	-7 8	—	-7 8
Central government	-49 6	35 6	- 85 2	38 6	128 8	-90 2
Monetary authorities	535 5	327 5	208 0	204 5	878 5	-674 0
Banks	- 1 2	-45 2	44 0	12 5	112 0	-99 5
CAPITAL BALANCE	544 0	317 9	226 1	336 3	1,085 0	-751 7
Net Errors and Omissions	2 5	—	2 5	—	—	-4 5

* Provisional

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesos)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	5,516 3	6,416 8	8,579 1	15,629 9	20,917 0
Exports	5,642 1	6,504 0	7,968 5	15,425 3	29,616 3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE ('000 pesos)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Animals and Animal Products	7,222	4,082	48,595	51,533
Vegetable Products	483,204	681,357	877,034	1,740,335
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	8,152	5,560	28,489	25,613
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	51,518	26,397	173,496	224,903
Mineral Products	5,211,316	6,557,003	913,151	1,964,316
Chemical Products	718,836	651,682	2,327,108	2,685,591
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	113,792	112,768	539,239	678,110
Timber, Cork, Cane and Manufactures	431,978	349,293	424,190	558,560
Paper Goods	381,067	416,753	782,305	1,057,261
Textiles and Manufactures	53,520	12,904	344,491	351,503
Stone, Cement, Ceramic and Glassware	43,077	11,251	182,912	212,648
Metals and Manufactures	2,010,836	2,411,920	3,215,190	4,924,338
Machinery, including Electrical	124,134	103,175	4,256,526	4,683,530
Transport Material	81,214	63,592	1,058,584	1,098,422
Precision Instruments	2,940	3,122	395,400	605,523
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	1,358	332	63,269	35,129
TOTAL	9,724,766	11,171,715	15,629,979	20,917,028

ARGENTINA

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	VOLUME (tons)		VALUE ('000 pesos)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Animals and Animal Products	689,528	572,481	5,039,753	6,333,532
Vegetable Products	6,161,355	10,128,908	3,396,912	8,682,584
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	238,669	367,312	424,910	1,249,903
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	1,667,242	2,177,137	2,228,803	4,284,341
Mineral Products	404,236	243,026	104,662	122,371
Chemical Products	147,684	138,313	572,725	804,838
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	25,458	30,985	96,451	192,397
Leather and Manufactures	98,179	54,969	1,063,241	1,379,599
Textiles and Manufactures	88,862	92,868	753,010	1,921,480
Metals and Manufactures	336,134	588,682	453,418	1,341,441
Machinery, including Electrical	54,530	89,451	675,877	1,439,399
Transport Material	18,787	52,922	288,729	1,020,446
Miscellaneous Merchandise and Products	48,508	836	326,809	27,350
TOTAL	9,979,172	14,649,542	15,425,300	29,616,337

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Austria	33,027.9	56,152	83,165	8,353.4	19,957	n.a.
Belgium	127,099.7	414,219	382,062	266,438.5	377,637	196,362
Brazil	912,708.0	1,429,586	1,913,333	495,811.2	1,469,987	2,848,966
British Asiatic Possessions	9,262.1	6,058	n.a.	4,131.6	17,623	n.a.
Canada	249,644.9	504,923	446,652	36,866.7	79,321	n.a.
Chile	318,006.2	453,425	732,223	622,521.0	1,299,864	2,151,437
Czechoslovakia	17,954.2	21,188	n.a.	35,581.9	59,115	154,206
France	259,624.9	632,013	640,457	338,778.4	954,779	1,103,698
Germany, Federal Republic	992,004.4	2,004,650	n.a.	525,312.0	1,832,147	2,370,415
India	29,961.2	45,159	34,611	1,102.2	7,947	467,421
Italy	539,809.0	1,001,168	2,347,504	1,171,440.1	1,978,558	1,212,944
Japan	715,523.5	1,163,809	n.a.	397,805.6	435,119	n.a.
Kuwait	118,070.8	57,673	450,050	119.4	102	1,919,129
Netherlands	153,726.9	433,485	n.a.	711,489.8	896,999	n.a.
Netherlands Antilles	19,399.0	55,532	199,746	3,971.2	4,445	284,157
Paraguay	98,854.6	162,659	165,931	45,560.1	104,243	422,621
Peru	105,084.6	139,239	387,502	67,548.2	181,258	72,698
Sweden	166,159.5	277,427	430,750	28,414.7	54,987	n.a.
United Kingdom	523,531.5	1,058,647	980,817	565,218.8	1,361,945	1,911,291
U.S.A.	1,876,892.6	3,176,236	4,516,840	733,829.6	1,491,569	2,358,168
U.S.S.R.	18,384.4	21,361	66,124	132,499.2	180,046	289,423
Venezuela	127,550.7	276,863	208,102	73,410.0	92,664	732,287

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED (million)	FREIGHT CARRIED ('000 tons)	PASSEN- GER-KM. (million)	TON-KM. (million)
1971 .	429	20,662	12,186	13,026
1972 .	401	17,942	12,183	12,284
1973 .	392	19,123	12,333	12,537

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE, 1970

Cars	1,525,671
Goods Vehicles	767,222
Buses and Coaches	32,198

SHIPPING

TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERING ARGENTINE PORTS ('000 net registered tons)

	TOTAL TONNAGE	BUENOS AIRES	OTHER PORTS
1970 . . .	12,865	7,486	5,379
1971 . . .	13,276	7,662	5,373
1972 . . .	11,123	7,727	3,396
1973 . . .	12,954	7,472	5,482

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS CARRIED ('000)		FREIGHT CARRIED (tons)		KILOMETRES FLOWN ('000)	
	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines	Argentine Airlines	Foreign Airlines
1968 . . .	1,530.2	591.8	16,897.9	16,512.7	44,277.9	6,717.6
1969 . . .	1,783.5	663.1	22,091.3	22,612.1	44,837.3	7,485.0
1970 . . .	1,871.6	735.8	23,020.2	26,019.2	47,439.5	7,740.5
1971 . . .	2,278.6	722.7	26,745.1	19,326.3	50,846.6	7,506.2
1972 . . .	2,472.8	683.3	35,381.6	17,777.8	56,688.7	7,242.1
1973 . . .	2,417.0	806.9	36,248.7	24,469.5	53,403.6	7,318.8

EDUCATION

(1973)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary	26,727	3,741,456	202,256
Secondary and Technical	4,415	1,125,715	148,483
Universities	375	369,168	28,139
Colleges of Higher Education	413	54,656	10,825

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Censos, Buenos Aires; Banco Central de la República Argentina.

THE CONSTITUTION

(On August 24th, 1972, the President announced changes in the Constitution. These have been incorporated into the summary given below.)

THE Constitution of 1853 establishes a federal republican and representative form of government. The following are its main points:

Each province has the right to exercise its own administration of justice, municipal system and primary education. The Roman Catholic religion, being the faith of the majority of the nation, shall enjoy State protection; freedom of religious belief is guaranteed to all other denominations. All the inhabitants of the country have the right to work and exercise any legal trade; to petition the authorities; to leave or enter the Argentine territory, to use or dispose of their properties, to associate for a peaceable or useful purpose; to teach and acquire education, and to express freely their opinion in the press without censorship. The State does not admit any prerogative of blood, birth, privilege or titles of nobility. Equality is the basis of all duties and public offices. No citizen may be detained, except for reasons and in the manner prescribed by the law; or sentenced other than by virtue of a law existing prior to the offence and by decision of the competent tribunal after the hearing and defence of the person concerned. Private residence, property and correspondence are inviolable. No one may enter the home of a citizen or carry out any search in it without his consent, unless by a warrant from the competent authority; no one may suffer expropriation, except in case of public necessity and provided that the appropriate compensation has been paid in accordance with the provisions of the laws. In no case may the penalty of confiscation of property be imposed.

The National Constitution states, in its preamble, that its benefits will be extended to "all men, from all parts of the world, who wish to live on Argentine soil".

The Constitution may be amended in part or in its entirety if the Congress so decides by a two-thirds majority, in which case a constitutional assembly must be convened.

Congress. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature: a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Deputies are elected for four years, by a majority of votes, and are eligible for re-election; but half the Chamber shall be renewed every two years.

The Senate is composed of three members for each province, two representing the majority and one the minority.

Their term of office is four years and they are eligible for re-election.

The ordinary sessions of Congress take place from April 1st to November 30th. The President may extend the sessions or convene extraordinary sessions.

The powers of Congress include regulating foreign trade; fixing import and export duties; levying taxes for a specified time whenever the defence, common safety or general welfare of the State so require; contracting loans on the nation's credit; regulating the internal and external debt and the currency system of the country; fixing the budget and providing for whatever is conducive to the prosperity and well-being of the nation. Congress also approves or rejects treaties, authorizes the Executive to declare war or make peace, and establishes the strength of the armed forces in peace and war.

The Executive Power is vested in the President, who must be Argentine-born and of the Roman Catholic faith. He and the Vice-President are elected by direct popular vote for a term of four years. They may be re-elected for one further term of office.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of all the armed forces. The general administration of the country is in his hands, and he appoints, with the approval of the Senate, the judges of the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals, ambassadors and ministers plenipotentiary, senior officers of the armed forces and bishops. He may also appoint and remove, without reference to another body, his cabinet ministers, consular officials and employees of the administration whose appointment is not otherwise governed by the Constitution. He issues the instructions and rulings necessary for the execution of the laws of the country, and himself takes part in drawing up and promulgating those laws.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court and all other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is responsible for the internal administration of all tribunals and for the nomination of its junior members.

Provincial Government. The 22 States retain all the power not delegated to the Federal Government. They are governed by their own institutions and elect their own governors, legislators and officials.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Sra. ISABEL MARÍA ESTELA MARTÍNEZ DE PERÓN.

MINISTERS

(December 1974)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. ALBERTO LUIS RÓCAMORA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. ALBERTO J. VIGNES.

Minister of Economy: Dr. ALFREDO GÓMEZ MORALES.

Minister of Culture and Education: Dr. OSCAR IVANIS-SEVICH.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ANTONIO JUAN BENÍTEZ.

Minister of Social Welfare: JOSÉ LÓPEZ REGA.

Minister of Labour: RICARDO OTERO.

Minister of Defence: ADOLFO SIVINO.

Secretary-General of the Presidency: JOSÉ LÓPEZ REGA.

PRESIDENT

Lt -Gen Perón died in July 1974 and was succeeded by his wife, María Estela, as president

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(September 23rd, 1973)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Lt -Gen JUAN DOMINGO PERÓN SOSA	7,381,249
Dr. RICARDO BALBÍN	2,905,326
FRANCISCO GUILLERMO MANRIQUE	1,445,981
JUAN CARLOS CORAL	188,227

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: Dr JOSÉ A ALLENDE

President of the Chamber of Deputies: Dr RAÚL LASTIRI

GENERAL ELECTION

(March 1973)

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Frejuli)	43	145
Unión Cívica Radical (UCR)	12	51
Alianza Popular Federalista (APF)	5	20
Alianza Republicana Federal (ARP)	4	12
Others	5	15

POLITICAL PARTIES

In the Presidential elections held on September 23rd, 1973, the following political groupings participated:

Frente Justicialista de Liberación (Frejuli): Perónist coalition party which includes the *Partido Justicialista* (Perónist party) and the *Movimiento de Integración y Desarrollo*, Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates Lt.-Gen JUAN DOMINGO PERÓN SOSA and Sra MARÍA ESTELA MARTÍNEZ DE PERÓN.

Unión Cívica Radical: moderate radicals; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates Dr. RICARDO BALBÍN and Dr. FERNANDO DE LA RUA

Alianza Popular Federalista: supported by the *Partido Demócrata Progresista*; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates FRANCISCO GUILLERMO MANRIQUE and R. MARTÍNEZ RAYMONDA.

Partido Socialista de los Trabajadores: workers' socialist party, Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates JUAN CARLOS CORAL and NORA SCIAPPONE.

Other parties include:

Frente de Izquierda Popular: Marxist; supported the Perónist coalition in the Presidential elections.

Partido Popular Cristiano: leader JOSÉ ANTONIO ALLENDE

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias (FAR): guerrilla movement, amalgamated with the *Montonero* group led by MARIO FIRMENICH; supported the Perónist coalition in the Presidential elections; Leader ROBERTO QUIETO.

Ejército Revolucionario del Pueblo (ERP): Trotskyite guerrilla group, outlawed September 1973; Leader ROBERTO MARIO SANTUCHO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ARGENTINA

(Buenos Aires unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Albania: Esmeralda 536, 8° piso, Ambassador: KUJIM MYZYRI

Algeria: Montevideo 1889; Ambassador: MUHAMMAD MESAUD KELLOU

Australia: Avda Santa Fé 846, 8° piso, Ambassador: HUGH A. DUNN.

Austria: French 2671, Ambassador: PETER MULLER (also accredited to Uruguay)

Bangladesh: Avda Santa Fé 1461, Ambassador: MAKSUM-UL-HAKIM

Belgium: Defensa 113, 8° piso, Ambassador: RENÉ LION.

Bolivia: Corrientes 545, 2° piso, Ambassador: WALDO CLARRUTO.

Brazil: Arroyo 1142; Ambassador: JOÃO BAPTISTA PINHEIRO

Bulgaria: Manuel Obarrio 2967; Ambassador: CHRISTO GUEORGUIEV.

Canada: Suipacha 1111, 26° piso; Ambassador: ALFRED P. BISSENET.

Chile: Tagle 2762; Ambassador: RENÉ ROJAS GALDAMES.

China, People's Republic: Conesa 1964; Ambassador: CHENG WEI-CHIH.

Colombia: Avda Santa Fé 782, Ambassador: ANTONIO JOSÉ URIBE PORTOCARRERO.

Costa Rica: Avda Libertador 1146; Ambassador: ALVARO MONGE UNAÑA.

Cuba: Virrey del Pino 1810, Ambassador: ENILIO ARAGONES NAVARRO.

Cyprus: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Czechoslovakia: Figueroa Alcorta 3210; Ambassador: LUDLÉ KAPITOLA.

Denmark: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 1074, 9° piso; Ambassador: JOHANN NONNY HARTNACK DE WRIGHT.

Dominican Republic: Avda Santa Fé 1206, 2°; Ambassador: FABIÓ F. HERRERA CANAL.

ARGENTINA

Diplomatic Representation

Ecuador: Avda. Quintana 585, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* ALFONSO BARRERA VALVERDE.

Egypt: Guido 1530, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* AMIN HELMY HASSAN HELMY.

El Salvador: Talcahuano 1038, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* Gen. GUILLERMO SEGUNDO MARTÍNEZ.

Finland: Avda. Santa Fé 846, 5° piso; *Ambassador:* PAAVO KAARLEHTO.

France: Cerrito 1373; *Ambassador:* JEAN-CLAUDE WINCKLER.

German Democratic Republic: Olazábal 2201/51; *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER BLUM.

Germany, Federal Republic: Maipú 942; *Ambassador:* Dr. HORST KRAFFT-ROBERT.

Ghana: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Greece: Avda. Roque S. Peña 547, 4° y 5° pisos; *Ambassador:* JUAN S. SOSSIDIS.

Guatemala: Laval 1759, 6° piso; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Guinea: New York, U.S.A.

Haiti: Viamonte 1167, 8° piso; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JEAN CLAUDE ANTOINE.

Honduras: R. Peña 336, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* DANIEL BREVÉ MARTÍNEZ.

Hungary: Coronel Díaz 1874; *Ambassador:* LASZLO MATYAS.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

India: Paraguay 580, 3° piso; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* HASSAN KRISHNAMURTHY SHRIVINAS RAO.

Indonesia: M. Ramón Castilla 2901; *Ambassador:* JUSUF RONODIPURO.

Iran: Ocampo 2901; *Ambassador:* AZIZOLLAH ESKANDARI.

Ireland: Avda. Santa Fé 782, 7° piso; *Ambassador:* JAMES W. LENNON.

Israel: Arroyo 916; *Ambassador:* Dr. RAN NIRGAD.

Italy: Billinghamurst 2577; *Ambassador:* GIUSEPPE DE REGE THESAURO.

Jamaica: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Japan: Azcuénaga 1035; *Ambassador:* MASAYUKI HARIGAI.

Jordan: Santiago, Chile.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Gorostiaga 2115; *Ambassador:* CHONG GUANG SUN.

Korea, Republic: Figueroa Alcorta 3221; *Ambassador:* DONG SUNG KIM.

Kuwait: New York, U.S.A.

Lebanon: Avda. Libertador 2354; *Ambassador:* FOUAD TURK.

Libya: Caracas, Venezuela.

Liechtenstein: Consular relations through Switzerland.

Luxembourg: jointly with Belgium.

Mali: jointly with Morocco.

Mauritius: New York, U.S.A.

Mexico: Posadas 1031, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* CELSO H. DELGADO RAMÍREZ.

Morocco: Avda. Santa Fé 1385, 1° piso; *Ambassador:* M. BEN ABDESLEM EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.

Nepal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Netherlands: Maipú 66, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* HENDRIK JONKER.

New Zealand: Argentine Consulate-General in Washington.

Nicaragua: Paraná 552, 2° piso; *Ambassador:* NOEL SACASA SEVILLA.

Norway: Esmeralda 909, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* KANT B. AARS.

Pakistan: Avda. Alvear 1402; *Ambassador:* SAAD R. KHAIRI.

Panama: Corrientes 1628; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO ENRIQUE ESTENOZ.

Paraguay: Las Heras 2545; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO MASULTI FUSTER.

Peru: Avda. Libertador 1720; *Ambassador:* RICARDO VASI VERME.

Philippines: Castex 3123; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* C. DE A. RODOLFO A. ARIZALA.

Poland: Alejandro María de Aguado 2870; *Ambassador:* MIECZYSLAW WLODAREK.

Portugal: Córdoba 315, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* LUIS DA CÂMARA PINTO COELHO.

Romania: Arroyo 962; *Ambassador:* MIHAI BALANESCU.

Saudi Arabia: Caracas, Venezuela.

Sierra Leone: Consulate in Buenos Aires: Córdoba 1233, 4° piso.

South Africa: Marcelo T. de Alvear 590, 8° piso; *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. DU PLOOY.

Spain: Mariscal Ramón Castilla 2720; *Ambassador:* G. MARAÑÓN MOYA.

Sudan: jointly with Egypt.

Sweden: Corrientes 330; *Ambassador:* SVEN FREDRICK HEDIN.

Switzerland: Avda. Santa Fé 846, 12° piso; *Ambassador:* MARCEL GROSSENACHER.

Syria: Callao 956; *Ambassador:* MOHAMAD JAWADAT ATASSY.

Thailand: Belgrano 265, 9° piso; *Ambassador:* WONGSE POLNIKORN.

Trinidad and Tobago: Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Turkey: Avda. Roque S. Peña 852; *Ambassador:* HALUK SAYINSOY (also accredited to Bolivia and Uruguay).

U.S.S.R.: R. Peña 1741; *Ambassador:* SEMYON PETROVICH DIUKAREV.

United Kingdom: Dr. Luis Agote 2412; *Ambassador:* D. R. ASHE.

U.S.A.: Sarmiento 663; *Ambassador:* ROBERT C. HILL.

Uruguay: Las Heras 1907; *Ambassador:* ADOLFO FOLLE MARTÍNEZ.

Vatican: Avda. Alvear 1605 (Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Monsignor Pío LAGHI.

Venezuela: Avda. Santa Fé 1461; *Ambassador:* ERNESTO SANTANDER.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Córdoba 1184; *Ambassador:* TA THAI BUU.

Yugoslavia: Marcelo T. de Alvear 1705; *Ambassador:* DRAGAN BERNADIC.

Zaire: Vilanueva 1356; *Ambassador:* LOMBO LO MANGA-MANGA.

Argentina also has diplomatic relations with Andorra, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo People's Republic, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kenya, Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malaysia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritania, Monaco, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, San Marino, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, the Upper Volta, Western Samoa, the Yemen Arab Republic, Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Buenos Aires.

President: DR. MIGUEL ANGEL BERCAITZ.

Judges: DR. AGUSTÍN RAMÓN ALBERTO DÍAZ BIALET,
DR. MANUEL GUILLERMO LUIS ARAUZ
CASTEX, DR. ERNESTO ABELARDO CORVALÁN
NANCLARES, DR. HÉCTOR MASNATTA.

Federal Appeal Courts: Buenos Aires, Córdoba, La Plata, Paraná, Rosario, Bahía Blanca, Mendoza, Tucumán and Resistencia.

Provincial Courts: Each with its Supreme Court and system of subsidiary courts, deals with cases originating within and confined to the provinces.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

METROPOLITAN SEES

Buenos Aires: Palacio Arzobispal, Suipacha 1034; H.E. Cardinal Dr. ANTONIO CAGLIANO; Most Rev. JUAN CARLOS ARAMBURU, Assistant Archbishop.

Bahía Blanca: Colón 164; Most Rev. JORGE MAYER.

Córdoba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 98; H.E. Cardinal RAÚL FRANCISCO PRIMATESTA.

Corrientes: 9 de Julio 1543; Most Rev. JORGE M. LÓPEZ.

La Plata: Calle 14, No. 1009; Most Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ PLAZA.

Mendoza: Catamarca 98; Most Rev. OLIMPO SANTIAGO MAREMA.

Paraná: Monte Caseros 77; Most Rev. ADOLFO SERVANDO TORTOLO.

Rosario: Córdoba 1677; Most Rev. GUILLERMO BOLATTI.

Salta: España 596; Most Rev. CARLOS MARIANO PÉREZ ESLAVA.

San Juan de Cuyo: Rivadavia 46; Most Rev. ILDEFONSO MARÍA SANSIERRA ROBLA.

Santa Fe: General López 2720; Most Rev. VICENTE FAUSTINO ZAZPE.

Tucumán: Sarmiento 895; Most Rev. BLAS VICTORIO CONRERO.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Federación Argentina de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Argentine Federation of Evangelical Churches*): Tucumán 358-6L, Buenos Aires; f. 1958; 41 denominations; Chair. Rev. LUIS P. BUCAFUSCO.

Iglesia Congregacionalista en la República Argentina (*The Congregational Church in the Argentine*): San Martín 119, Concordia, E.R.; f. 1924; 105 congregations, 8,500 mems., 19,000 adherents (1968); Supt. Rev. HERBERT R. SCHAAL; publs. *Der Herold* (German), *Crecimiento* (Spanish).

Iglesia Evangélica del Río de la Plata: Esmeralda 162, Buenos Aires; f. 1899; 60,000 mems.; Pres. PETER LIENENKAEMPER; publ. *Revista Parroquial*.

Iglesia Evangélica Metodista Argentina (*Methodist Church of Argentina*): Rivadavia 4044, Buenos Aires; f. 1836; 45,000 mems.; Dr. CARLOS T. GATTINONI, Bishop.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Delegación de Asociaciones Israelitas Argentinas—DAIA (*Delegation of Argentine Jewish Associations*): Pasteur 633, 5° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1935; there are about 500,000 Jews, mostly in Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. NEHEMÍAS RESNIZKY; Sec. Dr. JUAN GUREVICH.

THE PRESS

The major Buenos Aires newspapers have a total circulation of approximately two million. The five most important newspapers, which have a semi-national circulation are: *La Razón*, *Clarín*, *La Prensa*, *La Nación* and *El Mundo*.

DAILIES

BUENOS AIRES

Buenos Aires Herald: 25 de Mayo 596; English; f. 1876; morning; independent; Editor ROBERT COX; circ. 16,000.

Clarín: Piedras 1743; f. 1945; morning; independent; Editor Dr. ROBERTO NOBLE; circ. 341,744.

Crónica: Río Bamba 260; morning and evening; Dirs. AMÉRICO BARRIOS, RICARDO GANEMÉ.

El Cronista Comercial: Alsina 547; f. 1908; morning; Dir. RAFAEL A. PERROTTA; circ. 36,200.

El Mundo: Río de Janeiro 300; f. 1938; morning; independent; Editor JOSÉ LUIS REEHAN; circ. 280,000 (daily), 375,000 (Sunday).

La Nación: San Martín 344; f. 1870; morning; democratic; independent; Dir. Dr. BARTOLOMÉ MITRE; circ. 335,000.

La Prensa: Avda. de Mayo 567-75; f. 1869 by José C. Paz; morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GAINZA PAZ; circ. 180,000.

La Razón: Avda. de Mayo 729-41; f. 1905; evening; independent; Dir. RICARDO PERALTA-AMOS; circ. 404,491.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

BAHÍA BLANCA

El Atlántico: Alsina 260; circ. 18,000.

La Nueva Provincia: Sarmiento 54; f. 1898; morning; independent; Dirs. DIANA JULIO DE MASSOT and Dr. MARIO C. MARA; circ. 31,786.

CONCORDIA

El Herald: Concordia; f. 1915; evening; Editor CARLOS LIEBERMANN; circ. 10,000.

CÓRDOBA

Comercio y Justicia: 27 de Abril 536; f. 1939; economic and legal news; weekly supplement *Factor*; Dir. JORGE RAÚL EGUIA; circ. 10,000.

Córdoba: Avda. General Paz 410; f. 1928; evening; Dir. JOSÉ W. AGUSTI; circ. 25,359.

La Voz del Interior: Avda. Colón 37; f. 1904; morning; independent; Dir. LUIS F. REMONDA; Gen. Admin. Dr. JUAN E. REMONDA; Gen. Sec. JORGE S. REMONDA-RUIBAL; circ. 70,000.

Los Principios: 9 de Julio 241; f. 1894; morning; Catholic, independent; Editor V. H. MARTÍNEZ; circ. 16,390.

CORRIENTES

El Liberal: Carlos Pellegrini 1172; f. 1909; evening; non-party; Editor JUAN FRANCISCO TORRENT; circ. 4,000.

La Mañana: Buenos Aires 466; f. 1930; daily except Mondays; Dir. EUGENIO MANCINI; circ. 10,000.

LA PLATA

El Día: Diagonal 80, No. 817-25; f. 1884; morning; democratic; independent; Editor (vacant); circ. 69,575.

MAR DEL PLATA

El Atlántico: Bolívar 2965; f. 1938; evening; Dir. VICTOR HUGO CASARES; circ. 20,000.

La Capital: f. 1905; Dir. MANUEL DE LLANO; circ. 29,691.

MENDOZA

Los Andes: San Martín 1049; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. FELIPE CALLE; circ. 53,164.

El Tiempo de Cuyo: Lavalle 61; f. 1956; morning; Dir. SALVADOR MONTALVO; circ. 22,000.

PARANÁ

La Acción: Urquiza 814; f. 1912; morning; circ. 10,000.

El Diario: Buenos Aires y Urquiza; f. 1914; morning; democratic; Dir. Dr. ARTURO J. ETCHAVEHERE; circ. 11,947.

QUILMES, B.A.

El Sol: Rivadavia 279-81; f. 1927; Editor JOSÉ ANTONIO BLANCO; Dir. LON S. DE BLANCO; circ. 25,000.

RESISTENCIA

El Territorio: Carlos Pellegrini 213; f. 1919; morning; Dir. LUIS S. VIOLA; circ. 13,388.

ROSARIO

La Capital: Sarmiento 763; f. 1867; morning; independent; Dirs. CARLOS LAGOS, OVIDIO LAGOS; circ. 93,920.

Crónica: Santa Fe 873-77; f. 1914; evening; independent; Propr. Editorial Crónica S.R.L.; Dir. NÉSTOR JOAQUÍN LAGOS; office in Buenos Aires: Empresa Periodística Linari S.A.C., Esmeralda 358, 5° piso; circ. 87,096.

La Tribuna: Santa Fe 966; f. 1950; evening; circ. 30,000.

SALTA

El Intransigente: Mitre 256; morning; Dir. MARTÍN MICHEL TORINO; circ. 15,000.

El Tribuno: f. 1949; morning; Dir. ROBERTO ROMERO; circ. 25,649.

SAN JUAN

Diario de Cuyo: Mendoza 379; f. 1946; morning; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO MONTES; circ. 19,769.

SANTA FE

La Acción: circ. 40,000.

El Litoral: San Martín 2651; evening; independent; Dir. RIBO CAPUTO; circ. 34,598.

SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO

El Liberal: Libertad 263; morning; Editor Dr. JOSÉ F. L. CASTIGLIONE; circ. 20,161.

TUCUMÁN

La Gaceta: Mendoza 654; f. 1912; morning; independent; Dir. ENRIQUE GARCÍA HAMILTON; circ. 75,622.

El Mercurio: Buenos Aires 363; f. 1952; morning; Dir. ANGEL ENRIQUE RAFFO; circ. 5,500.

Noticias: Buenos Aires 363; f. 1956; evening; Dir. ANGEL ENRIQUE RAFFO; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

BUENOS AIRES

Aerospacio: Paraguay 748; monthly; Editor J. E. NISIVOCIA.

El Arquitecto Constructor: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1907; monthly; Dir. JORGE COMETTA MANZONI; circ. 15,000.

ARS, Revista de Arte: Rodríguez-Peña 335; art magazine; weekly.

Ases y Motores: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1953; circ. 50,000; Editor ALFREDO BIGESCHI.

Atlántida: Azopardo 579; f. 1918; monthly; general interest; illustrated; Dir. CARLOS VIGIL; circ. 83,550.

Auto: Rivadavia 1255; monthly; motoring; Dir. ROBERTO TORREIRO; circ. 15,000.

Avia, Aeroespacial: Hipólito Yrigoyen 788; f. 1933; aeronautics; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL MACCOR.

Billiken: Azopardo 579; f. 1919; children's magazine; weekly; Dir. ANIBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 200,543.

Buenos Aires Musical: Alsina 912; fortnightly.

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 36; monthly.

Casas y Jardines (Houses and Gardens): Sarmiento 643; f. 1933; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contémpora S.R.L.

La Chacra: Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579; farm and country magazine; Dir. CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; circ. 24,780.

Comentario: Tucumán 2137 y San Martín 663; literary.

Criterio: Alsina 840; literary and arts.

Economía y Finanzas: 25 de Mayo 362, 10° piso, Casilla 2379; finance.

El Economista: Córdoba 632; financial weekly; Dir. Dr. D. RADONJIC; circ. 33,000.

Gente: Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579; news, current events; weekly; Dir. ANIBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 325,558.

El Gráfico: Azopardo 579; weekly; sport; publ. by Editorial Atlántida S.A.; Dir. CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; circ. 217,145.

Histonium: Paraná 461; f. 1939; monthly; art and literature; Editor DELLA PENNA.

Industria Textil Sud Americana: Avda. Roque S. Peña 825; monthly.

La Ingeniería: Avda. del Mayor 963; quarterly.

Jurisprudencia Argentina: Talcahuano 650; f. 1918; Dir. JOSÉ RUFINO LASTRA; daily; circ. 10,000.

Mecánica Automotriz: Esmeralda 320, 5° piso; f. 1963; Editor LUIS GRAJER; circ. 38,000.

Mundo Aeronáutico: Rivadavia 945-949; f. 1932; monthly; aeronautics; Dir. FRANCISCO CORTEGOSO.

ARGENTINA

Nuestra Arquitectura (*Our Architecture*): Sarmiento 643; f. 1929; monthly; publ. by Editorial Contémpora S.R.L.

La Obra: Independencia 3124; monthly; magazine for teachers; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CASTAGNINO.

Panorama: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 896; weekly.

Para Ti: Editorial Atlántida S.A., Azopardo 579; f. 1922; women's weekly; Dir. ANIBAL C. VIGIL; circ. 223,106.

La Prensa Médica Argentina: Junin 845; f. 1914; medical; weekly; Editor PABLO LÓPEZ.

Radiolandia: Avda. Roque S. Peña 1110; f. 1928; weekly; broadcasting and cinema; Editor JULIO KORN; circ. 310,000.

Review of the River Plate: Austria 1828; f. 1891; three times monthly; agricultural, financial, economic and shipping news and comment; Dir. ARCHIBALD B. NORMAN.

Revista de Química: Cangallo 1642; monthly.

Revista Sur: Viamonte 494, 8° piso; arts review.

Revista Textil: Avda. de Mayo 1157; monthly.

Rico Tipo: Avda. Roque S. Peña 825; f. 1944; humorous weekly of wide circulation; Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO GUILLERMO DIVITO.

La Semana Médica: Anchorena 1267; f. 1894; bi-weekly; Dir. Prof. Dr. GUILLERMO R. JAUREGUI; circ. 7,200.

Siete Días Ilustrados: Avda. Leandro N. Alem 896; weekly.

Sur: Viamonte 494; literary monthly.

Técnica e Industria (*Technology and Industry*): Rodríguez Peña 486, 5° piso; f. 1922; monthly; Dir. DANTE R. MARCHESOTTI.

Vosotras: Belgrano 624; f. 1935; women's weekly; circ. 160,000. Monthly supplements: **Labores**; circ. 130,000; **Modas**; circ. 70,000.

Yachting Argentino: monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

BUENOS AIRES

Agencia "Los Diarios": Sarmiento 1236; f. 1910; Dir. ALFREDO SOLANA.

TELAM: Chacabuco 142; f. 1945; Pres. A. O. ALMEIDA.

TelPress International: Perú 275; f. 1964; Dirs. RAMIRO GARCÍA, Ing. LUIS MARÍA PERFILO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Buenos Aires

ANSA: Calle San Martín 329, 4° piso; Bureau Chief EDOARDO POLLAK

AP: Calle San Martín 346; Bureau Chief KENNETH L. DAVIES.

EFE: Corrientes 456.

France-Press: Reconquista 379.

Inter Prensa S.R.L.: Florida 229.

Reuters: Edificio Safico, Corrientes 456, Oficina 61.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Tass, UPI.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Entidades Periodísticas Argentinas: Esmeralda 356, Buenos Aires.

PUBLISHERS

BUENOS AIRES

Acme Agency S.A.: Suipacha 245, 3° piso; f. 1949; Dir. M. EDERRA.

Agullar Argentina S.A. de Ediciones: Avda. Córdoba 2100; f. 1946; general non-fiction; Pres. ANTONIO SEMPERE; Dir. MANUEL RODRÍGUEZ.

Editorial "Albatros", S.R.L.: Lavalle 3975; technical, non-fiction and general literature; Man. R. R. CANEVARO.

Editorial Angel Estrada y Cia: Bolívar 462-466; f. 1869; textbooks, classics; Pres. TOMÁS N. DE ESTRADA.

Ediciones Arayú: law, sociology, economics, philosophy, pedagogy; Pres. MARTÍN J. J. BRITOS; Man. Dir. PEDRO A. FEDERICO.

Editorial Argentina Aristides Quillet, S.A.: Uruguay 1037; f. 1938; encyclopaedias; Chair. Dr. LUIS M. BAUDIZONE; Dir. JUAN FANO.

Argos S.A. Editorial, Comercial e Industrial: San Martín 345; f. 1946; literature, arts, science; Pres. JUAN ANDRÉS CUELLO FREYRE; Man. Dir. OSCAR L. LAMELAS.

Librería "El Ateneo" Editorial: Florida 340; f. 1912; medicine, engineering, economics and general; Propr. "El Ateneo" Pedro García S.A.L.E.I.; brs. in Barcelona, Lima, Caracas, Bogotá, Mexico, Rio de Janeiro and Guatemala.

Editorial Atlántida, S.A.: Azopardo 579; f. 1918; publs. *Biliken*, *El Gráfico*, *Para Ti*, *La Chacra*, *Gente*;

Founder CONSTANCIO C. VIGIL; Dir.-Gen. ANIBAL C. VIGIL.

Editorial Aurora: Doblas 1753; f. 1927; general, religion, children's; Man. Dir. PABLO A. LA MOGLIE.

S.A. Editorial Bell: Santander 735; f. 1927; scientific, sport and technical books; Man. Dir. E. L. VARELA.

Bibliográfica Omeba: Hipólito Yrigoyen 850; scholarly and reference.

Centro Editor de América Latina: Cangallo 1228; f. 1967; literature, history; Man. Dir. JOSÉ B. SPIVACOW.

Centro Nacional de Documentación e Información Educativa: Madero 235; education, bibliography, directories, etc.; Dir. FLORENCIA GUEVARA DE VATEONE.

Editorial Giordia, S.R.L.: Belgrano 2271; f. 1938; general educational and fiction; Man. Dir. E. B. GIORDIA.

Editorial Claridad, S.A.: San José 1627; f. 1922; literature, biographies, social science, medicine, politics; Dir. ANTONIO ZAMORA.

Club de Lectores: Avda. de Mayo 624; f. 1938; non-fiction; Dirs. LUEFA ELENA FONTENLA, MARÍA INES FONTENLA.

Editorial Codex, S.A.: Maipú 88, f. 1944; art, history, natural sciences, technology, food and the home, textbooks, encyclopedias.

Librería Colegio: del Humberto 545, 1° piso; children's textbooks.

ARGENTINA

- Editorial Columba S.A.:** Sarmiento 1889; f. 1953; general non-fiction; Pres. CLAUDIO COLUMBA.
- Editorial Contemporánea S.R.L.:** Sarmiento 643 (R.30); publs. *Nuestra Arquitectura, Casas y Jardines*, and books on architecture, town-planning and interior decoration.
- Cosmopolia S.A.R.L.:** Calle Chile 474; science and technology.
- Editorial Crespillo S.A.C.I.:** Bolívar 369; fine arts, travel, history.
- Ediciones Depalma:** Talcahuano 494; f. 1955; history, politics, sociology, law and economics; Dir. ROGUE DEPALMA.
- Editorial Difusión, S.A.:** Sarandí 1065-67; f. 1937; Catholic; prayer books, text-books, fiction, juvenile; Dir. LUIS LUCHA PUIG.
- Emecé Editores:** Alsina 2041; f. 1939; history, drama, economics, philosophy, religion, fiction, etc.; Chair. BONIFACIO DEL CARRIL; Editor JORGE NAVEIRO.
- Espasa Calpe Argentina, S.A.:** Tacuarí 328; f. 1937; literature, science, dictionaries; publ. *Colección Austral*; Dir. MANUEL OLARRA GARMENDIA; br. in Mexico City.
- Eudeba—Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires:** Rivadavia 1573; f. 1958; fiction and non-fiction.
- Fabril Editora:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 1582; f. 1958; Editorial Man. ANDRÉS ALFONSO BRAVO; Business Man. RÓMULO AYERZA; non-fiction, science, arts, scholarly and reference.
- Editorial Glem, SACIF:** Santiago del Estero 1269; f. 1933; literature, technology; Pres. JOSÉ ALFREDO TUCCI.
- Editorial Golova:** Avda. de Mayo 863; technical and industrial.
- Editorial González Porto:** Hipólito Yrigoyen 851; science and technology.
- Editorial Guadalupe:** Mansilla 3865; children's, religious, psychology.
- Editorial Hachette S.A.:** Rivadavia 739-45; general non-fiction; f. 1931; Man. Dir. J. A. MUSSET.
- Editorial Hispano-Americana S.A. (HASA):** Alsina 731; f. 1942; science and technology; Pres. MARÍA LUISA MARTÍNEZ DE DUBUISSON; Dirs. ROBERTO L. MARTÍNEZ, Dr. RENATO SAENZ; publ. *Radio Técnica*.
- Editorial Inter-Médica S.A.:** Junín 917, 1° piso, Casilla 4625; f. 1959; science, medicine, dentistry, psychology; Pres. JORGE MODOYEVSKY.
- Itinerarium, S.R.L.:** Pueyrredón 1716; politics, philosophy, religion, belles-lettres.
- Editorial Jackson:** Maipú 257; scholarly and reference.
- Editorial Kapelusz, S.A.:** Moreno 372; f. 1905; text-books, audio-visual aids, juveniles, scientific works, collections; Man. Dir. RICARDO PASCUAL ROBLES.
- Guillermo Kraft, Ltda., S.A.:** Moreno 872; f. 1864; publs. *Quién es Quién*, textbooks, art, science, fiction; Pres. Dr. FÉLIX A. ZÚÑIGA.
- Editorial Labor S.A. Argentina:** Venezuela 617; f. 1924; technology, science, art; Dir. CARLOS JOSÉ.
- Luis Lasserre y Cia, S.A.:** Lavalle 1101; geography, travel, maps, hygiene, school texts.
- Editorial Lautaro, S.R.L.:** Sánchez de Bustamante 68; f. 1942; philosophy, technology, science, literature; Dir. SARA MAGLIONE DE JORGE.
- Editorial Victor Lerú:** Don Bosco 3834; f. 1944; art and architecture, school books; Pres. VÍCTOR NEP; Dir. LEON NEP.

Publishers

- Carlos Lohlé SAIC:** Tacuarí 1516, Casilla 3097; f. 1953; philosophy, religion, belles-lettres; Dirs. C. F. P. LOHLÉ, MARIO A. BRUNETTO, F. M. LOHLÉ.
- Editorial Losada, S.A.:** Alsina 1131; f. 1938; general; Dir. GONZALO LOSADA.
- Ediciones Macchi S.A.:** Córdoba 2015; f. 1947; general; Man. Dir. RAÚL LUIS MACCHI.
- Editorial "Mundi", S.A.I.C. & F.:** Junín 895 y Paraguay 2100; f. 1939; science, dentistry, medicine; Pres. CARLOS GARCÍA; Vice-Pres. ADELA D. DE ALVAREZ.
- Editorial Musical Américo A. Vivona:** San Juan 2223.
- Editorial Nova S.A.:** Perú 858; f. 1946; arts, science and technology; Dir. HORACIO D. ROLANDO.
- Nueva Visión:** Viamonte 494; f. 1954; art, archaeology, cinema, theatre; Man. Dir. J. GRISETTI.
- Editorial Pan América Klug y Cia:** Perú 677; f. 1927; technology; Dir. CÉSAR KLUG.
- Plaza y Janés, S.A.:** Montevideo 333; popular fiction and non-fiction, fine arts.
- Rodolfo Alonso Editor, S.R.L.:** Florida 671; f. 1968; general literature, psychology, social science; Man. Dir. RODOLFO ALONSO.
- Salvat Editores Argentina, S.A.:** Corrientes 2777; f. 1954; sciences, technology.
- Santillana S.A.C.I.F.:** San José 1758; f. 1963; textbooks, general fiction, science; Pres. JESÚS POLANCO; Vice-Pres. FRANCISCO PÉREZ GONZÁLEZ.
- Schapiro Editor S.R.L.:** Uruguay 1249; f. 1941; music, art, theatre, sociology, history, fiction; Dir. MIGUEL SCHAPIRE DALMAT.
- Ediciones Siglo Veinte S.A.C.I.:** Maza 177; f. 1946; fiction, sociology, psychology; Gen. Man. I. WAINER.
- Siglo XXI Argentina Editorial S.A.:** Viamonte 1536; f. 1971; general literature, social science; Man. Dir. HÉCTOR SCHNUCLER.
- Editorial Sopena Argentina, S.A.C.I.L.:** Bolívar 430, 6° piso, Casilla 1075; f. 1918; Pres. RICARDO SOPENA; publs. *Ajedrez* (monthly), classics, dictionaries.
- Editorial Stella:** Viamonte 1984; Prop. Asociación Educacionista Argentina; general non-fiction and textbooks.
- Editorial Sudamericana, S.A.:** del Humberto 545, 1° piso; f. 1939; fiction, biographies, history, essays, agriculture; magazines and reviews; UN and UNESCO Agents; Dirs. A. LÓPEZ LLAUSAS, FERNANDO VIDAL BUZZI.
- Tipográfica Editora Argentina, S.A.:** Lavalle 1430; f. 1946; Dir. PEDRO GUILLERMO SAN MARTÍN; law, economics, history, sociology.
- Editorial Troquel, S.A.:** San José 157-9; f. 1954; children's, textbooks, fiction; Man. Dir. GUSTAVO A. MARINI.
- Editorial Universitaria de Buenos Aires:** Rivadavia 1573; f. 1958; scientific, technical, Latin American, literary and sociological; paperbacks; Exec. Dir. Dr. ANIBAL D'ANGELO RODRÍGUEZ.

ASSOCIATION

- Cámara Argentina del Libro:** Paraguay 610, 7° piso, Buenos Aires; Sec. ABEL A. SALDAÑO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In February 1970, all broadcasting stations were placed under the direct control of the Ministry of the Interior.

Subsecretaría de Comunicaciones: Sarmiento 151, Buenos Aires; Sub-Sec. Col. MARIO AUGUSTO DESIMONI; Dir. Public Relations J. A. FLORES.

Administración General de Emisoras Comerciales de Radio y Televisión: Uruguay 291, Buenos Aires, Man. A. H. CHRISTIANI.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Ayacucho 1556, Buenos Aires; 20 stations on medium wave, 2 on short wave; international service Radiodifusión Argentina al Exterior, Sarmiento 151; Pres. MAXIMO PAZ.

Asociación Radiofusas Privadas Argentinas (A.R.P.A.): Cangallo 1561, Buenos Aires; Pres. G. L. PERRONE

There are 111 commercial stations and 22 non commercial; 52 are privately owned. The principal ones are Radio El Mundo, Radio Libertad, Radio Belgrano, Radio Argentina, Radio Continental, Radio Mitre and Radio Splendid, all in Buenos Aires.

In 1974 there were some 6,100,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Following a move in October 1973 by which the licences of three commercial stations were revoked, most networks are now under the control of the Government.

Canal 9-Libertad: Castex 3345, Buenos Aires; Channel 9; Dir.-Gen. ALEJANDRO SAUL ROMAY.

Dicon Difusión Contemporánea, S.A.: Calle Pavón 2444, Buenos Aires; Channel 11; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR RICARDO GARCÍA.

Difusora Marplatense S.A.: Avda. Luro 2907, Mar del Plata, Channel 8; Dir.-Gen. N. PAOLETTI.

Difusora Mendoza: Garibaldi 7, 5° piso, Mendoza; Channel 7, Dir.-Gen. H. BORTOLANEDI.

Primera Televisora Argentina: Viamonte 153, Buenos Aires; f. 1951; official service; Channel 7; Dir.-Gen. T. L. A. PUIG.

Rio de la Plata T.V., S.A.: San Juan 1170, Buenos Aires; Gen. Man. JORGE J. ALCARAZ.

Servicios de Radio y Televisión de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Rivra Indarte 170; f. 1962; government; Channel 10; Dir.-Gen. R. HEREÑÚ.

Telecor S.A.C.I.: Fader 111, Cerro de las Rosas, Córdoba; Channel 12; Excc. Pres. JOSÉ DOMINGO BONALDI.

Televisora Universitaria: Avda. Buenos Aires 296, San Miguel de Tucumán; f. 1966, Channel 10; Dir.-Gen. MARÍA LUCILA PADRÓN.

Televisora San Juan: Rivadavia 22 Este, San Juan; f. 1964; Dir. J. E. ESTORNELL; serves 60,000 sets for 12½ hours daily.

There are 21 other stations in operation.

In 1974 there were estimated to be some 3,500,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m = million; amounts in new Argentine pesos.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Argentina: Reconquista 266, Buenos Aires; f. 1935 as a central reserve bank; it has the sole right of note issue; all capital is held by the State; cap. 100m., dep. 3,904.2m. (Mar. 1972); Pres. RICARDO CARROLI; Gen. Man. RODOLFO MANCINI.

BUENOS AIRES

Banco Argentino de Comercio: Sarmiento 454-56; f. 1904; Pres. Dr. JORGE S. ORFÁ; Gen. Man. RAÚL S. PARDAL.

Banco Continental: Tucumán 462-466; f. 1931; cap. 4.83m., res. 1.17m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. MIGUEL JOAQUÍN DE ANCHORENA; Gen. Man. RODOLFO GOÑI.

Banco de Crédito Rural Argentino: Bartolomé Mitre 343; cap. 4.7m., dep. 182.4m. (1970).

Banco de la Ciudad de Buenos Aires: Florida 302; f. 1878; cap. 90.0m., dep. 1,148.4m. (Oct. 1972).

Banco Español del Río de la Plata Ltda.: Reconquista 200; f. 1935; cap. 2.5m., dep. 847.3m. (Oct. 1971); 58 brs.; Pres. JORGE R. VÁZQUEZ IGLESIAS; Gen. Man. JORGE R. FERNÁNDEZ VALINOTI.

Banco Francés del Río de la Plata: Reconquista 199; f. 1886; cap. 10m., dep. 165.9m. (Aug. 1970); 12 brs.; Pres. FRANCISCO E. DELLEPIANE.

Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires: Cangallo 415-439, Casilla 86; f. 1905; cap. 32.7m., dep. 1,837.8m. (June 1972); 77 brs.; Pres. EDUARDO ESCASANY.

Banco Ganadero Argentino: Defensa 113; f. 1964; cap. 14.2m., res. 46.1m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. Dr. NARCISO OCAMPO; Mans. JUAN PERALTA RAMOS, ISIDORO FERNÁNDEZ, MIGUEL A. FRANZÉ, OSCAR GONZÁLEZ, CARLOS FALCONE.

Banco Industrial de la República Argentina: 25 de Mayo 145; f. 1944; Pres. CARLOS PÉREZ COMPANC; Gen. Man. Dr. RODOLFO A. MANCINI.

Banco de Italia y Río de la Plata, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 402-468; f. 1872; cap. and res. 305.9m., dep. 4,207.6m. (Nov. 1974); Pres. LUIS J. FIRPO MIRÓ; 68 brs.

Banco Mercantil Argentino, S.A.: Avda. Corrientes 1891; f. 1923; cap. 4m., dep. 377.3m. (Dec. 1973); 20 brs.; Pres. NOEL WERTHEIN.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326; f. 1891; cap. 196m., dep. 8,885.2m. (Dec. 1972); 417 brs.; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO ARES; Gen. Man. WALTER BERNARDO STEGMAYER.

Banco Popular Argentino: Cangallo y Florida; Casilla 3650; f. 1887; cap. 20.4m., dep. 705.5m. (April 1972); 25 brs.; Pres. ALFONSO ESCANEZ LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. ANTONIO CAMPOS CAMPOS.

Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires: Avda. Ing. Luis Monteverde 726, La Plata; f. 1822; cap. 246m., dep. 5,405.6m. (Dec. 1972); 214 brs.; Pres. CARLOS ALBERTO ACEVEDO; Gen. Man. ORESTES MILANESI.

ARGENTINA

Finance

Banco Río de la Plata, S.A.: Calle 8, esq. 50, La Plata; cap. 7,051m., dep. 435.9m. (July 1972); Gen. Man. ROQUE MACCARONE.

Banco de Santander, Argentina, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 575; cap. 6.5m., dep. 294.4m. (1972); Gen. Man. SANTOS J. CRISERA.

Banco Shaw, S.A.: Sarmiento 355; f. 1944; cap. 6m., dep. 532.6m. (Sept. 1973); 20 brs.; Pres. ALEJANDRO SHAW.

Banco Supervielle de Buenos Aires, Société Générale S.A.: Reconquista 330; f. 1887; cap. 8.2m., dep. 329.2m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. ANDRÉS BARON SUPERVIELLE, Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCIS SENECA.

Banco Tornquist, S.A.: Bartolomé Mitre 531, Casilla 1001; f. 1960; cap. 22.4m., dep. 425m. (March 1974); 16 brs.; Pres. HÉCTOR F. D. CAPOZZOLO.

Caja Nacional de Ahorro Postal (Savings Bank): Hipólito Yrigoyen 1750; f. 1915; dep. 18.1m. (Oct. 1971); Pres. MARIO GASTÓN TOBIAS; Gen. Man. JUAN ALBERTO TARRUELLA.

Nuevo Banco Italiano: Reconquista 2; f. 1887; cap. 23,482m., dep. 1,192m. (June 1972); 34 brs.; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO A. SOLDATI; Gen. Man. ALBERT FOÁ.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo: 25 de Mayo 145, Buenos Aires; Pres. Dr. RODOLFO GARELLO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco di Napoli: H.O.: 177-178 Vía Roma, Naples; Diagonal Roque S. Peña 660-700, Buenos Aires; Dir. HUMBERTO LANG.

Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud (Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud, S.A.): H.O.: 12 rue Halévy, 75426 Paris 09; Cangallo 500, Buenos Aires; Chair. J. VINCENOT; Gen. Man. V. SOZZANI.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud; and Dresdner Bank A.G.: joint representation: Corrientes 311, Buenos Aires.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): H.O.: Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 81, Casilla 171, Buenos Aires; Man. (Argentina) J. C. WINK.

Banco Italo-Belga (Banque Italo-Belge, S.A.): H.O.: 59 rue de l'Association, 1000 Brussels; f. 1911; Cangallo 338, Buenos Aires; f. 1914.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, California 94120; Maipú 250, Buenos Aires; Man. D. R. DAVIS.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: H.O. 40-66 Queen Victoria St., London, EC4P 4EL; H.O. in Argentina: Reconquista 101, Buenos Aires; Dir. and Gen. Man. Argentina H. E. L. PLANT, C.B.E.

Bank of Tokyo: H.O.: Tokyo; Buenos Aires.

Banque Hypothécaire Franco-Argentine: H.O.: Paris; Reconquista 468, Buenos Aires.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Reconquista 336, Buenos Aires; Rep. DONALD L. PORTER.

First National City Bank: H.O.: 55 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015; Bartolomé Mitre 502, Buenos Aires; f. 1812; Vice-Pres. Argentina B. B. BURNQUIST.

The First National Bank of Boston: H.O.: 100 Federal St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1784; Florida 99, Buenos Aires; Pres. WILLIAM L. BROWN.

Royal Bank of Canada: H.O.: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; esq. Florida y Cangallo, Buenos Aires; f. 1869; Chair. and Pres. W. EARLE McLAUGHLIN.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Bancos del Interior: Lavalle 1473, Buenos Aires; 47 member banks.

Asociación de Bancos de la República Argentina: Reconquista 458, 2° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1919; 33 member banks; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ HERIBERTO MARTÍNEZ; publ. *Boletín*.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: 25 de Mayo esq. Sarmiento, Buenos Aires; Pres. JUAN BAUTISTA PEÑA.

There are stock exchanges at Córdoba, San Juan, Rosario, Mendoza and Mar del Plata.

INSURANCE

La Agrícola, Compañía de Seguros: Corrientes 441, Buenos Aires; f. 1905; associated companies: El Acuerdo, La Mercantil Andina, La Regional; all classes of insurance; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO F. A. TORNUST; Man. Dir. LUIS R. MARCÓ.

La Anglo-Argentina S.A., Compañía de Seguros: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1911; fire, motor, cattle, accident, plate glass, third party risk, life, burglary, hail; Gen. Man. CONSTANTINO VILLANUSTRE.

Aseguradora de Créditos y Garantías S.A.: Cangallo 324, Buenos Aires; f. 1965; Man. CARLOS DUPONT.

Aseguradora de Río Negro y Neuquén: Villegas 316, Cipolletti, Río Negro; f. 1960; all classes; Gen. Man. ERNESTO LÓPEZ.

Aseguraciones Industriales S.A.: Maipú 471, Buenos Aires; f. 1961; all classes; Pres. NICOLÁS TRIGUB CLOVER.

La Austral: Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires; f. 1942; all classes; Man. Dir. J. D. ALCORTA; Man. C. J. VILLANUSTRE.

Boston, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: Suipacha 268, Buenos Aires; f. 1925; fire, motor, marine, casualty, group life; 2nd Vice-Pres. and Man. ENRIQUE J. PORTELA.

La Buenos Aires, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.: 25 de Mayo 258, Buenos Aires; f. 1903; London Agents: W. T. Greig Ltd., 52 Lime St., E.C.3; all risks except hail; Pres. E. O. ROBERTS.

Caledonia Argentina, Compañía de Seguros (S.A.): San Martín 439, Buenos Aires; f. 1931; fire, marine, motor cars, all risks, etc.; Pres. VERNON R. DOUGALL.

Colón, Compañía de Seguros S.A.: San Martín 546-550, Buenos Aires; all classes; Gen. Man. L. D. STÜCK.

Columbia, Sociedad Anónima de Seguros: Cangallo 690, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. EDUARDO BONNEU.

El Comercio, Compañía de Seguros a prima fija: Maipú 53, Buenos Aires; all classes; Man. ALBERTO CONBAL.

Compañía Aseguradora Argentina S.A. de Seguros Generales: Avda. Roque S. Peña 555, Buenos Aires; f. 1918; all classes; Man. GUIDO LUTTINI.

La Construcción, S.A.: Paseo Colón 823, Buenos Aires; f. 1948; workmen's compensation, liability, surety, personal accident, glass, bid bonds, etc.; Pres. Arq. MARCELO HÉCTOR ROGGIO; Gen. Man. F. P. FERRERO.

La Continental, Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.: Corrientes 655, Buenos Aires; f. 1912; all classes; Man. RAÚL MASCARENHAS.

La Franco-Argentina, Compañía de Seguros: Hipólito Yrigoyen 476, Buenos Aires; f. 1896; London office: Mummery, Morse & Rimmer Ltd., Minister House, Arthur St., E.C.4; Paris office: Gastón F. Walbaum,

ARGENTINA

- 17 rue de la Banque, life, fire, workmen's compensation, accident, motor, plate glass, marine, hail, brs in Asunción, Paraguay and Montevideo, Uruguay. Pres Dr GUILLERMO MORENO HUEYO
- Hermes, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Bartolomé Mitre 754-760, Buenos Aires, f 1926, all classes, Gen Man M C CASAVILLA
- La Holando-Sudamericana, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** Sarmiento 309, Buenos Aires, f 1918, fire, motor, plate glass, marine, theft, accident, life, bonds, Pres FERNANDO LEVI
- Iguazu, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** San Martín 442, Buenos Aires, f 1947, all classes, Gen Man V A PIOTTO
- India, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Bolívar 173-177, Buenos Aires, f 1950, all classes Pres CARLOS DE ALZAGA
- Instituto Italo-Argentino de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Avda Roque S Peña 890, Buenos Aires, f 1920, all classes Man H H PINNEL
- Londres y Río de la Plata, Compañía Argentina de Seguros:** Bartolomé Mitre 441, Buenos Aires, f 1966, part of Bank of London and South America group, Man Dir J N DE CASTRO
- La Mercantil Rosarina, Compañía de Seguros:** General Mitre 575, Rosario, f 1919, fire, accident, motor, marine, air, plate glass, Pres JOSÉ ROSETTI, Man Dir JUAN BELMONTE
- La Meridional, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Avda Roque S Peña 648, Buenos Aires, f 1949, fire, marine, motor car burglary, plate glass, boiler and machinery, fidelity bonds, workmen's compensation, casualty, accident, life, hospitalization, Pres RAYMOND RFF
- El Mundo, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Cangallo 555, Buenos Aires, f 1946, general, Chair Ing MIGUEL A BISONVI Gen Man MARIO HÉCTOR D'ANGELO
- Patria, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Sarmiento 354-6 Buenos Aires, f 1922, fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, accident, burglary, life, etc; Pres THILO MARTENS, Gen Man GUILLERMO A WAGNER
- Plus Ultra:** San Martín 546-50, Buenos Aires, f 1956, all classes, Gen Man L D STUCK
- La Porteña, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Lavalle 465, Buenos Aires, f 1944; fire, marine, motor, plate glass, workers' compensation, accident, etc.; Pres Dr MANUEL F CASTELLO; Man Dir L M PASQUAL
- La Primera, Compañía Argentina de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Villegas y Fray Justo Santa María de Oro, Trenque Lanquen, Buenos Aires, all classes, Man Dr SANTIAGO M SPERRUTI
- La Rectora, Compañía Argentina de Seguros S.A.:** Corrientes 848, Buenos Aires, f 1951, all classes, Man M T GONZÁLEZ
- La Rosario, Compañía Argentina de Seguros:** San Lorenzo 1121, Rosario, f 1888, fire, life, plate glass, motor, workmen's compensation, personal accident, marine, burglary, aviation, transit, miscellaneous, Pres EDUARDO BRUERA
- El Sol Argentino, Compañía de Seguros Generales S.A.:** San Martín 439, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; f 1923; life, fire, marine, motor, accident, plate glass, theft, livestock, personal accident, Pres Dr PEDRO MARÍA HARRIAGUE CASTLA
- Sud América, Compañía de Seguros de Vida, S.A.:** Avda Roque S Peña 530, Buenos Aires, f 1923, Pres ROBERTO GUSTAVO WALLER, Man DARIO MAZZINI
- Sud América Terrestre y Marítima S.A.:** Reconquista 559, Buenos Aires, f 1919, all classes, Pres R G WALLER

Finance, Trade and Industry

- Sud Atlántica, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** Florida 142, Buenos Aires, f 1933, fire, marine, motor, workmen's compensation, glass, air, burglary, personal accidents, life, etc., Chair PATRICIO G WHITNEY, Man Dir VÍCTOR J TIGNANELLI
- Sur, Compañía Argentina de Seguros, S.A.:** Paraguay 610, esq. Florida, Buenos Aires; f 1949; fire, motor car, marine, workmen's compensation, glass, general, burglary, accident, aviation, life, Gen. Man D E SALAMONESCO
- Ultramar, S.A. de Seguros:** Cangallo 925, Buenos Aires, f 1956, fire, marine, aviation, motor car, glass, burglary, livestock, accident, workmen's compensation, general, Man J RÉNYI
- La Unión Gremial Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** General Mitre 665-99, Rosario, f 1908, general, Pres Ing SILVIO GAGLIARDI, Gen Man JUAN A ELZLARD, Man CARLOS E ALVAREZ
- Unión Mercantil:** Lavalle 445, Buenos Aires; f 1901; fire, motor car, marine, glass, burglary, accident; Man J M CAMPOS
- La Universal:** Juncal 1319, Buenos Aires, f 1905, all classes, Pres Dr E MAYER
- La Uruguaya-Argentina:** Maipú 535, Buenos Aires; f 1962 life, Pres Ing L M YGARTÚA

There are also many foreign insurance companies operating in Argentina

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Seguros de la Nación: Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 9° piso, Buenos Aires, f 1937, 219 members, Superintendent Dr MIGUEL ANTONIO PELATZ

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Argentina de Comercio: Avda Leandro N Alem 36, Buenos Aires, f 1924, authorized 1927, correspondents abroad; Pres Dr ARTURO A FAUVREY, Sec JORGE F GUIGON, publs *Revista* (bi-monthly), *Mercurio* (fortnightly)

Similar chambers are located in most of the larger centres and there are many foreign chambers of commerce

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS AND STATE COUNCILS

Corporación de Empresas Nacionales: Buenos Aires, f 1973 to control the activities of all state owned companies and those in which the State has a majority share, administers bond issues and tax and treasury payments, centralizes the generation of external finance and controls private participation

Instituto de Desarrollo Económico y Social (IDES): Cienfuegos 3950, Buenos Aires f 1961, Pres JUAN V SOURKOVILLE, Sec NATALIO BOTANA, publ *Desarrollo Económico*, *Revista de Ciencias Sociales*

Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria (Inta): Buenos Aires, f 1956, carries out a variety of research and extension programmes

Secretaría del Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo (CONADE) (Secretariat of the National Development Council): Hipólito Yrigoyen 250, 8° piso, Buenos Aires, f 1961, State organization with funds totalling 460,100,000

pesos in 1968; formulates national long-term development plans and integrates them into internal, external, economic, social and defence policies; co-ordinates with **Consejo Nacional de Seguridad**; evaluates regional development plans into the *Plan Nacional de Desarrollo y Seguridad*; checks existing organizations and creates new ones to carry out the national plans; publs. reports, etc. in *Serie B.* (internal) and *Serie C.* (public).

Consejo Federal de Inversiones: Alsina 1407, Buenos Aires
Instituto Argentino de la Industria Exportadora de Carnes: 11 mem. companies.

Junta Nacional de Carnes: San Martín 459, Buenos Aires; national meat board; Pres. HÉCTOR A. FERNÁNDEZ MENDY.

Junta Nacional de Granos: Paseo Colón 359, Buenos Aires; national grain board; supervises commercial practices; organizes building of farm silos and port elevators.

Subsecretaría de Energía: energy and fuels.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Unión Industrial Argentina: Avda. de Mayo 1157, Buenos Aires.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (*General Confederation of Labour*): Azopardo 802, Buenos Aires; f. 1930; mems. 3,500,000 (1965); Interventor ALFREDO INSAURRALDE; Sec.-Gen. ADELINO ROMERO; publ. *Weekly News, The Argentine Labour Movement* (monthly).

Acción Sindical Argentina—ASA (*Argentine Trade Union Action*): Buenos Aires; f. 1955; affiliated to the World Confederation of Labour; Sec.-Gen. JUAN CARLOS LOUREIRO.

About 19 unions are independent of the above bodies, including the large Postal and Telegraph Workers Union (*Federación Obreros y Empleados de Correos y Telecomunicaciones*).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Argentinos (FA): Avda. Ramos Mejía 1302, Buenos Aires; autonomous body consisting of representatives of the Government, railway unions and managers of the various lines; Pres. Gen. NORBERTO S. NOVOA; Exce. Vice-Pres. LUCIO H. MAZZOLA.

Principal lines: General Belgrano, General Roca, General Bartolomé Mitre, General San Martín, Domingo F. Sarmiento, General Urquiza, and provincial lines. There is a direct link between Buenos Aires and Santa Cruz in Bolivia. A line linking Buenos Aires with Porto Alegre in Brazil was opened in March 1974.

There are about 39,807 km. of track.

Subterráneos de Buenos Aires: Bartolomé Mitre 3342, Buenos Aires; state-owned underground railway; 3 lines of 32 km.; Gen. Administrator Lt.-Col. OSCAR FERNANDO CORDOVA.

ROADS

Consejo Nacional de Carreteras: Secretaría de Transportes, Buenos Aires; total road length: 283,775 km. It is planned to use the toll system to construct a basic national system of automobile roads, the first stage to be developed in the coastal zone of the country, starting in the cities of Santa Fe and Mar del Plata, and interconnecting the cities of Rosario, San Nicolás, Buenos

Aires and La Plata, with an approximate length of 900 km.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club Argentino: Avda. Libertador 1850, Buenos Aires; supplies information and road maps for touring Argentina.

Autobuses Sudamericanos S.R.L.: Bernardo de Irigoyen 1370, Local 19, Buenos Aires; international bus services; car and bus rentals; charter bus services; tours.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Flota Fluvial del Estado: Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; services on the Plate, Paraná, Paraguay and Uruguay rivers; Pres. Ing. FEDERICO PREUSCHE; Gen. Administrator Ing. LEANDRO J. OTERO.

There is a hydrofoil service between Buenos Aires and Colonia del Sacramento (Uruguay).

An agreement was signed in January 1967 between Argentina and Paraguay establishing equal navigational rights for merchant vessels of both countries on the Rivers Paraguay, Paraná and Plate.

SHIPPING

Administración General de Puertos: Ministerio de Economía; Avda. Julio A. Roca 734-42, Buenos Aires; f. 1956; State enterprise for exploitation and conservation of all national sea and river ports; U.S.\$ 350m. is being spent over the five year period 1971-75 on the modernization of river and sea ports; Administrator Gen. ALBERTO E. CHIAPPE; publs. *Técnica y Puertos*, *Boletín Mensual, Nuestra Imagen*.

Capitanía del Puerto: Buenos Aires; f. 1967; co-ordination of the working of the ports; Port Captain Capitán de Navío MARIO ANDRÉS DURRIEU.

The chief State-owned organizations are:

Empresa Líneas Marítimas Argentinas (ELMA): Corrientes 389, Buenos Aires; f. 1960; operates coastal services in S. America, services to N. America and Europe.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales (Y.P.F.): Avda. Roque S. Peña 777, Buenos Aires; fleet of tankers, cargo and tanker craft, and motor launches; Administrator Ing. DANIEL A. BRUNELLA; Marine Superintendent Ing. ERNESTO R. PETERS.

There are also private shipping companies operating on coastal and overseas routes.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ezeiza international airport, 35 km. from Buenos Aires, is one of the most important air terminals in Latin America.

Dirección Nacional de Aviación Civil: Buenos Aires.

Aerolíneas Argentinas: Paseo Colón 185, Buenos Aires; f. Dec. 1949; non-stop services to New York and Europe and via Rio de Janeiro; to Miami via Santiago and Lima; to Los Angeles via Lima, Bogotá and Mexico. Its South American services link Argentina with Chile, Colombia, Bolivia, Uruguay, Brazil, Peru and Paraguay. The internal network covers the whole country. Passengers, mail and freight are carried. Pres. Brig. CÉSAR A. GUASEO; fleet comprises four Boeing 707-387B, four 707-387C, six 737-287, two 737-287C, three Caravelle, nine HS.748.

Austral Líneas Aéreas S.A.: Florida 234, Buenos Aires; f. 1971; services to Uruguay; domestic flights linking 22 cities in Argentina; fleet includes 4 BAC 1-11 series 400, 3 BAC 1-11 series 500 and 3 YS-11A; Pres. W. J. REYNAL.

Líneas Aéreas del Estado (LADE): Perú 710, Buenos Aires; f. 1940; controlled by the Air Ministry and operates through the Argentine Air Force. LADE operates routes in isolated regions with limited traffic which would not sustain commercial operations; this includes a route to the Falkland Islands opened in 1972 in agreement with the British Government; Dir. Brig. HIGINIO GONZÁLEZ; fleet comprises 11 Fokker F.27, three Douglas DC-6, seven Twin Otter.

Transportes Aéreos Buenos Aires (TABA): Suipacha 745, 4° piso, Buenos Aires; internal services; Pres. JOSÉ C. ALSINA; fleet includes one Fairchild F.27 and four Beech 18.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following airlines also serve Argentina: Air France, Alitalia, Avianca, Braniff, British Caledonian, Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul, Iberia, KLM, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, LAN de Chile, Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Luftansa, Pan American, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas (PLUNA), Sabena, SAS, Swissair, TAP and Varig.

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Calle Suipacha 1111, Buenos Aires; Interventor MAURICIO FISCHER.

Confederación de Organizaciones Turísticas de la América Latina (C.O.T.A.L.): Viamonte 640, 8° piso, Buenos Aires; f. 1957; groups 20 national travel associations from south and central America; Pres. CARLOS DE JANÓN III (Panama); Exec. Dir. HECTOR JORGE TESTONI; publ. *Revista COTAL* (monthly).

Asociación Argentina de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (AAAVYT): Viamonte 640, 10°, Buenos Aires, f. 1951; Pres. JOSÉ ZELIS PRATI; publ. *Noticias de Turismo*.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro Colón: Cerrito 618; Buenos Aires municipal opera house; f. 1908; has 2 orchestras, a chorus and a ballet company; Dirs. FÉLIX PÉREZ CONSTANZO (General), ANTONIO PINI (Artistic); Admin. CRISTOBAL L. JULIA.

Teatro Municipal General San Martín: Corrientes 1532; f. 1944; municipally owned; contains 6 auditoria, 1 exhibition room and 2 art galleries; Dir.-Gen. KIVE STAFF; Admin. Dir. Col. ALFREDO JORGE URIEN.

Ballet del San Martín: f. 1968; Choreographic Dir. OSCAR ARAÚZ.

Teatro Nacional de Comedia (Cervantes): Libertad 815, Buenos Aires; f. 1921; operated under the auspices of the Ministry of Education and Culture; Administrator NESTOR SUÁREZ ABOY; Artistic Director PEDRO ESCUDERO; Technical Director MARIO VANARELLI.

Teatro del Pueblo: Buenos Aires; f. 1931; independent; presents classical and modern plays; Founder and Dir. LEÓNIDAS BARLETTA.

There are 12 symphony orchestras in Argentina, 5 of them in Buenos Aires.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Avda. Libertador 8250, Buenos Aires; f. 1950; Departments of Raw Materials, Fuel Elements, Nuclear Reactors, Heavy Water, Radioisotopes and Radiation, Research, Radiological Protection, Development and Services and Economics. Pres. Rear Adml. PEDRO EUSEBIO IRAOLA GOITIA.

Argentina's first nuclear reactor, with a capacity of 319 MW, has been built at Atucha on the River Paraná de las Palmas. An agreement has been signed with Canadian and Italian companies for the construction of a second plant, with a capacity of 600 MW, at Río Tercero (Córdoba).

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

RA-1 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 150 kW.

RA-2 Centro Atómico Constituyentes: maximum capacity 30W.

RA-3 Centro Atómico Ezeiza: maximum capacity 8 MW.

RA-4 Universidad Nacional de Rosario: maximum capacity 0.1 W.

In 1972 the budget of the Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica amounted to 92 million pesos.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: San Luis; nuclear physics.

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; the application and study of radio-isotopes and nuclear physics are carried out in the faculties of Agronomy, National Science, Medicine and Engineering.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: La Plata; Nuclear Chemistry and Spectroscopy; Beta spectroscope, 100-channel analyser.

Universidad Nacional de Litoral: Santa Fe; Nuclear Electronics, Metallurgy, Radio-Chemistry and Mineral-Processing.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Buenos Aires: Calle Viamonte 444, Buenos Aires; 9,100 teachers, 88,628 students.

Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María de los Buenos Aires": Río Bamba 1227, Buenos Aires; 1,500 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad Católica de Córdoba: Obispo Trejo 323, Córdoba; 650 teachers, 3,100 students.

Universidad Católica de Santa Fé: San Martín 1966, Santa Fé; 491 teachers, 1,627 students.

Universidad Nacional del Comahue: Neuquén; 360 teachers, 2,100 students.

Universidad Nacional de Córdoba: Calle Obispo Trejo y Sanabria 242, Córdoba.

Universidad Nacional de Cuyo: Parque General San Martín, Mendoza; 844 teachers, 7,579 students.

Universidad Nacional de La Plata: Calle 7 No. 776, La Plata; 1,209 teachers, 22,000 students.

Universidad Nacional del Litoral: Boulevard Pellegrini 2750, Santa Fé; 1,406 professors, 15,330 students.

Universidad Nacional del Nordeste: 25 de Mayo 868, Corrientes; 66 teachers, 6,879 students.

Universidad Nacional de Rosario: Córdoba 1814, Rosario; 2,053 teachers, 15,974 students.

Universidad Nacional del Sur: Avda. Colón 80, Bahía Blanca.

Universidad Nacional de Tucumán: Ayacucho 482, Tucumán; 1,756 teachers, 11,489 students.

Universidad Tecnológica Nacional: Medrano 951, Buenos Aires; 893 teachers, 10,000 students.

ARGENTINA

Universities

Universidad del Salvador: Callao 542, Buenos Aires; 960 teachers, 4,320 students.

Universidad Provincial de Mar del Plata: Juan Bautista Alberdi 2695, Mar de Plata.

Universidad de La Pampa: Mitre 63, Santa Rosa, 125 teachers, c. 400 students.

Universidad Provincial "Domingo F. Sarmiento" de San Juan: Avda. del Libertador, Esq. Alem, San Juan.

Universidad Argentina de Ciencias Sociales: Florida 556, Buenos Aires; 139 teachers, 600 students.

Universidad Argentina de la Empresa: Libertad 1340, Buenos Aires; c. 600 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad Argentina "John F. Kennedy": Calle Bartolomé Mitre 1407, Buenos Aires; 200 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universidad de Belgrano: Federico Lacroze 1959, Buenos Aires; 906 teachers, 7,113 students.

Universidad Católica Argentina "Santa María de los Buenos Aires": Río Bamba 1227, Buenos Aires; 1,500 teachers, 12,000 students.

Universidad del Centro: Calle Alvear 946, Río Cuarto Córdoba; 163 teachers, 410 students.

Universidad del Museo Social Argentino: Corrientes 1723, Buenos Aires.

Universidad Católica de Córdoba: Obispo Trejo 323, Córdoba; 650 teachers, 3,100 students.

Universidad Católica de Cuyo: Avda. José I de la Roza 1516, Rivadavia; 215 teachers, 610 students.

Universidad de La Plata: Calle 13, 1227, La Plata.

Universidad Notarial Argentina: Calle 51-435, La Plata; 36 teachers, 903 students.

Universidad Católica de Mar del Plata "Stella Maris": Pasaje Catedral 1750, Mar del Plata, B.A.

Universidad de Mendoza: Diagonal Dag Hammarskjöld 750, Mendoza; 146 teachers, 779 students.

Universidad "Juan Agustín Maza": Salta 1690, Urquiza 350, Mendoza; 244 teachers, 851 students.

Universidad Privada del Aconcagua: Catamarca 147, Mendoza.

Universidad de Morón: Cabildo 134, Morón, B.A.; 560 teachers, 4,736 students.

Universidad del Norte "San Tomás de Aquino": C.P. 32, San Miguel de Tucumán; 235 teachers, 1,115 students.

Universidad de la Patagonia "San Juan Bosco": General Mosconi, Comodoro Rivadavia, Chubut; 85 teachers, 493 students.

Universidad Católica de Salta: Ciudad Universitaria Castañares; 90 teachers.

Universidad Católica de Santa Fé: San Martín 1966, Santa Fé; 491 teachers, 1,617 students.

Universidad Católica de Santiago del Estero: Pellegrini 281, Santiago del Estero.

Universidad de Tandil: Pinto 348, Tandil, B.A.

AUSTRALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Australia occupies the whole of the island continent of Australia in the South Pacific and the offshore island of Tasmania to the south-east. Its External Territories are: Papua New Guinea (which is now self-governing but not yet fully independent); Norfolk Island in the Pacific; the 27 Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean; Australian Antarctica, Heard Island and McDonald Islands, Coral Sea Islands Territory, MacQuarie Island and Ashmore and Cartier Islands. Australia's nearest neighbour is Indonesia, covering the long archipelago to the north and north-west. The Australian climate is hot and dry with average temperatures of about 80°F (26.8°C) rising to over 120°F (49°C) in the interior. Over half the country is desert or semi-desert with little rainfall. More than 98 per cent of the population are of European origin. English is the official language. In 1971 there were 106,000 people with 50 per cent or more Aboriginal blood. Over 88 per cent of the population were Christian in 1966. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue with a Union Jack in the upper hoist, a large seven-pointed white star in the lower hoist and five smaller white stars in the form of the Southern Cross in the fly. The capital, Canberra, lies in one of two enclaves of Federal Territory known as the Australian Capital Territory.

Recent History

Since the war Australia has taken an important place in Pacific and Asian affairs and has strengthened her political and economic ties with India, South-East Asia and Japan. The country co-operates more closely than formerly with the U.S.A., and contributed troops to the war in Viet-Nam until 1970. As a founder-member of the Colombo Plan she has given much aid in money, materials and training to Asian countries. In 1966 Sir Robert Menzies resigned after sixteen years as Prime Minister, and was succeeded by Harold Holt, who died the next year. His successor, Senator John Gorton, resigned after a vote of no confidence and William McMahon was Prime Minister from March 1971 until December 1972, when, after 23 years in office, the Liberal-Country Party Coalition was defeated by the Labor Party, led by Gough Whitlam.

In December 1973 Papua New Guinea attained self-government under a seven-man Executive Council, which has since been enlarged and reshuffled. Australia is still responsible for some internal affairs but full independence has been promised, although a date had not been fixed in March 1975.

In May 1974 elections were held for both Houses after a crisis concerning supply funds split the Parliament and led to the dissolution of both Houses. Labor was returned but lost its majority in the Senate and had its majority in the House of Representatives reduced. In August a joint sitting of both Houses passed the six Bills rejected twice by the Senate in the previous parliamentary session. In June the Liberal and Country Parties formed a joint Opposition Cabinet which has blocked much of Labor's programme and may well force further elections.

Government

Australia is a Federation of six States, forming the Commonwealth of Australia. Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of Australia and is permanently represented there by a Governor-General and by a Governor in each of the six States. The Federal Government consists of two elected Houses, the Senate in which the States have equal representation, and the House of Representatives where representation is based on population.

The State Governments are autonomous except for certain powers placed under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. All except Queensland have an Upper House, the Legislative Council, and a Lower House, the Legislative Assembly or House of Assembly. The chief ministers of the States are known as Premiers, as distinct from the Federal Prime Minister.

Defence

Australia's defence policy is based on collective security and she is a member of the British Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, the ANZUS Council (Australia, New Zealand and U.S.A.) and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). Australia's armed forces numbered 67,495 at June 1974 (army 30,235, navy 16,141, air force 21,119). The estimated expenditure on defence for 1974/75 is \$A1,573 million. In January 1973 conscription was abolished.

Under the UN Charter and Trusteeship Agreement, Australia is responsible for the defence of part of Papua New Guinea until its independence.

Economic Affairs

Australia's traditional reliance on the agricultural sector has been eroded by the phenomenal oil and mineral discoveries of recent years. Some 70 per cent of Australia's oil requirements are now met by domestic sources. In 1971/72 agriculture contributed less than 7 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (G.D.P.) and the share of agricultural products in total export trade declined to less than 50 per cent in 1971, with wool, wheat, meat, sugar and dairy products remaining major export items. Gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper have long been exploited, but recent discoveries of vast deposits of oil, natural gas, coal, nickel, iron ore and bauxite have transformed the economy; many of these minerals are being exploited as raw materials for Japan's industries. The pattern of Australia's dependence on foreign trade has thus undergone a change, with Japan overtaking Western countries as the major market. Australia has also increased her trade with China and South-East Asian countries, and has recently reached trade agreements with the U.S.S.R. and five East European countries. Manufacturing industries contributed over 25 per cent of G.D.P. in 1971/72 and employed over 1.4 million people, mainly in iron and steel and engineering. Other important industries are food processing, machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, electrical and electronic equipment. Domestic sources of energy are coal, gas, thermal and hydro-electricity. Oil and natural gas production

AUSTRALIA

totalled 20.7 million and 3.7 million cubic metres respectively during 1972/73.

Australia faces difficulties and uncertainties in economic affairs, with the rate of inflation more than doubling between the end of 1972 and the end of 1974 and approaching, at the beginning of 1975, 20 per cent. Following revaluations in 1972 and 1973, the Australian dollar was devalued by 12 per cent against the U.S. dollar in September 1974. The trade surplus of 1972/73 was transformed into a deficit for 1973/74 of \$A678 million, due to an increase in imports of 51 per cent while exports grew by only 13 per cent. The anti-inflationary measures of 1974 have had little effect, and the problems are compounded by unemployment of around 4 per cent. The prospects for trade are fairly promising, however, especially for the export of uranium and other minerals, and agreements with, among others, China, the U.S.S.R., Japan and Iran seem set to benefit the currently ailing economy.

In June 1971, Australia became a member of OECD. The United Kingdom-Australia Trade Agreement was terminated in February 1973, following the entry into the EEC of the U.K., but new trade terms are to be established.

Transport and Communications

For her population, Australia has a well developed transport system with 40,000 km. of railway, over 902,000 km. of roads and over 132,000 km. of scheduled air routes. Until recently railways in some States were of different gauges, but a standard gauge system now covers almost all of the country. In the thinly populated areas of Central and Western Australia air transport is extremely important and Australia has pioneered services such as the Flying Doctor Service to overcome the problems of distance. Many of the larger sheep stations have their own aircraft. Australia is well served by international shipping and air lines. Her civil aviation industry is expanding rapidly and in 1972/73 Australia's domestic airlines carried some seven million passengers.

Social Welfare

Australia provides old age pensions, invalid, maternity, sickness and unemployment benefits and children's allowances. Reciprocal welfare agreements operate between Australia and New Zealand and the United Kingdom.

Introductory Survey

About 22 per cent of Federal budget expenditure is allocated to welfare.

Education

Education is the responsibility of each of the six States and the Federal Government. It is free and compulsory from the ages of six to fifteen. In 1973 there were over 2½ million children enrolled in government primary and secondary schools, and some 613,000 attending private schools. Special services have been developed to meet the needs of children living in the outback. In 1950 the first School of the Air was established, using two-way receiver sets. A system of one-teacher schools also helps meet these needs. Australia has eighteen universities with (in 1973) over 133,000 students.

Tourism

Australian tourism is developing with quicker and cheaper air transport. The main attractions are swimming and surfing on the Pacific beaches, sailing from Sydney and other harbours, skin-diving along the Great Barrier Reef, and winter and summer sports in the Blue Mountains.

Visas are not required by citizens of New Zealand.

Sport

Australians excel at sport, especially tennis and cricket. They play a number of codes of football and are enthusiastic followers of horse-racing. They also pursue water sports.

Public Holidays

1975: December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st, January 26th (Australia Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 25th (Anzac Day), Queen's official Birthday (varies between States).

There are also numerous State holidays.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is gradually being replaced by the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Australian dollar.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = \$A1.711;

U.S. \$1 = 72.57 Australian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

NOTE —The Australian statistical year mostly ends in June.

AREA
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
7,678,700*	801,600	224,000	1,727,200	984,000	2,525,500	67,800	1,346,200	2,400

* 2,964,800 square miles

POPULATION

(Preliminary figures, June 30th, 1974)

TOTAL	NEW SOUTH WALES	VICTORIA	QUEENSLAND	SOUTH AUSTRALIA	WESTERN AUSTRALIA	TASMANIA	NORTHERN TERRITORY	AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
13,338,500	4,754,400	3,626,800	1,968,600	1,216,000	1,091,160	399,500	101,700	180,500

At the census of June 1971, there were 106,208 persons who considered themselves to be of Aboriginal origin.

PRINCIPAL CITIES*

POPULATION (June 30th, 1973)

Canberra (national capital)†	185,000	Perth (capital W. Australia)	739,200
Sydney (capital N.S.W.)	2,874,380	Newcastle	357,770
Melbourne (capital Victoria)	2,583,900	Wollongong	205,780
Brisbane (capital Queensland)	911,000	Hobart (capital Tasmania)	157,870
Adelaide (capital S. Australia)	868,000	Geelong	126,500

* Statistical divisions or districts.

† Includes the municipality of Queanbeyan in New South Wales

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS
(1973)

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
New South Wales	87,332	40,722	41,122
Victoria	67,123	30,203	30,696
Queensland	38,067	16,490	16,732
S. Australia	20,407	10,806	9,835
W. Australia	20,510	9,102	7,845
Tasmania	7,326	3,395	3,348
N. Territory	2,808	513	580
Aust. Capital Ter.	4,096	1,469	665
TOTAL	247,669	112,700	110,823

MIGRATION

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES			NET INCREASE
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1969 . . .	545,559	353,299	898,858	403,748	293,972	769,812	113,053
1970 . . .	613,899	412,776	1,026,675	475,840	355,448	903,801	129,046
1971 . . .	625,066	453,732	1,078,798	548,353	412,683	994,193	122,874
1972 . . .	608,730	501,940	1,110,670	597,765	485,059	1,082,824	27,846
1973 . . .	696,212	594,148	1,290,360	676,190	573,752	1,249,942	40,418

EMPLOYMENT*
(⁰⁰⁰ persons at June)

	1972	1973	1974
Forestry, Fishing and Trapping . . .	15.1	15.0	14.8
Mining and Quarrying	74.5	74.7	76.4
Manufacturing	1,369.0	1,384.5	1,437.7
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	116.6	117.8	119.0
Building and Construction	384.0	386.3	392.2
Transport, Storage and Communication	370.6	377.3	392.3
Commerce	764.0	804.6	847.1
Finance and Property	219.2	227.9	242.0
Public Authority Activities	209.4	219.5	232.5
Community and Business Services	697.5	741.3	793.4
Amusement, Hotels, Personal Service	287.1	305.4	324.8
TOTAL	4,507.0	4,654.3	4,872.3
Private	3,384.2	3,494.1	3,675.9
Government	1,122.8	1,160.2	1,196.4

* Wage and salary earners in civilian employment. Excludes defence forces and employees in agriculture and private domestic service.

AGRICULTURE
AREA OF CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	9,486	6,478	7,138	7,604
Oats	1,374	1,553	1,241	995
Sugar Cane	213	221	234	242
Barley	1,521	2,000	1,535	2,140
Maize	80	86	78	59
Potatoes	43	39	40	37
Vineyards	758	549	832	598
Fruit	125	123	123	116

PRODUCTION

		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	⁰⁰⁰ metric tons	10,547	7,890	8,510	6,434
Oats	" " "	1,247	1,613	1,275	736
Barley	" " "	1,699	2,351	3,065	1,727
Sugar	" " "	192	212	214	139
Sugar cane	" " "	15,784	17,645	19,391	18,928
Wine	⁰⁰⁰ litres	306,720	254,967	289,200	279,943

FRUIT
(metric tons)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Apples . . .	442,702	360,310	425,266
Apricots . . .	52,796	31,653	28,161
Bananas . . .	130,610	127,923	123,832
Oranges . . .	321,804	290,924	351,578
Peaches . . .	122,725	117,259	113,510
Pears . . .	187,627	184,245	163,139
Plums and Prunes	31,021	23,320	23,772

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
Cattle	24,373	27,373	29,101	30,882
Sheep	177,792	162,910	140,029	145,304
Pigs	2,590	3,199	3,259	2,506

Horses: 456,000 in 1970.

* Preliminary.

MEAT
('000 metric tons)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
Beef and Veal	1,168	1,438	1,302
Mutton	596	435	228
Lamb	360	278	237
Pig Meats	194	236	209

* Preliminary.

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
Whole Milk	million litres	7,079	7,068	6,876
Factory Butter	million kg.	195	185	175
Factory Cheese	" "	81	93	96
Processed Milk Products (whole milk equivalent) .	million litres	586	654	635

* Preliminary.

WOOL
('000 metric tons)

1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*	1974-75*
891	880	736	701	772

* Preliminary.

MINING*
(July 1st to June 30th)

		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Coal (black)	'000 metric tons	49,720	53,549	59,755
Coal, brown (lignite) ¹	" " "	19,168	19,998	20,922
Coal, brown (briquettes)	" " "	1,391	1,308	1,228
Bauxite	" " "	11,043	13,697	14,702
Zircon ²	metric tons	277,877	258,767	247,545
Iron	'000 metric tons	36,107	39,255	47,204
Lead	" " "	416	421	385
Zinc	" " "	444	498	507
Copper	" " "	173	172	199
Titanium ³	" " "	853	753	712
Tin	metric tons	8,923	11,070	11,754
Tungsten ⁴	" " "	1,660.6	1,963.7	1,876.0
Crude petroleum	'000 cubic metres	14,937	19,038	20,669
Natural gas	million cubic metres	1,961	2,628	3,713
Gold	kilogrammes	19,103	23,253	20,002
Silver	"	731,178	700,165	670,492
Nickel	metric tons	34,917	35,559	36,104

* Figures for metallic minerals represent contents based on chemical assay, except figures for bauxite, which are in terms of gross quantities produced.

¹ Excludes coal used in making briquettes.

² In terms of zircon (ZrO₂) contained in zircon concentrates.

³ In terms of TiO₂ contained in rutile, ilmenite and leucoxene.

⁴ In terms of WO₃ contained in scheelite and wolfram concentrates.

INDUSTRY
(1972/73)

INDUSTRY SUB-DIVISION	ESTABLISHMENTS AT END OF YEAR	PERSONS EMPLOYED*	TURNOVER (\$m.)
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	4,352	206,101	6,114.4
Textiles	879	54,816	975.4
Clothing and Footwear	3,151	112,032	1,207.3
Wood, Wood Products and Furniture	5,895	83,366	1,272.4
Paper and Paper Products, Printing	3,668	107,765	1,821.8
Chemical, Petroleum and Coal Products	1,173	65,416	2,027.8
Non-Metallie Mineral Products	1,856	53,101	1,167.0
Basic Metal Products	639	95,923	3,024.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5,287	116,460	1,883.1
Other Machinery and Equipment	1,524	153,901	2,687.6
Transport Equipment	4,856	186,436	3,014.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	3,159	73,415	1,264.2

* Includes working proprietors.

Note: Direct comparisons with figures for previous years are not possible because of changes in the census units, the scope of the census and the items of data.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(July 1st to June 30th)

		1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Steel (Ingots)	'000 metric tons	6,480	7,235	7,707
Electric Motors (<1 h.p.)	'000	3,241	3,555	4,315
Clay Bricks	million	1,744	1,874	2,066
Sulphuric Acid	'000 metric tons	1,756	2,265	2,428
Nitric Acid	metric tons	140,317	162,680	183,052
Radios	'000	770	867	871
TV Sets	"	361	384	457
Motor Vehicles	"	473	454	489
Cotton Yarn	'000 metric tons	28	27	31
Cotton Cloth	'000 sq. metres	47,147	45,324	49,431
Tinplate	'000 metric tons	297	243	319
Electricity	million kWh.	59,130	64,802	69,743
Cement	'000 metric tons	4,884	5,037	5,330

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=\$A1.711; U.S. \$1=72.57 Australian cents.

\$A100 £58.44=U.S. \$137.80.

Note: The Australian dollar was introduced in February 1966, replacing the Australian pound (exchange rate: £A1=U.S. \$2.24 from September 1949) at the rate of \$A2=£A1. From February 1966 to August 1971 the exchange rate remained at \$A1=U.S. \$1.12 (U.S. \$1=89.29 Australian cents). Between December 1971 and December 1972 the par value of the Australian dollar was U.S. \$1.216 (U.S. \$1=82.24 Australian cents), though the effective mid-point exchange rate was \$A1=U.S. \$1.191. Revaluations were made in December 1972 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.275), in February 1973 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.4167) and in September 1973 (\$A1=U.S. \$1.4875). This last valuation remained in effect until September 1974, since when the Australian dollar has been allowed to "float". In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=\$A2.143 from November 1967 to December 1971; and £1=\$A2.188 from December 1971 to June 1972.

FEDERAL BUDGET
(Consolidated Revenue Fund)
(\$A million, twelve months ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75	EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75
Income Tax	7,523.4	10,532.0	Defence†	1,260.1	1,401.2
Sales Tax	968.8	1,105.0	Payments to or for the States	3,236.1	4,699.5
Customs	604.5	770.0	National Welfare Fund	2,666.2	3,477.4
Excise	1,554.6	1,765.0	Other	4,813.1	6,041.9
Payroll Tax	7.7	11.8			
Other Taxes	79.9	82.1			
Other Revenue	1,236.7	1,354.1			
TOTAL	11,975.5	15,620.0	TOTAL	11,975.5	15,620.0

† "Defence" excludes Loan Fund expenditure under U.S. Defence Credit arrangements.

STATE BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1974/75
(\$A million)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
New South Wales . . .	2,426	2,470
Victoria	1,670	1,673
Queensland	1,078	1,081
South Australia . . .	723	735
Western Australia . .	717	726
Tasmania	248	250
TOTAL	6,861	6,935

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(\$A million)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	32,656	36,202	40,983
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	3,316	3,706	4,269
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	29,340	32,496	36,714
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	2,036	2,308	n.a.
Mining and quarrying	938	1,021	n.a.
Manufacturing	7,999	8,558	n.a.
Electricity, gas and water	1,017	1,127	n.a.
Building and construction	2,500	2,759	n.a.
Transport and communication	2,485	2,753	n.a.
Commerce	3,925	4,305	n.a.
Public administration and defence	1,328	1,508	n.a.
Community and business services	2,949	3,509	n.a.
Other	4,892	5,477	n.a.
<i>Less</i> Imputed bank service charge	729	831	n.a.
Depreciation allowances	2,849	3,088	3,319
DOMESTIC FACTOR INCOMES	26,491	29,408	33,395
Indirect taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	3,316	3,706	4,269
Net income paid overseas	392	391	415
NATIONAL INCOME (AT MARKET PRICES)	29,415	32,723	37,249
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	32,656	36,202	40,983
<i>of which:</i>			
Private final consumption expenditure	19,540	21,579	24,052
Government final consumption expenditure	4,235	4,802	5,524
Gross fixed capital expenditure	8,731	9,395	9,653
Increase in stocks	352	-115	-250
Statistical discrepancy	-131	138	422
Export of goods and services	5,052	5,627	6,915
<i>Less</i> Import of goods and services	5,123	5,224	5,333

OFFICIAL RESERVE ASSETS
(June 30th—\$A million)

	1972	1973	1974
Gold	233	220	210
SDR's	209	200	150
IMF Gold	149	143	149
Foreign Exchange	3,146	3,684	3,051
TOTAL	3,737	4,248	3,560

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(June 30th—\$A million)

	1972	1973	1974
Coins	191.9	205.3	225.4
Notes	1,499.1	1,757.8	2,146.1
TOTAL	1,691.0	1,963.1	2,371.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$A million)

	1971/72			1972/73		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	4,726	3,792	934	5,991	3,808	2,183
Non-Monetary gold	13	—	13	15	—	15
Transportation	498	848	— 350	574	884	— 310
Travel	139	264	— 125	132	312	— 180
Investment income	229	842	— 613	369	1,030	— 661
Government n.e.s.	90	124	— 34	90	122	— 32
Other services	160	210	— 50	135	223	— 88
Total	5,856	6,080	— 224	7,306	6,379	927
<i>Transfer Payments:</i>						
Private	226	172	55	236	211	24
Central Government	—	206	— 206	—	252	— 252
Total	226	378	— 151	236	463	— 228
CURRENT BALANCE	—	—	— 375	—	—	699
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary:</i>						
Government transactions (net)	—	60	— 60	—	64	— 64
Private investment	1,463	140	1,323	379	128	251
Marketing authorities investment	—	45	— 45	34	—	34
Total	1,463	245	1,218	413	192	221
<i>Monetary:</i>						
Changes in official reserve assets	—	1,544	— 1,544	—	1,079	— 1,079
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	63	—	63	—	—	—
Other official monetary institutions trans- actions	8	—	8	10	—	10
Other	78	3	76	85	6	79
Total	149	1,547	— 1,398	95	1,085	— 990
Balancing item	556	—	556	—	—	69
CAPITAL BALANCE	—	—	375	—	—	— 699

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

CURRENT BALANCES—REGIONAL
(£A million)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
United Kingdom:				Japan:			
Exports f.o.b. . .	485	438	563	Exports f.o.b. . .	1,182	1,352	1,918
Imports f.o.b. . .	800	762	682	Imports f.o.b. . .	557	606	688
Invisibles (net) . .	-496	-456	-492	Invisibles (net) . .	9	5	-3
Balance on Current Account . .	-812	-779	-611	Balance on Current Account . .	634	751	1,227
Other EEC:				Other Non-sterling:			
Exports f.o.b. . .	395	468	653	Exports f.o.b. . .	793	954	1,126
Imports f.o.b. . .	516	508	533	Imports f.o.b. . .	487	573	603
Invisibles (net) . .	-125	-107	-145	Invisibles (net) . .	-193	-188	-233
Balance on Current Account . .	-246	-147	-25	Balance on Current Account . .	12	193	291
Other Sterling Area:				Unallocated:			
Exports f.o.b. . .	851	903	1,019	Exports f.o.b. . .	—	—	—
Imports f.o.b. . .	425	456	497	Imports f.o.b. . .	—	—	—
Invisibles (net) . .	-170	-175	-138	Invisibles (net) . .	-10	-7	-6
Balance on Current Account . .	255	272	384	Balance on Current Account . .	-10	-7	-6
U.S.A.:				TOTAL:			
Exports f.o.b. . .	513	612	712	Exports f.o.b. . .	4,217	4,726	5,991
Imports f.o.b. . .	905	889	805	Imports f.o.b. . .	3,790	3,792	3,808
Invisibles (net) . .	-290	-382	-467	Invisibles (net) . .	-1,276	-1,309	-1,483
Balance on Current Account . .	-683	-659	-559	Balance on Current Account . .	-849	-375	699

Note: Any discrepancies between totals and sums of components in the above table are due to rounding.

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT
(£A million)

	INFLOW					
	U.K.	U.S.A.	Canada	Other Countries	IBRD	Total
1967-68 . .	357	565	39	174	-23	1,112
1968-69 . .	463	359	22	323	-24	1,143
1969-70 . .	258	314	28	310	-20	889
1970-71 . .	522	476	46	505	-16	1,534
1971-72 . .	340	545	39	509	-16	1,417
1972-73 . .	24	-3	-1	336	-10	346

	OUTFLOW					
	U.K.	New Zealand	U.S.A. and Canada	Papua New Guinea	Other Countries	Total
1967-68 . .	5	9	- 1	21	8	42
1968-69 . .	13	13	- 2	24	5	52
1969-70 . .	32	9	2	83	7	132
1970-71 . .	- 4	17	1	55	14	82
1971-72 . .	- 9	24	11	84	29	9
1972-73 . .	1	21	- 4	68	42	128

FOREIGN AID EXTENDED BY AUSTRALIA*
(\$A million)

	YEAR ENDED JUNE			
	1971	1972	1973	1974
<i>Government Transfer Payments:</i>				
Papua New Guinea	123	132	158	197
Other Foreign Aid and Contributions	62	73	94	93
TOTAL	185	206	252	290

* Official only; excludes transfers by private persons and organizations to overseas recipients.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(\$A million, twelve months ending June 30th)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Imports (f.o.b.)	3,469	3,881	4,150	4,008	4,121	6,084
Exports (f.o.b.)	3,374	4,137	4,376	4,893	6,214	6,895

COMMODITIES
(\$A'000)

IMPORTS	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	EXPORTS	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Producers' Materials for use in:				Food and Live Animals	1,728,440	1,934,412	2,179,249
Building and Construction				Butter	48,866	61,986	41,880
Rural Industries	135,533	167,084	253,372	Cheese and Curd	22,421	21,688	28,936
Motor Vehicle Assembly	256,379	228,760	289,041	Bacon and Hams	416	406	574
Other Manufacturing	1,257,555	1,269,279	2,027,175	Meat of Bovine Animals	389,323	652,874	636,152
Capital Equipment:				Meat of Sheep, Lambs and Goats	107,439	119,723	80,783
Producers' Equipment	915,335	855,892	1,092,944	Pork	3,144	17,117	8,054
Road Vehicles and Chassis	159,533	193,853	329,759	Dried Fruits	19,775	28,516	19,989
Railway Equipment, Ships, Aircraft	90,072	69,382	114,152	Preserved Fruit and Preparations	40,878	55,265	51,720
Finished Consumer Goods:				Wheat	418,529	273,096	517,114
Food, Beverages and Tobacco	165,121	171,073	232,687	Flour	13,712	13,108	21,821
Clothing and Accessories	76,438	88,180	171,982	Barley	74,344	38,512	68,463
Other	628,298	736,561	1,048,844	Sugar	210,595	249,770	223,191
Fuels and Lubricants†	69,406	68,933	123,664	Beverages and Tobacco	15,616	15,167	17,053
Auxiliary Aids to Production	100,515	93,505	119,569	Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	1,337,595	2,116,445	2,221,000
Munitions, etc.	59,824	81,530	152,024	Wool (greasy)	524,518	1,064,209	1,062,290
Non-Merchandise Trade	3,954,775	4,071,911	6,025,814	Wool (scoured, etc.)	57,692	66,258	49,693
TOTAL	4,008,365	4,120,727	6,084,436	Sheep and Lamb skins (excl. pieces)	51,657	109,397	41,309
				Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	300,425	340,989	436,344
				Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	34,774	30,598	44,885
				Chemicals	244,569	272,147	348,366
				Manufactured Goods, classified chiefly by material	563,561	645,545	852,120
				Machinery and Transport Equipment	374,681	498,302	447,479
				Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	100,637	98,298	101,896
				Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind	193,070	262,508	246,108
				TOTAL	4,893,368	6,213,704	6,894,500

† Excludes crude petroleum, which is included in "Other Producers' Materials".

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(\$A '000)

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	1972/73	1973/74	1972/73	1973/74
Belgium-Luxembourg	61,819	59,390	36,631	57,435
Canada	165,259	173,465	134,400	192,047
China, People's Republic	62,847	162,550	49,922	71,796
Egypt	40,889	76,401	167	454
Finland	10,942	8,484	24,358	26,772
France	188,300	199,060	75,470	80,147
Germany, Federal Republic	203,704	181,290	288,083	450,785
Hong Kong	94,881	114,074	80,148	159,689
India	37,396	99,300	31,678	53,251
Indonesia	74,623	106,467	13,597	16,550
Italy	133,661	132,816	86,608	140,492
Japan	1,932,316	2,137,597	738,950	1,084,974
Kuwait	15,760	18,496	30,230	98,937
Malaysia	97,216	117,634	38,445	69,565
Netherlands	63,837	89,430	55,802	83,822
New Zealand	325,901	449,071	129,954	168,076
Pakistan	7,122	7,969	4,576	12,273
Papua and New Guinea	134,697	133,042	24,669	39,539
Philippines	49,306	79,228	7,786	16,234
Poland	54,752	50,010	3,760	8,915
Saudi Arabia	13,697	24,315	20,206	53,169
Singapore	131,808	147,677	40,069	82,089
South Africa	95,102	90,895	20,621	36,686
Sri Lanka	10,951	15,390	9,620	9,443
Sweden	22,602	20,873	83,011	109,440
Switzerland	7,658	15,609	65,946	90,802
Taiwan	69,788	76,518	54,342	113,969
Thailand	35,864	50,627	7,110	9,876
U.S.S.R.	123,684	154,215	2,978	5,895
United Kingdom	597,043	457,507	767,784	848,571
United States of America	758,889	749,797	859,865	1,348,292
Viet-Nam, Republic of	8,838	8,097	34	562
Other Countries	582,553	687,206	333,907	543,889
TOTAL	6,213,704	6,894,500	4,120,727	6,084,436

TRANSPORT

		1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Railways:					
Route kilometres*		40,330	40,269	40,323	40,474
Passengers	'000	450,122	452,530	403,816	399,993
Goods and livestock	'000 metric tons	83,673	87,307	88,671	92,481
Roads:					
Motor vehicles registered*	'000	4,772	5,039	5,325	5,634
Overseas shipping:					
Tonnage entered	'000 tons	44,496	58,820	53,144	62,628
Tonnage cleared	" "	44,573	51,399	53,492	62,031
Air transport, internal services:					
Kilometres flown	'000	106,605	114,605	115,931	121,605
Passengers carried		5,911,002	6,340,036	6,629,316	7,502,892
Freight	metric tons	90,809	91,401	89,883	94,425
Mail	" "	9,639	9,916	10,137	10,114
Air transport, overseas services:					
Kilometres flown	'000	60,410	70,346	66,270	64,823
Passengers carried		751,315	839,629	885,548	1,054,929
Freight	metric tons	19,201	21,455	20,961	23,239
Mail	" "	2,654	2,819	2,841	2,791

* June 30th.

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of Visitors (Arrivals)*	416,128	432,393	426,403	472,124

* i.e. intending to stay less than one year.

Tourist Spending (1973): \$A150 million.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(At June 30th—'000)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Telephones:				
Services in Operation . . .	2,857	2,978	3,147	3,361
Instruments in service . . .	4,152	4,400	4,659	5,000
Radio Licences*	2,699	2,758	2,814	2,851
Television Licences*	2,845	2,939	3,013	3,022
Combined Licences	2,337	2,420	2,493	2,546

* Includes combined radio and television licences.

EDUCATION

(1972)

	SCHOOLS	FULL-TIME TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS
Government Schools	7,311	104,816	2,240,642
Non-Government Schools	2,176	24,843	612,769
Universities	15	8,687	133,126*
Colleges of Advanced Education .	42	n.a.	61,575*
Teachers' Colleges	57	n.a.	27,625

* Preliminary.

Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics, Canberra 2600, A.C.T.

THE CONSTITUTION

PARLIAMENT

The legislative power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Parliament, consisting of the Queen, represented by the Governor-General, a Senate, and a House of Representatives. The Governor-General may appoint such times for holding the sessions of the Parliament as he thinks fit, and may also from time to time, by Proclamation or otherwise, prorogue the Parliament, and may in like manner dissolve the House of Representatives. This power is limited by strict although unwritten constitutional understanding, and it is seldom that decisions on these matters would be made at the discretion of the Governor-General. After any general election Parliament must be summoned to meet not later than thirty days after the day appointed for the return of the writs.

THE SENATE

The Senate is composed of ten Senators from each State, directly chosen for a period of six years by the people of the State, voting as one electorate. Provision has been made in future Senate elections for two Senators to represent the Northern Territory and two to represent the Australian Capital Territory. The Senators are elected by proportional representation. They are chosen for a term of six years and retire by rotation, half from each State on June 30th of each third year. The Senate may proceed to the dispatch of business notwithstanding the failure of any State to provide for its representation in the Senate.

If a Senator vacates his seat before the expiration of his term of service, the houses of Parliament of the State for which he was chosen shall, in joint session, choose a person to hold the place until the expiration of the term or until the election of a successor. If the State Parliament is not in session the Governor of the State, acting on the advice of the Executive Council, may appoint a Senator to hold office until Parliament reassembles, or until a new Senator is elected.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In accordance with the Constitution, the total number of members of the House of Representatives must be as nearly as practicable double that of the Senate. The number in each State is in proportion to population, but under the Constitution must be at least five. At present the House of Representatives is composed of 127 members which includes 3 members for the internal Territories. Until recently these members, though able to join in all debates, were entitled to vote only on matters affecting their territories; full voting rights were extended to the member for the Australian Capital Territory in 1967 and to the member for the Northern Territory in 1968.

Members are elected by universal adult suffrage and voting is compulsory. Qualifications for Commonwealth franchise are possessed by any British subject, not under 18 years of age, subject to certain disqualifications (e.g. if of unsound mind), who has lived in Australia for six months continuously.

Members are chosen by the electors of their respective electorates by the preferential voting system.

The duration of the Parliament is limited to three years.

Qualification for membership of the House of Representatives are possessed by any British subject 18 years of age or over who has resided in the Commonwealth for at least three years and who is, or is qualified to become, an elector of the Commonwealth.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

The executive power of the Federal Government is vested in the Queen, and is exercised by the Governor-General, assisted by an Executive Council of Ministers of State. These Ministers are, or must become within three months, members of the Australian Parliament.

THE JUDICIAL POWER

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in the High Court of Australia, in such other Federal Courts as the Australian Parliament creates, and in such other courts as it invests with Federal jurisdiction.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and not less than two other Justices, appointed by the Governor-General in Council. (There are at present a Chief Justice and six other Justices.) It has both an original and an appellate jurisdiction.

The High Court's original jurisdiction extends to all matters arising under any treaty, affecting representatives of other countries, in which the Commonwealth of Australia or its representative is a party, between States or between residents of different States or between a State and a resident of another State, and in which a writ of *Mandamus*, or prohibition, or an injunction is sought against an officer of the Commonwealth of Australia. It also extends to matters arising under the Constitution or involving its interpretation, and to any other matters empowered by the Australian Parliament.

The appellate jurisdiction extends to appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders and sentences of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, of any other Federal Court or court exercising Federal jurisdiction and of the Supreme Court of any State or any other State court from which an appeal lies to the Queen in Council. In 1968 appeals from the High Court to the Queen in Council were abolished in all matters involving the constitution and laws passed by the Australian Parliament, as well as from all Federal Courts other than the High Court.

An amendment of the Conciliation and Arbitration Act assented to on June 30th, 1956 altered the structure of the arbitration machinery by separating the judicial and arbitral functions. The Australian Industrial Court was set up to deal with judicial matters under the Act and the Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission to handle the function of conciliation and arbitration.

The Australian Industrial Court is composed of a Chief Judge and nine other Judges. The Australian Conciliation and Arbitration Commission comprises a President, Deputy Presidents, Commissioners, and a number of Conciliators. Jurisdiction in bankruptcy and insolvency is administered by the Federal or State Bankruptcy Courts. There is a Federal Court in the Australian Capital Territory and in the Northern Territory. State courts, including courts of summary jurisdiction, are invested with Federal judicial power, principally to deal with offences created by Federal Statutes.

THE STATES

The Commonwealth Constitution safeguards the Constitution of each State by providing that it shall continue as at the establishment of the Commonwealth, except as altered in accordance with its own provisions. When a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth, the latter prevails, and the former is invalid to the extent of the inconsistency. However, the legislation of the Commonwealth Parliament is limited to those matters which are listed in Section 51 of the Constitution, while the States possess, as well as concurrent powers in those

matters, residual legislative powers enabling them to legislate in any way for "the peace, order and good Government" of their respective territories.

The States may not, without the consent of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain naval or military forces, or impose taxes on any property belonging to the Commonwealth, nor may the Commonwealth tax State property. The States may not coin money.

The Commonwealth may not make any law for establishing any religion or for prohibiting the exercise of any religion, and no religious test may be imposed as a qualification for any office under the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is charged with protecting every State against invasion, and, on the application of a State Executive Government, against domestic violence.

Provision is made under the Constitution for the admission of new States and for the establishment of new States within the Commonwealth.

ALTERATION OF THE CONSTITUTION

Proposed laws for the amendment of the Constitution must be passed by an absolute majority in both Houses of Parliament, and not less than two or more than six months after its passage through both Houses the proposed law must be submitted in each State to the qualified electors.

In the event of one House twice rejecting a proposed law which has already received an absolute majority in the other House, the Governor-General may submit the proposed law to the electors. If, in a majority of the States a majority of the electors voting approve the proposed law and if a majority of all the electors voting also approve, it shall be presented to the Governor-General for Royal Assent.

No alteration diminishing the proportionate representation of any State in either House of the Parliament, or the minimum number of representatives of a State in the House of Representatives, or increasing, diminishing or altering the limits of the State, or in any way affecting the provisions of the Constitution in relation thereto, shall become law unless the majority of the electors voting in that State approve the proposed law.

A Constitutional Convention was convened in September 1973 to review the Constitution. Following this, standing committees were set up to inquire into certain areas of the Australian Constitution.

NEW SOUTH WALES

The executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown, who is assisted by a Cabinet.

The Legislative Power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The former consists of sixty members, elected at a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament, for a term of twelve years, fifteen members retiring every three years. The Legislative Assembly consists of ninety-six members, and sits for three years.

VICTORIA

The legislative authority is vested in a bicameral Parliament: the Upper House, or Legislative Council, of thirty-six members, elected for six years, and the Lower House, or Legislative Assembly, of seventy-three members, elected for three years. One-half of the members of the Council retire every three years.

In the exercise of the executive the Governor is assisted by a Cabinet of responsible Ministers. Not more than five members of the Council and not more than twelve members of the Assembly may occupy salaried office at any one time.

QUEENSLAND

Legislative power rests with a unicameral Parliament composed of eighty-two members elected from eighty-two districts for a term of three years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The Constitution vests the legislative power in a Parliament elected by the people and consisting of a Legislative Council and a House of Assembly. The Council is composed of twenty-two members, half of whom retire every three years. Their places are filled by new members elected from each of the five districts into which the State is divided for this purpose. The executive has no authority to dissolve this body.

The forty-seven members of the House of Assembly are elected for three years from forty-seven electoral districts.

The executive power is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, and an Executive Council consisting of ten responsible Ministers.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

In 1890 the administration was vested in the Governor, a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The Council was, at first, nominated by the Governor, but it was provided that in the event of the population of the colony reaching 60,000 it should be elective. This figure was reached in 1893.

According to the present Constitution, the Legislative Council consists of thirty members, each of the fifteen provinces returning two members. Election is for a term of six years, and one-half of the members retire every three years.

The Legislative Assembly consists of fifty-one members, elected for three years, each representing one electorate.

The entire management and control of the unalienated lands of the Crown in Western Australia is vested in the State Legislature.

TASMANIA

The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown and acting upon the advice of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of nineteen members who sit for six years, retiring in rotation. There is no power to dissolve the Council. The House of Assembly has 35 members elected for five years.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

By a Federal Act of 1974 a Legislative Assembly (situated at Darwin) was set up, consisting of 19 elected members. The Northern Territory is administered on behalf of the Commonwealth Government by the Administrator and the Department of the Northern Territory in Darwin. In addition the Legislative Assembly is given the power to make Ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Northern Territory.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

The Australian Capital Territory, within which the Seat of Government is situated, is administered by the Commonwealth Government. The main department assisting in this regard is the Department of the Australian Capital Territory. Under legislation passed by the Commonwealth Parliament the Governor-General is given power to make ordinances for the peace order and good government of the Territory. There is established in the Territory an elected Legislative Assembly, consisting of 18 elected members, which may advise the Government on matters affecting the Territory.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Head of State: H.M. Queen ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General: H.E. the Rt. Hon. Sir JOHN KERR, K.C.M.G., K.S.T.J.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

Prime Minister: Hon. EDWARD GOUGH WHITLAM, Q.C.
Deputy Prime Minister and Treasurer: Hon. Dr. JAMES FORD CAIRNS.
Minister for Minerals and Energy: Hon. REGINALD FRANCIS XAVIER CONNOR.
Minister for Overseas Trade: Hon. FRANK CREAN.
Minister for Social Security: Hon. WILLIAM GEORGE HAYDEN.
Attorney-General and Minister for Customs and Excise: Hon. KEPPEL EARL ENDERBY, Q.C.
Leader of the Government in the Senate and Minister for Agriculture: Senator the Hon. KENNETH SHAW WRIEDT.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: Senator the Hon. DONALD ROBERT WILLESEE.
Minister for Services and Property and Leader of the House: Hon. FREDERICK MICHAEL DALY.
Minister for the Media and Manager of Government Business in the Senate: Senator the Hon. DOUGLAS MCCLELLAND.
Minister for Defence: Hon. LANCE HERBERT BARNARD.
Minister for Northern Development and for the Northern Territory: Hon. REX ALAN PATTERSON.
Minister for Labour and Immigration: Hon. CLYDE ROBERT CAMERON.
Minister for Education: Hon. KIM EDWARD BEAZLEY.
Special Minister of State and Minister assisting the Prime Minister in matters relating to the Public Service: Hon. LIONEL FROST BOWEN.
Minister for Repatriation and Compensation: Senator the Hon. JOHN MURRAY WHEELDON.
Minister for Urban and Regional Development: Hon. THOMAS UREN.
Postmaster-General: Senator the Hon. REGINALD BISHOP.
Minister for Housing and Construction: Hon. LESLIE ROYSTON JOHNSON.

Minister for Transport: Hon. CHARLES KEITH JONES.
Minister for Health: Hon. DOUGLAS NIXON EVERINGHAM.
Minister for Manufacturing Industry: Senator the Hon. JAMES ROBERT MCCLELLAND.
Minister for the Capital Territory: Hon. GORDON MUNRO BRYANT.
Minister for the Environment and Conservation: Hon. MOSES HENRY CASS.
Minister for Aboriginal Affairs: Senator the Hon. JAMES LUKE CAVANAGH.
Minister for Science, Minister assisting the Minister for Foreign Affairs in matters relating to Papua New Guinea and Minister assisting the Minister for Defence: Hon. WILLIAM LAWRENCE MORRISON.
Minister for Tourism and Recreation, Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister assisting the Treasurer: Hon. FRANCIS EUGENE STEWART.

ADMINISTRATORS OF TERRITORIES

Northern Territory: Hon. FREDERICK C. CHANEY, C.B.E., A.F.C.
Papua New Guinea: THOMAS CRITCHLEY.
Norfolk Island: Air Commodore E. T. PICKERD, O.B.E., D.F.C.
Cocos (Keeling) Islands: C. McMANUS (Official Representative).
Christmas Island: C. H. WEBB.

CHIEFS OF STAFF

Chairman of Chiefs of Staff Committee: Admiral Sir VICTOR SMITH, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
Chief of the Naval Staff: Vice-Admiral H. D. STEVENSON, C.B.E.
Chief of the Air Staff: Air Vice-Marshal J. A. ROWLAND, D.F.C., A.F.C., B.E.
Chief of the General Staff: Lt.-Gen. FRANK G. HASSETT, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.

FEDERAL PARLIAMENT

Elections for both Houses were held on May 18th, 1974

THE SENATE

(February 1975)

President: Senator the Hon. JUSTIN O'BYRNE.

Chairman of Committees: Senator JAMES JOSEPH WEBSTER

Leader of the Government: Senator the Hon. KENNETH SHAW WRIEDT.

Leader of the Opposition: Senator REGINALD GREIVE WITHERS.

Leader of the Country Party: Senator the Hon. THOMAS CHARLES DRAKE-BROCKMAN, D.F.C.

Leader of the Liberal Movement: Senator RAYMOND STEELE HALL.

There are ten Senators from each of the six states.

SENATE

	SEATS
Liberal-Country Party .	30
Australian Labor Party .	28
Democratic Labor Party .	—
Independents	1
Vacancy	1
TOTAL	60

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(January 1975)

Speaker: Hon. GORDON GLEN DENTON SCHOLES, M.P.

Chairman of Committees: (vacant).

Leader of the Government: Hon. FREDERICK MICHAEL DALY, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition: Rt. Hon. BILLY SNEDDEN, Q.C., M.P.

Leader of Country Party: Rt. Hon. JOHN DOUGLAS ANTHONY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

	SEATS
Australian Labor Party .	66
Liberal-Country Party .	61
TOTAL	127

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(L) Liberal Party; (CP) Country Party.

NEW SOUTH WALES

Governor: H.E. Sir RODEN CUTLER, V.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.S.T.J.

LIBERAL-COUNTRY COALITION MINISTRY

(January 1975)

Premier and Treasurer: Hon. THOMAS L. LEWIS, M.L.A. (L).

Deputy Premier, Minister for Local Government and Tourism: Hon. Sir CHARLES B. CUTLER, K.B.E., E.D., M.L.A. (CP).

Attorney-General and Minister of Justice: Hon. J. C. MADISON, B.A., LL.B., M.L.A. (L).

Minister of Planning and Environment and Vice-President of the Executive Council: Hon. Sir JOHN FULLER, M.L.C. (CP).

Minister for Public Works and Ports: Hon. L. A. PUNCH, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Education: Hon. E. A. WILLIS, C.M.G., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Labour, Industry and Consumer Affairs and Minister for Federal Affairs: Hon. F. M. HEWITT, M.L.C. (L).

Minister for Lands and Forests: Hon. M. A. MORRIS, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Agriculture: Hon. G. R. CRAWFORD, D.C.M., M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Culture, Sport and Recreation: Hon. L. J. F. BARRACLOUGH, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Transport and Highways: Hon. W. C. FIFE, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Police and Services: Hon. J. L. WADDY, O.B.E., D.F.C., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Mines and Energy: Hon. G. F. FREUDENSTEIN, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Decentralization and Development: Hon. J. C. BRUXNER, M.L.A. (CP).

Minister for Housing and Co-operative Societies: Hon. L. F. MCGINTY, M.B.E., LL.B., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Health: Hon. R. O. HEALEY, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Revenue and Assistant Treasurer: Hon. M. S. RUDDOCK, M.E.C., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Youth, Ethnic and Community Affairs: Hon. S. G. MAUGER, M.L.A. (L).

AUSTRALIA

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. Sir HARRY VINCENT BUDD;
Chair. of Committees Hon. THOMAS S. MCKAY, B.A.,
LL.B.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. JAMES ALEXANDER
CAMERON, LL.N.; Chair. of Committees JAMES HILL
BROWN.

VICTORIA

Governor: H.E. Hon. Sir HENRY WINNEKE, K.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O., C.B.E., K.S.T.J.

LIBERAL MINISTRY

(January 1975)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Arts: Hon. RUPERT J.
HAMER, E.D.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Education: Hon. L. H. S.
THOMPSON.

Chief Secretary: Hon. J. F. ROSSITER, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport: Hon. E. R. MEAGHER, M.B.E., E.D.

Minister for Agriculture: Hon. I. W. SMITH.

Minister for Public Works: Hon. ROBERTS C. DUNSTAN,
D.S.O.

**Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation and Assistant
Minister for Education:** Hon. B. J. DIXON.

Minister for Water Supply and Minister for Forests: Hon.
F. J. GRANTER.

**Minister for Lands, Minister for Soldier Settlement and
Minister for Conservation:** Hon. W. A. BORTHWICK.

Minister for Fuel and Power and Minister for Mines: Hon.
J. C. M. BALFOUR.

Minister for Local Government and Minister for Planning:
Hon. ALAN J. HUNT, M.L.C.

**Minister for State Development and Decentralization,
Minister for Tourism and Minister for Immigration:**
Hon. MURRAY BYRNE, M.L.C.

Minister for Housing and Minister for Aboriginal Affairs:
Hon. V. O. DICKIE, M.L.C.

Minister for Health: Hon. A. H. SCANLAN.

**Minister for Labour and Industry and Minister for Consumer
Affairs:** Hon. J. A. RAFFERTY.

Minister for Social Welfare: Hon. W. V. HOUGHTON, M.L.C.

Attorney-General: Hon. V. F. WILCOX, Q.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. Hon. Sir R. W. GARRETT, A.F.C.,
A.E.A., M.L.C.; Chair. of Committees Hon. G. J. NICOL,
M.L.C.; Clerk of the Council A. R. B. McDONNELL, J.P.

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. KENNETH WHEELER,
M.P.; Chairman of Committees IAN FRANCIS MCCLAREN,
O.B.E., M.P.; Clerk of the Assembly J. H. CAMPBELL.

QUEENSLAND

Governor: H.E. Air Marshal Sir COLIN T. HANNAH,
K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., K.S.T.J.

LIBERAL-COUNTRY COALITION MINISTRY

(January 1975)

Premier: Hon. JOHANNES BJELKE-PETERSEN, M.L.A. (CP)

Treasurer and Deputy Premier: Hon. Sir GORDON W. W.
CHALK, K.B.E., M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Education and Cultural Activities: Hon. V. J.
BIRD (CP).

**Minister for Industrial Development, Labour Relations and
Consumer Affairs:** Hon. F. A. CAMPBELL, M.L.A. (L).

State Governments

Minister for Mines and Energy: Hon. R. E. CAMM, M.L.A.
(CP).

Minister for Health: Hon. Dr. L. R. EDWARDS (L).

Minister for Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. W. E.
KNOX, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Transport: Hon. K. W. HOOPER, M.L.A. (L).

Minister for Local Government and Main Roads: Hon. R. J.
HINZE (CP).

**Minister for Lands, Forestry, National Parks and Wildlife
Services:** Hon. K. B. TOMKINS (CP).

Minister for Tourism and Marine Services: Hon. T. G.
NEWBERY (CP).

Minister for Works and Housing: Hon. N. E. LEE (L).

Minister for Primary Industries: Hon. V. B. SULLIVAN,
M.L.A. (CP).

**Minister for Community and Welfare Services and Minister
for Sport:** Hon. J. D. HERBERT (L).

Minister for Police: Hon. A. M. HODGES (CP).

Minister for Water Resources: N. T. E. HEWITT, M.M.
(CP).

**Minister for Aboriginal and Islanders' Advancement and
Fisheries:** Hon. C. A. WHARTON (CP).

**Minister for Urban and Regional Affairs and Minister
assisting the Premier with Planning, Development and
Environment:** Hon. W. D. LICKISS (L).

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon. J. HOUGHTON; Chair.
of Committees W. D. LICKISS; Clerk C. GEORGE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Governor: H.E. Sir MARK OLIPHANT, K.B.E., F.R.S., K.S.T.J.

LABOR MINISTRY

(January 1975)

Premier and Treasurer: Hon. DONALD A. DUNSTAN, Q.C.,
M.P.

Deputy Premier, Minister of Works and Minister of Marine:
Hon. JAMES DESMOND CORCORAN, M.P.

**Chief Secretary and Minister of Lands, Repatriation and
Irrigation:** Hon. A. F. KNEEBONE, M.L.C.

**Minister for Development and Mines and Minister assisting
the Premier:** Hon. DONALD HOPGOOD.

Minister of Agriculture and Forests: Hon. THOMAS MANNIX
CASEY, M.L.C.

**Minister for Conservation, Minister of Sport and Recreation
and Minister of Fisheries:** Hon. GLEN R. BROOMHILL,
M.P.

Attorney-General and Minister of Community Welfare: Hon.
LEONARD JAMES KING, Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Education: Hon. HUGH RICHARD HUDSON, M.P.

Minister of Local Government and Minister of Transport:
Hon. GEOFFREY THOMAS VIRGO, M.P.

Minister of Labour and Industry: Hon. DAVID H. MCKEE,
M.P.

Minister of Health: Hon. D. H. L. BANFIELD, M.L.C.

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres. and Chair. of Committees Hon.
Sir LVELL McEWIN, K.B.E.; Clerk of the Parliaments
and of the Legislative Council I. J. BALL, A.A.S.A.,
A.C.I.S.

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon. J. R. RYAN; Chair.
of Committees A. R. BURDON; Clerk A. F. R. DODD.

AUSTRALIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Governor: H E Air Commodore Sir HUGHIE EDWARDS, VC, KCMG, CB, DSO, OBL, DFC

LABOR MINISTRY

(January 1975)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister Co-ordinating Economic and Regional Development: Hon Sir CHARLES COURT, OBE, MLA

Deputy Premier, Minister for Agriculture: Hon W R McPHARLIN, MLA

Minister for Works, Water Supply and Housing: Hon D H O'NEIL, MLA

Minister for Justice and Leader of the Government in the Legislative Council: Hon N McNEILL, BSC, MLC

Minister for Transport, Traffic and Police: Hon R J O'CONNOR, MLA

Minister for Education, Cultural Affairs and Recreation: Hon G C MACKINNON, MLC

Chief Secretary, Minister for Conservation and the Environment, Fisheries and Fauna: Hon M E STEPHENS, MLA

Minister for Labour and Industry, Consumer Affairs, Immigration and Tourism: Hon W L GRAYDEN, MLA

Minister for Industrial Development, Mines, Fuel and Energy: Hon A MENSAROS, MLA

Minister for Local Government, Urban Development and Town Planning: Hon E C RUSHTON, MLA

Minister for Lands, Forests and the North West: Hon K A RIDGE, MLA

Minister for Health and Community Welfare: Hon N E BAXTER, MLC

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres Hon ARTHUR FREDERICK GRIFFITH, Chair of Committees and Deputy Pres Hon JACK HEITMAN

Legislative Assembly: Speaker Hon ROSS HUTCHINSON, DFC; Chair of Committees and Deputy Speaker IAN DAVID THOMPSON

TASMANIA

Governor: H E the Hon Sir STANLEY BURBURY, KBE, KSTJ

State Governments, Political Parties

LABOR MINISTRY

(January 1975)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines: Hon ERIC ELLIOTT REECE, MHA

Deputy Premier, Attorney-General, Minister for the Environment, Minister for Police and Licensing, and Minister representing the Minister for Tourism in the House of Assembly: Hon WILLIAM ARTHUR NELSON, MHA

Chief Secretary and Minister for Housing: Hon DOUGLAS ACKLEY LOWE, MHA

Minister for Lands and Works and Local Government: Hon MICHAEL F C BARNARD, MHA

Minister for Agriculture: Hon LLOYD P A COSTELLO, MHA

Minister for Industrial Development and Forests, Minister Administering the Hydro-Electric Commission: Hon ROY I PAGAN BA LLB, MHA

Minister for Health, Social Welfare and Road Safety: Hon Dr ALLAN J FOSTER MB, BS, MRACGP, MRCGP, MHA

Minister for Education, Recreation and the Arts: Hon NEIL FIONARD CHARLES BATT, MHA

Minister for Transport and Minister for Racing and Gaming: Hon GEOFFREY DONALD CHISHOLM, MHA

Minister for Tourism, Minister for National Parks and Wildlife and Government Leader in the Legislative Council: Hon BRIAN KIRK WALL MILLER, MLC

LEGISLATURE

Legislative Council: Pres Hon C B M FENTON; Chair of Committees J H DIXON, Clerk of the Council G B EDWARDS

House of Assembly: Speaker Hon ERIC W. BARNARD; Chair of Committees KENNETH ERNEST AUSTIN Clerk of the House B G MURPHY

NORTHERN TERRITORY

(see Constitution)

Minister for the Northern Territory: Hon REX PATTERSON, MP

Administrator: Hon FREDERICK C CHANEY, CBL, A.F.C.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Australian Labor Party: Ainslie Bldg., 39 Ainslie Ave., Canberra, ACT 2601, f. 1891, for the democratic socialization of industry, production, distribution and exchange; Leader of the Federal Parliamentary Labor Party, the Prime Minister, the Hon E GOUGH WHITLAM, QC, MHR, Leader of the Party in the Senate, Senator the Hon LIONEL MURPHY, QC; National Pres R J L HAWKE; Gen. Sec DAVID COMBE

Liberal Party of Australia, The: Federal Secretariat, National Headquarters Bldg., cnr Blackall and Macquarie Sts, Barton, Canberra 2600, f. 1944, the Party supports freedom of enterprise, social justice and initiative. It has always maintained uncompromising opposition to doctrinaire socialism and communism. Party Leader the Rt. Hon BILLY SNEDDEN, QC, M.P., the Leader in the Senate, Senator R G WITHERS, Federal Pres R J SOUTHEY, CMG

(National) Country Party of Australia: John McEwen House, National Circuit Canberra, ACT 2600, f. 1916, principal objectives are the betterment of conditions in rural and agricultural communities through improved marketing facilities, more effective Parliamentary representation of country people, the encouragement of desirable immigrants, and the promotion of the study of all matters relating to agricultural and primary production

Federal Parliamentary Leader Hon J DOUGLAS ANTHONY, Federal Dir P P. WARRICK, Gen Sec JAMES W CUMING; publ *The Countryman*

Australian Democratic Labor Party: 561-7 George St., Sydney; formed 1956 following a split in the Australian Labor Party; Pres. J. D. BROSNAN; Gen. Sec JOHN KANE; Parliamentary Leader Senator F P. McMANUS; Deputy Leader Senator GORDON BYRNE

AUSTRALIA

Australia Party: G.P.O. Box 2562, Sydney 2001; f. July 1969 "to satisfy an urgent need for an alternative in the political management of Australia"; successor to the *Australian Reform Movement*; on Defence and Foreign Affairs the Party advocates an independent Australia adequately armed for defence but opposed to intervention in the internal affairs of other countries, and the development of friendly relations with all countries, especially in Asia, backed by aid and trade. on domestic issues the Party's policies include a re-structured education system financed by increased Federal expenditure, parliamentary reform based on longer sessions and the establishment of standing committees along American lines, encouragement of entry of immigrants meeting specified educational standards within quota limits; advocates environmental policies and planning consistent with equilibrium economy; supports policies designed to promote social justice and eliminate discrimination within the confines imposed by recognized incentives for private

Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

enterprise; mems. over 3,000 (1974); National Convenor JOHN SIDDOES.

Communist Party of Australia: 4 Dixon St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia 2000, independent of both Soviet and Chinese influence.

Communist Party of Australia (Marxist-Leninist): f. 1967 after split in Communist Party of Australia; supports Chinese principles; Chair. E. F. HILL.

Farm and Town Party: Horsham, Vic.; f. March 1972. advocates economic justice for rural people; Chair. A. C. EVERETT.

Socialist Party of Australia: 111 Sussex St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. Dec. 1971; 1,000 mems.; aims: to bring about a socialist society in Australia through public ownership of the means of production and working-class political power. Aims to build a united front of workers allied to other progressive forces. Fosters international co-operation, Pres. P. CLANCY; Gen. Sec. P. SYMON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO AUSTRALIA

(Canberra unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission.

Argentina: 58 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Chargé d'Affaires:* FERNANDO JULIO HERRAIZ GUYOT.

Austria: 107 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ALFRED PREISSEL.

Bangladesh: 43 Hampton Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. A. M. S. KIBRIA.

Belgium: 19 Arkana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* ELI LUYCKX.

Brazil: 127 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL OSORIO DE ALMEIDA.

Bulgaria: 36 Imam Bondjol, Jakarta, Indonesia; *Ambassador:* P. KARAPENEV.

Burma: 85 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* U MAUNG MAUNG.

Canada: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. J. MCCARDLE (also accred. to Fiji).

Chile: 93 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* DONALD MCINTYRE.

China, People's Republic: 247 Federal Highway, Watson, A.C.T. 2602; *Ambassador:* WANG KUO-CHUAN.

Czechoslovakia: 29 Jalan Professor Mohd Yamin, Jakarta, Indonesia; *Ambassador:* Dr. J. PINKAVA.

Denmark: 24 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* P. VON DER HUDE.

Egypt: 125 Monaro Crescent, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* AHMED W. MARZOUK.

Fiji: 9 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* R. N. NAIR.

Finland: 83 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* T. MENTULA.

France: 6 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL VAN LAETHEN.

German Democratic Republic: 12 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* H. RICHTER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 119 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* HERBERT RUOFF.

Ghana: 131 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. E. WOOD.

Greece: 22 Arthur Circle, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* A. LOUCATARIS.

Guatemala: 1-17, 1 Chome, Shoto Shibuyaku, 150 Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* F. A. GANDARA GARCIA.

Hungary: Jalan Diponegoro 36, Jakarta, Indonesia.

India: 92 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. S. SINHA.

Indonesia: 8 Darwin Ave., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* HER TASNING.

Iran: City Mutual Bldg., Hobart Place; *Ambassador:* H. T. ESHRAGHI.

Ireland: 2nd Floor, Bank House, Civic Square; *Ambassador:* FLORENCE O'RIORDAN.

Israel: 6 Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL ELIZUR.

Italy: 27 State Circle, Deakin, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAOLO CANALI.

Japan: 112 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* KENZO YOSHIDA.

Khmer Republic: 5 Canterbury Crescent, Deakin, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* CHHUT CHHOEUR.

Korea, Republic: 55 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* SUK CHAN LO.

Laos: 113 Kitchener St., Garran, A.C.T. 2605; *Ambassador:* PHA KHANCHAN PRADITH.

Lebanon: 1 Arkana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MICHEL BITTAR.

Malaysia: 71 State Circle, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. AWANG BIN HASSAN.

Malta: 261 La Perouse St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. L. FORACE.

Mexico: 1 Beagle St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* J. GAMAS-TORRUCO.

Mongolia: 21-4 Kamiyamacho, Shibuyaku, 150 Tokyo, Japan; *Ambassador:* SONOMBORJIN DAMBADARJAA.

Netherlands: 120 Empire Circuit, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600; *Ambassador:* R. C. PEKELIARING.

New Zealand: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ERIC CHAPMAN.

AUSTRALIA

Norway: 3 Zeehan St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603, *Ambassador:* CARL O JORGENSEN

***Pakistan:** 59 Franklin St., Forrest, *Ambassador:* M. M. ABBAS

Peru: 104 La Perouse St., Griffith, A.C.T. 2603, *Ambassador:* G. A. BARREDA

***Philippines:** 1 Moonah Place, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600, *Ambassador:* G. G. ABAD

Poland: 10 Vancouver St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* E. WISNIEWSKI

Portugal: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka, A.C.T. 2603, *Ambassador:* Dr CARLOS A. EMPIS WEMANS

Romania: 3-1, 2-Chome, Aobadai, Meguro-Ku, Tokyo, Japan, *Ambassador:* N. FINANTU

Singapore: 81 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603 (HC), *High Commissioner:* P. COOMARASWAMY

South Africa: Corner of State Circle and Rhodes Place, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600, *Ambassador:* J. B. MILLS

Spain: 8 Timbarra Crescent, O Malley, A.C.T. 2606, *Ambassador:* DON ALBERTO PASCUAL VILLAR

***Sri Lanka:** 35 Empire Circuit, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603 (HC), *High Commissioner:* T. S. FERNANDO

Sweden: Turrana St., Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600, *Ambassador:* PER ANGER

* Also accredited to New Zealand

Australia also has diplomatic relations with the following countries: Algeria, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Haiti, Iceland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liberia, Monaco, Nauru, Nepal and Panama

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Switzerland: 44 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* Dr MAX KOENIG

Thailand: 15 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603, *Ambassador:* VIVADH NA POMBEJRA

Turkey: 60 Mugga Way, Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* HIKMET BENSAN

U.S.S.R.: 78 Canberra Ave., Griffith, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* D. P. MUSIN

United Kingdom: Commonwealth Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir MORRICE JAMES

U.S.A.: Chancery, Yarralumla, A.C.T. 2600, *Ambassador:* MARSHALL GREEN

Uruguay: 22 Bougainville St., Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; *Chargé d'Affaires:* F. MONTERO

Vatican: St. Anne's Convent, Key St., Campbell, A.C.T. 2601, *Nuncio Mgr:* PARO GINO

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 35 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603, *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGUYEN DY NIEN

Viet-Nam, Republic: 39 National Circuit, Forrest, A.C.T. 2603, *Ambassador:* DOAN BA CANG

Yugoslavia: 27 Endeavour St., Red Hill, A.C.T. 2603; *Ambassador:* UROS VIDOVIC

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Commonwealth is vested in a Federal Supreme Court, the High Court of Australia, consisting of a Chief Justice and six Justices and such other courts as the Commonwealth Parliament may create. Parliament can also vest certain federal jurisdiction in State courts. The High Court has original jurisdiction in all matters arising under treaties or affecting representatives of other countries, and in certain matters in which the Commonwealth or the States are concerned. It also hears and determines appeals from judgments of its own Justices exercising original jurisdiction, and from judgments of any other Federal Court or of the Supreme Court of any State. In 1968 appeals from the High Court when acting in a Federal Capacity to the Privy Council Judicial Committee were ended but appeals direct from Australian States have continued.

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

Chief Justice: Rt Hon Sir GARNFIELD EDWARD JOHN BARWICK, G.C.M.G.

Justices:

Rt Hon Sir EDWARD ALOYSIUS McTIERNAN, K.B.E.
Hon. Sir NINIAN MARTIN STEPHEN, K.B.E.
Hon. Sir ANTHONY FRANK MASON, K.B.E.
Rt Hon Sir HARRY TALBOT GIBBS, K.B.E.
Hon. KENNETH SYDNEY JACOBS
Hon. LIONEL MURPHY

Principal Registrar: L. B. FOLEY, High Court of Australia, Taylor Square, Sydney.

AUSTRALIAN CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President: Hon. JOHN COCHRANE MOORE

Deputy Presidents:

Hons LINDSAY H. WIL- LIAMS	EDWARD A. C. CHAMBERS
M. GAUDRON	ELIZABETH A. EVATT
JAMES ROBINSON	J. B. SWEENEY
PETER A. COLDHAM	R. D. WILLIAMS
JOHN T. LUDKE	J. E. ISAACS
	M. D. KIRBY

AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge: Hon Sir JOHN ARMSTRONG SPICER

Judges:

Hons E. A. DUNPHY	R. J. A. FRANKI
P. JOSKE	J. A. NIMMO, C.B.E., O.S.T.J.
R. A. SMITHERS	J. B. SWEENEY
A. E. WOODWARD, O.B.E.	

FEDERAL BANKRUPTCY ADMINISTRATION

Judges:

Hons B. B. RILEY (New South Wales)
C. A. SWEENEY (Victoria)

Inspector-General: J. T. JOHNSTONE, Administrative Bldg., Canberra, A.C.T. 2600.

NEW SOUTH WALES

THE SUPREME COURT

King and Elizabeth Streets, Sydney.

Chief Justice: Hon L. W. STREET.

President of the Court of Appeal: Hon. A. R. MORFITT.

AUSTRALIA

Judicial System

Judges of Appeal:

Hons. K. W. ASPREY	N. H. BOWEN
R. M. HOPE	L. W. STREET
R. G. REYNOLDS	G. J. SAMUELS
F. C. HUTLEY	D. L. MAHONEY

Chief Judge at Common Law: Hon. J. H. McCLEMENS.

Chief Judge of Family Law Division: Hon. D. M. SELBY.

Judges:

Hons. W. H. COLLINS	J. P. SLATTERY
J. F. NAGLE	A. LARKINS
R. L. TAYLOR	P. M. WOODWARD
C. E. BEGG	K. J. HOLLAND
P. H. ALLEN	I. F. SHEPPARD
J. O'BRIEN	J. H. WOOTTEN
S. ISAACS	A. F. RATH
N. A. JENKYN	A. V. MAXWELL
J. A. LEE	T. W. WADDELL
M. M. HELSHAM	P. J. JEFFREY
C. L. D. MEARES	D. A. YELDHAM
P. B. TOOSE	G. D. NEEDHAM
G. CARMICHAEL	H. H. GLASS

Prothonotary: J. E. NOONAN.

VICTORIA

There is a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and Puisne Judges, a County Court, Licensing Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Children's Courts.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. J. McI. YOUNG, Q.C.

Puisne Judges:

Hons. Sir GEORGE A. PAPE	F. R. NELSON
Sir GREGORY GOWANS	K. V. ANDERSON
Sir OLIVER J. GILLARD	W. C. CROCKETT
JOHN E. STARKE	W. KAYE
E. H. E. BARBER	J. G. NORRIS
M. V. MCINERNEY	B. J. DUNN
G. H. LUSH	P. MURPHY
C. I. MENHENNITT	W. O. HARRIS
H. R. NEWTON	B. L. MURRAY

Masters: C. P. JACOBS, M.B.E., S. H. COLLIE, E. N. BERGERE, G. S. BRETT.

Prothonotary: P. S. MALBON.

COUNTY COURT

Judges:

G. L. DETHRIDGE	T. B. SHILLITO
T. G. RAPKE	J. P. SOMERVILLE
H. T. FREDERICO	W. J. MARTIN
N. A. VICKERY	I. GRAY
A. C. ADAMS	A. J. SOUTHWELL
D. W. CORSON	J. R. O'SHEA
J. X. O'DRISCOLL	G. BYRNE
J. F. FORREST	H. OGDEN
C. W. HARRIS	J. G. GORMAN
E. E. HEWITT	J. D. WRIGHT
R. J. LECKIE	N. S. STABEY
G. JUST	B. F. McNAB
I. F. C. FRANICH	G. H. SPENCE

Registrar: V. G. STAFFORD.

QUEENSLAND

SUPREME COURT

Southern District (Brisbane)

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir MOSTYN HANGER, K.B.E.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. C. G. WANSTALL.

Puisne Judges:

Hons. RUSSELL W. SKER-	MARCUS B. HOARE, C.M.G.
MAN	WALTER B. CAMPBELL
GRAHAM L. HART	RONALD H. MATTHEWS
GEOFFREY A. G. LUCAS	EDWARD S. WILLIAMS
JAMES A. DOUGLAS	DORMER G. ANDREWS
DOUGLAS M. CAMPBELL	

Registrar and Prothonotary: V. G. McMAHON.

Central District (Rockhampton)

Puisne Judge: Hon. J. L. KELLY.

Registrar: G. D. ROBERTS.

Northern District (Townsville)

Puisne Judge: Hon. J. P. G. KNEIPP.

Registrar: R. HORE.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. J. J. BRAY, LL.D.

Judges: Hon. D. S. HOGARTH, Hon. C. H. BRIGHT, Hon. ROMA F. MITCHELL, Hon. G. H. WALTERS, Hon. H. E. ZELLING, Hon. W. A. N. WELLS, Hon. A. K. SANGSTER, Hon. S. J. JACOBS.

Master: J. BOEHM.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir LAWRENCE JACKSON, K.C.M.G.

Judges:

Hons. J. E. VIRTUE	J. L. C. WICKHAM
F. T. P. BURT	A. R. A. WALLACE
J. M. LAVAN	R. E. JONES

Master and Registrar: G. T. STAPLES, LL.B.

TASMANIA

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. G. S. M. GREEN.

Judges: Hon. Sir GEORGE H. CRAWFORD, Hon. F. M. NEASEY, Hon. D. M. CHAMBERS, Hon. R. R. NETTLEFOLD.

Master and Registrar: C. G. BRETTINGHAM-MOORE, LL.B.

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges: Hon. R. W. FOX, Hon. R. A. BLACKBURN, O.B.E., Hon. F. X. L. CONNOR, Hon. E. A. DUNPHY, Hon. P. E. JOSKE, C.M.G., Hon. R. A. SMITHERS, Hon. A. E. WOODWARD, O.B.E., Hon. R. J. A. FRANKI.

Registrar: Z. HARTSTEIN.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

SUPREME COURT

Judges:

Hons. E. A. DUNPHY	R. A. SMITHERS
P. E. JOSKE, C.M.G.	W. E. S. FORSTER
Sir JOHN A. NINMO, C.B.E.	J. M. MUIRHEAD
R. C. WARD	

Master and Registrar-General: J. P. MORRISON.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN AUSTRALIA

There are over 4.1 million members of the Church of England in Australia. The national office of the Church of England in Australia is: General Synod Office, P.O.B. Q190, Queen Victoria Bldgs., York St., Sydney 2000.

Primate of Australia: Most Rev. FRANK WOODS, K.B.E., M.A., D.D., M.A., TH.D.

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Archbishop of Sydney and Metropolitan: Most Rev. MARCUS L. LOANE, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Archbishop of Melbourne and Metropolitan: Most Rev. FRANK WOODS, M.A., D.D.

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Archbishop of Brisbane and Metropolitan: Most Rev. FELIX R. ARNOTT, M.A., TH.D.

PROVINCE OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Archbishop of Perth and Metropolitan: Most Rev. GEOFFREY T. SAMBELL, B.A., TH.SOC.

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Archbishop of Adelaide and Metropolitan: (vacant).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

There are over 3.4 million Roman Catholics in the 31 dioceses of Australia

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: H.E. The Most Rev. GINO PARO, D.D., J.C.D., tit Archbishop of Torcello, St. Anne's Convent, Key St., Campbell, A.C.T. 2601.

Archbishops

Adelaide	•	Most Rev. JAMES W. GLEESON, D.D.
Brisbane	•	Most Rev. FRANCIS R. RUSH, D.D.
Canberra and	•	Most Rev. THOMAS VINCENT CAHILL,
Goulburn	•	D.D., PH.D.
Hobart	•	Most Rev. GUILFORD YOUNG, D.D.
Melbourne	•	Most Rev. THOMAS F. LITTLE, S.T.D.
Perth	•	Most Rev. LAUNCELOT JOHN GOODY
		D.D. PH.D.,
Sydney	•	His Eminence JAMES CARDINAL
		FREEMAN.

OTHER CHURCHES

Baptist Union of Australia: 597 Burwood Rd., Auburn, Victoria 3122; Pres.-Gen. Rev. Dr. G. H. BLACKBURN, M.A., B.D., B.E.D.; Hon. Sec. Rev. J. G. MANNING; 49,780 mems.; 700 churches, 670 ministers, 1,000 local preachers; Sunday Schools: 11,220 teachers, 72,500 scholars; Carey Grammar and King's College for boys; Strathcona and Kilvington Girls' Grammar Schools; Residential Theological Colleges in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South and West Australia; Deaconess Training Institute in Victoria; Bedford Business College in N.S.W.; Aged People's Homes in all states; missionary work in Zambia, Bangladesh, Assam, Northern Australia, New Guinea, West Irian, Philippines, Hong Kong, Timor and among the aborigines of Central Australia; publ. *Australian Baptist* (weekly).

Congregational Union of Australia: 15 Russell St., Eastwood, N.S.W. 2122; f. 1892; 15,400 mems.; Pres. Rev. G. L. BARNES; Sec. Rev. H. T. WELLS; publ. *The Australian Congregationalist* (monthly).

Churches of Christ in Australia: P.O.B. 101, Essendon North, Victoria 3041; Conference Sec. A. E. WHITE.

Lutheran Church of Australia: Lutheran Church House, 58 O'Connell St., North Adelaide, South Australia 5006; f. Oct. 1966, by amalgamation of the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Australia and the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Australia; first missionaries to aborigines 1838; first Lutheran Church 1838; 155,000 mems., 371 clergy; Pres. Rev. L. B. GROPE, D.D.; First Vice-Pres. Rev. E. W. WIEBUSCH; Second Vice-Pres. Rev. C. I. KOCH, B.D.; Sec. Rev. H. F. W. PROEVE, B.A.; Ministry trained at Luther Seminary, North Adelaide (Principal Rev. S. P. HEBART, D.TH., M.A.); teachers and other church workers trained at Lutheran Teachers College, North Adelaide, S.A. (Principal Rev. R. W. MAYER, B.A., DIP.ED.); six colleges; aboriginal missions in Central Australia (Hermannsburg, Finke River Mission), South Australia (Koonibba, Yalata) and Queensland (Hope Vale, Bloomfield River), also mission activity in New Guinea; radio programme (Australian Lutheran Hour) on 54 stations; publs. *The Lutheran* (official organ; fortnightly), *Encounter* (for youth), *Lutheran Women, Lutheran Men, Children's Friend, Prism* (all monthly), *Lutheran Theological Journal* (quarterly), *Lutheran Year Book*.

Greek Orthodox Church: Greek Orthodox Archdiocese of Australia, 242 Cleveland St., Redfern, N.S.W. 2016; leader in Australia, Bishop PANTELEIMON; 380,000 mems.; Archdiocesan office in Melbourne, 221 Dorcas St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; Greek Orthodox Communities throughout Australia.

Methodist Church of Australasia: The General Conference, 130 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; 1 million adherents; Pres.-Gen. Rev. R. C. MATHIAS, M.A., DIP. R. ED., 96 Yarra St., Geelong, Vic. 3220; Sec.-Gen. Rev. W. D. O'REILLY, M.A., M.E.D., DIP.SOC.ST., 139 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W., 2000.

Presbyterian Church of Australia: 156 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; 1,043,570 mems.; Clerk of Gen. Assembly Rev. L. FARQUHAR GUNN, Assembly Hall, 156 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000.

Russian Orthodox Church: Clergy House, 31 Robertson Road, Centennial Park, Sydney; f. 1933; 120 mems.; Minister Very Rev. A. GILCHENKO; Hon. Sec. A. V. SERAPININ.

Salvation Army in Australia: Southern Territory (Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania and Northern Territory); 69 Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; Territorial Commander Commissioner HENRY J. WARREN; Chief Sec. Col. BRAMWELL LUCAS; Eastern Territory (New South Wales, Queensland and Papua New Guinea); 140 Elizabeth St., Sydney 2000; Territorial Commander Commissioner A. W. F. WILLIAMS; Chief Sec. Col. H. GOFFIN; London Publicity: 101 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

Great Synagogue: Elizabeth St., Sydney; f. 1831; Chief Minister Rabbi RAYMOND APPLE; Sec. ISAAC N. GOODMAN, J.P., 166 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Melbourne Hebrew Congregation: Toorak Rd., South Yarra; f. 1841; Chief Minister Rabbi Dr. I. RAPAPORT; Sec. H. FRIEDMAN; 1,200 mems.; publ. *Quarterly Newsletter*.

THE PRESS

Australia's legislation relating to the Press is partly based on modified British legislation, but as each state enacts its own laws, the form and severity thereof may vary.

Under the law concerning contempt of court, since the court takes jurisdiction from the time the accused is arrested, to publish names or photographs before proceedings begin may draw heavy penalties. Though accurate reporting of a case while it is being tried is privileged, and has been known to extend to a degree of scandal, a judge is empowered to ban all reports until the conclusion of the case. Though this legislation is intended to protect the interest of the accused, it frequently hinders the journalist.

Each state has its legislation against obscene publications, which is particularly severe in the State of Queensland, whose broadly defined Objectionable Literature Act of 1954 covers a wide range of offences.

The libel law, closely related to British law, ranges from seditious libel for matter liable to cause a breach of the peace, or for excessive abuse of government officials, to defamatory libel, knowing and plain. The most frequently cited defences are "fair comment and criticism" and "true and public benefit". Certain government agencies have privilege.

All newspapers in the state capitals are owned by limited companies. The trend towards concentration of ownership has led to the development of four principal groups of newspapers. Economic conditions have necessitated the extension of the activities of newspaper companies into related spheres, magazine and book publishing, radio and television, etc. The main groups are as follows:

The Herald and Weekly Times Group: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; Chair. Sir PHILIP JONES: controls *The Herald* and *Sun News-Pictorial* (Melbourne), *The Bendigo Advertiser*, *The Geelong Advertiser*, *West Australian Daily News* (Perth), and also has holdings in several magazines and radio and television companies.

The John Fairfax Group: Broadway, Sydney; Chair. Sir WARWICK FAIRFAX; with its subsidiary Associated Newspapers Ltd., controls *The Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Sun*, *National Times*, *Australian Financial Review* and the *Sun-Herald* (Sydney), *The Canberra Times* and *Illawarra Mercury* (Wollongong); also has radio and television interests.

Consolidated Press Group: 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; controls *The Maitland Mercury*, and magazines including *The Australian Woman's Weekly* and *The Bulletin*.

David Syme & Co. Ltd., Melbourne: of which John Fairfax Ltd. owns 53 per cent; publishes *The Age* and other newspapers in Victoria.

News Ltd.: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney 2010; Chair. Sir NORMAN YOUNG; Man. Dir. Sir RUPERT MURDOCH; controls *Adelaide News* (Adelaide), *The Australian*, *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Mirror* (Sydney), *The News* (Darwin), *Sunday Sun* (Brisbane), *The Sydney Daily Telegraph* and *Sunday Times* (Perth); also has a 50 per cent share with Herald and Weekly Times Group in the *Sunday Mail* (Adelaide); also publish suburban and country newspapers.

The total circulation of Australia's daily newspapers is very high at about 3,680,000 million copies, or one for every three citizens. Weekly papers are even more popular as they more successfully penetrate to the remoter parts of the country, whereas metropolitan dailies meet competition from small local papers. The circulation of newspapers has traditionally been almost entirely confined to

the state in which each is produced. The only exceptions, which may fairly claim a national circulation, are the dailies *The Australian*, *Australian Financial Review*, and the weeklies, the *Sydney Bulletin*, the *National Times* and the fortnightly *Nation*.

The main newspaper centres are Sydney, where the morning *Daily Telegraph* competes with the *Morning Herald*, and the evening *Daily Mirror* competes with *The Sun*, and Melbourne, where *The Age* competes with *The Sun News-Pictorial*, both morning papers. Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane each have only one major morning and one major evening paper.

Among the daily papers most respected for their serious news treatment should be mentioned the *Sydney Morning Herald*, *The Age* (Melbourne), *The Australian*, *The Canberra Times* and the *Australian Financial Review*. The most popular dailies include Melbourne's *Sun News Pictorial* (654,680) and *Herald* (490,070), Sydney's *Daily Telegraph* (320,000), *Sun* (347,437) and *Daily Mirror* (349,522), *Sydney Morning Herald* (272,404) and Brisbane's *Courier Mail* (261,667), and Adelaide's *Advertiser* (220,334).

NEWSPAPERS

METROPOLITAN DAILIES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

Canberra Times, The: 18 Mort St., Braddon, Canberra; f. 1926; morning; Editor I. R. MATHEWS; circ. 38,652.

NEW SOUTH WALES

DAILIES

The Australian: Nationwide News Ltd., 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney; f. 1964; national daily; edited in Sydney, published simultaneously in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane; Proprietor RUPERT MURDOCH; Editor J. HALL; circ. 141,846.

Australian Financial Review: 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; f. 1951; Mon. to Fri.; Editor P. ROBINSON; Man. Editor V. J. CARROLL; circ. 43,000.

Daily Commercial News and Shipping List (incorporating *Airways News*): P.O.B. 1552, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1912; News Editor G. JOHNSON.

Daily Mirror: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney; f. 1941, evening; Man. Dir. K. R. MURDOCH; Editorial Dir. T. M. FITZGERALD; circ. 349,522.

Daily Telegraph: 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney; f. 1879; Independent, morning; Editor P. WOMERWELL; circ. 320,000.

Maitland Mercury: Maitland Mercury Newspapers and Printing Co. Pty. Ltd.; f. 1843; Editor D. W. AUSTIN.

Newcastle Morning Herald: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1858; morning; Editor J. C. HOOKER; circ. 64,474.

Newcastle Sun, The: 28-30 Bolton St., Newcastle, N.S.W. 2300; f. 1918; evening; Gen. Man. D. L. BAUMFIELD; Man. Editor I. L. ARNOLD; Editor K. BROCK; circ. 31,880.

Sun, The: Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; f. 1910; evening; Editor I. L. ARNOLD; circ. 347,437.

Sydney Morning Herald, The: Broadway, Sydney; f. 1831; morning; Editor G. E. W. HARRIOTT; circ. 272,404.

AUSTRALIA

The Press

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

- National Times:** 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney 2001; f. Feb. 1971; weekly; Editor MAX SUICH.
- Sun-Herald:** 235 Jones St., Broadway, Sydney; f. 1953; Sunday; Editor F. R. PETERSON; circ. 662,996.
- Sunday Mirror:** Kippax St., Sydney; f. 1961; Chair. K. S. MAY.
- Sunday Telegraph:** 2 Holt St., Surry Hills, Sydney; f. 1938; Editor K. WATSON; circ. 664,184.

VICTORIA

DAILIES

- Age, The:** 250 Spencer St., Melbourne (cnr. Lonsdale St.); f. 1854; Independent liberal; morning; circ. 208,807; Man. Dir. C. R. MACDONALD; Editor E. GRAHAM PERKIN.
- Herald, Melbourne:** 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1840; evening; Editor C. WALLACE; circ. 490,070.
- Sun News-Pictorial:** 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1922; morning; Editor A. S. HEINRICH; circ. 654,680.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

- Sporting Globe:** 44 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1922; Weds. and Sats.; Editor A. DUNN.
- Truth:** 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1902; Editor P. EDWARDS; circ. 369,000.

QUEENSLAND

DAILIES

- Courier-Mail:** Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1933; morning; Editor J. R. ATHERTON; circ. 261,677.
- Telegraph:** Campbell Street, Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1872; evening; circ. 166,430; Editor-in-Chief J. F. WAKEFIELD, O.B.E.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

- Sunday Mail:** Campbell St., Bowen Hills, Brisbane; f. 1933; Editor H. G. TURNER; circ. 358,000.
- Sunday Sun:** Mirror Newspapers Ltd., cnr. Brunswick and McLachlan Sts., Fortitude Valley, Brisbane, Queensland; f. 1971; Editor R. RICHARDS; circ. 293,861.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

- Advertiser:** King William St., Adelaide 5000; f. 1858; morning; Editor-in-Chief D. F. COLQUHOUN; circ. 220,334.
- News:** 116 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1923; evening Mon. to Sat., circ. 145,602; Man. Dir. and Editor RONALD R. BOLAND.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

- Sunday Mail:** 116-120 North Terrace, Adelaide; f. 1912; circ. 245,524; Editor GEOFF JONES.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

DAILIES

- Daily News:** 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1882; evening, Mon.-Fri.; circ. 124,481; Editor D. O'SULLIVAN.
- Independent Sun:** cnr. Briggs and Swansca Sts., East Victoria Park, Perth, W.A. 6102; f. 1973; daily; circ. 55,000; Editor PATRICK NILON.
- West Australian:** Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1833; morning; Editor M. C. UREN; circ. 233,059.

SUNDAY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

- Countryman, The:** Newspaper House, St. George's Terrace, Perth, f. 1885; Thurs.; a farmers' magazine, with pages for women; circ. 18,040; Editor H. W. BAKER.
- Sunday Independent:** Perth; cnr. Briggs and Swansea Sts., East Victoria Park, W.A. 6102; f. April 1969; Sunday; Man. Editor PATRICK NILON; Gen. Man. M. A. NICHOLS; circ. 75,000.
- Sunday Times:** 34-36 Stirling St., Perth; f. 1897; Man. Dir. M. W. JAMES; Editor F. DUNN; circ. 207,349.
- Weekend News:** 125 St. George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1960; weekly (Saturday); Editor D. O'SULLIVAN; circ. 104,661.

TASMANIA

DAILIES

- Advocate:** P.O.B. 63, Burnie, Tas.; f. 1890; morning; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; circ. 22,700; Editor D. J. CHERRY.
- Examiner:** 71-75 Paterson St., Launceston; f. 1842; morning; Independent; circ. 34,896; *Sunday Examiner-Express*; f. 1924; circ. 37,313; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE.
- Mercury:** 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart; f. 1854; morning; circ. 55,675; Editor D. N. HAWKER.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPERS

- Advocate Weekender:** P.O.B. 63, Burnie, Tas.; f. 1968; Saturday afternoon; circulates in N.W. and W. Tasmania; Editor D. J. CHERRY; circ. 16,700.
- Saturday Evening Mercury:** 91-93 Macquarie St., Hobart; f. 1954; Editor P. J. HOBBS; circ. 40,559.
- Sunday Examiner-Express:** 71-75 Paterson St., Launceston; f. 1924; Editor F. G. N. EWENCE; circ. 36,859.
- Tasmanian Farmer:** P.O.B. 63, Burnie, Tas.; f. 1946; Thurs.; Editor D. J. CHERRY; circ. 5,700.

NORTHERN TERRITORY

DAILY

- Northern Territory News:** P.O.B. 675, Darwin; f. 1952; Mon. to Sat.; Editor J. F. BOWDITCH.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

- Advertising News:** G.P.O. Box 606, Sydney; f. 1928; fortnightly; journal of advertising, advertising media and the graphic arts in Australia; circ. 3,267; Editor D. R. MASON.
- Advocate, The:** 143 a'Beckett St., Melbourne; f. 1868; Thurs.; Catholic; Editor Miss E. RENNICK; circ. 27,000.
- Australasian Post:** 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000; f. 1946; illustrated; factual, general interest, particularly Australiana; mainly for male readers; Mon.; circulates throughout Commonwealth; Editor J. HUGHES; circ. 275,000.
- Australian Miner, The:** P.O.B. 349, Manuka A.C.T. 2603; f. 1969; mining and related subjects; weekly; Editor I. HUNTLEY; circ. 18,500.
- Australian Women's Weekly:** 168 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1933; Wed.; circ. 833,000; Editor Miss DOROTHY DRAIN.
- Australian Worker:** Worker Trustees, 238-240 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1891; fortnightly, Wed.; circ. 61,000; Man. H. V. MOORE; Editor F. ROBERTS.
- B & T:** 340 Pitt St., P.O.B. 2608, G.P.O., Sydney; f. 1949; weekly trade magazine of advertising, marketing and media; circ. 2,800; Gen. Man. R. M. BUMPSTEAD.

AUSTRALIA

The Press

Building and Construction: 171 Hay St., East Perth; Friday; Man. S. R. McKAY.

The Bulletin: 54 Park St., Sydney; f. 1880; Wed.; Editor D. HORNE.

Construction: 58-60 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1907; official organ of the Housing Industry Assn. of Australia; weekly N.S.W., Vic. and Qld.; News Editor FRED COLEMAN; Services Editor CHARLES SPITERI.

Countryman: 24 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1917; monthly; circ. 26,500; Editor TREVOR PAYNE.

Current Affairs Bulletin: University of Sydney; Sydney 2006; f. 1952; monthly; Editor Dr. D. CROWLEY.

Incentive: P.O.B. 349, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; f. June 1965; weekly; Australian and overseas economies, politics, business, money market, statistics; Editor MAXWELL NEWTON.

Land, The: 122 Cleveland St., Chippendale, Sydney; f. 1911; Thurs.; Man. Editor J. L. PARKER.

Listener-In T.V.: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1925; Thurs.; circ. 125,000; Editor P. R. DUNSTONE.

Medical Journal of Australia, The: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1914; weekly; circ. 18,000; Man. J. G. ASTLES; Editor Dr. R. R. WINTON.

Nation Review: 777B George St., Sydney 2000 and P.O.B. 5312BB, Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1958; Independent, progressive; fortnightly.

New Idea: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; weekly; women's magazine; Editor R. PERRY.

News Weekly: G.P.O. Box 66A, Melbourne 3001; f. 1943; Wed.; political and trade union affairs in Australia; int. affairs, particularly Indian Ocean and South East Asian area; National Civic Council organ; Man. Dir. G. A. MERCER; Editor E. S. MADDEN; circ. 15,741.

Plx/People: P.O.B. 164, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2015; f. 1938; weekly; circ. 180,000; Editor K. FINLAY.

Queensland Country Life: 432 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1935; Thurs.; circ. 30,314; Man. Dir. WALLACE C. SKELSEY.

Stock and Land: Stock and Land Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd., Box 82, North Melbourne 3051; f. 1914; Wed.; livestock, land and wool market journal; official newspaper of Associated Stock and Station Agents of Melbourne, circ. 22,000, Man. Editor C. T. DEB. GRIFFITH.

TV Times: 630 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; publ. by Australian Broadcasting Commission; f. 1958; Editor C. DAY.

TV Week: 32 Walsh St., Melbourne; f. 1957; Mon.; national; Editor FRANK CROOK.

Weekly Times: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1869; farming, gardening, country life and sport; Weds.; Editor J. BALFOUR BROWN; circ. 106,000.

Woman's Day: P.O.B. 161, Beaconsfield, N.S.W. 2014; Mon.; circulates throughout Australia and New Zealand; Editor JOAN REEDER; circ. approx. 557,000.

Worker, The: 236-238 Elizabeth St., Brisbane; f. 1890; alternate Mons.; official organ of the Australian Workers' Union in Queensland; circ. 44,562; Editor J. P. DUNN.

MONTHLIES, QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Aircraft: 44-47 Flinders St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; monthly; Editor W. D. G. ROBERTSON, O.B.E.

Archaeology and Physical Anthropology in Oceania: University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1966; three issues a year; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Architecture Building Engineering: 12 Downing St., Spring Hill, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1922; monthly.

Architecture in Australia: 33A McLaren St., North Sydney; f. 1917; official journal of the Royal Australian Institute of Architects; 6 issues a year (Feb., April, June, Aug., Oct., Dec.); Editor ANNE LEONHARD; circ. 7,200.

Australasian Engineer, The: P.O.B. 1552, 58-60 Margaret St., Sydney 2000; f. 1908; monthly; Editor FRED COLEMAN.

Australasian Weekly Manufacturer: Maxwell Newton Pty. Ltd., 36 Carrington St., Sydney 2000; Editor FRED COLEMAN.

Australia Today: 318 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1905; national pictorial, literary and statistical annual; circ. 27,476; Man. Editor R. S. HARBER.

Australian Cricket: Modern Magazines Pty. Ltd., Ryrie House, 15 Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W. 2011; f. 1968; monthly, October-March inclusive.

Australian Current Taxation: Service and Cases: Butterworths Pty. Ltd., 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, 2067; f. 1936; monthly; Editors P. C. BOCK, E. F. MANNIX, D. W. HARRIS.

Australian Home Beautiful: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne; f. 1925; monthly; Editor A. J. HITCHINS.

Australian House and Garden: 142 Clarence St., Sydney; monthly; building, furnishing, decorating, handicrafts, gardening, etc.; Editor MARIA QUINN.

Australian Journal of Biological Sciences: C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Botany: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Chemistry: C.S.I.R.O., Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; monthly; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Optometry: 82 Bond St., Sydney; f. 1913; monthly; Editor J. L. HEWETT.

Australian Journal of Pharmacy: 18-22 St. Francis St., Melbourne; f. 1886; monthly; official journal of the associated pharmaceutical organizations of Australia; Editor J. G. DICKINSON; Man. I. G. LLOYD.

Australian Journal of Philosophy: Department of Philosophy, Australian National University, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1923; official organ of the Australasian Association of Philosophy; 3 issues yearly; Editor ROBERT BROWN.

Australian Journal of Physics: C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; alternate months; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Politics and History: University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1955; 3 times a year; Editor G. GREENWOOD.

Australian Journal of Soil Research: C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1963; twice yearly, at irregular intervals; Editor B. J. WALBY.

Australian Journal of Zoology: C.S.I.R.O., 372 Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic. 3002; f. 1953; irregularly, as accumulation of material permits.

Australian Law Journal: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1927; monthly; Editor J. G. STARKE, Q.C.; Asst. Editor Dr. D. HODGSON.

Australian Left Review: Box A247, Sydney South P.O. 2000; f. 1966; bi-monthly.

AUSTRALIA

The Press

Australian Quarterly: Australian Institute of Political Science, Hosking House, Penfold Place, 8½ Pitt St., Sydney, N S W 2000, f 1929, quarterly, Editor GORDON MCCARTHY

Australian University: Melbourne University Press, Carlton, Vic 3053, f 1962, 3 times a year, Editor Dr. S. W. COHEN

Australian Wildlife Research: CSIRO, Albert St., East Melbourne, Vic 3002 f 1974, twice yearly

Commerce, Industrial and Mining Review: Invicta Publications, Box 142, Bentley, W A 6102 quarterly Man M J MURPHY

Economic Record: Economics and Research Dept., University of Melbourne, f 1925, four times a year, journal of Economic Society of Australia and New Zealand, Joint Editors A H BOYER, Prof S J TURNOVSKY, Prof L R WENB

Electronics Australia: P O B 163, Beaconsfield, N S W 2014, f 1939, technical, radio, television, hi-fi and electronics monthly Editor in Chief W N WILLIAMS, Editor J ROWE

Good Gardening: 142 Clarence St., Sydney, quarterly, Editor BERYL GUERTNER

Historical Studies: Department of History, University of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria 3052, f. 1940; twice yearly, April and October; Editor N D MCLACHLAN

Industrial Review and Mining Year Book of Australia: 286 Hay St., Perth, W A 6000, Jan. each year.

Journal of Pacific History: Australian National University P O B 1 Canberra, ACT 2600 f 1966, bi-annual, Editors W N GUNSON, D A SCARR

Manufacturers' Monthly: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f 1961, circ 11,440

Meanjin Quarterly: University of Melbourne, Parkville 3052, Victoria, f 1940; quarterly; literature, art, discussion Editor J H DAVIDSON

Methodist, The: 130 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N S W, published by the Methodist Church in N S W, monthly on Sat., Editor Mrs KATH WHITBY, circ 25,500

Modern Boating: 21-23 Bathurst St., Sydney; f. 1965; Editor PETER CAMPBELL, circ. 16,500.

Modern Motor: 15 Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N S W, f 1954 monthly, Editor JOHN CRAWFORD, circ 79,000

Modern Office Administration: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; monthly, circ 7,000.

New Horizons in Education: 1A Penn Corner, Glengowrie, S A., 5044; f. 1938; published twice a year by the World Education Fellowship, Editor E. W. GOLDING.

Oceania: The University of Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1930; social anthropology; quarterly; Editor A. P. ELKIN.

Open Road: 151 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1927; official journal of National Roads and Motorists' Assn. (N R M A), every second month, Editor B GIULIANO, circ 957,147

Overland: G.P.O. Box 98a, Melbourne, Victoria 3001, f 1954; literary, Editor S. MURRAY-SMITH.

Pacific Islands Monthly: 29 Alberta St., Sydney, N S W. 2000; f 1930, specialist journal dealing with current affairs in the South Seas; Editor and Publisher STUART INDER; Man S C HUGHES, circ 20,100

Public Administration: Department of Government, University of Sydney, Sydney, N S W. 2006, Editor Prof R M SPANN

Queensland Countrywoman: 89-95 Gregory Terrace, Brisbane, f 1929, monthly journal of the Queensland Country Women's Association, Editor Mrs G. J PLANNICUK

Queensland Geographical Journal: 177-179 Ann St., Brisbane, Queensland, annual of The Royal Geographical Society of Australia, Queensland, Inc. Sec J H GRIFFITHS, J P, I R G S A

Rydge's C.C.E.M. (Construction, Civil Engineering, Mining): 74 Clarence St., Sydney, N S W 2000; monthly, Man Dir N B RYDGE

Search-Science Technology and Society: Science House, 157 Gloucester St., Sydney 2000; f. 1970, journal of Australian and N Z Association for the Advancement of Science, monthly, Editor J B DAVENPORT; circ. 4,000

South Pacific Bulletin (Bulletin du Pacifique Sud): South Pacific Commission Publications Bureau, 720 George St., Sydney, N S W 2000, f 1951, quarterly in English and French, official journal of the South Pacific Commission, Editor C E BIRCHMEIER

Textile Journal of Australia: 142 Clarence St., Sydney; f. 1926; monthly; Editor MARJORIE MCNEECE.

Walkabout: Sungravure Pty Ltd., Box 164, Beaconsfield, N S W 2014, f 1934, monthly; magazine of Australian way of life, Published on behalf of Australian National Travel Association, Editor-in-Chief K FINLAY; circ 38,000

World Review: University of Queensland Press, P O B 42, Brisbane University, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067; f. 1962, three times a year; published under the auspices of the Australian Institute of International Affairs, Queensland, Editor DENIS WRIGHT.

Your Garden: 61 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, 3000; monthly, Editor N MOODY, circ 86,502

PRESS AGENCIES

Australian Associated Press: 364 Sussex St., Sydney, f 1935; owned by principal daily newspapers of Australia, Chair. E. J. L. TURNBULL; Joint Man. Dirs. A. H. MCLACHLAN and E. J. L. TURNBULL; Gen Man D P HOOPER.

Australian United Press Ltd.: 44 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f 1928, Chair A T SHAKESPEARE

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Sydney

ANSA: 499 Parramatta Rd., Leichhardt, Bureau Chief I VASIO COSTANTO

AP: MacQuarie Bldg, 364 Sussex St., Bureau Chief PETER O'LOUGHLIN

New Zealand Press Association Ltd.: Brandon House, Featherston St., Wellington, New Zealand

UPI: Caltex House, 2 Holt St., P O B 5336, Man CHARLES BERNARD

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Reuters, Tass.

Antara Indonesian News Agency is represented in Canberra; Kyodo News Service is represented in Melbourne

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Journalists Association: 58 Margaret St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1910; 8,000 mems; Gen Sec S. P. CROSLAND, publ. *The Journalist*; circ. 7,500.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Newspapers Council: C.B.C. Chambers, 100 Bathurst Street, Sydney; f. 1958; membership 13, confined to metropolitan daily or Sunday papers; Pres. B. A. WILLIAMS; Sec. B. G. OSBORNE.

Australian Provincial Press Association: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1906; Pres. B. A. KAESEHAGEN; Sec. K. B. LAURIE.

New South Wales Country Press Association: Newspaper House, 44 Pitt Street, Sydney; f. 1900; 117 mems.; Sec. COLIN C. JENKINS.

Provincial Press Association of South Australia Incorporated: 130 Franklin St., Adelaide; f. 1912; represents 34 South Australian country newspapers; Pres. D. HANN; Sec. J. F. POWER, J.P.

The Press, Publishers

Queensland Country Press Association: 307 Queen St., Brisbane; Pres. M. EASTWOOD; Sec. A. D. MORRIS.

Regional Dailies of Australia Ltd.: 247 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1936; Chair. C. J. HALLOWELL.

Tasmanian Press Association Pty. Ltd.: 71-75 Paterson Street, Launceston; Sec. L. W. P. REEVES.

Victorian Country Press Association Ltd.: 33 Rathdowne St., Carlton 3053, Vic.; f. 1910; Pres. F. V. GANNON; Exec. Dir. K. B. LAURIE; 115 mems.

Western Australian Provincial Press Association: 97 Colin St., West Perth 6005, Sec. J. F. OCKERBY.

PUBLISHERS

Angus and Robertson (Publishers) Pty. Ltd.: 102 Glover St., Cremorne, N.S.W. 2090; f. 1884; Dir. RICHARD WALSH; fiction, general, children's and educational.

Austral Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: 119-125 Hawke St., West Melbourne 3003; f. 1891; Dirs. N. R. ARNOTI, L. J. BUTLER, R. P. MORRIS, W. A. THOMPSON, R. M. WALKER, P. A. WILLIAMS; religious, educational and general.

Australasian Medical Publishing Co. Ltd.: 71-79 Arundel St., Glebe, N.S.W. 2037; f. 1913; medical, scientific and educational; Man. JAMES G. ASTLES.

Australasian Publishing Co. Pty.: Corner of Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077; f. 1937; Man. A. S. M. HARRAP; fiction, educational; children's books, general.

Australian Consolidated Press: 168-174 Castlereagh St., Sydney.

Australian Council for Educational Research: Frederick St., Hawthorn, Vic. 3122; f. 1930; educational research reports, reviews, comparative studies, tests, technical reports and manuals, teaching aids, educational journals; Dir. W. C. RADFORD, M.B.E., M.A., M.Ed., Ph.D., LL.D. (Hon.), F.A.C.E.

Australian Government Publishing Service: 109 Canberra Ave., Griffith, A.C.T. 2603; Publishing Dir. B. P. SHURMAN.

Australian National University Press: P.O.B. 4, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; f. 1966; scholarly; publishes 30-40 new books annually as well as *New Guinea Research Bulletin*; Dir. W. A. WOOD; Editor Miss P. CROFT.

Bacon (S. John) Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: Windsor Ave., Mount Waverley, Melbourne 3149; f. 1938; theology and Christian education, general educational material, greeting cards, music; Man. Dir. J. F. BACON; Sec. N. K. CUTHBERT; Man. R. M. LOGAN.

Brooks, William and Co. (Queensland) Pty. Ltd.: 921-929 Kingsford Smith Drive, Eagle Farm, Brisbane; f. 1888; Dirs. R. A. MCWILLIAM, R. B. MACARTHUR-ONSLOW, R. W. MACARTHUR-ONSLOW, H. LAVERY; Sec. K. PROWD; educational.

Butterworths Pty. Ltd.: 586 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; f. 1912; law, medical, scientific and accountancy publications; Man. Dir. P. CHEESEMAM.

Cassell Australia Ltd.: 30-36 Curzon St. (P.O.B. 32), North Melbourne, Vic. 3051 and 76 Bay St., Broadway, N.S.W. 2000; inc. 1963; publishers of Australian fiction, general and educational titles; Man. Dir. J. R. MOAN.

Cheshire Publishing Pty. Ltd.: 346 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; also in Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Wellington and London; educational at all levels; information and reference; Man. Dir. B. J. RIVERS; Publishing Dir. TREVOR BARR; Educational Publisher D. DRUMMOND.

***Collins, Wm., Publishers Pty. Ltd.:** 36-38 Clarence St., Sydney, 608 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, 177 Edward St., Brisbane, C.M.L. Building, King William St., Adelaide, and 6 Sherwood Court, Perth; regd. in Australia 1946; fiction, non-fiction, religious, Bibles, children's, reference, paperbacks; Man. Dir. K. W. WILDER.

Currawong Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 222, Sydney; f. 1910; Dirs. KEITH P. MOSS (Man.), H. F. WESTON (Sec.); non-fiction, general, publishers of *The Australian Language*, etc.

Dymocks' Book Arcade Ltd.: 424 George St., Box 1521, G.P.O., Sydney.

Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.: 300 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; reference and education; Pres. H. W. DEWESE.

Georgian House Pty. Ltd.: 296 Beaconsfield Parade, Middle Park, Melbourne; f. 1943; Man. Dir. B. W. HARRIS; fiction, natural history, poetry, biography, history, children's books.

Golden Press Pty. Ltd.: 2-12 Tennyson Rd., Gladesville, Sydney, N.S.W. 2111; children's cookery, adult non-fiction, Australiana.

The Hawthorn Press Pty. Ltd.: 601 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1945; poetry, biography, history, reference, religion, secondary textbooks; Man. JOHN GARTNER.

Heinemann Educational Australia Pty. Ltd.: 24 River St., South Yarra, Vic. 3141; Chair. ALAN HILL, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. NICHOLAS HUDSON.

***Wm. Heinemann Australia Pty. Ltd.:** 60 Inkerman St., St. Kilda, Vic. 3182; f. 1918; Man. JOHN BURCHALL; Editor HILARY FREEMAN.

Hicks Smith and Sons Pty. Ltd.: 301 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; educational and general; Dir. G. W. WALLIS-SMITH.

***Hodder and Stoughton (Australia) Pty. Ltd.:** Corner of Bridge Rd. and Jersey St., Hornsby, N.S.W. 2077, and 31 Coventry St., South Melbourne, Vic. 3205; Man. Dir. E. COFFEY.

* Australian branch of London firm.

AUSTRALIA

Publishers

Horwitz Group Books Pty. Ltd.: 506 Miller St., Cammeray, N.S.W. 2062; fiction, reference, educational, Australiana, general; imprints: *Horwitz Publications*, *Martin Educational*; Man. Dir. L. J. MOORE; Deputy Man. Dir. and Financial Dir. M. C. PHILLIPS.

Hutchinson Group (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 30-32 Cremorne St., Richmond, Victoria 3121.

Jacaranda Press: 65 Park Rd., Milton, Queensland 4064; general, fiction, juvenile, natural history, educational, technical; Chair. R. WOOD; Man. Dir. BRIAN CLOUSTON.

F. H. Johnston Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 219A George St., Sydney.

Lamb Publications Pty. Ltd.: 286 Hay St. Perth, W.A. 6000; periodicals, journals and books.

Lansdowne Press: 37 Little Bourke St., Melbourne 3000, f. 1960; general books, Man. Dir. PETER MCGILL, Editorial Man. SALLY MILNER.

The Law Book Company Ltd.: 301 Kent St., Sydney; f. 1869; legal and commercial textbooks, legal reports and journals; Chair. and Man. Dir. D. W. POTTER.

Longman Australia Pty. Ltd.: 427 Riversdale Rd., Hawthorn East, Victoria 3123, f. 1947, Chair. W. P. KERR, Dirs. Sir ROGER DARVALL, B. SPRUNT.

Lothian Publishing Co. Pty. Ltd.: 4-12 Tattersalls Lane, Melbourne, 3000; f. 1905; Dirs. LOUIS A. LOTHIAN, K. A. LOTHIAN, L. N. JUPP; general, practical, educational.

McGraw-Hill Book Co. Australia Pty. Ltd.: 231 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; general; Exec. Dir. D. J. HINTON.

Macmillan Company of Australia Pty. Ltd.: 107 Moray St., South Melbourne; f. 1967; Man. Dir. BRIAN STONIER.

Melbourne University Press: 932 Swanston St., Carlton, Victoria 3053; f. 1923; academic, educational, Australiana (all fields except fiction and children's books); retail department (Melbourne University Bookroom). MUP agents outside Australia and New Zealand: International Scholarly Book Services, Inc. (U.S.A. and Canada); United Publishers Services (Singapore, Hong Kong, Tokyo); Angus and Robertson (U.K.) Ltd. (Britain and Europe); Chair. Prof. J. ANDREWS; Dir. P. A. RYAN.

Murcott Pty. Ltd.: Keys Rd., Moorabbin, Vic. 3189; f. 1926; mem. Nat. Consolidated Group; greetings cards, souvenir postcards, games and jigsaws, etc.; Gen. Man. A. R. PAYNE.

Oak Tree Press Co. Ltd. (Inc. Bahamas): P.O.B. 34, Brickfield Hill, N.S.W. 2000; Man. Dir. ALBERT WAIDE; general, educational, technical, arts and crafts.

Oxford University Press: 7 Bowen Crescent, Box 2784 Y, Melbourne 3001; f. 1908; Man. FRANK EYRE.

Penguin Books Australia Ltd.: 487/493 Maroondah Highway, Ringwood, Vic. 3134; general paperbacks; Man. Dir. J. W. MICHIE; Chief Editor J. HOOKER.

Pergamon Press (Australia) Pty. Ltd.: 19a Boundary St., Rushcutters Bay, N.S.W. 2011; educational, general,

scientific; Chair. I. R. MAXWELL, M.C.; Man. Dir. Dr. ANDREW FABINYI, O.B.E.

***Pitman Publishing Pty. Ltd.:** 158 Bouverie St., Carlton, Vic. 3053; f. 1968; secretarial and management sciences, art, photographic, educational, technical, general; Chair. Sir GEORGE PATON; Man. Dir. PHILIP J. HARRIS.

Ponsford, Newman and Benson Ltd.: 287-291 Burwood Rd., Hawthorn, Vic., and 348 Kent St., Sydney, also Brisbane, Adelaide and Perth; f. 1925; Man. Dir. D. MACKENZIE.

Prentice-Hall of Australia Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 151, Brookvale, N.S.W. 2100; textbooks, popular trade books, reference; Man. Dir. P. F. GLEESON.

Ramsay, Ware, Publishing Pty. Ltd.: 552-566 Victoria St., North Melbourne, N.1; f. 1887; Dirs. W. S. KENT HUGHES, A. W. RAMSAY, J. S. MCCREERY; special editions.

Reed (A. H., and A. W.) Pty. Ltd.: 53 Myoora Rd., Torrey Hills, Sydney, N.S.W. 2084, and at Wellington, N.Z. (head office), Auckland and Christchurch, N.Z.; f. 1907; general books, educational books, gramophone recordings, relating to Australia, New Zealand, Asia and the Pacific; Chair. J. H. RICHARDS; Man. Dir. Australia J. M. REED.

Rigby Ltd.: 30 North Terrace, Kent Town, S.A. 5067; f. 1859; general and educational; Chair. Sir DONALD BRADMAN; Man. Dir. J. L. TAINTON.

Ruskin Press Pty. Ltd.: 39 Leveson St., N. Melbourne, N.1; f. 1920; Dirs. R. E. HAYES, H. P. B. HARPER.

Rydge Publications Pty. Ltd.: 74 Clarence St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; Man. Dir. NORMAN B. RYDGE JR.; Chief Exec. T. J. STOREY.

Sydney University Press: Press Building, University of Sydney; f. 1964; scholarly, academic and educational books and journals; Dir. MALCOLM TITT.

University of Queensland Press: P.O.B. 42, St. Lucia 4067, Queensland; f. 1948; approximately 65 new titles annually of scholarly and general cultural interest; microfilm, audio-visual programmes; Man. FRANK W. THOMPSON; Senior Editor Miss ANN LAHEY.

University of Western Australia Press: Nedlands, W.A. 6009; f. 1960; educational, secondary and university, technical and scientific, scholarly, humanities; Man. V. S. GREAVES.

Ure Smith Pty. Ltd.: 176 South Creek Rd., Dec Why West, Sydney, N.S.W. 2009; f. 1939; general book publishing, including art and architecture, Australiana, geographical, children's, cookery, educational, fiction, history, humour, medical, sociological, sport, natural history; Man. Dir. S. URE SMITH; a division of IPC Books Pty. Ltd.

Whitcombe and Tombs Pty. Ltd.: 159-163 Victoria Rd., Marrickville, N.S.W. 2204; Head Office: Christchurch, N.Z.; f. 1939; Man. J. SMYTHMAN; educational books.

Wiley, John, and Sons Australasia Pty. Ltd.: 110 Alexander St., Crows Nest, N.S.W. 2065; technical, scientific, educational; Man. Dir. P. SEARLE.

* Australian branch of London firm.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Australian Broadcasting Control Board: 570 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1949; Chair. M. F. E. WRIGHT; Vice-Chair. J. E. NEARY, O.B.E.; W. L. C. DAVIES (member), E. N. WILLIAMS, M.B.E., M. J. SOUTER (part-time members); B. J. CONNOLLY (Sec.).

The Australian Broadcasting Control Board is responsible for planning the provision, and ensuring acceptable technical standards, of both commercial and national broadcasting and television stations and for the programme standards of the commercial broadcasting and television stations.

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-153 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 487, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; Commissioners Prof. R. I. DOWNING (Chair.), Dr. E. HACKETT (Vice-Chair.), Mrs. D. E. A. EDWARDS, O.B.E., H. LASHWOOD, A. J. SMITH, O.B.E., A. E. HARRIS, K. JACOBSEN, H. S. LODGE, M. A. K. THOMPSON; Gen. Man. T. S. DUCKMANTON, C.B.E.; London Office: 54 Portland Place, W1N 4DY.

The programmes for the national broadcasting and national television services are provided by the Australian Broadcasting Commission. All studio technical services are manned by the A.B.C.; transmitting stations in both broadcasting and television are manned by the Postmaster-General's Department staff. Advertisements are not broadcast over the national services which are financed by parliamentary appropriation. By January 1975, there were scheduled to be 183 national radio and television stations in operation. There are 81 medium-wave and 6 short-wave radio stations in the domestic network. The programmes of Radio Australia, the overseas service of the A.B.C., are transmitted from 10 additional short-wave and 3 booster transmitters.

The A.B.C. maintains membership of the Asian Broadcasting Union, the Commonwealth Broadcasting Association and the British Commonwealth Newsfilm Agency (Visnews). The A.B.C. is also an Associate Member of the European Broadcasting Union.

RADIO

Federation of Australian Commercial Broadcasters: P.O.B. 294, Milsons Point, Sydney, N.S.W. 2061; Federal Dir. D. L. FOSTER; Federal Sec. J. H. FINLAYSON.

The commercial services are provided by stations operated by companies and individuals under licences granted and renewed by the Minister for the Media. They rely for their income on the broadcasting of advertisements and the publicity. On June 30th, 1974, there were 118 commercial broadcasting stations in operation.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BROADCASTING STATION LICENSEES

Adelaide Central Methodist Mission, Inc.: 43 Franklin St., Adelaide, S.A.; operates stations in Adelaide, Port Augusta, Whyalla and Berri.

Advertiser Broadcasting Network: 121 King William St., Adelaide; operates station 5A.D. in Adelaide and regional stations 5P.I., 5M.U. and 5S.E. in other parts of the State.

Amalgamated Wireless (Australasia) Ltd.: 47 York St., Sydney; operates stations at Sydney, Grafton, Goulburn, Albury, Bendigo, Townsville, Cairns and Launceston; Chair. Sir LIONEL HOOKE; Man. Dir. J. A. L. HOOKE.

Associated Broadcasting Services Ltd.: 290 Latrobe St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1957; operates stations at Colac, Shepparton, Warragul and Warrnambool; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. R. W. ELLENBY.

Commonwealth Broadcasting Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 365 Kent Street, Sydney; operating station 2UW, Sydney, key station of Commonwealth Broadcasting Network; stations at Brisbane, Toowoomba, Rockhampton and Maryborough.

Consolidated Broadcasting System (W.A.) Pty. Ltd.: 283 Rokeby Rd., Subiaco, W.A.; operates stations 6GE Geraldton, 6KG Kalgoorlie, 6AM Northam and 6PM Perth; Man. DES McDONALD.

Findlays Broadcasting Services Pty. Ltd.: 28A Erina St., P.O.B. 665G, Launceston, Tasmania; operates Tasmanian Broadcasting Network radio stations 7BU-7AD-7SD, N. Tasmania, Australia.

The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.: 44-74 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; operates television station HSV7 and radio station 3DB.

Radio Broadcasting Network of Queensland: 363 Adelaide St., Brisbane, Qld.; operates stations at Longreach, Mount Isa, Darling Downs, Charleville and Greater Brisbane area.

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: "The Age" Chambers, 239 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; operates stations at Hamilton, Maryborough, Sale and Swan Hill.

2 TM Management Pty. Ltd.: Radio Centre, Calala, Tamworth, N.S.W.; controls stations 2 TM Tamworth, and 2 MO Gunnedah and operates 2AD Armidale and 2RE Taree through the New England network.

Note: In 1972 there were 8,000,000 radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Federation of Australian Commercial Television Stations: Suite 404, 4th Floor, Caltex House, Kent St., Sydney, 2000.

The commercial television service is provided by stations operated by companies under licences granted and renewed by the Postmaster-General. On June 30th, 1973, there were 54 commercial television stations in operation and a total of 48 commercial translator stations on relay. *Note:* Colour transmissions are expected to start on March 1st, 1975.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL TELEVISION STATION LICENSEES

Amalgamated Television Services Pty. Ltd.: T.V. Centre, Epping, N.S.W.; operates one station at Sydney, ATN7; f. 1956; Gen. Man. J. S. DOHERTY.

Austrama Television Pty. Ltd.: cnr. Springvale and Hawthorn Rds., Nunawading, Vic. 3131; operates station ATV-O at Melbourne.

Ballarat and Western Victoria Television Ltd.: Box 464, Ballarat; f. 1962; operates BTV Channel 6, and translators Channel 9 (Warrnambool), Channel 11 (Portland) and Channel 7 (Nhill); Chair. A. C. PITTARD; Gen. Man. J. L. STAPP.

Brisbane TV Ltd.: Box 604J, G.P.O., Brisbane; started full-scale telecasting 1959, from station BTQ; Man. MURRAY NORRIS.

AUSTRALIA

Radio and Television

Broken Hill Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 472, Broken Hill, N.S.W. 2880; commenced transmission August 1968; Chair. P. MARTIN; Man. Dir. J. M. STURROCK; Station Man. E. L. DOWNING

Canberra Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 21, Watson, A.C.T. 2602, f. 1962; Gen. Man. G. K. BARTON

Country Television Services Ltd.: Radio and T.V. Centre, Bathurst Rd., Orange, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country stations CBN-8, CWN-6, 2GZ Orange and 2NZ Inverree; Gen. Man. A. RIDLEY.

Darling Downs TV Ltd.: Mt. Lofty, Toowoomba, Qld.; f. 1962; operates country stations DDQ-10, SDQ-4 and Channel 5, Toowoomba, Gen. Man. L. R. BURROWS

Far Northern Television Ltd.: 101 Aumuller St., Cairns, Qld.; f. 1966 to operate station FNQ; Chair. C. K. CARMODY.

General Television Corporation Pty. Ltd.: 22-46 Bendigo St., P.O.B. 100, Richmond, Vic. 3121; f. 1957; operates station GVT-9 at Melbourne, Gen. Man. L. T. HILL

Goulburn-Murray Television Ltd.: 290 Latrobe Street, Melbourne; f. 1961; operates country station GMV-6, Shepparton; Chair. SIDNEY J. A. KEMP; Gen. Man. PETER L. TWOMEY.

Herald-Sun TV Pty. Ltd.: 44-47 Flinders St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1956; operates station HSV-7 in Melbourne; parent company, The Herald and Weekly Times Ltd.; Chair. K. S. CAIRNS; Man. R. P. CASEY.

Mackay Television Ltd.: Box 496 P.O. Mackay, Qld.; f. 1965; operation of station MVQ6 commenced August 1968; Gen. Man. R. J. H. SCOTT.

Murrumbidgee Television Ltd.: Remembrance Driveway, Griffith, N.S.W. 2680; f. 1965 to operate station MTN; Gen. Man. W. R. GAMBLE.

Newcastle Broadcasting and Television Corporation Ltd.: Mosbri Crescent, Newcastle, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates country station NBN-3; Chair. LAWFORD RICHARDSON; Gen. Man. K. W. STONE.

Northern Rivers Television Ltd.: Pacific Highway, Coff's Harbour, N.S.W.; operates stations NRN-11 and RTN-8.

Northern Television (TNT9) Pty. Ltd.: Watchorn St., Launceston, Tas.; f. 1962; operates Tasmanian country station TNT-9.

Queensland Television Ltd.: Box 72, G.P.O., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1958; started operating station QTQ-9 in Brisbane 1959; Gen. Man. J. W. McKAY.

Riverina and North East Victoria TV Ltd.: Television Centre, Lake Albert Rd., Wagga Wagga, N.S.W. 2650; f. 1964; operates country stations RVN-2 and ANV-4.

Rockhampton Television Ltd.: Dean Street, Rockhampton, Qld.; f. 1963; operates country station RTQ-7; Gen. Man. B. SAUNDERS.

South Australian Telecasters Ltd.: Adelaide; f. 1965; operates a commercial TV station in Adelaide.

South East Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 821, Mount Gambier; f. 1962; operates country station SES-8; Chair. G. T. BARNFIELD; Gen. Man. A. B. NOBLET.

South Western Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 112, Bunbury, W.A. 6230; f. 1967 to operate country stations BTW-3 and GSW-9; Man. B. F. HOPWOOD.

Southern Television Corporation Ltd.: 202 Tynte St., North Adelaide, f. 1958; station NWS-9 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. REX HEADING.

Spencer Gulf Telecasters Ltd.: P.O.B. 305, Port Pirie, S.A. 5540; f. 1968; stations GTS-4, 5 and 8; Man. E. L. DOWNING.

Sunraysia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. 1157, Mildura, Vic.; f. 1965 to operate country station STV-8; Chair. C. D. LANYON; Gen. Man. B. McLEAN

Swan Television Ltd.: Haycs Ave., Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; f. 1965; operates station STW-9 in Perth; Man. Dir. L. J. KIERNAN.

Tasmanian Television Limited: 52 New Town Rd., Hobart; f. 1959; started operating TVT-6 at Hobart, May 1960; Man. Dir. E. G. McRAE, Gen. Man. D. L. CARTER.

Telecasters North Queensland Ltd.: S.G.I.O. Bldg., Lower Denham St., P.O.B. 1016, Townsville, Qld. 4810; f. 1962; operates country station TNQ-7.

Television Corporation Limited: 168-174 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1956; operates station TCN-9 at Sydney; Gen. Man. T. A. MILLER; majority shareholding in GTV channel 9 at Melbourne; Chair. R. C. PACKER.

Television New England Ltd.: P.O.B. 317, Tamworth, N.S.W.; f. 1965; operates stations NEN-9 and ECN-8; Chair. H. JOSEPH; Gen. Man. M. M. MORONEY.

Television Wollongong Transmissions Ltd.: Fort Drummond, Mount St. Thomas, Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1962; operates station WIN-4, Channels 3 (Wollongong) 6 (Bega), 11 (Moruya), Gen. Man. W. LEAN.

TV Broadcasters Ltd.: 125 Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, S.A. 5006; f. 1958; station ADS-7 at Adelaide; Gen. Man. J. M. FOWLER; Film Programme Man. I. WOODWARD; Executive Producer S. PIPPOS; News Editor C. WOOD; Chief Engineer N. SAWYER.

TVW Limited: P.O.B. 77, Tuart Hill, W.A. 6060; commercial stations TVW-7 at Perth and SAS-10 at Adelaide, started operations 1959; Man. Dir. J. W. CRUTHERS.

United Telecasters Sydney Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, Lane Cove, Sydney 2066; operates station TEN, Sydney; Gen. Man. I. G. HOLMES.

Universal Telecasters Qld. Ltd.: Box 751, G.P.O., Brisbane 4001; f. 1965; operating TVQ, Channel O; Gen. Man. R. G. ARCHER.

Victorian Broadcasting Network Ltd.: P.O.B. 240, Lily St., Bendigo, Vic.; f. 1961; operates country stations BCV-8, BCV-11 and GLV-10 Gippsland on relay; Exec. Dir. F. A. McMANUS.

V.B.N. Ltd.: Prince's Highway, Traralgon, Vic.; f. 1962; operates country station GLV-10.

Wide Bay-Burnett TV Ltd.: Granville, Maryborough, Qld.; f. 1965; operates station WBQ-8, Channel 1, Sunshine Coast; Gen. Man. MUIR DANIEL.

Note: In 1973 there were over 3 million sets in use.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)
(\$A = \$ Australian)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Australia: Head Office: 65 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1911; Central Bank and the sole bank of issue for Australia and Territories; has separate dept. for commodity marketing finance; cap. \$A49.4m.; res. funds \$A36.2m.; dep. and other accounts \$A2,809m. (30 June 1972); Gov. Sir John G. PHILLIPS, K.B.E.; Dep. Gov. H. M. KNIGHT.

COMMONWEALTH BANKS

Commonwealth Banking Corporation: G.P.O. Box 2719, Pitt St., and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; controlling body for three member banks: Commonwealth Trading Bank, Commonwealth Savings Bank and Commonwealth Development Bank (*below*); Chair. Prof. L. F. CRISP; Man. Dir. B. B. CALLAGHAN, C.B.E.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney 2000; est. 1953 to take over business of General Banking Division of Commonwealth Bank of Australia; cap. \$A14.8m.; dep. \$A2,359m. (June 1973); Gen. Man. J. F. LOWAN.

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: Pitt St. and Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; est. 1912; dep. \$A4,034m. (June 1973); Gen. Man. I. R. NORMAN.

Commonwealth Development Bank of Australia: Prudential Bldg., 39 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1960; loans and equipment finance outstanding \$A287m. (June 1973); Gen. Man. R. S. ELLIOTT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Australian Resources Development Bank Ltd.: 379 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3000; f. 1967. by major Australian trading banks with support of Reserve Bank of Australia to marshal funds from local and overseas sources for the financing of Australian participation in projects of national importance; cap. p.u. \$A3m.; dep. \$A290.9m. (1972); Chair. H. McE. SCAMBLER; Gen. Man. R. G. MCCROSSIN.

TRADING BANKS

Bank of Adelaide, The: 81 King William St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1865; cap. p.u. \$A28,354m.; dep. \$A298.8m. (1974); Chair. Hon. Sir ARTHUR RYMILL, M.L.C.; Gen. Man. L. R. CLIFFORD.

Bank of New South Wales: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$A85m.; dep. \$A3,038m. (1972); Pres. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Gen. Man. Sir ROBERT NORMAN.

Bank of Queensland Ltd.: 115 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$A2.75m.; dep. \$A28m.; Chair. E W. SAVAGE; Gen. Man. A. N. MURRELL.

Commercial Bank of Australia Ltd.: 335-339 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1866; cap. p.u. \$A24.4m.; consolidated dep. (Banking) \$A1,746.707m. (June 1973); Chair. T. L. WENB; Man. Dir. D. W. STRIDE.

Commercial Banking Co. of Sydney Ltd.: 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1834; cap. p.u. \$A40.115m.; dep.

\$A2,576.519m. (1974); Chair. Sir GREGORY B. KATER; Man. Dir. G. F. BOWEN.

Export Re-Finance Corporation Ltd.: Sydney; f. 1964.

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: 271-285 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria 3001; f. 1858; cap. p.u. \$A43.7m.; dep. \$A1,869.5m. (Sept. 1972); Chair. Sir JAMES FORREST; Gen. Man. T. B. C. BELL.

Rural and Industries Bank of Western Australia: 54-58 Barrack St., P.O.B. E 237, Perth, W.A. 6001; f. 1945; cap. \$A22m.; dep. \$A217m. (1972); Chair. C. E. COLLINS.

Rural Bank of New South Wales: Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; 207 offices in N.S.W.; overseas representative offices in London and Tokyo; correspondent banks in fifteen countries; cap. \$A19.23m.; res. \$A62.5m.; dep. \$A766.3m.; Pres. A. OLIVER, C.M.G.; Chief Man. Banking J. L. DE BOOS; Sec. BRIAN HERBERT.

State Bank of South Australia: 51 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia; f. 1896; cap. \$A169,469,217; dep. \$A 67,695,015 net (June 1974); Chair. G. F. SEAMAN, C.M.G., B.E.C., A.U.A., F.A.S.A.; Gen. Man. J. C. TAYLOR.

SAVINGS BANKS

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: 60 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1955; cap. p.u. \$A14m.; dep. \$A1,146m. (1971); Chair. Sir JOHN CADWALLADER; Chief Man. W. TWYXCROSS.

Savings Bank of South Australia, The: King William St., Adelaide; f. 1848; Chair. G. H. P. JEFFERY; Gen. Man. A. G. SHEPHERD.

Savings Bank of Tasmania: Liverpool St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1845; Pres. H. A. CUTHBERTSON; Gen. Man. R. H. TAYLOR.

State Savings Bank of Victoria: Cnr. Elizabeth St. and Bourke St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1842; dep. \$A1,615m. (June 1972); Chair. R. G. HOBAN; Gen. Man. D. ROSS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Head Office: 71 Cornhill, London, EC3V 3PR; Australian Head Office: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; New Zealand Head Office: 196 Featherston St., Wellington; Man. Dir. C. H. RENNIE; Chief Gen. Man. M. BRUNCKHORST.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: P.O.B. 2392, Lambton Quay, Wellington; branches at Sydney and Melbourne.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Head Office: 16 Blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; Australian Head Office: 12 Castle-reagh St., Sydney; f. in Australia 1881; cap. 500m. FF.; dep. 82,000m. FF.; reserves 554m. FF.; branches in Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Brisbane; Gen. Man. J. GERNIER.

Barclays Australia Ltd.: Sydney; f. Aug. 1972; cap. £3.1m.; Chair. J. P. MARTIN.

International Commercial Bank of China: Head Office: 15 Chungshan Rd. North, Sec. II, Taipei, Taiwan; Australian branch: 40 Martin Place, Sydney.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Australian Associated Stock Exchanges: 60 Martin Place, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1937; mems. Stock Exchanges in the six capital cities; Pres. MICHAEL MCALISTER.

Brisbane Stock Exchange, The: M.M.I. Bldg., 344 Queen St., Brisbane; f. 1885; 45 mems.; Chair. T. R. BURRELL; Man. G. P. CHAPMAN; Sec. D. G. SLATER.

Hobart Stock Exchange: 86 Collins St., Hobart; f. 1891.

Stock Exchange of Adelaide Ltd.: 55 Exchange Place, Adelaide; f. 1887; 60 mems.; Chair. T. N. PHILLIPS; Man. (Admin.) F. L. WRAY; Man. (Companies) S. E. BANKS.

Stock Exchange of Melbourne Ltd.: 351 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1859 (inc. 1970); 169 mems.; Chair. J. C. JOHNSTON, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. R. B. LEE.

Stock Exchange of Perth Ltd.: Exchange House, 68 St George's Terrace, Perth; f. 1889; 30 mems.; Chair R. A. BLACK; Gen. Man. P. J. UNSWORTH.

Sydney Stock Exchange: 20 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1871; 144 mems.; Chair J. H. VALDER, Gen. Man. P. W. MARSHMAN; publ. *Australian Stock Exchange Journal* (monthly).

INSURANCE

Export Finance and Insurance Corporation—EFIC: Head Office: 2 Castlereagh Street, Sydney; brs.: 224 Queen Street, Melbourne, 118 King William Street, Adelaide, 30 Herschell St., Brisbane and 37 St. George's Terrace, Perth; represented by Dept. of Trade and Industry Hobart; f. 1956 by Act of Parliament to give protection to exporters against risks of loss arising from non-payment of accounts by overseas buyers, and to investors against non-commercial losses on overseas investments; Man. Dir. G. A. HAWLEY, O.B.E.

A.A.S.A., A.A.I.I.: 53 Martin Place, Sydney; f. 1912; Chair. L. J. THOMPSON, F.C.A., F.C.I.S.; Gen. Man. W. J. MAHER.

Aetna Life of Australia and New Zealand Ltd.: Head Office: 2 Help St., Chatswood, N.S.W. 2067; Man. Dir. J. H. MAXWELL.

A.F.G. Insurances Ltd.: 277-287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; fire, accident, marine; Chair. T. L. WEBB; Gen. Man. GORDON DOBBS.

A.G.C. (Insurances) Ltd.: A.G.C. House, Philip and Hunter Sts., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1938; Chair. N. H. ROUTLEY, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. GRECIAN.

Ajax Insurance Co. Ltd.: 105 Queen St., Melbourne; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$A2 m.; Dir. F. E. BUNNY (Chair.); Gen. Man. H. L. WILLIAMS.

AMEV Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 15 O'Connell St., Sydney; f. 1958; Chair. A. J. DE MONTFORT; Gen. Man. R. G. GLADING.

A.M.P. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: A.M.P. Bldg., Sydney Cove, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1958, Chair. Sir THEO KELLY, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. K. STAVELEY.

Australian Alliance Assurance Co., The: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A180,000; Man. Dir. R. A. SINCLAIR.

Australian Equitable Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4th Floor, 140 Arthur St., North Sydney 2060; f. 1952; cap. p.u. \$A1.25m.; fire, marine, accident; Chair. ROBERT D. SOMERVILLE, LL.B.; Gen. Man. J. D. C. WOOD.

Australian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 117 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1913; cap. p.u. \$A1m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. W. F. RITCHIE.

Australian Mutual Fire Insurance Society Ltd.: 109 Pitt St., Sydney; Temple Court, 428 Collins St., Melbourne; cap. p.u. \$A0.320m.; Chair. A. MACFADYEN.

Australian National Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 408/410 Collins Street, Melbourne 3000; f. 1922; Managing Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.

Australian Natives' Association Insurance Co. Ltd.: 28-32 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne; f. 1948; fire, general; Chair. R. J. JOSEPH, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. L. D. BROOKS.

Australian Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 325 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1962; reinsurance; Chair. R. S. TURNER, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. H. WINTER.

C.G.A. Fire & Accident Insurance Co. Ltd.: C.G.A. House, 9-11 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1959; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir ARTHUR FADDEN; Man. for Australia J. P. O'CONNELL; Sec. P. G. MEADOWS.

Chamber of Manufactures Insurance Ltd., The: 368-374 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1914; cap. p.u. \$A0.2m.; Chair. E. R. BEATTIE; Man. Dir. L. E. GRIFFITHS.

City Mutual General Insurance Ltd.: 66 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1889; Chair. M. J. O'NEILL; Gen. Man. R. J. LAWSON.

City Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 60-66 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W.; incorp. 1878; Chair. Sir JOHN O'NEILL, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. C. WICKENS, M.A., LL.N., F.I.A.

Colonial Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 440 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1878; cap. p.u. \$A600,016; Chair. J. M. BAILLIEU; Dir. R. A. SINCLAIR.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., The: 330 Collins St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1873; total assets \$A1,067m.; Chair. W. D. BROOKES, C.B.E., D.S.O., A.E.A.; Gen. Man. J. L. GREIG, F.A.S.A., F.C.I.S.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Temple Court, 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir EDWARD COHEN; Gen. Man. A. MACFADYEN.

Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Fourth Floor, 500 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1918; Gen. Man. G. F. SCARTH.

Copenhagen Reinsurance Company (Aust.) Ltd.: 280-288 George St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance; Chair. F. M. D. JACKETT; Man. D. F. BURKE.

Derwent and Tamar Assurance Co. Ltd.: 28 Murray St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1838; Chair. Sir G. A. WALCH, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Equitable Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 80 Alfred St., Milsons Point; f. 1921; cap. p.u. \$A590,000; Gen. Man. G. E. N. ROGERS.

FAL Insurance Ltd.: FAL Insurance Bldg., 185 Macquarie St., Sydney 2000; f. 1960; includes Fire and All Risks Insurance Co. Ltd., Australian and International Insurances Ltd., Car Owners' Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., Falkirk Assurance Soc. Ltd.; fire, marine, accident, aviation; Chair. L. J. ADLER; Dirs. J. BELFER, J. A. J. BARRINGTON, T. E. ATKINSON, Prof. J. R. WILSON, R. L. HERMAN; Sec. R. L. HERMAN.

Farmers and Settlers' Co-operative Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.: Regd. Office: Pearl Assurance House, 1-7 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1914; Gen. Man. W. A. WILSON.

Federation Insurance Ltd., The: Federation House, 342-8 Flinders Street, Melbourne; f. 1926; Chair. Sir LEWIS BURNE; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. C. J. CHAMPION.

Government Insurance Office of N.S.W.: 60-70 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; assets exceed \$A540m.; Gen. Man. R. M. PORTER, A.C.I.S., A.A.S.A., A.A.I.I.

AUSTRALIA

Finance

- Gre Insurance Ltd.:** 604 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne; fire, marine, accident; Gen. Man. K. GILBERT.
- Insurance Office of Australia Ltd.:** 428 Collins St., Melbourne, C.I.; f. 1910; assets \$A12.8m.; Chair. K. N. WARK; Man. A. MACFADYEN; fire, marine, accident.
- London Guarantee & Accident Co. of Australia Ltd.:** 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1969; subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Chair. G. A. SAMUEL, Dirs. W. C. HARRIS (alternates with H. A. PARKER), A. S. RICHARDSON; Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.
- Manchester Unity Fire Insurance Co. of Victoria Ltd.:** Cnr. Swanston and Collins Sts., Melbourne; fire, accident; Chair. R. E. DAYMON; Sec. and Man. M. W. CAMPBELL.
- Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Ltd.:** 12-14 O'Connell St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000, f. 1914; workers' compensation, fire, general accident, motor and marine, assets \$A61m.; Chair. J. M. BURNETT, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. F. T. GROSE.
- Mercantile & General Life Reassurance Co. of Australia Ltd.:** Swire House, 8 Spring St., Sydney; f. 1957; life reinsurance; Chair. G. B. KATER; Gen. Man. S. R. B. FRANCE.
- Mercantile Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 117 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1878; cap. p.u. \$A8.8m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Man. Dir. W. F. RITCHIE.
- Mercantile Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 50 Hunter St., Sydney; f. 1895; cap. p.u. \$A0.2m.; Chair. M. C. DAVIS; Gen. Man. A. E. M. GEDDES, B.A., B.COM., F.I.A., A.A.S.A.
- M.L.C. Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Victoria Cross, North Sydney, N.S.W. 2060; f. 1958; Chair. A. F. DEER; Man. for Australia and New Zealand C. W. LEPAGE.
- Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 200, North Sydney 2060; f. 1886; assets exceed \$A1,175m.; Chair. B. J. D. PAGE, LL.B.; Gen. Man. A. F. DEER, B.A.; LL.B., B.EC.
- National & General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 100 New South Head Rd., Edgecliff, N.S.W.; f. 1954; fire, marine general; Chair. G. T. HARTIGAN; Gen. Man. R. W. MANN.
- National Co-operative Insurance Society Ltd.:** 799-801 Hunter Street, Newcastle West, N.S.W.; f. 1947; fire, householders, motor car, accident; Chair. A. F. J. SMITH; Gen. Manager L. C. BOYD.
- National Mutual Casualty Insurances Ltd.:** 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1961; accident, sickness; Chair. G. M. NIALl; Man. P. R. SHIPMAN.
- National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 447 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1957; fire, accident, marine; Chair. G. M. NIALl; Gen. Man. H. G. WALKER, B.C.E., F.I.A.; Man. K. N. FISK, A.A.I.I.
- National Mutual Life Association of Australasia Ltd.:** 447 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1869; assets \$A1,227m.; Chair. G. M. NIALl; Gen. Man. R. L. BIENVENU, D.F.C., F.I.A.
- New Zealand Victoria Life Ltd.:** 79 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. A. G. WILSON, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. R. MARKLEY.
- North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.:** 428 Collins Street, Melbourne; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Man. A. MACFADYEN.
- Northumberland Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 52-58 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1955; fire, marine, accident; Chair. R. E. M. HUTCHESON; Gen. Man. T. G. WHITBREAD.
- N.R.M.A. Insurance Ltd.:** N.R.M.A. House, 151 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2009; f. 1926; Chair. J. M. GREENWOOD; Gen. Man. R. J. LAMBLE.
- Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.:** 414 Collins St., Melbourne; 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1931, name changed 1970; subsidiary companies: London Guarantee and Accident Co. of Australia Ltd., The Southern Union Commercial Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; associate company Phoenix Life Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Chair. G. A. SAMUEL; Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.
- Phoenix Life Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.:** 32-34 Bridge St. Sydney; incorporated in New South Wales, 1968; Chair. G. A. SAMUEL; Dirs. H. A. CUTHBERTSON, W. C. HARRIS (alternates with H. A. PARKER), A. G. HOADLEY, H. H. HUTTEMEIER, A. J. RICHARDSON, L. E. TUTT, Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.
- Provident Fire Insurance Co. of Australia Ltd.:** 32-34 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1969; subsidiary of Phoenix Assurance Co. of Australia Ltd.; Chair. G. A. SAMUEL; Dirs. W. C. HARRIS (alternates with H. A. PARKER), A. S. RICHARDSON, Gen. Man. H. A. PARKER.
- Q.B.E. Insurance Group Ltd.:** 82 Pitt St., Sydney; f. 1970; cap. p.u. \$A10.8m.; Chair. J. F. R. LAWES; Gen. Man. R. R. M. MORGAN.
- Regent Insurance Ltd.:** 277-287 William St., Melbourne 3000; f. 1959; fire, general; Chair. H. F. STOKES; Chief Man. KEITH McMORRAN.
- Reinsurance Co. of Australasia Ltd.:** 1 York St., Sydney; f. 1961; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine; Chair. Sir JOHN MARKS, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. C. STEVENS.
- Royal-Globe Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 440 Collins Street, Melbourne; f. 1960; life; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. A. SINCLAIR.
- Skandia Australia Insurance Ltd.:** 220 George St., Sydney; Zone Man. and Chief Exec. B. Y. MATTSSON.
- South British United Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 66 King St. Sydney; f. 1921; Man. Dir. W. J. DOWD.
- Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 80 Alfred St., Milsons Point, N.S.W. 2061; f. 1935; fire, accident, marine; Chair. C. H. V. CARPENTER; Man. Dir. J. B. BAILEY.
- Sun Alliance Insurance Ltd.:** 22 Bridge St., Sydney 2000; office in Jakarta; fire, accident and marine insurance; Man. Dir. D. G. PETTIGREW.
- Switzerland Life Assurance Society Ltd.:** 457 Little Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1960; life, accident; Chair. and Man. Dir. W. W. PISTERMAN; Actuary and Gen. Sec. N. E. RENTON.
- T & G Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne; f. 1958; Chair. J. R. BURT; Gen. Man. M. A. KEMP.
- T and G Mutual Life Society Ltd.:** Collins and Russell Sts., Melbourne; f. 1876; assets \$A800m.; Gen. Man. K. T. BLANEY, O.B.E., E.D.
- Underwriting & Insurance Ltd.:** 578 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne 3004; f. 1930; life, fire, accident, marine; Chair. A. BOND; Gen. Man. R. J. FOREMAN.
- United Insurance Co. Ltd.:** George and Hunter Streets, Sydney; f. 1862; cap. p.u. \$A2m.; Chair. Sir JOHN DUNLOP; Gen. Man. J. O. LEWIS.
- Unity Life Assurance Ltd.:** 20 Bridge St., Sydney; f. 1959; Chair. BLAKE PELLY, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. A. BARNETT.

AUSTRALIA

Finance, Trade and Industry

VACC Insurance Co. Ltd.: 464 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1930, Chair. J. E. COLLINS; Gen. Man. A. C. STUBBS.

Vanguard Insurance Co. Ltd.: 127 Kent St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1951; fire, marine, accident; Chair. Sir P. SPENDER; Man. Dir. G. COMEL.

Victory Reinsurance Co. of Australia Ltd., The: 491-493 Bourke St., Melbourne; f. 1956; reinsurance, fire, accident, marine, life; Chair. Sir RUPERT CLARKE, Bt.; Gen. Man. H. G. OGILVIE, E.D.; Sec. D. S. BATTLE, A.C.I.I.

Western Australian Insurance Co. (Canberra) Ltd.: Head Office: 12-14 O'Connell St., Sydney; assets \$A10.2m.; workers' compensation, fire, general accident, motor and marine; Chair. J. M. BURNETT, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. F. T. GROSE.

ASSOCIATIONS

Australian Insurance Association: 11th Floor, 82 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1968; Pres. J. B. BAILEY, Southern Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.; Sec. I. J. FREW.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Australian Chamber of Commerce: Brisbane Ave., Barton A.C.T. 2600; f. 1901; Dir. R. PELHAM THORMAN, B.A. (Cantab.); membership includes Chambers of Commerce in Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, Newcastle, Darwin, Gove, Tamworth, Cairns, Ingham, and State Federations of Chambers of Commerce in N.S.W., Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

Brisbane Chamber of Commerce Inc.: Qantas House, 288 Queen St., Brisbane, Qld.; f. 1868; Dir. C. ROBERTSON, F.C.I.S., F.A.S.A.; publ. *The Voice of Business*.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia, Inc.: 12-18 Pirie St., Adelaide, S.A. 5000; incorporates The Adelaide Chamber of Commerce Inc. and The South Australian Chamber of Manufacturers Inc.; 3,996 mems.; Gen. Man. C. W. BRANSON, B.E.C., DIP.COMM., A.A.S.A., F.A.I.M., J.P.; Dir. Commerce Div. D. F. THOMAS, F.A.S.A.; publ. *Journal of Industry* (monthly).

Hobart Chamber of Commerce: 150 Collins St., Hobart, Tasmania; f. 1851; Dir. B. A. JENNINGS; publ. *Hobart Commerce*.

Launceston Chamber of Commerce: 57 George St., Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1849; Pres. J. T. SCOTT.

Melbourne Chamber of Commerce: 60 Market St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1851; Exec. Dir. A. L. LOVELL.

Perth Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): 14 Parliament Place, Perth, West Australia; f. 1890; 1,100 mems.; Dir. P. C. FIRKINS.

Sydney Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 161 Clarence St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1826; Dir. A. J. R. BIRCH, F.S.B.M.

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Agricultural Council: Dept. of Primary Industry, Canberra, A.C.T.; f. 1934 to provide means for regular consultation between individual States and Commonwealth in respect of agricultural production and marketing (excluding forestry and fisheries), to promote the welfare and standards of Australian agricultural industries and to foster the adoption of national policies in regard to these industries; 10 mems. comprising the 6 State Ministers for Agriculture and the Commonwealth Ministers for Primary Industry, Northern Development and the Northern Territory; Sec. G. C. POWER.

Australian Insurance Institute: 257 Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1919; Pres. I. M. GAMBLE, F.A.I.I., A.I.F.A., F.A.I.M.; Sec. K. M. LEE, B.COM., B.ED., M.A.C.E.; 36,974 mems.

Council of Fire and Accident Underwriters of Australia, Council of Marine Underwriters of the Commonwealth of Australia: 335-337 Flinders Lane, Melbourne, Victoria 3000; also 210 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

The Institute of Actuaries of Australia and New Zealand: Swire House, 8 Spring St., Sydney; f. 1897; Pres. J. G. RUTHERFORD F.I.A.; Sec. R. V. CAREY, M.A.; 575 mems.

Life Offices' Association of Australia, The: C.M.L. Bldg., 330 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; Sec. G. D. BROWNE.

The Non-Tariff Insurance Association of Australia: 11th Floor, Building Society House, 307 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1943; Joint Secs. R. F. SINDEN, F.C.A., W. F. ROWE, F.C.A.

Standing Committee on Agriculture: f. 1927; associated as an advisory body with the Australian Agricultural Council; additional functions are the co-ordination of agricultural research and of quarantine measures relating to pests and diseases of plants and animals; 13 mems. comprising the 6 State Directors of Agriculture and heads of Commonwealth Departments with a direct or indirect interest in agriculture; Chair. M. R. IRVING (Dir. Gen. Dept. of Agriculture, W.A.); Sec. W. D. HARDY.

There is also a Standing Committee on Soil Conservation associated with the Council.

Australian Dairy Produce Board: Dairy Industry House, 576 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; promotes export of dairy produce; Chair. A. P. BEATTY.

Australian Export Development Council: c/o Dept. of Trade and Industry, Canberra, A.C.T. 2600; advises the government on all aspects of export promotion and development; Chair. D. H. FREEMAN; Deputy Chair. E. P. McLINTOCK, R. V. SEWELL, O.B.E.; publs. *Reports and Bulletins*.

Australian Industry Development Corporation: 218 Northbourne Ave., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601; f. 1970; aims to encourage the development and expansion of Australian industry by borrowing funds from abroad to finance industrial projects in Australia and, where appropriate, to provide loans to finance such industrial development; cap. p.u. \$A50m.; Chair. Sir ALAN WESTERMAN; Dirs. Sir COLIN SYME, JOHN DUNLOP, Sir CHARLES McGRATH, Sir GEORGE FISHER, GAVIN M. BUNNING, W. M. LEONARD, D. H. FREEMAN.

Australian Meat Board: P.O.B. 4129, Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. Col. M. McARTHUR.

Australian Wheat Board: Ceres House, 528 Lonsdale St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1939; only internal wheat marketing authority; export wheat and flour; 14 mems.; Chair. J. P. CASS, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. L. H. DORMON, O.B.E.; publs. *Wheat Australia* (every 2 months), *Annual Report*.

Australian Wool Corporation: Wool House, 578 Bourke St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; f. 1973; responsible for wool marketing, research and testing; board of 9 mems. (chairman, 4 wool growers, 3 from commerce, 1 Govt. mem.); Chair. A. C. B. MAIDEN, C.B.E.

Australian Wool Industry Conference: 447 Collins St., Melbourne, Vic. 3000; composed of 25 mems. each from the Australian Woolgrowers' and Graziers' Council and the Australian Wool and Meat Producers' Federation; participates in selection/nomination of Australian Wool Corporation members and advises Minister for Agriculture on financial and other aspects of wool research and marketing; Independent Chair. D. D. von BIBRA, O.B.E.

Department of National Development: Tasman House, 26-30 Farrell St., Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; functions include the assessment and development of natural resources, mining and non-ferrous metallurgical industries; undertaking geological and geophysical surveys and investigations as well as geographical and resources mapping; Man. Dir. A. E. CREBBIN; Sec. L. F. BOTT, D.S.C.

Australian Minerals Council: Tasman House, 26-30 Farrell St., Canberra, A.C.T. 2601; functions include the progressive development of mining and minerals; Chair. Minister for National Development.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Australian Council of Employers' Federations: 505 Little Collins St., Melbourne; f. 1905; comprises the Employers' Federation of New South Wales, Victorian Employers' Federation, Northern Territory Employers' Federation, Employers' Federation of Papua New Guinea, the Queensland Employers' Federation, South Australian Employers' Federation, Western Australian Employers' Federation, Tasmanian Employers' Federation, A.C.T. Employers' Federation, Northern Territory Employers' Federations; Pres. D. A. NOAKES; Exec. Dir. G. POLITES.

Associated Newsagents' Co-op. Ltd.: 169 Bonds Rd., Punchbowl, N.S.W. 2196; Gen. Man. J. C. LAFOREST.

Australian Jewellers' Association: 151 Flinders St., Melbourne, C.1; f. 1906; 750 mems.; Sec. E. A. LEWIS; publ. *The Commonwealth Jeweller and Watchmaker*.

Dairy Farmers Co-operative Ltd.: 700 Harris St., Ultimo, N.S.W. 2007; Sec. J. B. SHARPE.

Film Production Association of Australia: 3rd Floor, 129 York St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1972; 50 mems.; Pres. J. DANIEL; Dir. G. E. FARRAR.

Graziers' Association of New South Wales: G.P.O. Box 1068, 56 Young St., Sydney 2000; f. 1890; publs. *Muster* (monthly), *The Graziers' Annual* (biennial).

Master Builders' Association of New South Wales, The: P.O.B. 234, Newtown, N.S.W. 2042; f. 1873; 1,800 mems.; Exec. Dir. J. D. MARTIN, B.COM.; publ. *Builder N.S.W.* (monthly).

Meat and Allied Trades Federation of Australia: National Secretariat, Paul Bldgs., 33-35 Pitt St., Sydney 2000; f. 1928; Pres. T. J. JACKMAN, M.B.E.; Chief Exec. Officer E. W. HORTON; Chief Accountant L. J. LOUGHMAN.

Metal Trades Industry Association of Australia: 105 Walker St., North Sydney; National Pres. F. R. D. MORGAN; Nat. Dir. and Chief Exec. R. G. FRY.

Metropolitan and Suburban Dairymen's Association: Old Windsor Rd., Parklea, N.S.W.; f. 1903; Pres. D. H. CROSBY; Acting Sec. I. S. JENKINS.

New South Wales Flour Millers' Council: Kindersley House, Box 2125 G.P.O., 20 O'Connell St., Sydney; Sec. H. K. BRAY.

Restaurant and Catering Trades Organization of New South Wales: 58 Margaret St., Sydney; Sec. J. STAFF.

Roofing Tile-Makers Employers' Association: French Bank, 12 Castlereagh St., Sydney; Sec. G. G. TRAVIS, B.E.C., F.C.A.

Timber Trade Industrial Association: 155 Castlereagh St., Sydney 2000; f. 1940; 530 mems.; See [Man. H. J. MCCARTHY.

United Farmers' and Woolgrowers' Association of New South Wales: 10 Castlereagh St., Sydney; f. 1962; 375 rural brs.; 24,000 mems.; direct representation on marketing boards, commodity ettees, education councils, etc.; provides co-operative buying facilities, special insurance rates, etc.; annual conference in July elects General Council of 40; Gen. Pres. R. H. BLACK; Gen. Sec. B. F. REGAN; publ. *United Farmer* (fortnightly); has own radio programme weekly.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Australian British Trade Association: P.O.B. 141, Manuka, A.C.T. 2603; Dir. D. C. DOUGLAS, O.B.E., B.COM., A.A.S.A.

Associated Chambers of Manufactures of Australia: Industry House, Canberra; f. 1904; Dir.-Gen. W. J. HENDERSON; 21,000 mems.

Australian Industries Development Association: P.O.B. 1576, Canberra City, A.C.T. 2601; Dir. W. CALLAGHAN

Australian Manufacturers' Export Council: Industry House Canberra; f. 1955; Exec. Officer G. M. CARR.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, South Australia Inc.: 12 Pirie St., Adelaide, S. Australia 5000; f. 1869; Gen. Man. C. W. BRANSON, B.E.C., DIP.COMM., A.A.S.A. (Senior), F.A.I.M., J.P.; 3,900 mems.; publ. *Journal of Industry* (monthly).

Chamber of Manufactures of New South Wales: Norwiel House, 6 O'Connell St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1885; Dir. NOEL J. MASON.

Queensland Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers' House, 375 Wickham Terrace, Brisbane, Qld. 4000; f. 1911; 1,500 mems.; Gen. Man. R. D. BLUCHER.

Tasmanian Chamber of Manufactures: Manufacturers Bldg., Cnr. Charles and Cameron Streets, Launceston, Tasmania; f. 1898; (acting) Gen. Man. E. C. ILES.

Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, The: Manufacturers House, 370 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Victoria 3004; f. 1877; 7,000 mems.; Dir. I. M. MACPHEE.

West Australian Chamber of Manufactures, Inc.: Manufacturers' Building, 212-220 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, Western Australia; f. 1899; Dir. A. J. FILEAR; Deputy Sec. F. J. MALONE.

TRADE UNIONS

Administrative and Clerical Officers' Association: Gen. Sec. M. J. CAMILL.

Australian Council of Trade Unions (A.C.T.U.): 254 La Trobe St., Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1927; Pres. R. J. HAWKE; Sec. H. J. METER; the organization includes a Branch in each State generally known as a Trades and Labour Council; over 150 Trade Unions are affiliated to the A.C.T.U. and its branches.

Australian Textile Workers' Union: Trades Hall, Lygon St., South Carlton, Vic. 3053; Gen. Pres. L. A. NORTH, M.L.C.; Gen. Sec. W. A. C. HUGHES.

Australian Workers' Union: MacDonell House, 321 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1886; Pres. E. WILLIAMS; Gen. Sec. F. V. MITCHELL; mems. 165,000; the A.W.U. affiliated with the A.C.T.U. in 1967.

Building Workers' Industrial Union of Australia: Box A288, Sydney South, 2000; f. 1945; Pres. T. W. CHARD; Gen. Sec. P. M. CLANCY; mems. 50,000.

Electrical Trades Union of Australia: Federal Council, 262 Castlereagh St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000; f. 1919; Pres. U. E. INNES; Gen. Sec. C. O. DOLAN; mems. 64,000.

The Vehicle Builders Employees' Federation of Australia: 17-25 Lygon St., Carlton, Vic.; f. 1917; Pres. M. P. MCCARNEY; Sec. R. E. WILSON; mems. 40,000.

TRANSPORT

Australian Transport Advisory Council: Block A Childers St. Turner A C 1 f 1946 Chairman Commonwealth Minister for Shipping and Transport members Commonwealth Minister for the Interior, State Ministers of Transport to discuss transport matters promote co-ordination of development and maintain research, Committees Standing Committee of Advisers Advisory Committee on Safety in Vehicle Design Advisory Committee on Vehicle Performance (weights dimensions and operating standards), Advisory Committee on Road User Performance and Traffic Codes, Advisory Committee on Transport of Dangerous Goods Publicity Advisory Committee on Education in Road Safety

RAILWAYS

The Australian Government operates the railways in the Territories and also the Commonwealth Railways between Port Pirie in South Australia and Kalgoorlie in Western Australia together with the Central Australia Railway between Port Augusta South Australia and Alice Springs in the Northern Territory A new 75 km branch line from the Trans Australian railway near Port Augusta to Whyalla Australia's third iron and steel city has been opened

The majority of railways in Australia are at present operated by the respective State Governments and due to a total lack of co-ordination during the latter half of the nineteenth century a number of different rail gauges were adopted and a vast standardization programme was necessary to link Sydney, Perth and Brisbane with standard gauge track Adelaide will be on the standard gauge network in a few years

Commonwealth Railways: 325 Collins St, Melbourne, Vic 3000 Commissioner K A SMITH, OBE, Sec H N LUNN a statutory authority operating 3 595 km of railways of both 1 435 and 1 067 mm gauge a standard gauge line, between Alice Springs and Tarcoola S A, is under construction operates Trans Australian Central Australia North Australia and Australian Capital Territory Railways

Public Transport Commission of New South Wales: 11-31 York St Sydney 2000 administers government transport services in N S W, 9 758 km train network, with 14 km under construction Chief Commissioner PHILIP H SHIRLEY Sec K W NELSON

Queensland Railways: Edward St B line operates 9 313 km of 1 067 mm track

South Australian Railways: G P O Box 51 Adelaide S A 5000, Railway Bldg, North Terrace Adelaide, f 1856, operates 3 884 km of track Railways Commissioner M L STOCKLEY

Tasmanian Railways: Box 621 G P O, Hobart Collins St, Hobart, 831 km of 1 067 mm gauge Acting Gen Man G J DUFFY, Sec R G BARBER

Victorian Railways: 67 Spencer St, Melbourne 3000, f 1856 operates 5 508 66 miles of track Chair A G GIBBS Gen Man J G HODGES

Western Australian Government Railways: Perth W A, operates passenger and freight transport services mainly in the south of Western Australia, 6 192 route km of track 6 62 bus route km and 3 126 truck route km of road services Commissioner R J PASCOT Sec A I WILLIAMS

COMPANY-OWNED RAILWAYS

Emu Bay Railway Co. Ltd., The: 390 Lonsdale St, Melbourne 3001, London Office 9 Park Place, St James's

SW 1 line 1897 in Tasmania Chair Sir EDWARD COHEN Jace Dir G A MACKAY Dirs N S KIRBY J A BULT Sec D I DOYLE Man B P LAGAN Burnie Tasmania mileage approx 83 freight and passenger services between Burnie and Zeeland Tasmania

ROADS

At the end of 1971 there were 901 513 km of roads, including 104 610 km of main roads

SHIPPING

Commonwealth of Australia: Australian National Line: (Australian Coastal Shipping Commission), 65-79 Riverside Ave, South Melbourne, Victoria 3025, (POB 2238T), Chair H P WEYMOUTH, CBE, Gen Man R D ROBIN, Sec and Dir of Finance J G MEEHAN, services Australian coastal trade and passenger and car services between mainland and Tasmania, overseas container services to Europe United Kingdom and Japan, 34 vessels

Adelaide Steamship Co. Ltd.: 123 Greenhill Rd Unley S A 5061 f 1875 authorized cap \$10m ship and tug owners and builders engineering products manufacturers travel and shipping agents Gen Man K W RUSSELL Deputy Gen Man L W HANCOCK Sec H R GOODR

Ampol Petroleum Ltd.: 84 Pacific Highway, North Sydney, N S W, Chair W M LEONARD, bulk carriage of oil from Indonesia to Brisbane, 4 vessels

Associated Steamships Pty. Ltd.: Scottish House, 94 William St, Melbourne, wholly-owned subsidiary of Bulkships Ltd, 1 container ship 1 bulk ship, 4 general cargo ships, operates 2 container ships and 4 bulk ships on demise charter and manages 6 oil tankers

Associated Steamships Pty Ltd, is also a 50 per cent partner with Overseas Containers Australia Pty Ltd in Australia's first container transport undertaking, *Sealiner Terminals Ltd*

Australind Steam Shipping Co. Ltd.: 12-20 Camomile St, London, EC 3, f 1904, Dirs Sir CHARLES TRINDER, GBR, DSC, A G HATCHETT, O G TRINDER, J MORRIS Sec T G K CLARKE service Europe-USA -Canada-Australasia, 3 motor vessels

Bulkships Ltd.: Scottish House 94 William St, Melbourne, associate company of McIlwraith McEacharn Ltd, The Adelaide Steamship Co Ltd, Thomas Nationwide Transport Ltd, 3 bulk vessels and 3 container vessels Man Agents Associated Steamships Pty Ltd

John Burke Pty. Ltd.: MacQuarrie St, Teneriffe, POB 509, Fortitude Valley, Chair D B HILL, 5 vessels, coastal services

Burns, Philp and Co. Ltd.: 7 Bridge St (POB 543), Sydney, N S W, London Office Imperial House 15/19 Kingsway, London, WC2B 6UN, Dirs J D O BURNS (Chair and Man Dir), M O CONNOR (Gen Man)

Garnew Shipping Pty. Ltd.: 22 Mount St, Perth, W A, Man Dir R D G AGNEW

Howard Smith Industries Pty. Ltd.: 269 George St, Sydney, Chair WM HOWARD-SMITH, Gen Man N T. GRIFFIN, 17 vessels, including 12 tugs

McIlwraith McEacharn Ltd.: Scottish House, 90 William St, Melbourne Vic, Chair Sir IAN POTTER, Gen Man A D CAMPBELL, tug and shipowners, liner and trampship agents, agency for coal exports and coke-selling

Mason Shipping Co. Pty. Ltd.: Smiths Creek Cairns; 4 vessels; coastal services.

Port Jackson and Manly Steamship Co. Ltd.: No. 2 Jetty Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W.; Chair. A. R. DICKSON; Man. Dir. J. C. NEEDHAM; 4 vessels, 4 hydrofoils; ferry service Sydney-Manly.

Western Australian Coastal Shipping Commission (State Shipping Service): 6-10 Short St., Fremantle, P.O.B. 394; Chair. E. J. HINDLE; Gen. Man. F. N. JONES

CIVIL AVIATION

Ansett Airlines of Australia: 489 Swanston St., Melbourne, Victoria, commercial airline operators; passenger and cargo air services throughout Australia and to Papua New Guinea; fleet includes Boeing 727-100, 727-200, 727-100C, DC-9-30, Fokker F.27, Electra, Carvaer, DC-4, Sikorsky S-61N, JetRanger, Chair and Man. Dir. Sir REGINALD M. ANSETT, K.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. PASCOE, C.B.E.

Ansett Airlines of N.S.W. (Division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.): Kingsford Smith Airport, Mascot, Sydney, N.S.W. 2020; f. 1934; fleet includes Fokker F.27, Short Sandringham; Gen. Man. P. STEDMAN; services in N.S.W.

Ansett Airlines of South Australia: Adelaide Airport, S. Australia; services in South Australia between Adelaide and Kangaroo Island, Port Lincoln, Whyalla, Ceduna and Broken Hill; fleet includes Fokker F.27; Gen. Man. L. CONNELLY.

Connair Pty. Ltd.: 51 Todd St. (P.O.B. 1), Alice Springs, N.T. 5750; f. 1938; operations commenced 1939; RPT carrier operating in N. Territory and adjoining states; over 120 ports of call, 15,500 route miles; charter, aviation maintenance; fleet includes DC-3, Lycoming-Heron, Queen Air, Twin Bonanza, Cherokee; Chair. E. J. CONNELLAN; Gen. Man. P. W. LEVIN

East-West Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 249, Tamworth, N.S.W. 2340; f. 1947; route mileage 5,711; Chair. D. M. SHAND;

Gen. Man. J. G. RILEY; operate 7 Fokker Friendships

MacRobertson Miller Airline Services: International House, 26 St. George's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000; a division of Ansett Transport Industries (Operations) Pty. Ltd.; Gen. Man. Capt. C. N. KLEINIG; Operations Man. L. J. BRITTEN; Commercial Man. J. E. KARASEK; F-28 jet services Perth-Darwin, via North West ports; mamline domestic services using F-28 and Twin Otter throughout Western Australia and to Darwin, Gove and Groote Eylandt in the Northern Territory, fleet: 2 Twin Otter, 5 F-28.

Qantas Airways Ltd.: Qantas House, 70 Hunter St., Sydney, N.S.W. 2000 (P.O.B. 489); f. 1920; Chair. Sir DONALD ANDERSON, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. Capt. R. J. RITCHIE, C.B.E.; services: round-the-world routes, Sydney-London via Middle East and Europe, Sydney-U.S.A. and Canada, Sydney-London via Mexico, Sydney-Japan, Sydney-Hong Kong via Port Moresby and Manila, Sydney-Johannesburg via Mauritius, various routes across the Tasman Sea to New Zealand, Sydney-Noumea and Norfolk Island; fleet: 9 Boeing 747-238B, 15 Boeing 707-338C, 1 Douglas DC-4, 1 HS-125.

Trans-Australia Airlines (TAA): 50 Franklin St. (P.O.B. 2806AA), Melbourne 3000; f. 1946; operated by Australian National Airlines Commission (Chair. Sir FREDERICK SCHERGER); routes totalling approx. 35,103 miles to 150 ports in every Australian State; Gen. Man. L. L. MCKENZIE, C.B.E., D.F.C.; fleet includes 11 Boeing 727, 12 Douglas DC-9, 14 Fokker F-27 and 7 DHC Twin Otter.

The following foreign airlines serve Australia; Aer Lingus, Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air New Zealand, Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, Cathay Pacific, JAL, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Malaysian Airlines System (MAS), Northeast Orient Airlines, Olympic Airways, Pan American, South African Airways, SAS, Swissair, TWA and UTA.

TOURISM

Australian Tourist Commission: 414 St. Kilda Rd., Melbourne, Vic. 3004; f. 1967; Government organization for encouraging overseas and domestic tourists; Chair. C. A. GREENWAY; offices in Sydney, London, Auckland, Los Angeles, New York, Tokyo, Frankfurt-am-Main.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

The Australian Ballet: 11 Mount Alexander Rd., Flemington, Victoria 3031; f. 1962 by the Australian Ballet Foundation; 50 full-time dancers; Artistic Dir. Dame PEGGY VAN PRAAGH, D.B.E., Sir ROBERT HELPMANN, C.B.E.; Administrator PETER F. BAHEN.

Australian Elizabethan Theatre Trust: 153 Dowling St., Potts Point, N.S.W.; f. 1954 to promote drama, opera and ballet; a major financial supporter of The Australian Ballet, The Australian Opera, The Marionette Theatre of Australia, National Institute of Dramatic Art and regional drama companies in several States; financed by subsidies from Commonwealth and State Governments and city councils of approximately \$A1,000,000 per annum, and private donations and subscriptions; Patron H.M. The Queen; Pres. Sir JAMES DARLING, C.M.G. O.B.E.; Vice-Presidents Sir WARWICK FAIRFAX,

MAURICE PARKER; Chair. Sir IAN POTTER; Gen. Man. JEFFREY JOYNTON-SMITH.

The Australian Opera: 569 George St., Sydney; f. 1955; full-time professional opera company, tours throughout Australia; 175 singers and staff mems.; annual seasons in each state capital, country tours; Chair. CHARLES J. BERG, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. JOHN WINTER.

Sydney Opera House Trust: Box 4274 G.P.O., Sydney, N.S.W. 2001; f. 1961 to manage Sydney Opera House as a performing arts complex and convention centre; Gen. Man. FRANK BARNES.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Australian Broadcasting Commission: 145-49 Elizabeth St., Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1932; organizes more than 750 concerts and recitals each year throughout Australia; has established a major symphony orchestra in each of the six State capitals, as well as a national training orchestra based in Sydney.

Melbourne Symphony Orchestra: Melbourne, Vic.; f. 1917; 85 mems.; Man. G. S. WRAITH; Chief Conductor HIROYUKI IWAKI.

AUSTRALIA

Queensland Symphony Orchestra: f. 1947; 65 mems.; Man. ROBERT SHEPHERD, Chief Conductor PATRICK THOMAS.

Adelaide Symphony Orchestra: f. 1946; 64 mems.; Man. L. G. CASEY; Chief Conductor ELYAKUM SHAPIRRA.

West Australian Symphony Orchestra: f. 1947; 57 mems.; Man. CARL EDWARDS; Chief Conductor DAVID MEASHAM.

Tasmanian Symphony Orchestra: f. 1948; 42 mems.; Man. Mrs. JUNE FISHER; Chief Conductor VANCE CAVDARSKI.

Sydney Symphony Orchestra: Sydney, N.S.W.; f. 1946; 96 mems.; Man. COLIN DUNTON; Chief Conductor WILLEM VAN OTTERLOO.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

All orchestras listed are subsidized by the A.B.C. and by State or municipal authorities.

FESTIVALS

Adelaide Festival of Arts: Box 1960, G.P.O., Adelaide, S.A. 5001; f. 1960; Patron H.M. Queen ELIZABETH The Queen Mother; biennial; international; performing visual and allied arts; Dir. LOUIS VAN EYSEN.

Festival of Perth: Perth, W.A.; f. 1953; annual; concerts, plays, opera, dancing, art exhibitions, jazz, poetry and prose, by Australian and international artists; Chair. Prof. A. J. F. BOYLE; Exec. Officer J. BIRMAN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Australian Atomic Energy Commission: 45 Beach St., Coogee, N.S.W. 2034; Chair. R. W. BOSWELL, O.B.E., M.Sc.; Deputy Chair. R. G. WARD, M.A., Ph.D.; Mem. K. F. ALDER, M.Sc., F.I.M., Sir LENOX HEWITT, O.B.E., B.CONM., F.A.S.A., A.C.I.S., L.C.A.; Sec. A. D. THOMAS, M.Sc.; Head, Admin. Branch A. D. THOMAS, M.Sc.; Head, Regulatory and External Relations Branch A. R. W. WILSON, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Head, Nuclear Science and Technology Branch (Research Establishment, Lucas Heights, N.S.W.) K. F. ALDER, M.Sc., F.I.M.; publs. Annual Report, *Atomic Energy in Australia* (quarterly journal).

The Commission is concerned with scientific research, development of practical uses of atomic energy, the training of scientists and engineers, the discovery and production of uranium, the production of radioisotopes.

HIFAR: 10 mW. research reactor; critical 1958; for testing materials and radio isotope production.

MOATA: 100 kW. research reactor; critical 1962; provides neutron radiography, uranium analysis and general activation services and beams and irradiation space for physical chemistry and materials research.

Australian Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering: Lucas Heights, New South Wales; the Institute supports university research and training projects in all branches of nuclear science and engineering. Its membership comprises fifteen Universities and A.A.E.C.; Pres. (1975-76) Prof. P. A. PARSONS; Excc. Officer E. A. PALMER.

Australian School of Nuclear Technology: Lucas Heights, N.S.W.; provides courses for Australian and overseas students in nuclear technology, radioisotope techniques and applications, health physics, siting and hazards evaluation of nuclear power plants, etc.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Adelaide: Adelaide; 646 teachers, 9,301 students.

The Australian National University: Canberra; 780 teachers, 5,272 students.

Flinders University of South Australia: Bedford Park; f. 1965; 255 teachers, 3,173 students.

Griffith University: Nathan, Qld.; f. 1971.

James Cook University of North Queensland: Townsville, Qld.; f. 1970; 173 teachers, 1,785 students.

La Trobe University: Bundoora, Vic.; 384 teachers, 5,772 students.

Macquarie University: North Ryde, N.S.W.; 536 teachers, 7,998 students.

University of Melbourne: Parkville, Melbourne; 1,000 teachers, 15,200 students.

Monash University: Clayton, Victoria; f. 1961; 884 teachers 12,837 students.

Murdoch University: Murdoch, Western Australia; f. 1973; 44 teachers, 619 students.

University of New England: Armidale, New South Wales; 390 teachers, 7,001 students.

The University of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.; 780 teachers, 19,001 students.

University of Newcastle: Newcastle, N.S.W.; 276 teachers, 4,177 students.

University of Queensland: Brisbane; 1,232 teachers, 19,155 students.

University of Sydney: Sydney, N.S.W.; 1,244 teachers, c. 17,340 students.

University of Tasmania: Hobart; 253 teachers, 3,414 students.

University of Western Australia: Perth; 596 teachers, 9,964 students.

University of Wollongong: Wollongong, N.S.W.; f. 1975; 106 teachers, 1,720 students.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

NORFOLK ISLAND

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

OTHER TERRITORIES

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Papua New Guinea consists of the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and the adjacent islands. To the west lies the Indonesian territory of Irian Jaya (formerly Netherlands New Guinea). Papua New Guinea was administered by Australia until December 1st, 1973, when it became self-governing. A date for independence is to be set by the Papua New Guinea and Australian Governments, subject to endorsement by the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. cm)		POPULATION (estimate for June 30th, 1974)	
Mainland	Islands	Indigenous	Non-indigenous
243,873	41,344	2,654,000	39,200

Total Population: 2,693,200.

Administrative Capital: Port Moresby, with a population of 76,507 (including 16,944 non-indigenous) at July 7th, 1971.

INDIGENOUS EMPLOYMENT

(1972)

Primary Production	35,999
Mining and Quarrying	4,101
Manufacturing	10,121
Building and Construction	11,553
Transport, Communications and Storage	7,719
Commerce	9,418
Personal Service (Hotels, Cafés and Amusements)	3,496
Others	37,607
TOTAL	120,014

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS*

Twelve months ending June 30th.

(metric tons)

	1971/72
Copra and all coconut products	81,883.56
Rubber	5,484.54
Cocoa beans	19,106.64
Coffee beans	8,438.46
Tea	2,112.42

* Non-indigenous production only.

LIVESTOCK*
(June 30th, 1972)

Cattle	76 952
Goats	113
Sheep	101
Pigs	6,780
Horses	669

* Non indigenous holdings only Considerable number of livestock owned by indigenes

FORESTRY
(Logs harvested, cu metres)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Hardwood	443 570	655,770	794,110	732,800
Softwood	71 930	75,150	75,550	71,200

FISHING
Exports (metric tons)
Twelve months ending June 30th, 1973

Mother of pearl	60 18
Trachinus shell	497 75
Prawns	466 14
Luna	12,091 08
Cray fish	9 18
Green snail shell	48 95

MINING

		1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Gold	fine oz	22,277	25,353	23 029
Silver	fine oz	16,897	18,923	17,816
Copper	tons	n a	140,779	495,088

FINANCE

Australian currency 100 cents=1 Australian dollar (\$A)

Coins 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents

Notes 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars

Exchange rates (January 1975) £1 sterling=\$A1 711 US \$1=72 57 Australian cents

\$A100=£58 44=US \$137 80

Note It is proposed that Papua New Guinea will have its own currency (100 toea=1 kina) in April 1975. Australian currency will continue to circulate and the kina will have the same value as the Australian dollar. For previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Australia.

BUDGET
(\$A, twelve months ending June 30th, 1974)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Internal Revenue	136 365 000	Departmental	132,379,176
Grants from Australian Government	133 069 000	Capital Works and Services	50,027,644
Loans by Australian Government	2 200 000	Other Expenditure	122,244,312
Other Loans	41 367,000		
TOTAL	313 021 000	TOTAL	304,651,132

DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

In December 1972 the Chief Minister announced eight aims for an improvement programme. Principal objectives are self-reliance, rural improvement, equitable distribution of income and decentralization.

The 1974/75 budget provided for government expenditure in the direction of these aims. A planning document entitled *Programmes and Performance* will provide an annual review of government achievement.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Twelve months ending June 30th

(\$A '000)

	1971/72	1972/73
Imports*	252,825	225,495
Exports	127,181	229,614

* Excludes outside packing, with a value (in \$A'000) of: 3,604 in 1971/72; 3,320 in 1972/73.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS		1971/72	1972/73	EXPORTS		1971/72	1972/73
Manufactures		65,342	61,005	Copper Ore		22,284	125,625
Food, Drink, Tobacco,				Copra		9,392	8,083
Live Animals		51,385	52,759	Coconut Oil		5,880	4,982
Machinery and Transport				Cocoa Beans		11,109	11,175
Equipment		93,066	73,533	Coffee Beans		20,457	23,395
Other Items		46,636	38,199	Rubber		1,995	1,998
				Plywood		1,999	2,368
				Gold		792	953
				Other Items		19,134	21,964
				Re-exports		34,139	20,072
TOTAL		256,429	225,495	TOTAL		127,181	229,614

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS		1971/72	1972/73	EXPORTS		1971/72	1972/73
Australia		141,330	123,507	Australia		53,245	46,059
Japan		38,009	35,647	United Kingdom		13,264	11,365
U.S.A.		20,232	20,973	U.S.A.		10,710	11,455
United Kingdom		11,415	9,242	Japan		21,377	81,440
Germany, Fed. Rep.		4,598	3,459	Germany, Fed. Rep.		17,590	17,590

TRANSPORT
LICENSED VEHICLES

(December 1972)

Papua		New Guinea	
Cars and station wagons	10,007	Cars and station wagons	10,050
Commercial Vehicles	3,880	Commercial vehicles	10,793
Motor cycles	1,090	Motor cycles	1,957
Tractors	487	Tractors	1,434

SHIPPING
(Twelve months ending June 30th)

	1972/73
Vessels entered ('000 gross reg tons) .	3,443
Vessels cleared (" " " ") .	3,452
Cargo unloaded ('000 long tons) .	1,526
Cargo loaded (" " " ") .	585

SHIPPING FREIGHT
('000 long tons)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972/73
Cargo unloaded	1,498	1,620	1,526
Cargo loaded	865	933	1,585

CIVIL AVIATION*
(Twelve months ending June 30th, 1973)

INTERNAL FLIGHTS		OVERSEAS FLIGHTS	
<i>Scheduled Services:</i>			
Passengers embarked . . .	514,788	Passengers embarked . . .	219,616
Freight carried (short tons) . . .	8,141	Freight carried (short tons) . . .	4,410
Mail carried (short tons) . . .	1,085	Mail carried (short tons) . . .	667
<i>Charter Services:</i>			
Passengers embarked . . .	221,186		
Freight carried (short tons) . . .	20,211		
Mail carried (short tons) . . .	112		

* Preliminary.

ADMINISTRATION AND GOVERNMENT

From 1949 until 1973 Papua New Guinea was administered by the Australian Government through the *Papua New Guinea Act*. The Act provided for an Administrator who was charged with the duty of administering the government of Papua New Guinea on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia. Members of the Administrator's Executive Council (A.E.C.) participated in policy-making and executive government, constituting the final decision-making authority in a wide range of internal matters.

Since 1964 Papua New Guinea has had a House of Assembly with a majority of members elected by adult residents enrolled on a common roll. (The voting age was reduced to 18 from 21 in 1971.) The current House of Assembly, elected in February/March 1972, consists of 100 elected members. There is provision for the nomination of 3 additional members by the House to represent special interests (none has been appointed to date). A National Coalition Government was formed under the leadership of Mr. Michael Somare, Chief Minister and Deputy Chairman of the A.E.C.

The Australian and Papua New Guinea Governments

agreed to amendments to the *Papua New Guinea Act*, which gave Papua New Guinea self-government on December 1st, 1973. A national constitution, to be formulated by Papua New Guinea, has yet to be adopted and a date for full independence remains to be settled between the Australian and Papua New Guinea Governments. Until then only defence matters and foreign affairs remain under Australian control. In early 1975, however, separatists in Port Moresby formed an interim republican government opposed to the policy for a united Papua New Guinea of the Central Government and of Australia. They are seeking independence from New Guinea.

For administrative purposes, Papua New Guinea is divided into 19 Districts, each administered by a District Commissioner. To assist development towards internal self-government, local government, first introduced in 1950/51 with the establishment of four village councils, has grown to a system of full local government. There are now 160 Councils representing more than 92 per cent of the total population.

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: THOMAS CRITCHLEY.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(March 1975)

Chief Minister, Acting Minister of Justice: MICHAEL T. SOMARE.

Minister of Lands and Environment: THOMAS KAVALI

Minister of Commerce: EBIA OLEWALE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence: SIR ALBERT M. KIKI.

Minister of Agriculture and Deputy Chief Minister: Dr. J. GUISE.

Minister of Health: D. MOLA

Minister of Mines and Energy: SIR PAUL LAPUN

Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation: IANBAKEY OKUK.

Minister of National Resources: BRUCE JEPHCOFF.

Minister of Culture and Recreation: SASAKILA MOSES

Minister of Finance: JULIUS CHAN.

Minister of State and Minister assisting the Chief Minister in Police Matters: PITA LUS.

Minister for the Interior: J. POE.

Minister of Education: Dr. RUBEN TAREKA.

Minister of National Development: GAVERA RAE.

Minister of Communications: KAILBILT DIRIA.

Minister of State and Minister assisting the Chief Minister in matters of Local Government and Development Administration: BOYANO SALL.

Minister of Public Works: YANO BELO.

Minister of the Environment and Conservation: STEPHEN TAGO.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: BARRY HOLLOWAY.

Nominated Members: None appointed (the Papua New Guinea Act provides for the appointment of up to 3).

Elected Members: 100 (82 representing open electorates and 18 representing regional electorates).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Pangu Pati: formed 1967; an urban-based party which advocated the speedy achievement of self-government; Senior party in National Coalition; Leader MICHAEL SOMARE.

Country Party: f. 1971 with aid of National Country Party of Australia, and composed of Coalition and Opposition backbenchers; stresses rural development. Leader SINAKE GIREGIRE.

People's Progress Party: formed 1970; member party in National Coalition; Chair, JULIUS CHAN.

National Party: P.O.B. 6545, Boroko; member party in National Coalition; Leader THOMAS KAVALI; Sec. BAVUNKE KAMAN.

United Party: f. 1969; Highlands-based party which favoured a more cautious approach to self-government and is opposed to early independence; main opposition party in House of Assembly; Leader TEI ABAL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Papua New Guinea: Acting Chief Justice The Hon. Mr. Justice FROST.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice PRENTICE, M.B.E., The Hon. Mr. Justice WILLIAMS, The Hon. Mr. Justice RAINE, E.D., The Hon. Mr. Justice LALOR.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority in the country. Appeals may be made from decisions of a single judge to the Full Court and from the Full Court to the High Court of Australia by leave of the High Court. District Courts deal with summary and non-indictable offences. In addition, Local Courts have been established to deal with minor offences, including matters regulated by native custom, and are open to all races. They have limited jurisdiction in land matters. Wardens Courts have been established with jurisdiction over civil cases respecting mining or mining lands and offences against mining laws. Cases involving land are heard by the Land Titles Commission from which appeals lie to the Supreme Court. Children's Courts deal with cases involving minors.

RELIGION

The indigenous population is pantheistic. There are many Missionary Societies.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of New Guinea: Rt. Rev. G. DAVID HAND, M.A., Box 806, Port Moresby.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Madang: Most Rev. ADOLPH NOSER, S.V.D., Catholic Mission, Alexishafen, Madang.

Archbishop of Port Moresby: Most Rev. VIRGIL P. COPAS, M.S.C., D.D.

Archbishop of Rabaul: Most Rev. JOHANNES HÖHNE.

ECUMENIST

The United Church in Papua, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands: P.O.B. 3401, Port Moresby; f. 1968 by union of the Methodist Church in Melanesia, the Papua Ekalesia (formerly L.M.S.) and United Church Port Moresby; 90,000 communicant mems.

PRESS

Papua New Guinea Post-Courier: P.O.B. 85, Port Moresby; amalgamation in June 1969 of *South Pacific Post* (f. 1950) and *New Guinea Times Courier* (f. 1958); Independent; daily; Editor DOUGLAS LOCKWOOD.

Our News: Department of Information and Extension Services, Port Moresby; f. 1960; fortnightly in English and Pidgin (*Nius Bilong Yumi*); circ. 47,000.

There are numerous news sheets and magazines published by Local Government Councils, Co-operative Societies, Missions and government departments. Published variously in English, Pidgin, Motu and vernacular languages.

NEWS SERVICE

International News Service Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 5050, Boroko; f. 1969; Man. Editor JOHN L. RYAN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

National Broadcasting Commission of Papua New Guinea: P O B 1359, Boroko, formed 1973 by a merger of the Papua New Guinea branch of the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) and the Broadcasts Division of the Department of Information and Extension Services, the National Service has medium-wave stations at Port Moresby (9PA), Lae (9LA), Madang (9MD), Goroka (9GR) Wewak (9WK) and Rabaul (9RB), and short-wave stations at Port Moresby (VLK and VLT) Rabaul (9RA) and Wewak (9ZJ), all broadcasting in English, Pidgin and Hiri Motu, the District Service has short-wave stations at Rabaul, Wewak, Goroka, Kerema, Milne Bay, Western District (Daru), Bougainville (Kieta), Madang, Morobe (Lae), Northern District (Popondetta), Chimbu, Southern Highlands (Mendi), New Ireland (Kavieng), West New Britain (Kimbe) and Western Highlands (Mt Hagen), broadcasting in English, Pidgin, Hiri Motu and numerous major vernaculars, programmes cover current events and news, music, drama, sport, women's interests education and rural affairs, with special emphasis, in the latter case on the requirements of village communities, Dir of Programmes ALLEN HULL

Television New Guinea: P O B 5050, Boroko, f 1970, Exec Dir JOHN L RYAN.

The Papua New Guinea Service of Radio Australia is also received

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby, replaced Reserve Bank of Australia as central bank

TRADING BANKS

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited: brs at Port Moresby, Rabaul and Lae, Mt Hagen, Madang, Waigani and Boroko

Bank of New South Wales: Port Moresby, Chief Man L J. Ritson, brs at Boroko, Bulolo, Goroka, Kieta, Kimbe, Lae, Madang, Mount Hagen, Rabaul, Samarai, 5 agencies

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: Port Moresby, Rabaul, 11 other brs, 2 sub-brs and 7 agencies

National Bank of Australasia Ltd.: Head Office 271-285 Collins St, Melbourne; brs at Port Moresby, Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mount Hagen, Kieta (Bougainville) and Vila (New Hebrides)

Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation: Port Moresby and Rabaul 11 other brs, 2 sub brs and 7 agencies

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Papua New Guinea Development Bank: P O B 500, Port Moresby f 1965 cap \$122m, commenced operations July 1967 Man Dir R V COLE

NATIVE LOAN FUND

The operations, assets and liabilities of the Native Loan Fund taken over by the Papua New Guinea Development Bank formerly, under the Native Loan Fund Ordinance loans of any amount could be granted to indigenes or groups of indigenes to further economic projects in primary and secondary industries, other commercial enterprises and local government or community welfare projects. New loans to indigenes are made under the terms and conditions imposed by the Development Bank

SAVINGS BANKS

Papua New Guinea Banking Corporation: Port Moresby, Rabaul and 11 other brs and 250 agencies

Bank of New South Wales Savings Bank Ltd.: Port Moresby, Man L J Ritson, brs in Rabaul, Lae, Samarai, Madang, Bulolo, Goroka, Mt Hagen, Boroko, Kieta, Kimbe; 5 agencies

Australia and New Zealand Savings Bank: brs in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae, Mt Hagen, Madang and Boroko, Man L A WHITMAN

Bank South Pacific: Headquarters Douglas St, Port Moresby, brs in Boroko, Rabaul, Lae, Mt Hagen and Kieta (Bougainville)

SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETIES

Registry of Savings and Loan Societies: P O B 121, Port Moresby 265 Savings and Loan Societies, mems 58,459 total funds \$4,478,230, loans outstanding \$2,903,369 investments \$729,655, bank balance \$845,206

INSURANCE

There are branches of several of the principal Australian and United Kingdom insurance companies in Port Moresby, Rabaul, Lae and Kieta

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE

Trade forms an integral part of Papua New Guinea's development and exports play an important part in the economic growth and prosperity of the country and its 2.5 million people

Papua New Guinea earns most of its export income from copper concentrates and tropical commodities. The main exports are coconut products, coffee, cocoa, timber and fish. Other export commodities include groundnuts, pyrethrum, passion fruit juice, tea, palm oil, crocodile skins and rubber

The majority of exports go to Australia, Western Europe, the U.S.A. and Japan. Those areas also supply most of the Territory's import requirements

MANUFACTURING

Initially manufacturing was confined largely to the processing of local raw materials for export. There is now a growing trend towards industries established to serve the internal market. The major manufacturing industries are generally those processing local raw materials largely for export, e.g. the production of coconut oil and copra by-products, plywood, desiccated coconut and pyrethrum. Nevertheless, industries serving the internal market and using mainly imported materials are numerically predominant. These industries include the manufacture of cigarettes, twist tobacco, wire products, building materials, tyre re-treading and re-lugging, concrete products, oil drums, paint, beer, furniture, glass bottles, packaging materials, assembly of electrical appliances and boat building

In 1972/73 there were 701 factories in Papua New Guinea and the value of factory production was \$169 million

CO-OPERATIVES

At March 1972 there were 351 co-operatives with over 141,000 members and a total annual turnover of over \$47 million. Officers of the Department of Business Services provide extension services, helping with business expertise as required

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

TRADE UNIONS

Australian Staffing Assistance (PNG) Association: P.O.B. 2083, Konedobu; Pres. T. C. JACKSON; Sec. R. PHILPOT; 3,000 mems.

Bank Officials Association of Papua New Guinea: c/o Dept. of Labour, Port Moresby; Pres. M. S. MORE; Sec. D. J. THACKERAH.

Goroka Workers' Association: c/o Radio Goroka, Goroka; f. 1964; Pres. M. KAUTIL; Sec. F. KOMBUGUN; 91 mems.

Lae Workers' Association: P.O.B. 898, Lae; Pres. M. KANINIBA; Sec. D. TOROME; 280 mems. (1969).

Madang Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Madang; f. 1961; Pres. P. NAIME; Sec. A. MALAMBES; 388 mems.

Manus District Workers' Association: 51 mems.

Milne Bay Workers' Association: c/o Milne Bay Native Societies Asscn. Ltd., Samurui; f. 1965; Pres. P. MATASARORO; Sec. J. FIFITA; 445 mems.

New Ireland District Workers' Association: P.O.B. 25, Kavieng; Pres. A. ABOM; Sec. M. CHILCOTT; 292 mems.

Northern District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Popondetta; f. 1965; Pres. P. AREK; Sec. P. SORODA; 220 mems.

Papua New Guinea Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 8081, Waigani; f. 1973; Pres. E. SILACHOT; Exec. Officer R. PRICE; publ. *Teacher*; 10,000 mems.

Police Association of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 903, Port Moresby; f. 1964; Pres. Sub-Insp. L. DEBESSA; Gen. Sec. J. SHIELDS; 3,000 mems.; publ. *Kumul*.

Port Moresby Workers' Association: P.O.B. 123, Port Moresby; f. 1961; Pres. OALA OALA RARUA; Sec. A. T. CHAPMAN; 50 mems.

Public Service Association: P.O.B. 2033, Konedobu, Port Moresby; brs. at other PNG centres; f. 1947; 15,560 mems.; Pres. (a.i.) J. AOAE; Gen. Sec. J. T. LEMEKE; publ. *PSA Bulletin*.

Rabaul Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Rabaul; Pres. THOMAS TO BUN BUN; Sec. J. TINTU; 514 mems.

Senior Police Officers' Guild: P.O.B. 2085, Konedobu; f. 1968; Pres. B. A. BEATTIE; Sec. K. R. GASCOIGNE; 50 mems.

Timber Workers' Association of Wau-Bulolo: P.O.B. 105, Bulolo; f. 1964; Pres. ROMPIER SIMAN; Sec. GEORGE NIMAGI; 667 mems.

Western Highlands District Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Mount Hagen; Pres. JAMES T. OVIA; Sec. JOSEPH AVAKA; Treas. BEN PUKARE; 260 mems.

Wewak Workers' Association: c/o Dept. of Labour, Wewak; f. 1964; Pres. J. BULA; Sec. Y. WRINDIMA; 393 mems.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

At July 1973 there were about 10,000 miles of roads in Papua New Guinea, including 725 miles of urban roads, 698 miles of highways and 1,810 miles of trunk roads.

SHIPPING

Regular passenger and cargo services to Australia are maintained by Burns Philp and Co. Ltd., Australia West Pacific Line, China Navigation Co. Ltd., Karlander New Guinea Line Ltd., and Austasia Line, Amplex New Guinea Line, Keith Holland Shipping Co. Various ships of these companies also call at Asian ports. The Bank Line provides a regular cargo service between the Territory and Europe.

Papua and New Guinea, Christmas Island

while the New Zealand Export Line operates regular services between Papua New Guinea, New Zealand and the Pacific Islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Note: An international airport, financed by Australia, is being built at Port Moresby and is expected to be finished by late 1976.

Air Niugini: Port Moresby; f. 1973; the national airline, planned to become the sole internal airline eventually; fleet comprises 22 Fokkers, Gen. Man. R. G. CONLEY.

Ansett Airlines of Australia: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Papua New Guinea Office: P.O.B. 334, Port Moresby; regular public transport services within Australia and to Papua New Guinea.

Trans-Australia Airlines: Head Office: Melbourne, Australia; Papua and New Guinea Offices: Port Moresby, Rabaul, Kieta, Lae, Goroka, Madang, Mount Hagen, Wewak; regular public transport and charter services.

Ansett Airlines of Papua New Guinea: Head Office: Jackson's Airport, Port Moresby; P.O.B. 1213, Boroko; Papua New Guinea; regular public transport services within Papua New Guinea; Gen. Man. Capt. S. C. MIDDLEMISS; Sec. D. R. DURRINGTON.

Crowley Airways: P.O.B. 34, Lae; f. 1949; helicopter and aircraft charter services; bases at Lae, Rabaul, Kieta, Kavieng, Hoskins. Traffic Man. J. M. CRUIKSHANK.

Territory Airlines Pty. Ltd.: P.O.B. 108, Goroka; f. 1952; offices at Mt. Hagen, Madang, Chimbu, Mendi, Angoram, Port Moresby and Wewak; Man. Dir. R. D. BUCHANAN, M.H.A.

Qantas Airways Ltd. also runs a weekly service from Brisbane to Port Moresby via Hong Kong.

UNIVERSITY

University of Papua New Guinea: P.O.B. 1144, Boroko, Port Moresby; 136 teachers, 1,209 students.

Papua New Guinea Institute of Technology: P.O.B. 793, Lae, New Guinea; 60 teachers, 500 students.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

CHRISTMAS ISLAND covers an area of about 135 square kilometres and lies 360 kilometres south of Java Head. The nearest point on the Australian coast is North West Cape.

Administration was transferred from Singapore to Britain on January 1st, 1958, pending final transfer to Australia. It became an Australian territory on October 1st, 1958. The island has no indigenous population. At June 30th, 1973, the total population was 2,884 (1,443 Chinese, 1,169 Malays, 233 Europeans and 39 others). Nearly all the residents are employees of the British Phosphate Commission, and their families. The recovery of phosphates is the sole economic activity, and exports were 1,222,113 metric tons of phosphates and 137,729 metric tons of phosphate dust for the year ending June 30th, 1973.

Administrator: C. H. WEBB.

Supreme Court: Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

Christmas Island Phosphate Commission: 515 Collins St., Melbourne, Victoria, Australia. The British Phosphate Commissioners are the managing agents of the Christmas Island Phosphate Commission. The present Commissioners on the Christmas Island Phosphate Com-

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

mission are Sir ALLEN BROWN, CBE (Australia), S C GAINNEY (New Zealand) and J A BISSETT, CBE (joint Commissioner). The Commission controls phosphate mining on the Island as well as the export and distribution of phosphate.

Transport: TAA operates a three weekly charter flight from Perth. The British Phosphate Commission conducts a cargo-shipping service to Singapore and Australian ports. It also operates flights from Singapore and Malaysia to Christmas Island.

NORFOLK ISLAND

NORFOLK ISLAND is about 5 miles long and 3 wide and was discovered by Captain Cook in 1774. The island was used as a penal settlement from 1788 to 1813 and again from 1825 to 1855. It was a separate Crown Colony until 1896 when it became a Dependency of New South Wales. In 1913 it was transferred to the Australian Government. Area 8,500 acres, Population (1974) 1,594.

THE GOVERNMENT

ADMINISTRATION

Administrator: Air Commodore E T PICKERD, OBE, DFC

Official Secretary and Deputy Administrator: CHARLES I BUFFETT, MBE, LLB

The Administrator is appointed by the Governor-General of Australia. In April 1960 the Norfolk Island Council was set up, which acts as an advisory body to the Administrator. The eight members are elected by adult franchise and certain financial matters and proposed legislation must be referred to the Council for its advice.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Norfolk Island appeals lie to the High Court of Australia.

Judges: The Hon. Mr. Justice P. JOSKE, CMG, The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

PRESS AND RADIO

Norfolk Islander: "Greenways Press", Queen Elizabeth Ave; 1965, weekly, circ. 1,100, Co-Editors Mr and Mrs T. LLOYD.

Norfolk Island Broadcasting Service: Norfolk Island Administration.

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

The climate is suitable for the cultivation of a variety of crops and for grazing, the volcanic soil is chemically rich but presents many difficulties to the farmer, especially the steep terrain and the porosity of the soil. The situation is aggravated by over-cultivation, over-grazing and erosion. About 1,000 acres are arable. The main crops are bean seed, Kentia palm, cereals, vegetables and fruit. Some flowers and plants are grown commercially. The Administration is increasing the area devoted to Norfolk Island pine and hardwoods. Seed of the Norfolk Island pine is exported.

Imports (year ending June 30th, 1974) \$6,107,751, mainly from Australia.

Exports (1974). \$542,558.

Christmas Island, Norfolk Island, etc

Budget (year ending June 30th, 1974) Revenue \$1,036,943. Expenditure \$834,838.

Banking: There are branches of the Commonwealth Trading Bank and the Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia.

Trade Association: Norfolk Island Chamber of Commerce.

TRANSPORT

There are about 50 miles of roads including 8½ miles of sealed road. A bi-weekly air service from Sydney and Auckland. There is a regular three-weekly shipping service from Sydney en route to New Caledonia and a six-weekly service from Sydney, en route to the British Solomon Islands and other islands.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS are 27 in number and lie 2,768 kilometres north west of Perth. The islands, which have an area of 14 square kilometres, form a low-lying coral atoll, densely covered with coconut palms. The population on June 30th, 1973, was 643 comprising 123 persons on West Island and 520 on Home Island, the only inhabited islands of the group.

The islands were declared a British possession in 1857 and came successively under the authority of the Governor of Ceylon (1878) and the Governor of the Straits Settlements (1886), they were annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (later Colony) of Singapore in 1903. Administration of the islands was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia in November 1955.

Official Representative: C McMANUS.

Under instructions from the Minister for the Department of the Special Minister of State in Canberra the Official Representative administers the islands.

Supreme Court Cocos (Keeling) Islands: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. A. DUNPHY.

The main economic activity is the production of copra (total exports in 1973/74 were 328 metric tons).

A Government charter airmail and passenger flight from Australia to Cocos and return takes place every three weeks. Cargo vessels from Australia visit the islands at regular intervals.

OTHER TERRITORIES

AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC TERRITORY was established by Order in Council, proclaimed in August 1936, subsequent to the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act (1933). It consists of the portion of Antarctica (divided by the French territory of Adélie Land) lying between longitudes 45°E and 136°E, and between longitudes 142°E and 160°E. The Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) maintains three permanent scientific stations, Mawson, Davis and Casey, in the territory. The area of the territory is 6,120,000 sq kilometres.

AUSTRALIAN EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

Other Territories

HEARD ISLAND AND McDONALD ISLANDS

These islands are situated 4,000 km. south-west of Perth, Western Australia, and have been administered by the Australian Government since 1947, when it established a scientific research station on Heard Island (which functioned until 1955). The area is 370 sq. kilometres. There are no permanent inhabitants, but Australian expeditions visit the island from time to time. Heard Island is about 44 kilometres long and 20 wide. The McDonald Islands, with an area of about one sq. kilometre, lie approximately 40 km. to the west of Heard Island.

CORAL SEA ISLANDS TERRITORY

The Territory was created in May 1969 and is composed of a number of islands situated east of Queensland between the Great Barrier Reef and 157° 10' E. longitude. The islands had been acquired by the Commonwealth by acts of sovereignty over a number of years. All are very small and they include Cato Island, Chilcott Islet in the Coringa Group, and the Willis Group. Three members of the Commonwealth Bureau of Meteorology are stationed on one of the Willis Group, but the remainder of the islands are uninhabited.

The Bill constituting the Territory does not establish an administration on the islands but provides means of controlling the activities of those who visit them. The possibility of exploration for oil on the continental shelf and the increasing range and scope of international fishing enterprises made desirable such an administrative framework and system of law. The Governor-General is empowered to make ordinances for the peace, order and good government of the Territory, and the Supreme Court and Court of Petty Sessions of Norfolk Island have jurisdiction in relation to the Territory.

MACQUARIE ISLAND

MACQUARIE ISLAND lies about 1,535 kilometres south-east of Tasmania, of which it is a dependency. A scientific research station was established there in 1948 and has been permanently occupied since then by the Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE). The island has an area of about 120 sq. kilometres and is 32 kilometres long and 3.5 kilometres wide.

ASHMORE AND CARTIER ISLANDS

These islands lie in the Indian Ocean, about 350 miles north of Derby, Western Australia. They were annexed to the Northern Territory in July 1938.

BAHAMA ISLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of the Bahama Islands consists of nearly 700 islands and about 2,000 cays and rocks extending from off the Florida coast of the U.S.A. to just north of Cuba and Haiti. The climate is mild and sub-tropical. English is the official language. The largest religious denominations are the Baptists, Roman Catholics and Anglicans. The flag has three equal horizontal stripes of blue, gold and blue, with a black triangle at the hoist extending across half the width of the flag. The capital, Nassau, stands on the island of New Providence.

Recent History

In 1964 and 1968 the Government was granted increased responsibilities for its own affairs. In the elections of September 1972, the Progressive Liberal Party of the Prime Minister, Lynden Pindling, won a large majority of the seats. He advocated independence from Britain. Following talks in December 1972 with the British Government, the Bahamas became an independent nation within the Commonwealth on July 10th 1973. Leaders of a secessionist movement were unsuccessful in their attempts to secure a separate agreement with the British Government for the two Abaco islands.

Government

There is a 16-member Senate, nine members appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, four by the Leader of the Opposition and three after consultation with the Prime Minister. Together with the 38-member House of Assembly, it forms a bi-cameral Parliament to which the Cabinet is responsible.

Defence

At present Britain retains responsibility for defence and the U.S. has certain base facilities, but security agreements are currently under discussion.

Economic Affairs

Economic policies introduced since 1970 have resulted in continued growth in tourism and have established a programme of industrial diversification. These policies ensure continued government support of a free enterprise system, the tax haven status of the Bahamas and incentives to investors to start or expand industrial development projects in partnership with the Government. International finance has become very significant in the economy. Public expenditure is concentrated in three main areas: education, health and servicing the public debt. An enlargement costing B\$18 million has made Nassau a major deep-water port, and an oil trans-shipment terminal completed in 1974 services tankers carrying crude oil to the eastern seaboard of the United States. A B\$200 million oil refinery was producing 500,000 barrels per day by the end of 1974. Industrial development is based on the oil industry although the cement, pharmaceuticals and spirits industries are also expanding. A five-year agriculture and livestock research programme on the island of Andros was

initiated early in 1973 by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) as a joint venture with the Bahamas Government.

Transport and Communications

Inter island transport is by aircraft and boat and on the larger islands there are excellent roads for motor traffic. A 225 mile submarine 1,380 channel telecommunications system has been installed between the Bahamas and the U.S.A., and there are radio telephone connections between the islands.

Social Welfare

The health service, centralized in Nassau, operates throughout the islands but is under some strain dealing with the 40,000 illegal Haitian immigrants living in the Bahamas in 1974. There is a government-supported old age pension scheme.

Education

The Bahamas contribute financially to the University of the West Indies and in September 1973 690 Bahamian students were registered at universities and colleges overseas. There is an extensive primary school education system. In 1973 education received B\$24 million out of a total budgetary expenditure of B\$108 million.

Tourism

Nationals of Commonwealth countries may visit the Bahamas without visas. Nationals of the following countries may visit without a visa for eight months: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U.S.A., and for three months: Austria, France, Federal Republic of Germany.

Sport

Swimming, fishing, tennis, cricket, baseball, boat-racing and golf are popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: July 10th (Independence Day), August 4th (Emancipation Day), October 12th (Discovery Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), June 4th (Labour Day), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Bahamian dollar

Exchange rates (January 1975)

£1 sterling = B\$2.36,

U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 5,382 square miles.

Population: 175,192 at Census of April 7th, 1970. Latest estimate: 198,000 (July 1st, 1974).

Capital: Nassau, on New Providence Island (population of island 101,503 in 1970).

MAIN ISLANDS

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1970)
Abaco	395	6,501
Andros	2,300	8,845
Cat Island	150	2,657
Eleuthera	200	9,468
Grand Bahama	530	25,859
Inagua	599	1,109
Long Island	230	3,861
New Providence	80	101,503

Population of other islands: Exuma 3,767; Briminis and Cay Lobos 1,509.

FISHING

(1971)

Total weight of catch: 1,528.4 metric tons.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Bahamian dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 15, 25 and 50 cents; 1, 2 and 5 dollars.

Notes: 50 cents; 1, 3, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = B\$2.36;
U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00.

B\$100 = £42.41 = U.S. \$100.00.

BUDGET

(B\$ '000)

	1972	1973
Revenue	97,748	108,794
Expenditure	97,766	107,032

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1972) B\$484.9 million, (1973) B\$756.7 million; of which food and drink, motor vehicles, machinery, and oil and petroleum products are the chief items.

Exports: (1972) B\$341.9 million, (1973) B\$530.5 million, of which petroleum products, pharmaceutical products, cement, rum and salt are the chief items.

Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Nigeria.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1972): Cars and other privately owned motor vehicles 52,882; Commercial vehicles 9,648.

TOURISM

Total number of visitors: (1969) 1,307,396, (1970) 1,243,344, (1971) 1,396,643, (1972) 1,443,401, (1973) 1,447,956.

EDUCATION

1973-74: Government schools: All age 107, Primary 28, Secondary 11. Government colleges 3. Private and denominational schools 42.

New Providence: 24,741 pupils, 850 teachers in government schools; 8,924 pupils in private schools.

Family Islands: 19,273 pupils and 395 teachers.

There are 2,298 students at the college of Bahamas.

In September 1973, 690 Bahamian students were registered at universities and colleges overseas. University of the West Indies 103, the rest enrolled at Universities in the U.K., Canada and the U.S.A.

THE CONSTITUTION

In 1968 the order in Council of 1963 was amended as a result of a Constitutional Conference giving the Bahamas internal self-government. The British Government retained responsibility for foreign affairs, defence and internal security.

After independence, the Bahamas retained the bicameral form of legislature and a Governor-General was appointed by the Queen. The Governor-General appoints the Prime Minister, and the Cabinet has not less than eight other ministers, of which one is the Attorney-General. The life of a Parliament to five years.

The Senate (upper house) consists of 16 members of whom nine are appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Prime Minister, four members on the advice of the Opposition Leader, and three after consultation with the Prime Minister. The House of Assembly (lower house) has 38 members, but a Constituencies Commission reviews numbers and boundaries at intervals of not more than five years and can recommend alterations for approval of the House.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir MILO BUTLER.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs and Internal Security: Hon. LYNDEN OSCAR PINDLING.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: Hon. ARTHUR D. HANNA.

Minister of Development and Agriculture and Fisheries: Hon. R. F. ANTHONY ROBERTS.

Minister of External Affairs: Senator PAUL L. ADDERLEY (Attorney-General designate).

Minister of Home Affairs: Hon. DARRELL ROLLE.

Minister of Labour and National Insurance: Hon. CLIFFORD DARLING.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: Hon. G. SMITH.

Minister of Education and Culture: Hon. LIVINGSTONE N. COAKLEY.

Minister of Tourism: Hon. CLEMENT T. MAYNARD.

Minister of Works: Hon. SIMEON L. BOWE.

Minister of Health: Hon. A. LOFTUS ROKER.

SENATE

President: Hon. GERALD C. CASH, O.B.E.

Nominated Members: 16.

BAHAMA ISLANDS

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon ARLINGTON G BUTLER

Elected Members: 38

GENERAL ELECTION—September 1972

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Liberal	29
Free National Movement	9

POLITICAL PARTIES

Progressive Liberal Party: P O B 1107, Nassau, supported by the black community which makes up about 80 per cent of the population. Chair GEORGE MACKEY, Parl Leader The Hon ARTHUR D HANNA

Free National Movement: P O B N-4923, Nassau, Chair LLWOOD DONALDSON. Parl Leader KENDALL ISAACS. Amalgamation of United Bahamian Party and eight dissident mems of the Progressive Liberal Party

People's Democratic Party: Nassau f 1974 Chair LAWRENCE MCKINNEY

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges and has jurisdiction similar to that of the High Court of England

Appeals in all matters lie to the Court of Appeal, composed of three non-resident Judges, with further appeal in certain instances to Her Majesty in Council

Magistrates Courts in New Providence and Grand Bahama are presided over by professionally qualified Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates. The Commissioners in charge of Districts in the other islands also have Magisterial Powers. Appeals from the Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates lie to the Supreme Court and from the Commissioners to a Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrate sitting as Circuit Justice

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates have summary criminal jurisdiction of 2 years imprisonment and/or a fine of B\$1,428 57, and civil jurisdiction of 2 years where the sum or value of the property in dispute does not exceed B\$571 43. The Out Island Commissioners have jurisdiction in summary offences listed as such in the Penal Code, and in civil causes founded in Contract or Tort where the amount in dispute does not exceed B\$571 43

Chief Justice: Sir W GORDON BRYCE, C B E

Chief Magistrate: WILTON HERCULES

Stipendiary and Circuit Magistrates: EMMAUEL OSADEBAI, JESSEL HANNAYS

Puisne Judges: M J THOMPSON, SAMUEL GRAHAM, J A SMITH, C B E, T D

RELIGION

The chief religious denominations in the country are the Anglicans, Methodists, Baptists and Roman Catholics. There were in 1970 (census year) 40,000 Anglicans, 25,675 Roman Catholics, 27,236 Baptists and 10,534 Methodists

Political Parties, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, etc

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Right Rev MICHAEL ELDON, Addington House, P O B 107, Nassau

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Nassau: Most Rev. PAUL LEONARD HAGARTY, O S B, D D, L L D, P O B N-8187, Nassau

THE PRESS

Freeport News: P O B F7, Freeport, Grand Bahama f 1961, daily, Gen Man BOB MARTIN, circ 6,000

Nassau Guardian: P O B N-3011, Nassau, f 1844, daily, Gen Man MARK BETHEL. London Rep Colin Turner Ltd, 122 Shaftesbury Ave, W1, circ 9,000

The Tribune: Shirley St P O B N 207 Nassau, f 1903, evening, Editor Hon Sir ETIENNE DUPUCH, O B E, K C S G L L D, Publ Editor EILEEN DUPUCH CARONNE. London Repts Joshua B Powers Ltd, 27 Cockspur St, W1 circ 15,000

Bahamas Magazine: P O B 208, Nassau, f 1933, five times a year, Editor A B McDERMOTT

Bahamas Pictorial: P O B 5828, Nassau, f 1964 monthly, Editor A L ROKER, circ 13,000

Bahamas Tourist News: P O B N-4855, Nassau, monthly, Editor PAUL BOWER, circ 208,000 (annually)

Bahamian Review Magazine: Collins Ave P O B 494 Nassau, f 1952, monthly. Editor WILLIAM CARTWRIGHT circ 10,000

Bahamian Times: P O B 5490, Nassau, twice weekly. Editor JAMES D ANDREWS, circ 3,000

Official Gazette: Nassau, weekly, published by the Government

The People: P O B N-3249, Nassau, Editor MARGARET HOPE

PUBLISHER

Etienne Dupuch Jr. Publications Ltd: P O B N-7513 Nassau publish *Bahamas Handbook and Businessman's Annual*, *What To Do Magazine*, *Tadpole* (educational colouring book) series and maps

RADIO AND TELEVISION

ZNS (Bahamas Broadcasting and Television): P O B N 1347, Nassau, f 1936, government owned, commercial three channels, Gen Man G T BRICKENDEN

A northern (Grand Bahama) service of Radio Bahamas was established early in 1973 at Freeport. In 1974 there were 85,000 radio receivers. American television programmes can be received. There is no national television service

FINANCE

The Bahamas is an international financial centre, and finance has become a significant feature of the economy. There are over 6,000 finance or financial service companies in the islands. These pay a small company tax and stamp duty, but there are no corporation, income, capital gains or withholding taxes or estate duty

BAHAMA ISLANDS

In June 1974 the Central Bank of the Bahamas took over the responsibilities of the Bahamas Monetary Authority for regulating the use and possession of foreign currency, for issuing all coinage, for the issue and redemption of currency, for monitoring balance of payments, encouraging the growth of the capital market and acts as the Government fiscal agent in international money markets.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; p.u. = paid up; res. = reserves; br. = branch.)

Central Bank of the Bahamas: P.O.B. N-4868, Nassau; assets (Nov. 1974) B\$45m.; Chair. T. DONALDSON.

Bank of Nassau Ltd.: P.O.B. N-4901, Sassoon House, Shirley Street, Nassau.

Bank of New Providence Ltd.: P.O.B. 4723, Norfolk House, Frederick St., Nassau; cap. B\$3m.; dep. B\$59m. (Nov. 1974); Pres. and Dir. JOHN WOLF; Man. BRIAN F. FREE.

Deltec Banking Corporation: P.O.B. N-29, Marlborough and Cumberland Sts., Nassau; assets U.S. \$239.2m. (March 1973).

International Credit Bank (Bahamas) Ltd.: P.O.B. N-4802, Beaumont House, Nassau; Pres. W. BURNETT GRAY; Man. Freeport Branch Mrs. M. MARTIN.

E. D. Sassoon Bank and Trust International Ltd.: P.O.B. N-3045, Nassau; incorporated Bahamas 1950; cap. p.u. B\$1,000,000.

Roy West Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4889, Trust Corp. of Bahamas Ltd. Building, West Bay St., Nassau; f. 1965; cap. B\$17.1m.; res. B\$5.5m.

PRINCIPAL OVERSEAS BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: King and George Streets, P.O.B. 1262, Nassau; owned jointly by Bank of London and South America Ltd.; f. 1958; cap. issued B\$21.5m.; Chair. W. H. SWEETING, C.M.G., C.B.E.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto 1, Canada; main br. in Nassau; P.O.B. N-7518; 8 other brs.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Bay St., Nassau (P.O.B. N-8348); 5 brs. and 2 agencies in New Providence, 1 br. and 2 agencies in Abaco, 2 brs. in Eleuthera, 1 br. and 2 agencies in Grand Bahama, 1 agency in Andros and 1 br. and 2 agencies in Turks and Caicos Islands; Local Dir. NORMAN E. IRELAND.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: 25 King St. West, Toronto 1; P.O.B. N-1375, Nassau; f. 1867; 7 brs. in the Bahamas; Man. Nassau J. D. COCKWELL.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O.B. 4919, Nassau; 7 other brs.

Cisalpine Overseas Bank Ltd.: IBM House, P.O.B. 6347, Nassau; f. 1971; affiliated to the Banco Ambrosiano; assets U.S. \$483.5m., dep. U.S. \$452.6m. (June 1974).

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York; P.O.B. N-8158.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; main br.: P.O.B. N-7537, Nassau; f. 1869; 7 brs. and 1 sub-br. in Nassau; 4 sub-brs. in Out Islands; 2 brs. in Freeport.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

International Bank and Trust: P.O.B. 69, Nassau.

International Savings and Loans Association: P.O.B. 1107, Nassau.

The People's Penny Savings Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1484, Nassau; 3 brs.

Finance, Trade and Industry

TRUST COMPANIES

(Nassau, unless otherwise stated)

Bahamas International Trust Co. Ltd.: Bank Lane and East St., P.O.B. N-7768; incorporated 1957; cap. B\$1m.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd. (Trust Department): George and King Sts., P.O.B. 1262; Man. R. M. BEASE.

Bank of Nova Scotia Trust Co. (Bahamas) Ltd.: Bernard Sunley Bldg., Rawson Square, P.O.B. 3016; subsidiaries in Trinidad, Barbados and Cayman Islands.

Chase Manhattan Trust Corporation Ltd.: Thompson Boulevard and Russell Rd., Oakes Field, P.O.B. N-3708.

First National City Trust Company (Bahamas) Ltd.: Adderley Bldg., Bay St., at Rawson Square East, P.O.B. N-1576; Pres. E. Y. REYNAL.

Trust Corporation of Bahamas Ltd.: West Bay Street, P.O.B. N-7788; f. 1936; Chair. A. D. CHESTERFIELD; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. D. R. KESTER.

World Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. N-100; f. 1963; cap. p.u., surplus and res. 12.4m.; dep. 4.2m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Pres. TOM B. COUGHRAN.

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in Nassau and Freeport.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bahamas Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. N-665, Nassau; f. 1933; 700 mems.; Pres. A. D. FARQUHARSON; Sec. VINCENT D'AGUILAR; Man. D. A. ALBURY.

Bahamas Development Corporation, The: Nassau Bank House, 2nd Terrace and Collins Avenue, P.O.B. 4940, Nassau; f. 1971 to promote the establishment of heavy industry and supervise agricultural development; Chair. C. FRANCIS.

Nassau/Paradise Island Promotion Board: P.O.B. N-7799, Nassau; f. 1970; 27 mems.; Pres. RONALD OVEREND; Exec. Dir. RONALD MUZZI.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Bahamas Association of Land Surveyors: P.O.B. N-4312, Nassau; 42 mems.; Pres. M. K. SHAHEED; Sec. A. C. LAVILLE.

Bahamas Employers' Confederation: P.O.B. 166, Nassau; f. 1963; Pres. ORFILA PELAEZ; Dir. P. S. C. POWER.

Bahamas Hotel Employers' Association: P.O.B. N-7799, Nassau; f. 1958; 27 mems.; Pres. STEVE NORTON; Exec. Dir. TREVELYAN COOPER.

Bahamian Contractors' Association: P.O.B. N-1969, Nassau; f. 1958; 40 mems.; Pres. HERBERT TRECO; Sec. E. A. PYFROM.

Corporation of Accountants and Auditors: P.O.B. 1673, Nassau; f. 1960; 27 mems.; Pres. LIVINGSTON COAKLEY; Sec. J. T. MILLS.

There are also Associations of Automobile Dealers and Licensed Plumbers.

TRADE UNIONS

Bahamas Federation of Trade Unions (BFTU): P.O.B. 5783, Nassau; Pres. Sen. The Hon. CALDWELL ARMBRISTER.

Affiliated to BFTU are the following:

Airport, Airline and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 71, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1958; 550 mems.; Pres. CALDWELL ARMBRISTER; Sec.-Treas. PHILIP P. SMITH.

BAHAMA ISLANDS

Bahama Islands Airlines Pilots' Association: P.O.B. 5533, Nassau International Airport; f. 1960; 51 mems.; Pres. Capt. GARTH MASSEY; Sec. Capt. D. DROST.

Bahama Islands Airline Stewardesses' Association: P.O.B. 876, Windsor Field, Nassau; f. 1960; 29 mems.; Pres. Mrs. Y. M. DEVEAUX.

Bahama Islands Licensed Aircraft Engineers and Aviation Specialists: P.O.B. 65, Windsor Field, Nassau; 17 mems.; Pres. JOHN BRUNNELL; Sec. W. L. HEARNE.

Bahamas Construction and Building Trade Union: P.O.B. 2511, Nassau; f. 1958; 200 mems.; Pres. S. P. ADDERLEY; Gen. Sec. P. FARQUHARSON.

Bahamas Hotel and Catering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2514, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1958; 695 mems.; Pres. BARTHOLOMEW BASTIAN; Gen. Sec. H. FERGUSON.

Bahamas Musicians' Union: P.O.B. 246, Nassau Court, Nassau; f. 1958; 61 mems.; Pres. CHARLES H. FISHER; Sec. I. HANNA.

Bahamas Transport, Agricultural, Distributive and Allied Workers' Trade Union: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 1,362 mems.; Pres. RANDOLF FAWKES, M.H.A.; Gen. Sec. MAXWELL N. TAYLOR.

Bahamas Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 1314, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 292 mems.; Pres. ELCOTT JOHNSON; Sec. H. MINNIS.

United Brotherhood of Longshoremen: P.O.B. 451, Wulff Rd., Nassau; f. 1959; 157 mems.; Pres. A. MORRIS; Gen. Sec. W. SWANN.

Non-affiliated unions include:

Abaco Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union: Murphy Town, Abaco; f. 1960; 148 mems.; Sec. BENJAMIN CURRY.

Bahamas Engineering, Fuel, Service and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2535, Nassau; f. 1956; Pres. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; Sec. CARL STUBBS.

Bahamas Public Services Union: P.O.B. N-4692, Nassau; f. 1959; 2,000 mems.; Pres. THADDEUS DARLING; Sec. GARTH V. GREENE.

Bahamas Racehorse Workers' Union: Nassau; Gen. Sec. LAVARITY B. DEVEAUX.

Bahamas Workers' Council International: P.O.B. 5337 M.S., Nassau; f. 1969; Chair. DUDLEY WILLIAMS; publ. *Labour Speaks*.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Nearly all roads in New Providence are motorable. Hot mix surfaced roads total 230 miles, water-bound macadam 65 miles, earth 44 miles. On Eleuthera there is an asphalt road, some 100 miles in length, covering the length of the island, and 105 miles of road on Grand Bahama. The Grand Bahama Motorway, a highway linking Freeport and Gold Rock Creek, is under construction. Other asphalt roads are under construction on the Out Islands.

SHIPPING

The following are the chief shipping lines calling at Nassau: Hamburg-Amerika, Independent Gulf, North German Lloyd, P. and O., Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Saguenay Shipping, Home Lines, Eastern Steamship Co., Norwegian-Caribbean Lines, Royal Mail Lines, Bahama Cruise Lines and Costa Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Nassau International Airport and Freeport International Airport are the main terminals for international and internal services.

Bahamasair: P.O.B. N-4881, Nassau; f. 1973; scheduled services between Nassau, Freeport, Miami, Turks and Caicos Islands and the Family Islands; fleet: 3 BAC 111/400, 2 Twin Otters, 3 Aero Commanders, 3 F-227, 1 Grumman Goose, 1 Grumman Widgeon; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. H. MAX HEALEY; Chair. WILLIAM C. ALLEN.

International Air Bahama: Beaumont House, Bay St., Nassau; f. 1966; a subsidiary of Hekla Holdings Ltd./ Loftleidir HF; fleet: 2 DC-8-63; Gen. Man. and Chief Exec. SIGURDUR HELGASON.

The following airlines serve the Bahamas: Air Canada, Air Jamaica, British Airways, Delta, Eastern, Lufthansa, Mackey International, Qantas, Shawnee, United (Freeport only).

TOURISM

The Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. N-3701, Nassau; tourism is expanding rapidly, and there are 11,300 hotel rooms in the country.

There were 1,447,956 visitors in 1973.

The Ministry of Tourism maintains tourist offices in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Detroit, Los Angeles, Miami, Montreal, New York, Toronto, Washington, London and Frankfurt.

Nassau Festival of Arts and Crafts: Nassau; registered association incorporating all art forms; Chair. and Dir. Mrs. META DAVIS.

BAHRAIN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Bahrain lies near Qatar off the west coast of the Arabian Gulf. The climate is cool and temperate from December to the end of March, becoming very hot and humid during the summer months. In August and September temperatures can rise to 42°C (108°F). The official language is Arabic, but English is widely spoken. Bahrain is a predominantly Muslim country, the population being divided between the Sunnis and Shi'ites. The Ruling Family belong to the Sunnis. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) is scarlet, with a vertical white stripe at the hoist, the two colours separated by a serrated line. The port of Manama is the capital.

Recent History

Bahrain was a British Protected State from 1816 until 1971. In 1971 the British Government withdrew troops "east of Suez" and on August 15th, 1971, the Amir, Sheikh Isa, declared Bahrain an independent sovereign state, declining to join any federation of Gulf Emirates. Shortly afterwards Bahrain became a member of the United Nations and the Arab League. An economic and cultural pact with Kuwait was signed in June 1973, and in April 1974 Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates approved plans to set up a joint shipping company. In June 1974 industrial unrest occurred, and the delay in allowing trade unions to be set up, although provided for in the constitution, is thought to be responsible, together with a large increase in the cost of living.

Government

Bahrain is an independent sovereign state ruled by Sheikh Isa bin Sulman al-Khalifa through a Ministerial Cabinet system. Elections were held for a National Assembly in December 1973. In addition to 30 elected members, the Assembly contains the 12 members of the Cabinet. Political parties are not allowed, but the National Assembly is divided about equally between conservative, moderate and radical members.

Defence

The 1,100 strong Bahrain Defence Force has taken over from British forces the sole responsibility for security in Bahrain. In December 1971 Bahrain agreed to the U.S. Middle East fleet using part of the naval base formerly used by Britain. One year's notice of the termination of this facility was given to the U.S. Government during the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war, but this has not been implemented.

Economic Affairs

The traditional occupations of cattle breeding, agriculture and fishing are still practised throughout the islands. The main crops are vegetables, lucerne, other fodder crops and some dates. The Bahrain Fishing Company, jointly British and Bahraini owned, has now been operating successfully for several years.

Oil in commercial quantity was found in 1932 and has since been developed by the Bahrain Petroleum Company. Bahrain became a member of OPEC in May 1970.

Although Bahrain's production of crude oil is relatively small it has the largest refinery in Arabia, which processed 86.4 million barrels in 1973.

Important new communications facilities and port installations have improved Bahrain's standing in the transit trade. Storage and refrigeration facilities, a slipway and marine engineering workshops have been completed at Mina Sulman. Bahrain has a free zone in which many British, American and local concerns have their headquarters. A £60 million aluminium smelter, under construction since 1969, began production in 1971 with a capacity of 120,000 tons per annum. In November 1972 the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries approved Bahrain as the site for a dry dock large enough to accept super-tankers of up to 375,000 d.w.t., and it is expected to be completed in 1977, with an enlarged capacity of 400,000 d.w.t.

Transport and Communications

There are 30 kilometres of bitumen-surfaced roads linking most inhabited areas, and there is now a national bus system. The Bahrain Airport Terminal, designed specifically to take jumbo jets, was opened in 1972. The terminal building can handle the passengers of two 747s simultaneously, and is fully equipped for handling large passenger and freight aircraft; it is being extended, and in 1975 will be able to handle five jumbo jets simultaneously.

A new four-lane bridge between the two main islands was completed during 1972.

Social Welfare

The State-run medical service provides comprehensive in-patient and out-patient treatment. There are also dentists, doctors and opticians in private practice.

Education

Education is free in Bahrain. There are 78 primary, and 34 intermediate and secondary schools. In 1973 there were 7,677 pupils at intermediate level and 7,300 at secondary and technical level. The sexes are segregated in all schools. Education took 10.6 per cent (BD 5.6 million) of the original state budget in 1974-75.

Public Holidays

1975: October 4th-6th (Id ul Fitr), December 16th (Ruler's Accession Day), December 10th-12th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 1st (New Year), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 12th (Ashoura), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 930.79 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 394.74 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (Census of April 3rd, 1971)		
	Total	Manama (capital)	Muharraq Town
369.6	216,815	89,399	37,732

Estimated Population: 250,000 (July 1974).

EMPLOYMENT
(1971)

Agriculture and fishing	3,990
Mining and Manufacturing	4,152
Oil	4,312
Public Utilities	1,705
Construction	10,404
Wholesale and retail trade, and catering	7,706
Transport, storage and communications	7,743
Finance, insurance, property and business services	1,084
Community, social and personal services	13,182
Public administration and defence	5,206
Other	817
TOTAL	60,301

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
3,820	3,847	3,761	3,508	3,400

REFINERY PRODUCTION
(Output in million barrels)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
83.3	88.2	89.9	83.5	86.4

Note: 1 metric ton equals approx. 7.3 barrels.

Industry: Building materials, clothing, soft drinks, plastic products, industrial gases, boat building, air conditioning manufacture, flour mills and an aluminium plant.

FINANCE

1,000 fils = 1 Bahrain dinar (BD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 fils.

Notes: 100, 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 930.79 fils; U.S. \$1 = 394.74 fils.

100 Bahrain dinars = £107.44 = \$253.33.

Note: The Bahrain dinar was introduced in October 1965, replacing the Persian Gulf Indian rupee at the rate of 1 dinar = 10 rupees = 15 shillings sterling (£1 = 1.333 dinars). Until August 1971 the dinar was valued at U.S. \$2.10 (\$1 = 476.19 fils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar was worth U.S. \$2.28 (\$1 = 438.60 fils). The present dollar valuation has been effective since February 1973. In terms of sterling, the value of the Bahrain dinar between November 1967 and June 1972 was 17s 6d. (8½ new pence), the exchange rate being £1 = 1.143 dinars.

BUDGET*

(1974-75—'000 Bahrain dinars)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Oil Payments	33,700	Amiri Expenditure	6,000
Government Dues	8,100	Finance and National Economy	2,400
Public Services	7,300	Development and Engineering Services	7,000
Miscellaneous	3,900	Education and Science	5,600
		Health	3,900
		Defence	2,800
		Public Security	4,000
		Non-recurring Expenditure	17,500
		Other	3,800
TOTAL	53,000	TOTAL	53,000

*During 1974, owing to increases in the price of oil, these figures were revised upwards. Revenue is now given as BD 89.6 million, with oil revenues BD 70 million, while expenditure is given as BD 70 million, with the increase designated for development spending.

Currency in Circulation (March 1973): BD 28,118,690. The Bahrain dinar is accepted in other Gulf States (1 dinar = 10 Qatar riyals = 10 U.A.E. dirhams).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(B.D. '000)

	1971	1972	1973
Imports	105,005	100,102	127,769
Exports and Re-exports (excl. oil)	28,405	30,991	32,012

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Food and live animals	14,536.3	14,992.8	19,635.3
Beverages and tobacco	2,531.8	2,932.1	3,986.9
Inedible raw materials (not fuels)	1,424.9	1,355.1	1,726.2
Mineral fuels, lubricants etc.	1,125.2	1,318.6	2,375.5
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	178.8	186.7	178.4
Chemicals	7,134.7	6,287.3	16,017.0
Basic manufactured goods	30,624.5	26,669.2	29,194.8
Machinery and transport equipment	33,332.0	30,539.4	36,071.9
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	13,983.3	15,723.1	18,379.5
Unclassified groups and transactions	133.4	166.9	202.9
TOTAL	105,004.9	100,101.7	127,768.9

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS	1971	1972
Cereals and ccreal preparations	1,306.8	1,734.9
Coffee, tea, cocoa and spices	1,307.0	1,090.7
Textile yarn, fabrics, etc.	7,443.8	6,759.3
Machinery, other than electric	3,232.7	3,795.9
Electric machinery	1,038.5	761.8
Transport equipment	1,162.6	1,397.4
Clothing	3,014.1	4,232.9
Footwear	1,498.8	1,628.9
Scientific instruments, optical and photographic goods, watches and clocks	1,703.3	1,480.0
TOTAL (including others)	28,404.7	30,991.9

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	1,108	2,590	5,978	13,184
China, People's Republic	4,091	5,867	6,594	7,561
France	902	1,229	1,597	2,407
Germany, Federal Republic	2,684	4,155	4,678	5,150
Hong Kong	2,495	2,790	2,537	2,820
India	3,347	3,031	2,835	3,544
Italy	1,580	3,204	1,853	3,886
Japan	9,972	12,793	14,869	15,119
Netherlands	3,817	5,671	2,393	2,501
Pakistan	2,915	2,438	1,958	3,617
United Kingdom	24,904	31,754	21,194	24,147
U.S.A.	5,812	12,630	13,079	17,647

COUNTRIES—continued

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Saudi Arabia	14,016	16,523	16,592
Qatar	1,648	1,833	1,461
Iran	1,043	1,916	1,875
Dubai	1,442	2,204	2,691
Abu Dhabi	639	569	1,292
Kuwait	3,518	2,146	1,235
United Kingdom	711	860	911

TRANSPORT

ROADS

TYPE OF LICENCE	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars	8,960	10,400	12,389
Taxi Cabs	915	908	837
Vans and Lorries	2,999	3,439	4,267
Private Buses	381	419	491
Public Buses	142	145	175
Motor Cycles	1,529	1,772	1,966
TOTAL (excl. motor cycles)	13,397	15,311	20,125

EDUCATION

GOVERNMENT EDUCATION, 1971-73

	SCHOOLS/COLLEGES*		PUPILS/STUDENTS	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
Primary	75	78	36,952	38,156
Intermediate	21	22	7,266	7,677
Secondary	11	12	5,322	5,898
Technical, Commercial, Religious	3	3	1,372	1,402
Higher (incl. Teacher Training Colleges)	2	2	312	355
TOTAL	112	117	51,224	53,488

* There are also 8 private schools and 3 private kindergartens under the supervision of the Ministry of Education.

The total number of pupils in Private Schools in 1972-73 was 3,991.

The total number of teaching staff under the Ministry of Education was 2,590 in 1972-73.

Source: Statistical Bureau, Finance Department, Bahrain Government.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new 108-article constitution was ratified in June 1973. It states that "all citizens shall be equal before the law" and guarantees freedom of speech, of the Press, of conscience and religious beliefs. Other provisions include the outlawing of the compulsory repatriation of political refugees. The constitution also states that the country's financial comptroller should be responsible to Parliament

and not to the Government, and allows for national trade unions "for legally justified causes and on peaceful lines". Compulsory free primary education and free medical care are also laid down in the constitution. It is to remain in force for a minimum of five years. The constitution provides for a National Assembly, composed of the members of the Cabinet and 30 members elected by popular vote.

THE GOVERNMENT**Amir:** Sheikh ISA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFA, K.C.M.G.**Heir Apparent:** Sheikh HAMAD BIN ISA AL-KHALIFA.**THE CABINET***(January 1975)***Prime Minister:** Sheikh KHALIFA BIN SULMAN AL-KHALIFAH.**Minister of Defence:** Sheikh HAMAD BIN ISA AL-KHALIFAH.**Minister of Finance and National Economy:** SAYED MAHMOOD AL-ALAWI.**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Sheikh MOHAMED BIN MUBARAK AL-KHALIFA.**Minister of Education:** Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ MUHAMED AL-KHALIFA.**Minister of Health:** Dr. ALI MOHAMED FAKHRO.**Minister of Interior:** Sheikh MOHAMED BIN KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-KHALIFA.**Minister of Information:** TARIQ ABDAL-RAHMAN AL-MUAYYAD.**Minister of Justice:** Sheikh ISA BIN MOHAMED AL-KHALIFA.**Minister of Development and Engineering:** YOUSIF AHMED AL-SHIRAWI.**Minister of Labour and Social Affairs:** IBRAHIM MOHAMED HASAN HUMAYDAN.**Minister of Municipalities and Agriculture:** Sheikh ABDULLA BIN KHALID AL-KHALIFA.**Minister of State for Judicial Affairs:** Dr. HUSSAIN MOHAMED AL-BAHARNA.**Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs:** JAWAD SALIM AL-URRAYED.**NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

In December 1972 22 members were elected to seats in the 44-member Constituent Council. The remaining 22 seats were occupied by nominees of the Amir and members of the cabinet. During the first six months of 1973 the Constituent Assembly drew up the new constitution, which was ratified in June 1973. In accordance with this constitution elections to a National Assembly took place on December 8th, 1973, and the Amir opened the Assembly on December 16th, 1973. About 30,000 electors elected 30 members for a four-year term. Since political parties are not allowed, all 114 candidates stood as independents, but in practice the National Assembly is divided about equally between conservative, moderate and more radical members. In addition to the 30 elected members, the National Assembly also contains 12 members of the cabinet.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BAHRAIN***(Manama unless otherwise stated)***Afghanistan:** Baghdad, Iraq (E).**Belgium:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Canada:** Teheran, Iran (E).**Egypt:** 3105/7 Adliya, P.O.B. 818 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED G. ABDUL-SALAM.**France:** P.O.B. 1034 (E); *Ambassador:* J. BOURGOIN.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Guinea:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).**India:** Sh. Isa Road 2299/7, Ad Adlia Area (E); *Ambassador:* P. M. S. MALIK.**Iran:** Sh. Isa Road 1018/7 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUCHEHR SEPAHBODY.**Iraq:** Almutanbi Road 911/8, Al-Mahouz (E); *Ambassador:* K. AL HADEETHI.**Italy:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Japan:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Jordan:** Sh. Isa Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SULIMAN AL-DAJANI.**Kuwait:** Bani Atba Road 2105/7, Qudhaibiyya, nr. the new Palace (E); *Ambassador:* GHAZI MOHAMMED AMIN AL RAYYIS.**Lebanon:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Morocco:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Netherlands:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Norway:** Teheran, Iran (E).**Pakistan:** Sh. Essa Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* GHOUAM GHOUTH KHAN.**Saudi Arabia:** Delmon Road, Branch of Sh. Isa Road (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh ABDULLAH SALEH AL-FADHIEL.**Senegal:** Teheran, Iran (E).**Somalia:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).**Spain:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Sudan:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Switzerland:** Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).**Tunisia:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**Turkey:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).**United Kingdom:** Al-Mathaf Square (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT M. TESH, C.M.G.**U.S.A.:** Sh. Isa Road, P.O.B. 431 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH TWINAM.**Yemen Arab Republic:** Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

Bahrain also has diplomatic relations with Chad, Denmark, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Mongolia, Niger, Oman, Qatar, Syria, the U.S.S.R. and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM**Minister of Justice:** Sheikh ISA BIN MOHAMED AL-KHALIFA.

Since the termination of British legal jurisdiction in 1971, intensive work has been in progress on the legislative requirements of Bahrain. The Criminal Law is at present contained in various Codes, Ordinances and Regulations.

Judges, both Bahraini and Arab, are all fully qualified, as are the lawyers that appear before the courts.

All nationalities are subject to the jurisdiction of the Bahrain Courts which guarantee equality before the Law irrespective of nationality or creed.

RELIGION

The great majority of the people are Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'ite sects. The ruling family is Sunni.

Religious affiliation (1971 Census):

Muslims . . . 206,708

Christians . . . 6,590

Others . . . 2,780

TOTAL . . . 216,078

PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Al Bahrain Al-Yom** (*Bahrain Today*): P.O.B. 253, Manama; monthly; Arabic; published by the Ministry of Information; Manama; Editor SALMAN TAKI; circ. 4,000.
- al Adhwaa**: Arab Printing and Publishing Establishment, P.O.B. 224, Old Palace Rd., Manama; f. 1965; Arabic; weekly; Editor MAHMOUD ALMARDI, circ. 5,000.
- Akhbar Al-Bahrain**: Manama; weekly, Arabic; published by Director of Information, Govt. of Bahrain.
- Arab Markets**: P.O.B. 604, Bahrain; monthly; English and Arabic; Editor ABDU F. BUSHARA.
- Awali Evening News**: Published by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; daily; English; circ. 1,000.
- Awali Magazine**: Published by the Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; monthly; English; circ. 1,000.
- Bahrain Trade Directory**: P.O.B. 524, Manama; annual; Publisher and Man. Dir. A. E. ASHIR.
- al Hiya al Tijariya** (*Commerce Review*): P.O.B. 248, Manama, monthly, Arabic, published by Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry.
- Al-Mujtama Al-Jadid**: P.O.B. 590; Editor MUSTAFA.
- Gulf Weekly Mirror**: P.O.B. 455, Manama; f. 1971; weekly; English; also circulates in Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and eastern Saudi Arabia; Editor STEFAN KEMBALL; circ. 5,500.
- al Jarida al Rasmiya** (*Official Gazette*): Information Department, Government of Bahrain, Manama; f. 1957; Arabic; weekly.
- al Mawaqif**: P.O.B. 1083, Manama, f. 1973; weekly; Arabic; world news, politics, arts, religion; Owner ABDULLA MADANI.
- al Murshid**: Arabian Printing and Publishing House, P.O.B. 553, Bahrain; monthly guide, including "What's on in Bahrain"; English and Arabic; Editor M. SOLIMAN.
- al Najma al Asbuia** (*Weekly Star*): Awali; Arabic; weekly; published by The Bahrain Petroleum Co. Ltd.; circ. 8,000.
- The New Society**: P.O.B. 590, Manama; weekly.
- Sada Al Ushou**: P.O.B. 549, Bahrain; f. 1969; Arabic; weekly; Owner and Editor-in-Chief ALI SAYYAR.
- Bahrain Broadcasting Station**: P.O.B. 253, Manama; f. 1955; state-owned and operated enterprise; two 10kW. transmitters; programmes are in Arabic only, and include news, plays and talks; Dir. of Broadcasting IBRAHIM KANOO.
- R.T.V. Bahrain**: commenced colour TV broadcasting in 1973. The station takes advertising.
- English language programmes broadcast by the U.S. Air Force in Dhahran and by ARAMCO can be received in Bahrain, as can the television service provided by the latter. The station is currently being expanded and its power increased.
- In 1974 there were approximately 100,000 radio receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = millions; B.D. = Bahrain Dinars)

- National Bank of Bahrain**: P.O.B. 106, Manama; f. 1957; cap. p.u. (1973) B.D. 1m.; reserves B.D. 1.9m.; dep. B.D. 22.8m.; Chair. AHMED ALI KANOO; Gen. Man. A. S. WOOD.

FOREIGN BANKS

- Algemene Bank Nederland**: Amsterdam; Manama.
- Arab Bank Ltd.**: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 395, Manama; Man. AHMED I. JABER.
- Bank Melli Iran**: Teheran; Government Rd., P.O.B. 785, Manama; 1 br.
- Bank of America**: New York; Manama.
- Bank of Bahrain and Kuwait**: P.O.B. 597, Manama; cap. p.u. 2m. B.D. subscribed by Bahraini citizens and six leading finance institutions in Kuwait.
- Bank of Cairo**: P.O.B. 815, Manama.
- Bank Saderat Iran**: Teheran; Manama.
- British Bank of the Middle East**: London; P.O.B. 57, Manama; Man. F. X. PAUL.
- The Chartered Bank**: London; P.O.B. 29, Manama; Chief Man. for the Gulf V. R. WINTON.
- Chase Manhattan Bank**: New York; P.O.B. 368, Manama; Man. JOHN HOUSE.
- Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago**: Chicago; Manama.
- First National City Bank**: New York; P.O.B. 548, Manama; 1 br.; Man. GEORGE E. BARNES.
- Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.**: Karachi; Government Road Manama; Man. CH. SAJJAD ALI.
- National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.**: London; P.O.B. 793, Manama.
- Rafidain Bank**: Baghdad; f. 1969; P.O.B. 607, Manama; Man. T. AL-KHATIB.
- Union Bank of Switzerland**: Zurich; P.O.B. 795, Manama.
- United Bank Ltd.**: Karachi; Government Road, Manama; Man. S. M. AKHTAR.

INSURANCE

- Bahrain Insurance Co.**: f. 1971; general accident, fire and life insurance; cap. B.D. 300,000; 66⅔ per cent Bahrain owned; 33⅓ per cent Iraq owned.
- About fifteen foreign insurance companies are represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

- Bahrain Chamber of Commerce and Industry**: P.O.B. 248, Manama; f. 1939; 1,200 mems.; Pres. KHALIL IBRAHIM KAMEL; Dir. YUSUF MUHAMMAD SALEH.
- Michael Rice Group—Middle East**: P.O.B. 551, Manama; consultants to the Governments of Bahrain and Oman and to numerous local and foreign businesses trading in Bahrain, the Gulf area, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.
- There are no Trade Unions in Bahrain.

OIL

- The Bahrain Petroleum Company (BAPCO) Ltd.**: Awali; the sole oil producer in Bahrain; owned jointly by Texaco and Standard Oil of California; a participation agreement, giving 60 per cent state participation to the Bahrain Government, was reached in September 1974; also operates the Bahrain refinery and holds a contract to supply natural gas to the ALBA aluminium smelter; Pres. W. O. STOLZ.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Most inhabited areas of Bahrain are linked by bitumen-surfaced roads. Public transport consists of taxis and privately owned bus services. A new national bus company is being developed to provide public services throughout the country. A modern network of dual highways is being developed.

SHIPPING

Director-General of Customs and Ports: Sheikh DAJI BIN KHALIFA AL-KHALIFA.

Port Operations Manager: BARRY METCALFE.

Cargo Manager: HASSAN SHAMS.

Numerous shipping services link Bahrain and the Gulf with Britain and with Europe (Strick Line, V.N.S. "Kerk" Line, Hansa Line, Nationale Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Kuwait Shipping Company, Iraqi Maritime Transport Corporation, Lauro Line, Yugo-Linea, Polish Ocean Lines); with the East and West Coasts, of U.S.A. (Concordia Line, Nedlloyd Line); with Pakistan, India, Japan and the Far East and Australia P & O, British & India Steam Navigation Company, Macrsk Line, Everett Johnson Line, "K" Line of Japan, etc.). Though predominantly cargo operators, most of the foregoing lines have some passenger accommodation available; the British India Line operates a mail service between Bombay, Karachi, Bahrain and other Gulf Ports, carrying passengers in Saloon and Deck classes; the Mogul line operates mail and passenger services between Bombay and the Gulf, and the Pan Islamic Steamship Co. between Karachi and the Gulf ports.

The deep water harbour of Mina Sulman was opened in April 1962; it has six berths capable of taking vessels of draughts up to 9 metres. In the vicinity are two slipways able to take vessels of up to 1,016 tonnes and 73 metres in length, with services available for ship repairs afloat. Further development for Mina Sulman is planned. A trawler basin is the centre of a flourishing shrimping industry, the packaged produce being exported primarily to Europe, North America and Japan.

In November 1972 OAPC approved Bahrain as the site for a £40 million dry dock large enough to accept super-tankers of up to 375,000 d.w.t. By December 1974, when work had begun, estimated costs had risen to £74 million and capacity was increased to 400,000 tons. The scheme should be completed in 1977.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bahrain Airport has a first-class runway, capable of taking the largest aircraft in use. A new jumbo jet airport terminal was opened in December 1971 and expansion should be completed in 1975.

Gulf Air: P.O.B. 138, Bahrain; f. 1950; jointly owned by the governments of Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates and Oman; services linking Bahrain, Doha, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah and Muscat with London, Beirut, Cairo, Kuwait, Dharan, Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Karachi, Bombay; fleet consists of four VC-10, three BAC 1-11, three F27, four Skyvans, two Islanders, two Beechcraft B80.

Bahrain is served by the following foreign airlines: Air India, Alia, British Airways, British Caledonian, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Singapore International Airlines, PIA (Pakistan), Qantas, Saudia, TMA.

BANGLADESH

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of Bangladesh covers 55,126 square miles and is almost surrounded by Indian territory except for a short south eastern frontier with Burma and a southern deltaic coast fronting the Bay of Bengal. The climate is tropical monsoon with an average temperature from October to March of 67°F (19°C) and 84°F (29°C) from May to September. Three-quarters of the annual average rainfall (74 inches) occurs between June and September. About 85 per cent of the population speak Bengali, the State language; the remainder Bihari and some Hindi. The principal religion is Islam but there is a small minority of Hindus. The national flag is green, with a red disc in the centre. The capital is Dacca.

Recent History

The origin of the modern state of Bangladesh can be traced back to the original partition of the old Indian Empire in 1947 when Pakistan was established in two parts, East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separated by a thousand miles of Indian territory. The first awakening of national consciousness grew out of the successful campaign from 1951-53 to establish Bengali as the second official language of Pakistan in addition to Urdu. Political instability in successive central governments after 1954 culminated in October 1958 in the military rule of Gen. (later Field Marshal) Muhammad Ayub Khan which lasted more than 10 years.

Another major cause of discontent was the economic disparity between the two provinces, and the severe effects on the economy of the Indo-Pakistan war of 1965 gave rise to further discontent in the East. After civil disturbances in the East, the leader of the Awami League, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was arrested. After his release Mujib's party won elections to a proposed National Assembly and he intensified demands for autonomy.

Talks with the new president, Gen. Yahya Khan, broke down and the army took repressive measures in East Pakistan. The People's Republic of Bangladesh was proclaimed in March 1971, and the civil war followed. Sheikh Mujib was arrested once again.

After giving assistance to Bengali guerrilla fighters, India became involved in the war in December 1971, and formally recognized Bangladesh. Pakistan set up a civilian government in Dacca, but on December 17th the Pakistani Army in Bangladesh surrendered to the Indians. Bangladesh's independence became a reality. Sheikh Mujib was freed by Pakistan's new President, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, in January 1972. On his arrival in Dacca Mujib resigned the Presidency, to which he had been elected while in prison, and became Prime Minister. Elections held in March 1973 convincingly confirmed him in office.

The new nation quickly achieved international recognition and was finally recognized by Pakistan in February 1974. Prisoners of war were released and some refugees were repatriated in a three-way exchange between India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. The exchange was completed in

May 1974 though Pakistan still refuses to accept a number of Biharis who wish to leave Bangladesh.

In 1974 there was widespread famine, further sapping the economy which was already deeply affected by the war, the separation from Pakistan, natural disasters, including floods in August, and a high rate of population growth.

Political stability has been threatened by opposition groups which have resorted to terrorism and included both political extremes: the National Socialist party and the right wing Muslim groups which had opposed secession, and the pro-Chinese wing of the National Awami Party, and six Maoist groups who co-operated with Indian Naxalite groups from West Bengal.

In October 1973 the Awami League formed an alliance with the Communist party and the pro-Soviet wing of the National Awami Party. A militia, the *Rakkhi Bahini*, was formed to assist the police. During 1974 violent incidents became more frequent and in April the armed forces were called out, at the end of December a state of emergency was declared and constitutional rights suspended.

In January 1975 Sheikh Mujib became president for a second time and an amended constitution conferred all executive power on him. Parliament would continue, in an advisory role until the end of its current term. The cabinet was replaced with a larger Council of Ministers and the new Prime Minister was Mohammed Mansoor Ali Sheikh Mujib created a single National Party, excluding other parties from government.

Government

Under the 1972 Constitution, executive authority was vested in the President while Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) comprised a unicameral legislature (the Constituent Assembly) of 315 seats, fifteen of which were reserved for women. Members of Parliament were elected for a five-year term on the basis of universal suffrage exercised by those over 18. The dominant party was the Awami League.

In January 1975 the constitution was amended. The President exercises his power through a Council of Ministers and is empowered to create a single National Party.

Defence

In 1974 the army had a total strength of 25,000: there were 5 infantry brigades with 17 battalions, 1 tank regiment and 3 engineering battalions, the navy, with a total strength of 500, had 3 patrol boats and one seaward defence boat, the air force, with a total strength of 1,000, had 18 combat aircraft.

The para-military forces included a National Defence Force of 16,000, the Bangladesh Rifles of 13,000 and a militia force, the *Rakkhi Bahini*, of 25,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural. The land is fertile but densely populated and average income per capita is extremely low by international standards. The

disruptions arising from the war of secession and from the frequent cyclones and floods have depressed production in recent years. In 1972-73 the gross domestic product was about 13 per cent lower in real terms than in 1969-70, the last "normal" year before the war.

Production of rice, by far the most important subsistence crop, fell sharply after independence and did not regain former levels until 1974, which would have meant a shortage in any circumstances; with population growing at about 3 per cent a year the need to import rice and wheat to make up the deficiency has taxed the new country's foreign exchange resources. By December 1974 the domestic price of rice was nearly ten times the price before independence.

Jute and tea are the main cash crops, jute being a vital sector of the economy: sales of raw jute and jute manufactures provided 88 per cent of export earnings in 1973-74, when production of jute was 40 per cent below the level of 1969-70. Thus Bangladesh is not in a position to take advantage of the rises in price of synthetic fibres that compete with jute. Similar falls in production have taken place in nearly all the main industries, owing to damage to plant during the war, the departure of the largely non-Bengali financier and managerial class and the disappearance of many skilled Bengali workers.

Prices of imported raw materials approximately doubled in 1974, and imported oil cost 50 per cent of export earnings, compared with 19 per cent in 1973. Rising domestic prices have stemmed from the low levels of production. Most organized industry has been nationalized and state corporations have been set up for the major commodities. Bangladesh has few mineral resources, although some natural gas has been produced, and there are the beginnings of steel and oil industries.

The separation from Pakistan meant the interruption of customary trade patterns. The tea crop was largely exported to West Pakistan before the war and attempts have been made to find new markets. However, following the recognition of Bangladesh by Pakistan in 1974, there is the possibility that the former links will be revived.

Owing to severe dislocation of the economy caused by the war of independence it seems likely that for the foreseeable future Bangladesh will remain heavily dependent on foreign aid. Total aid since independence reached about \$2,000 million by the end of 1974. Government estimates for 1973/74 were about \$504 million in food aid and \$700 million in other aid.

The first Five-Year Plan, announced in November 1973, aimed at creating new jobs and achieving self-sufficiency in food. Of the total outlay of 44,500 million taka (about U.S. \$5,560 million), nearly 40 per cent is expected to be raised in foreign loans. The plan targets, which aim at an annual rate of growth in the gross domestic product of 5.5 per cent and an annual increase of 2.5 per cent in income per capita, have been criticized by some as unrealistic. But even the planners themselves have said that if plan targets are achieved, the per capita consumption of basic items "will still represent dismal poverty" in 1977-78. This will, they say, "represent a qualitatively different

situation and provide a minimum basis for further social and economic development."

Transport and Communications

Water transport is of major significance in Bangladesh, and there are about 5,000 miles of navigable waterways. It has been severely disrupted and of some 800 vessels in use prior to the war, only 500 are still serviceable. Chittagong, the principal port, has been expanded in recent years and now handles 4.3 million tons a year. There are about 1,750 miles of railway. A rapid expansion in road building has increased the length of surface roads to some 15,000 miles. There are approximately 100,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. In March 1972 *Bangladesh Biman*, the national airline, began internal services and a weekly charter service to London.

Social Welfare

The government's main task since independence has been to prevent epidemics and widespread malnutrition and to treat and rehabilitate war victims. The number of hospital beds has been increased from 8,000, prior to independence, to 13,000. A five-year health programme costing 1,660 million taka began in July 1973 with priority being given to health care and population control.

Education

The first Five-Year Plan allocated 637.8 million taka for education in 1973-74, and 814.8 million in 1974-75. In 1973 there were six universities and 296 colleges, many of which were affiliated to the universities; there were 126,149 students. Schools numbered about 36,000. About 15 per cent of the population is literate.

Tourism

Visas are required by nationals of all countries except Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Norway, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

Public Holidays

1975: August 25th (Autumn Bank Holiday), October 3rd (Jamai Wida), October 4th (Shab-i-Bharat), October 6th-8th (Eid-ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 13th (Eid-ul-Azha), October 14th (Durga Puja), December 14th (Eid-ul-Azha), December 16th (National Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 21st (National Mourning Day), March 26th (Independence Day), April 16th (Good Friday), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of measures is in force pending the introduction of a metric system.

1 maund = 82.27 lb.

1 seer = 2.057 lb.

1 tola = 180 grains.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa = 1 taka.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 18.97 taka;

U.S. \$1 = 8.04 taka.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION					
	Official Estimates†		Unofficial Estimates (mid-year)‡			
	Feb. 1st, 1961 (Census)	July 1st, 1970	1970	1971	1972	1973
55,126 sq. miles*	50,853,721	60,675,000	74,798,000	77,320,000	80,320,000	83,150,000

* 142,776 sq. km.

† Excluding adjustment for underenumeration at the 1961 census. According to the Pakistan Planning Commission (PPC), the census result understated the total population (in both wings of pre-1971 Pakistan) by about 8.3 per cent. The PPC estimated the population of East Pakistan (now Bangladesh) to be 64 million at January 1st, 1968.

‡ Source: *Statistical Digest of Bangladesh*, Dacca, 1973.

Census, February 10th to March 1st, 1974: total population 71,316,517 (males 36,949,000; females 34,368,000).

DIVISIONS*
(1961 Census)

Chittagong	13,629,650
Dacca	15,293,596
Khulna	10,066,900
Rajshahi	11,850,089
TOTAL	50,840,235

* Excluding aliens, who numbered 13,486 at the time of the census.

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS

	1961 Census	1974 Census
Dacca (capital)	556,712	1,319,970
Chittagong	364,205	458,000
Khulna	127,970	436,000
Narayanganj	162,054	176,899

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1974 estimates)

Agriculture	20,500,000
Others	5,000,000
TOTAL	25,500,000
of which	
Male	21,500,000
Female	4,000,000

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1971/72
(million acres)

Arable land	22.5
Forest land	5.5
Other land and inland water	7.3
TOTAL	35.3

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(Twelve months ending June 30th)

	AREA HARVESTED (million acres)	YIELD (tons per acre)	PRODUCTION (million long tons)		
	1969/70	1969/70	1969/70	1972/73	1973/74
Wheat	0.30	0.35	0.10	0.09	0.11
Rice (cleaned)	25.50	0.46	11.62	9.93	11.72
Sugar cane	0.40	18.50	7.40	5.32	6.34
Potatoes	0.21	4.05	0.85	0.75	0.72
Sweet potatoes	0.18	4.65	0.84	0.68	0.63
Pulses	0.90	0.32	0.29	0.22	0.21
Oilseeds	0.85	0.45	0.38	0.32	0.30
Tea	0.11	0.27	29.8*	37.1*	27.1*
Jute	2.45	0.54	1.32	1.17	0.97

* Production in '000 long tons.

LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

		1969/70	1972/73	1973/74
Cattle	million	26.60	26.00	n.a.
Sheep	" "	0.72	0.70	n.a.
Meat	million tons	0.19	0.20	0.20
Fish	" "	0.28	0.25	0.25

Cows' Milk (estimated production, '000 metric tons): 3,250 in 1968, 3,400 in 1969, 3,530 in 1970.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Limestone Flux, etc.	129,000	61,000	143,000
Clay	3,000	3,000	n.a.
Salt*	442,000	432,000	n.a.

* Twelve months ending June 30th of year stated.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(Twelve months ending June 30th)

		1969/70	1972/73	1973/74
Refined sugar	'000 long tons	89	19	88
Cotton yarn	million lb.	106	82	91
Woven cotton fabrics	million yards	59	59	79
Jute textiles	'000 long tons	580	446	500
Newsprint	" " "	36	28	27
Other paper	" " "	42	23	24
Urea fertilizer	" " "	95	205	274
Petroleum products	" " "	913	776	323
Cement	" " "	53	31	51
Steel ingots	" " "	39	67	72

FINANCE

100 paisa = 1 taka.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 100 taka.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 18.97 taka; U.S. \$1 = 8.04 taka.

100 taka = £5.27 = \$12.43.

Note: Since December 1971 the taka has been at par with the Indian rupee, with an official exchange rate against sterling maintained at a mid-point of £1 = 18.9677 taka. Until the "floating" of the pound in June 1972 this was equivalent to a rate of U.S. \$1 = 7.279 taka.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million taka, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75	EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75
<i>Current Budget:</i>	175.5	243.5	<i>Current Budget:</i>		
Income Tax, Corporation and Agricultural Income Tax			Civil Administration	1,188.7	1,142.8
Sales Tax	450.0	460.0	Defence	600.0	710.0
Customs Receipts	1,232.3	1,492.0	Education	637.8	814.8
Excise Duties	782.4	1,465.2	Health	141.1	192.2
Nationalized Sectors	169.9	166.9	Revenue Collecting Depart-ments	150.9	166.8
Interest	241.4	349.6	Other Items	925.4	1,675.7
Other Receipts	722.1	1,416.5			
SUB-TOTAL	3,773.6	5,593.7	SUB-TOTAL	3,643.9	4,702.3
<i>Capital Budget:</i>			<i>Capital Budget:</i>		
Loans and Grants	2,980.0	3,940.0	Development	4,638.2	5,250.0
Other Receipts	1,658.2	1,310.0	Reconstruction	n.a.	n.a.
			Rehabilitation	n.a.	n.a.
			Other Items	n.a.	n.a.
SUB-TOTAL	4,638.2	5,250.0	SUB-TOTAL	n.a.	n.a.
TOTAL REVENUE	8,411.8	10,843.7	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	n.a.	n.a.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(million taka)

EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75
Agriculture	575.8	630.0
Rural Institutions	306.3	285.0
Water and Flood Control	696.6	800.0
Industries	525.1	710.0
Power, Natural Resources and Scientific Research	536.7	715.0
Transport and Communications	1,096.7	970.0
Physical Planning and Housing	233.5	340.0
Education and Training	307.0	330.0
Health and Population Planning	257.0	295.0
Social Welfare, Manpower, Employment and Reconstruction	103.5	175.0
TOTAL	4,638.2	5,250.0

COST OF LIVING
(1969/70=100)

CATEGORIES	1972/73	1973/74	OCTOBER 1973	JULY 1974	OCTOBER 1974
<i>Middle Class Families (Dacca):</i>					
Food	185	263	253	341	508
TOTAL	182	253	238	316	416
<i>Workers' Families (Narayanganj):</i>					
Food	187	261	247	346	516
TOTAL	205	286	273	362	492

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(million taka, July 1st to June 30th)

	1972/73
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	24,060
Mining and quarrying	5,290
Manufacturing	
Construction	13,580
Wholesale and retail trade	
Transport and communications	13,580
Other services	
TOTAL	42,930

FOREIGN AID RECIEVED
(U.S. \$ million, July 1st to June 30th)

DONOR	1972/73
Canada	34
India	16
Japan	12
Netherlands/Belgium	6
Sweden	7
U.S.S.R.	34
United Kingdom	15
U.S.A.	56
TOTAL	180

1973/74: Total Aid \$400 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million taka)

COMMODITIES	1969/70*	1972	1973	1973/74*
<i>Imports:</i>				
Foodstuffs . . . .	.	205.3	1,423.2	1,386.4
Raw materials . . .	.	491.0	1,275.0	1,383.3
Manufactured goods .	.	433.6	1,810.7	1,928.9
Others . . . . .	.	330.1	530.6	314.4
TOTAL	3,480.0	1,460.0	5,039.5	5,013.0
<i>Exports:</i>				
Raw jute . . . . .	.	859.9	896.0	910.9
Jute textiles . . . .	.	1,201.6	1,319.7	1,530.6
Tea . . . . .	.	44.7	81.2	99.3
Others . . . . .	.	167.0	228.3	228.2
TOTAL	2,593.5	2,273.2	2,525.2	2,769.0
Balance	-886.5	813.2	-2,514.3	-2,244.0

* Twelve months from July 1st to June 30th.

JUTE EXPORTS

('000 long tons)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Raw Jute	636	396	180	n.a.
Jute Products	495	488	280	333

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger-kilometres (million) . .	3,549	3,319	2,095
Freight: net ton-km. (million) . .	1,185	1,570	1,022

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

(number in use)

	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	63,600	66,700
Commercial Vehicles	22,000	23,300

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(Twelve months ending June 30th)

	1969	1971	1972
Vessels ('000 net reg. tons):			
Entered	3,687	1,294	3,089
Cleared	4,475	1,045	3,173
Goods Loaded ('000 long tons)	1,087	825	275
Chalna	844	n.a.	n.a.
Chittagong	243	n.a.	n.a.
Goods Unloaded ('000 long tons)	3,901	3,501	2,141
Chalna	852	n.a.	n.a.
Chittagong	3,049	n.a.	n.a.

EDUCATION

(1972 estimate)

	NUMBER	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	} 36,000†	5,500,000*
High Schools		1,030,000
Technical Colleges and Institutes		176,000
Universities	296† 6	16,466

* 1968.

† March 1973.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 1972; revised January 1975)

SUMMARY

Fundamental Principles of State Policy

The Constitution is based on the fundamental principles of the State, namely nationalism, socialism, democracy and secularism. It aims to establish a society free from exploitation in which the rule of law, fundamental human rights and freedoms, justice and equality are to be secured for all citizens. A socialist economic system is to be established to ensure the attainment of a just and egalitarian society through state and co-operative ownership though private property is permitted within such limits as are prescribed by law. A universal, free and compulsory system of education shall be established.

Fundamental Rights

All citizens are equal before the law and have a right to its protection. Arbitrary arrest or detention, discrimination based on race, age, sex, birth, caste or religion and forced labour are prohibited. Subject to law, public order or morality freedom of movement, of assembly and of association are recognized while freedom of conscience, of speech, of the Press and of religious worship are guaranteed.

The President

The President is the constitutional Head of State and is elected for a term of five years. He is eligible for re-election for a second term only. The supreme control of the armed forces is vested in the President. He appoints the Vice-President, the Prime Minister and other Ministers as well as the Chief Justice and other judges.

The President may direct that there shall be one political party only. When such an order is made all political parties shall stand dissolved and the President shall take steps for the formation of a National Party.

The Executive

Executive authority shall rest in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution.

There shall be a Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President, including a Prime Minister and such other ministers as the President deems necessary. All ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

The Legislature

Parliament (*Jatiya Sangsad*) consists of a unicameral legislature (the Constituent Assembly), and comprises 315 seats of which 15 are reserved for women. Members of Parliament are directly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise from single territorial constituencies. Persons aged 18 and over are entitled to vote. The parliamentary term lasts for five years unless the Government resigns or a vote of no confidence is passed in which case general elections may be held (*see* under Elections). War can be declared only with the assent of Parliament. In the case of actual or imminent invasion, the President may take whatever action he may consider appropriate.

The Judiciary

The Judiciary comprises a Supreme Court with High Court and Appellate Divisions. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and such other judges as may be appointed. The High Court division has unlimited original jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings under any law and such appellate and other jurisdiction and powers as are conferred on it by the Constitution. The Appellate division has jurisdiction to

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determine appeals from judgments, decrees, orders or sentences of the High Court division. Subordinate courts may, in addition to the Supreme Court, be established.

Elections

An Election Commission supervises elections for the Presidency and for Parliament, delimits constituencies and

The Constitution, The Government, Political Parties

prepares electoral rolls. It consists of a Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners as may be appointed by the President. The Election Commission is independent in the exercise of its functions and is subject to the Constitution, though Parliament may make provision as to elections where necessary.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Minister of Defence: Sheikh MUJIBUR RAHMAN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

Vice-President and Minister of Planning: SYED NASRUL ISLAM.

Prime Minister, Minister of Home Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, Shipping, Inland Water Transport, Airways and Jute Affairs: MOHAMMAD MANSOOR ALI.

Minister for Industries and Nationalized Industries: A. H. M. KAMARUZZAMAN.

Minister of Commerce: KHANDAKAR MOSHTAQUE AHMED.

Minister of Finance: Dr. A. R. MALLICK.

Minister of Agriculture, Local Government, Rural Development and Co-operatives: PHANI MAJUMDER.

Minister of Education, Cultural Affairs and Sports: MOHAMMAD YOUSUF ALI.

Minister of Land Administration and Land Reforms: MOHAMMADULLAH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Natural Resources, Research and Atomic Energy: Dr. KAMAL HOSSAIN.

Minister for Housing, Works and Urban Development: MOHAMMAD SOHRAB HUSSAIN.

Minister for Health and Family Planning, Labour and Social Welfare: ABDUL MANNAN.

Minister for Flood Control, Water Resources and Power: ABDUR RAB SERNIABAT.

Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs: MANORANJAN DHAR.

Minister of Food and Civil Supplies, Relief and Rehabilitation: ABDUL MOMEN.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Prof. YUSUF ALI.

Minister of Jute: ASADUZZAMAN KHAN.

Minister of Education and Scientific, Technological Research and Atomic Energy: Dr. MUZZAFAR AHMED CHOWDHURY.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

(Jatiya Sangsad)

(General Election, March 1973)

PARTY†	SEATS	VOTES CAST	% OF VOTES CAST
Awami League .	293	13,534,830	73
Independents .	5	4,930,170	27
NAP(M) .	1		
NAP(B) .	1		
TOTAL .	300*	18,465,000	100

* Fifteen seats are reserved for women, all Awami League Candidates who were elected unopposed in April 1973, making a total of 315.

† All these political parties were dissolved in January 1975.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In January 1975 Sheikh Mujib created a single unifying party, the National Party and all other parties have been banned.

Awami League: Dacca; f. 1967; Government Party which successfully led a campaign of regional autonomy and eventual independence; Pres. A. H. M. KAMARUZZAMAN.

National Awami Party (B): Dacca; f. 1956; pro-China; Pres.: MAULANA BHASHANI.

National Awami Party (M): Dacca; pro-Soviet; Pres. Prof. MUZZAFAR AHMED.

Bangladesh Communist Party: Pres. MONI SINGH.

National Socialist Party (Jatyto Samantantrik Dal): f. 1973; Pres. Major JALIL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BANGLADESH

(Dacca, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Hotel Purbani, 9th Floor (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. J. FLOOD.

Austria: New Delhi, India (E).

Bulgaria: House 12, Road 127, Gulshan Model Town (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAY BOYADJIEV.

Burma: 135-C, Dhanmondi, Residential Area, Road 5 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Mrs. THET.

Canada: 37 Indira Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ROBERT W. MACLAREN.

Czechoslovakia: 69/70 Motijheel Commercial Area (E); *Ambassador:* ADOLF PANZ.

Denmark: New Delhi, India (E).

France: 354 Dhanmondi, Road 28 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE MILLET.

German Democratic Republic: 32/34 Road 74, Gulshan Model Town (E); *Ambassador:* LOTHAR WENZEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: House Kalpana, 7 Green Rd., Dhanmondi Residential Area (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EDWIN JUNGFLIECH.

Hungary: Gulshan Road, CEN-DI-4, Gulshan (E); *Ambassador:* LAJOS BOZI.

India: Road 2, Dhanmondi (HC); *High Commissioner:* SAMAR SEN.

Indonesia: 11 (A) C.W.S., Gulshan Model Town (E); *Ambassador:* TENGKU MAIMOEN HABSAH.

Japan: 1 Santinagar (E); *Ambassador:* TOKASHI OYAMADA

Nepal: 248 Dhanmondi Residential Area, Road 21 (E). *Ambassador:* KRISHNA BOM.

Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

New Zealand: New Delhi, India (HC).

Norway: New Delhi, India (E).

Poland: House 309, Road 26, Dhanmondi Residential Area (E); *Ambassador:* ZBIGNIEW BYSZIEWSKI

Romania: 126 Gulshan Ave., Gulshan Model Town (E); *Ambassador:* IOSIF CHIVU

Singapore: New Delhi, India (HC).

Spain: New Delhi, India (E).

Sweden: New Delhi, India (E).

Switzerland: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (E).

U.S.S.R.: NE(J)9, Road 79, Gulshan (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREI FOMIN.

United Kingdom: DIT Building Annexe, Dilkusha (HC) *High Commissioner:* B. G. SMALLMAN.

U.S.A.: Adamjee Court, Motijheel (E); *Ambassador:* DAVIS E. BOSTER.

Yugoslavia: Gulshan, Road 45 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DEJAN KOSTIC.

Bangladesh also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Italy and Malaysia and is recognized by Pakistan and the following:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Barbados, Belgium, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Khmer Republic, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niger, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Uruguay, Vatican, Venezuela, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam, Western Samoa, Yemen Arab Republic, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zaire and Zambbia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice of Bangladesh: Justice A. M. SAYEM.

Note: See also under the Constitution (above).

RELIGION

CENSUS 1961

Muslims	40,890,481
Caste Hindus	4,386,623
Scheduled Castes	4,993,046
Buddhists	373,867
Christians	148,903
Tribal and others	617,400

Complete freedom of religious worship is guaranteed under the Constitution (q.v.).

CHURCH OF BANGLADESH

Dacca: The Bishop of Dacca; Rt. Rev. J. D. BLAIR.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Dacca: Most Rev. THEOTONIUS AMAL GANGULY, C.S.C., Archbishop's House, Dacca 2.

THE PRESS

It was reported in February 1975 that all newspapers and magazines were to be government controlled, meaning the closure of 20 dailies and the merger of the six largest daily papers.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DACCA

Azad: 27A Dhakeswari Rd.; Bengali; f. 1936; Editor M. ANISUZZAMAN.

Banglar Bani: 81 Motijheel Commercial Area, Bengali; Editor Sheikh FAZLUL HAQ MANI.

Daily Ittefaq: 1 Ram Krishna Mission Rd.; f. 1953; Editor ANWAR HOSSAIN; circ. 73,325.

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- Dainik Bangla:** 1, DIT Ave.; Bengali; Editor NURUL ISLAM PATWARI.
- Dainik Samaj:** Hathkhola; Bengali; Editor ASADUL HAQ.
- Dainik Swadesh:** 9 Gopikishan Lane; Bengali; Editor MOHD KORBAN ALI.
- Ganakantha:** 24/c Tipu Sultan Rd.; f. 1972; Bengali; Editor AL-MAHMUD; circ. 25,000.
- Ittefaq:** 1 Ramkrishna Mission Rd.; f. 1953; Bengali.
- Nabajat:** 53-59 Dinnanath Sen Rd.; Bengali; Editor SAIFUNNESA.
- Purbadesh:** 33 Toynbee Circular Rd.; Bengali; Editor EHTESHAM CHOWDHURY.
- Sangbad:** 263 Bangshal Rd.; Bengali; Editor AHMADUL KABIR.

OTHER TOWNS

- Azadi:** Anderkilla, Chittagong; f. 1960; Bengali; Editor MOHAMMED KHALED; circ. 14,000.
- Dainik Bangladesh:** Bogra Lithographic Works, Bogra; Bengali; Editor AMANULLAH KHAN.
- Dainik Michil:** 20 Harish Dutta Lane, Nandankanan, Chittagong; f. 1972; Bengali; Editor M. A. QUDDUS; circ. 15,000.
- Desh Bangla:** 6 Anderkella, Chittagong; Bengali; Editor ABU HENA.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- Bangladesh Observer:** 33 Toynbee Circular Rd., Dacca; Editor OBAIDUL HAQ.
- Eastern Examiner:** Chandanpura, Chittagong; Editor KHALILUR RAHMAN.
- Evening Post:** 33 Topkhana Rd., Dacca; Editor HABIBUL BASHAR.
- Morning News:** 1 D.I.T. Rd., Dacca; Editor A. B. M. MUSA.
- The People:** Nippon Premises, Shahbag Ave., Dacca; Editor ABIDUR RAHMAN; circ. 25,000.
- People's View:** 129 Panchlaish Residential Area, Chittagong; Editor NURUL ISLAM.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

DACCA

- Arafat:** 86 Qazi Alauddin Rd.; Bengali; Editor M. A. BARI.
- Begum:** 66 Lyall St.; Bengali; Editor NASIRUDDIN AHMED.
- Bajra Kantha:** 109 Hrishikesh Das Rd.; Bengali; Editor ALTAF HOSSAIN MUSTAFA.
- Banglar Mukh:** 10 Hatkhola Rd.; Bengali; Editor SIDDIQUR RAHMAN ASURAFI.
- Bichitra:** 1, DIT Ave., Bengali; Editor NURUL ISLAM PATWARI.
- Drishitipat:** 68/2 Purana Paltan; Bengali; Editor MOHD ABU JAFAR KHAN.
- Ekata:** 68/2 Purana Paltan; Bengali; Editor Sheikh BAZLUR RAHMAN.
- Express:** 41 Naya Paltan; English; Editor GHAZI SHAHA-BUDDIN AHMED.
- Freedom:** 42/A Hatkhola Rd.; English; Editor P. HOSSAIN.
- Ganshakti:** 43/1 Joginagar Lane; Bengali; Editor MOHAMMAD TOHA.
- Holiday:** 40/1 Naya Pattan, Dacca 2, English; Editor ENAYETULLAH KHAN.
- Jagrata Bangla:** 25 Ahsan Manzil; Bengali; Editor M. A. MAJID.
- Joyaddhani:** 10 Purana Paltan; Bengali; Editor A. K. M. JAHANGIR.

The Press, Publishers

- Kalantar:** 87 Khanjahan Ali Rd.; Bengali; Editor NOOR MOHAMMAD.
- Pratibeshi:** 61/1 Subas Bose Ave.; Bengali; Editor FR. PAUL GOMES; circ. 2,500.
- Sonar Bangla:** 109 Hrishikesh Das Rd.; Bengali; Editor MOHD BELAYET HOSSAIN.
- Spokesman:** 9 Hatkhola Rd.; English; Editor FAIZUR RAHMAN.

OTHER TOWNS

- Banglar Darpan:** (formerly *Shaptahik Bangladesh*); 34 Ramesh Sen Rd., Mymensingh; f. 1972; Bengali; Editor MOHD. HABIBUR RAHMAN SHEIKH; circ. 10,000.
- Kalantar:** 87 Khanjahan Ali Rd., Khulna; f. 1970; Editor NOOR MOHAMMAD; circ. 7,000.
- The Weekly Spulinga:** Kazipara Rd., P.O.B. 18, Jessore; f. 1971; Editor MIAN ABDUS SATTAR; circ. 8,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Dacca unless otherwise stated)

- Ahmadi:** 4 Bakshibazar, Dacca; Bengali; fortnightly; Editor MOHD FAZLUL KARIM MOLLAH.
- Babosha Banijya** (*Trade and Commerce*): Techno Trade Ltd., 59 Dilkhusa Commercial Area, P.O.B. 674; f. 1972; fortnightly; Editor Q. S. HAFIZ, AHMED FAROOQUE; circ. 5,000.
- Commercial Bulletin:** Prabhati Printing Works, 148 Mitford, Dacca; English; monthly; Editor MOHD NURUL HUG.
- Dacca Basi:** 56/4 Bhajahari Shaha St., Dacca; f. 1972; Bengali; monthly; Editor MOHD HANIF; circ. 4,000.
- Ganashiksha** (*Education for the People*); Bengali; fortnightly; Editor MOHD. ZAINUL ABEDEEN CHOWDHURY.
- Nabajug:** Hitaishi Press, Chandpur District, Comilla; Bengali; monthly; Editor MAKHAN SARKER.
- Saogat:** 66 Loyall St., Dacca; Bengali; monthly; Editor NASIRUDDIN AHMED.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Bangladesh Press International (B.P.I.):** Dacca.
- Bangladesh Sangbad Sangasta** (*Bangladesh News Agency*): Dacca.
- Eastern News Agency (E.N.A.):** Dacca.
- United Press of Bangladesh:** Dacca; daily press service of news bulletins and features; Editor M. A. GHANI.

PUBLISHERS

- Adeylbro & Co.:** 60 Patuatuly, Dacca 1.
- Anwari Publications:** 5/1 Simson Rd., Dacca 1.
- Banga Sahitya Bhavan:** 144 Government New Market, Dacca.
- Biswakosh:** 316 Government New Market, Dacca.
- Boighar:** 149 Government New Market, Dacca.
- Chalantika:** 177 Government New Market, Dacca.
- Continental Publications:** 18-19, Dhanmandi Hawkers Market, Dacca 5; f. 1957; publishers, importers and distributors of scientific and technical books; Chief Exec. M. A. NOOR.
- Crescent Publishers:** 77 Patuatuly, Dacca 1.
- Kitabistan:** 3 Liaquat Ave., Dacca.
- Lekha Prokashani:** 18 Pyaridas Rd., Dacca 1.

BANGLADESH

Mullick Bros.: 3/1 Bangla Bazar, Dacca; textbooks and schoolbooks.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 88, 114 Motijheel C.A., Dacca; f. 1952; academic and educational; Man. M. ISLAM.

Pak Kitab Ghar: 39 Patuaty, Dacca.

Paramount Book Corporation: Ashraf Chamber, 66 Bangabandhu Ave., Dacca 2; Administrator D. H. KHONDKER.

PUBLISHERS ASSOCIATION

The Bangladesh Publishers and Booksellers Association
3rd Floor, 3/12 Liaquat Ave., Dacca 1; Sec. Z. I. KHAN

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Bangladesh: 20 Green Rd., Dacca 5; started broadcasting December 17th, 1971; overseas service broadcasts 10½ hours and 2½ hours in Bengali and English, respectively; five main stations in addition to Dacca:

Radio Bangladesh: Kajla Kuthi, Rajshahi.

Radio Bangladesh: Arakan Road, Chittagong.

Radio Bangladesh: Sylhet.

Radio Bangladesh: Rangpur.

Radio Bangladesh: Khulna.

TELEVISION

Bangladesh Television (BTV): Television Bhaban, P.O.B. 456, Dacca; f. 1964, taken over by the Bangladesh authorities in 1971; broadcasting covers (in addition to Dacca), Comilla, Tangail, Mymensingh and Faridpur districts.

Dir.-Gen. M. MANIRUL ALAM.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bangladesh Bank: Dacca; f. Feb. 1972; Gov. A. N. HAMIDULLAH.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Janata Bank: P.O.B. 468, Dacca; f. 1972; 281 brs.; Chair. KHAIRUL KABIR.

Pubali Bank: 24-25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1959; 176 brs.; Chair. M. KHALED.

Uttara Bank: 42 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1972; 66 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corp.: Dacca, Chittagong; **Chartered Bank:** Dacca, Chittagong; **National and Grindlays Bank:** Dacca (4 brs.), Chittagong, Khulna; **United Bank of India:** Barisal, Bogra, Brahmanbaria, Chandpur.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

House Building Finance Corporation: 22 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1952; provides credit facilities at low interest for house-building; cap. authorized room. taka (subscribed by the Bangladesh Government) and loans sanctioned up to June 1974 total 264m. taka; credit facilities exist in 129 towns and villages, 4 zonal offices and 10 regional offices.

Agricultural Development Bank: f. 1972; Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

INSURANCE

The Bangladesh Government in August 1972 set up a National Insurance Corporation together with four subsidiary corporations (see below) to regulate all national and foreign general and life insurance companies.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANIES

General Insurance:

Karnafully Insurance Corporation: Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.

Teesta Insurance Corporation: Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Dienfa Bldg., 9 Bangabandhu Ave., Dacca.

Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd., Adamjee Insurance Bldg., 115/116 Motijheel, Commercial Area, Dacca.

Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd.: Muslim Insurance Bldg., 121 Motijheel, Dacca.

New Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: 74 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.: Habib Bank Bldg., 2nd Floor, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Premier Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jang Chamber, 21 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

National Security Insurance Co. Ltd.: Elahi Chamber, 21 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Union Insurance Co. of Bangladesh Ltd.: Red Cross Bldg., Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Bangladesh Guarantee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Malck Mansion, 128 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

United Insurance Co. of Bangladesh Ltd.: Rahman Chamber, 12-13 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Co-operative Insurance Co. Ltd.: Rahman Chamber, 13 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Alpha Insurance Co. Ltd.: 12 Bangabandhu Ave., Hassan Bldg., Dacca.

Eastern General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shamabaya Sadon, 2nd Floor, 9/D Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Bangladesh Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 20 Shaheed Subal Rd., Chittagong.

Bangladesh Co-operative Insurance Society: Shamabay Bima Bhaban, 24-25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca.

Eastern General Insurance Co. Ltd.: EIC House SK, Mojib Road, Chittagong.

Eastern Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd.: 22 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2.

Sadharan Bima Corporation: 33 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2.

Homeland Insurance Co. Ltd.: 48 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2.

Janata Insurance Co. Ltd.: Tiger Mansion, 1st Floor, 69/70 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Popular Insurance Co. Ltd.: Corner Court, 2nd Floor, 29 Toyenbeen Circular Rd., Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 48 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.

Bangladesh Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd.: 42 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca.

Life Insurance:

Surma Life Insurance Corporation: Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.

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- Ruspa Life Insurance Corporation:** Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; government-owned.
- Ideal Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** ILACO House, 24 Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1972; Custodian S. U. AHMED.
- Central Life Assurance Co. Ltd.:** 99 Motijheel Commercial Area, Karim Chamber, 3rd Floor, Dacca.
- Universal Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Shamabay Sadon, 2nd Floor, 9/b Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca.
- Bangal Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1st Floor, 79 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca
- Eastern Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** EIC House, Sk Mojib Rd., Chittagong.
- Federal Life and General Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 12 Bangabandu Ave., Dacca 2.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES

- Guardian Assurance Group:** Ispahani Building, 14/15 Motijheel, P.O.B. 42, Dacca 2; Man. M. M. Z. MOGRI.
- Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd.:** Shareef Mansion, 56/57 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. A. AHMED; agent for *Northern Assurance* and *NZ Insurance Cos. Ltd.*
- Royal Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 47 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Branch Sec. M. A. SHAH; agent for *London & Lancashire Insurance Co. Ltd.*
- Queensland Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Adamjee Court, Motijheel, Dacca 2; Branch Sec. N. PALMER.
- American International Underwriters Insurance Co. Ltd.:** American Life Building, 18/20 Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. S. K. HUSSEIN; agent for *New Hampshire Insurance Co. Ltd.*
- Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd.:** 10K Motijheel, Dacca 2; Man. M. G. KEBRIA; agent for *Scottish Union and Maritime Insurance Cos Ltd.*
- Home Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 31 Banglabandhu Ave., Dacca; Man. G. FALLEIRO.
- South British Insurance Co. Ltd.:** c/o Finlay House, Agrabad, Chittagong; Man. B. M. KADWANI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

In January 1972 the Government took over all cotton, jute and other major industrial enterprises and the tea estates. Management Boards have been appointed by the Government.

GOVERNMENT SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

- Bangladesh Fisheries Development Corp.:** 24/25 Dilkusha Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1964; to develop and exploit fish resources in the Bay of Bengal; Man. Dir. A. LATIF; Sec. L. RAHMAN.
- Bangladesh Food and Allied Products Corp.:** 115/120 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972.
- Bangladesh Jute Mills Corporation:** Dacca; f. 1972; Chair. M. K. ANWAR; controls seventy-seven jute mills with over 25,000 looms.
- Bangladesh Paper and Board Corp.:** Shilpa Bhavan, Motijheel C/A, Dacca; f. 1972; exports paper, paper board, newsprint, rayon, yarn and cellophane.
- Bangladesh Planning Commission:** Planning Commission Secretariat, Eden Bldgs., Dacca; f. 1972; responsible for all aspects of economic planning and development including the preparation of the Five-Year Plans and annual development programmes (in conjunction with

Trade and Industry, Transport

appropriate government ministries), the promotion of savings and investment, the compilation of statistics and evaluation of development schemes and projects; Chair. The Prime Minister Sheikh MUJIBUR RAHMAN; Dep. Chair. Dr. NURUL ISLAM; Members Dr. MUSHARRAF HUSSAIN, Dr. MUHAMMAD ANISUR RAHMAN, RAHMAN SUBHAN.

Bangladesh Textile Industries Corp.: Dacca; f. 1972.

Export Promotion Bureau: 122-124 Motijheel, Commercial Area, Dacca; f. 1972; promotes the export of textile goods, hosiery, lace, hessian bags, thread, spices, ceramics and handicrafts; regional offices in Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi; Dir.-Gen. MOSLEHUDDIN AHMED.

Trading Corporation of Bangladesh: 27th Floor, H.B.C.F. Bldg., 24 Purana Paltan, Dacca 2; f. 1972; exports and imports jute goods, tanned leather, tea, paper products, textiles and handicrafts.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Agrabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** P.O.B. 70, Chamber Building, Bangabandhu Rd., Chittagong. Pres. W. SUTHERLAND; Vice-Pres. J. NEWLING; Sec. K. CHOUDHURY.
- Bogra Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Jhawtola Rd., Bogra.
- Chittagong Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Chamber House, Agrabad Commercial Area, Chittagong; f. 1963; 2,319 mems.; Pres. M. IOREES; Sec. (acting) MAHMUDUL H. CHOWDHURY; publs. *Daily Circulars*, *Annual Report*, *Trade Directory* (irregular).
- Dacca Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** 65-66 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dacca 2; f. 1960; 680 mems.; Pres. M. MASHIUR RAHMAN.
- Khulna Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** P.O.B. 26, Lower Jessore Rd., Khulna; f. 1934.
- Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Chamber Building (2nd Floor), 122-124 Motijheel C.A., Dacca; Narayanganj Office: 137 Bangabandhu Sharak; Pres. F. K. GHUZZAVI; Sec. C. K. HYDER.
- Rajshahi Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** P.O. Ghoramara, Rajshahi; f. 1960; 48 mems.
- Sylhet Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** New Market, Sylhet.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

- Bangladesh Jute Association:** P.O.B. 59, B.J.A. Building, Narayanganj.
- Bangladesh Jute Export Corporation:** 14 Topkhana Road, Dacca-2; f. 1972; Chair. M. S. H. CHISHTY.
- Bangladeshhiyo Cha Sangsad (Bangladesh Tea Association):** Bangabandhu Rd., Chittagong; f. 1972; Chair. N. L. SMITH; Sec. F. A. BISWAS.

CO-OPERATIVE

- Chattagram Bahini Kalyan Shamabaya Samity Ltd.:** 70 Agrabad Commercial Area, Osman Court, Chittagong; f. 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chairman of the Bangladesh Railway Board: A. M. CROWDHURY.

The former Pakistan Eastern Railway, managed since 1962 by the East Pakistan Government, was taken over by the Bangladesh authorities in January 1972. The railway is mostly metre gauge and totals 1,753 miles.

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ROADS

There are approximately 15,000 miles of surfaced roads and about 100,000 miles of dirt roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

In Bangladesh there are some 5,000 miles of navigable waterways. Twenty steamers, motor vessels and launches recently re-opened seven routes linking Dacca with Barisal and Chandpur.

Bangladesh Inland Water Transport Authority: DIT Bldg., Motijahaal, Dacca 2; f. 1959 as E. Pakistan Inland Water Transport Authority; controls river conservancy and pilotage services.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Chittagong and Chalna. At Chittagong in February 1972, a 26-mile long, 1-mile wide and 33 ft. draught channel was established, vessels of up to LOA 575 ft. can now be manoeuvred on the Karnaphuli river. A modern seaport is being developed at Mangla.

Bangladesh Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Batali Hills, Chittagong; coastal services; Chair. A. K. KHAN; Man. Dir. A. M. Z. KHAN.

Chittagong Port Trust: Chittagong; provides bunkering and lighterage facilities as well as provisions and drinking water supplies.

Transport, Universities

CIVIL AVIATION

Dacca and Chittagong are international airports. There are also airports at all major towns.

Bangladesh Biman (*Bangladesh Airlines*): Dacca; f. 1972; fleet of 6 Fokker Friendships and 2 Boeing 707s. A domestic service was inaugurated at the end of February 1972 using 2 Fokker Friendships. A weekly charter service using Boeing 707s began in early March 1972 to London from Dacca; services also to Rangoon, Bangkok and Calcutta.

UNIVERSITIES

Bangladesh Agricultural University: P.O.B. Mymensingh; 300 teachers, 3,000 students.

Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology: Ramna, Dacca; 141 teachers, 1,661 students.

University of Chittagong: University Post Office, Chittagong; 98 teachers, 1,215 students.

University of Dacca: Ramna, Dacca; 720 teachers, 14,600 students.

Jahangirnagar University: Savar, Dacca; 30 teachers, 144 students.

University of Rajshahi: Rajshahi; 312 teachers; 7,382 students.

BARBADOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of Barbados is the most easterly of the Caribbean islands, lying about 200 miles north-east of Trinidad. There is a rainy season from July to November and the climate is cool during the rest of the year. The mean annual temperature is about 78°F (26°C). About 95 per cent of the population is of African descent. The language used is English and the principal religion is Christianity. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three equal vertical stripes of blue, gold and blue. On the gold band is the head of a black trident. The capital is Bridgetown.

Recent History

Barbados joined the West Indies Federation on its formation in 1958, remaining a member until the dissolution of the Federation in 1962. In 1964 it was agreed that Bridgetown should become the capital of a proposed East Caribbean Federation, to include the Windward and Leeward Islands, but the Federation was never established. However, some common services, particularly transport and education, are shared with other Caribbean territories. In 1954 executive powers were transferred to a Cabinet of Ministers, and Barbados became fully independent within the Commonwealth in 1966. The Democratic Labour Party, led by Errol Barrow, has been in power since 1961. Barbados is a member of the UN and OAS.

Government

The country adopted Dominion status within the Commonwealth in November 1966. HM the Queen is represented by a Governor-General, and executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and not less than five other Ministers. Parliament consists of a senate of 24 members, appointed by the Governor-General, and an elected House of Assembly. Elections are by universal adult suffrage, the voting age being 18.

Defence

There is a small local volunteer force, the Barbados Regiment, but no standing armed forces.

Economic Affairs

In 1974 negotiations began with the EEC to establish a new sugar agreement to replace the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Government policy is to reduce dependence on sugar and to diversify industry and agriculture with the aim of self-sufficiency. An Agricultural Development Corporation was set up in 1974. The tourist industry is rapidly expanding, and there are deposits of natural gas and oil. Outside the harvest season there is a labour surplus and unemployment is a persistent problem, particularly among school leavers. Many Barbadians work in the United Kingdom. With Guyana and Antigua Barbados set up in 1967 the Caribbean Free Trade Association (Carifta), and in 1973 was a founder-member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Transport and Communications

The situation of the island and its good harbour and airport facilities make it a natural entrepôt for the eastern Caribbean. There are 840 miles of roads, mostly bitumenized, the airport can handle jet aircraft, the harbour at Bridgetown has moorings for eight ocean going ships and

handled 346,000 tons in 1973. Both the airport and port are being extended.

Social Welfare

Estimated expenditure on health services will be EC \$36.9 million in 1974-75. There are one government and three private (acute short-stay) hospitals, 16 day nurseries and seven children's homes. There is a government building scheme of group housing for lower income families and a National Insurance and Social Security Scheme was set up in 1967.

Education

Education is free between the ages of five and fifteen years. The State provides for approximately 86 per cent of those eligible for primary and secondary education. The literacy rate is 98 per cent. There are nine comprehensive schools, ten grammar schools, a community college, teacher training college, a technical institute and a polytechnic. At the Barbados branch of the University of the West Indies an in-service training programme for graduate teachers in secondary schools is run at the School of Education.

Tourism

The natural attractions of the island consist chiefly of the healthy climate and varied scenery. In addition, there are many facilities for outdoor sports of all kinds. Bathsheba on the east coast is a well known health resort. The growth of the tourist industry was 7 per cent in 1974. Revenue from tourism has increased from EC \$13 million in 1960 to \$136.4 million in 1973.

Visas are not required by nationals of Commonwealth countries and Italy, by nationals of the U.S.A. (for periods not exceeding six months) and by nationals of Iceland, Switzerland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Liechtenstein, Spain, Tunisia, Turkey, Colombia, Austria, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Belgium, Finland, Greece, Surinam and Netherlands Antilles (for periods not exceeding three months), and by Venezuela nationals in possession of return tickets.

Sport

Sporting facilities cover golf, tennis, cricket, football, rugby, hockey, polo, riding, horse racing, motor racing, fishing, swimming, surfing and boating. Cricket is especially popular. A new National Stadium was opened in 1970.

Public Holidays

1975: August 4th (Emancipation Day), October 6th (United Nations Day), November 30th (Independence), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 1st (May Day), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is used, with the exception of the U.S. gallon (231 cubic inches).

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Barbados dollar (B\$)

Exchange rates (January 1975)

£1 sterling = B\$4.80,

U.S. \$1 = B\$2.04

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census of April 7th, 1970)			
	Total	Bridgetown	St. Michael	Other Areas
166 sq. miles*	238,141	8,789	88,097	141,255

* 430 sq. km.

Estimated Population: 247,506 (Dec. 1973).

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Birth Rate (per 1,000)	22.0	20.9	20.8	21.9	20.7	21.3
Marriage Rate (per 1,000)	3.86	4.09	4.58	4.5	3.97	n.a.
Death Rate (per 1,000)	8.2	8.0	8.7	8.6	8.7	9.5

EMPLOYMENT

(1970 Census)

Sugar	16,034
Other Agriculture	1,781
Mining, Quarrying, etc.	295
Manufacturing	11,237
Construction	10,737
Electricity, Gas, Water	1,088
Commerce	12,178
Transport and Communications	4,624
Services (Government)	9,882
Services (Other)	15,813
TOTAL	83,669

AGRICULTURE

SUGAR PRODUCTION

('000 tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Canes Reaped	1,433	1,214	1,043	1,072	941
Sugar Produced	154	135	111	116	109

SUGAR, MOLASSES AND RUM EXPORTS

	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)	Quantity	Value (EC\$'000)
Sugar ('000 tons)	130.3	29,434	116.0	26,427.0	92.8	27,061.4	109.5	32,324.4
Molasses ('000 gals.)	11,160	5,056	6,879.9	3,558.1	4,468.3	3,338.4	4,712.0	4,139.5
Rum ('000 gals.)	627	3,250	790.8	4,092.6	802.6	4,637.3	1,006.1	4,724.3

LIVESTOCK
(1971)

CATTLE	PIGS	SHEEP AND GOATS	POULTRY
7,100	27,600	33,000	409,000

FISHING
('000 lb.)

	1972 (est.)	1973 (est.)
Total Catch	5,000	5,900

Mining: Natural Gas 108 million cubic feet (1973).

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Barbados dollar (B\$).
Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents ; 1 dollar

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = B\$4.80; U.S. \$ = B\$2.04.

B\$100 = £20.83 = U.S. \$49.13.

Note: The Barbados dollar was introduced in November 1973, replacing the East Caribbean dollar (EC\$) at par. Tables in this survey may include figures in the old currency.

Budget (1974-75): Revenue (est.) B\$146.7 million; Expenditure (est.) B\$162.5 million

Development Plan (1973-77): The Plan calls for an investment of EC\$42 million in housing, EC\$34 million in airport and harbour improvements, EC\$26 million in education, EC\$10 million in health, and EC\$24 million

in agricultural and industrial development and export promotion. In the agricultural sector, increasing support will be given to the production of vegetables and other food products for local consumption and for export to member countries of the newly inaugurated CARICOM.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(EC\$'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Imports (e.i.f.)	194,554	235,005	243,685	270,436	328,737
Exports (f.o.b.)	74,255	79,146	80,345	84,462	103,611

* Provisional

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1972	1973
Food and Live Animals	63,002	79,739	Sugar	27,061	32,324
Beverages and Tobacco	6,086	6,992	Molasses	3,338	4,140
Raw Materials	6,723	9,235	Rum	4,637	4,724
Mineral Oils	15,823	21,821	Semi-Processed and Other Food		
Other Oils and Fats	3,782	3,865	Products	6,108	6,346
Chemicals	23,050	27,512	Crustacea and Molluscs	13	1,397
Manufactures	56,939	67,432	Manufactured Goods	16,763	25,399
Machinery	54,847	67,183	Machinery and Transport		
Miscellaneous Manufactures	33,171	34,920	Equipment	6,740	9,109
Other Items	7,914	10,046	Chemicals	5,322	6,753
			Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	11,349	9,657
			Other Items	3,095	3,753

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
United Kingdom	73,178	72,572	81,186	28,025	29,019	34,496
United States	44,389	51,916	69,597	8,575	10,628	17,049
Canada	24,974	27,116	37,260	4,035	4,931	5,754
West Indies	24,994	30,510	37,169	17,554	21,456	25,260
Guyana	4,963	5,893	5,701	1,225	1,732	2,618

TOURISM

YEAR	NUMBER OF BEDS	NUMBER OF VISITORS	EXPENDITURE BY TOURISTS (EC\$m.)
1971 .	7,446	189,075	77.3
1972 .	7,518	210,349	120.0
1973 .	7,740	222,080	136.4

Of the total number of tourists in 1973, 73,280 were from the U.S.A., 68,712 from Canada, 16,355 from Trinidad and 17,680 from the U.K.

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	Schools	Pupils
Primary	116	37,563
Secondary*	19	17,059
Technical	1	1,517
Teacher Training	1	276
Theological	1	37
University College	1	942

* There are also 19 government-aided independent schools with 7,506 pupils.

Sources: Barbados Statistical Service, St. Michael; Government Information Service, Bridgetown.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution came into force in November 1966. Under its terms protection is afforded to individuals from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, deprivation of property, arbitrary search and entry, and racial discrimination; freedom of conscience, of expression, assembly, and movement are guaranteed.

Her Majesty's representative in Barbados is the Governor-General, who appoints the Prime Minister and, on the advice of the Prime Minister, appoints Ministers and some Senators.

The executive consists of the Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General as being the person best able to command a majority in the House of Assembly, and not less than five other Ministers. Provision is also made for a Privy Council, presided over by the Governor-General.

Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Assembly. The Senate has 21 members, 12 appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister, 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and 7 as representatives of such interests as the Governor-General considers appropriate. The House of Assembly has 24 members, elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year term. Since 1963 the voting age has been 18.

The Constitution also provides for the establishment of a Judiciary and a Legal Service, and Service Commissions for the Judicial Service, the Public Service and the Police Service. These Commissions are exempt from legal investigation; they have executive powers to deal with appointments, dismissals and disciplinary control of the services for which they are responsible.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir ARLEIGH WINSTON SCOTT, G.C.M.G., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: ERROL WALTON BARROW, P.C.

Minister of External Affairs, Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: Senator the Hon. GEORGE MOE.

Minister of State with Responsibility for Parliamentary Affairs and Leader of the House: The Hon. C. E. TALMA.

Minister of Housing, Lands, Labour and National Insurance: The Hon. P. M. GREAVES.

Minister of Agriculture, Science and Technology: The Hon. P. ANDERSON MORRISON.

Minister of Education, Youth Affairs, Community Development and Sport: The Hon. L. ERSKINE SANDIFORD.

Minister of Communications and Works: The Hon. F. G. SMITH.

Minister of Tourism, Information and Public Relations: The Hon. P. G. MORGAN.

Minister of Health and Welfare: Dr. the Hon. R. B. CADDLE.

Minister of Trade, Industry and Commerce: Senator the Hon. B. M. TAITT.

Minister without Portfolio: The Hon. Capt. G. G. FERGUSON.

BARBADOS

Parliament, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation, etc.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Sir THEODORE BRANCKER, Q.C.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL and 19 other members.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: NEVILLE MAXWELL.

Twenty-four elected members (one for each electoral district).

Clerk of Parliament: CHEZLEY R. BOYCE.

(Election, September 1971)

PARTY	SEATS (Sept. 1971 Election)
Democratic Labour	18
Barbados Labour Party	6

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Labour Party: George St., Belleville, St. Michael; f. 1955; the majority party in the House of Assembly (holds 18 seats, 1971); Leader Rt. Hon. E. W. BARROW.

Barbados Labour Party: 111 Roebuck St., Bridgetown; f. 1938; holds 6 seats in the House of Assembly (1971); Chair. J. M. G. M. ADAMS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Argentina: New York, U.S.A. (E)

Australia: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Austria: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Belgium: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Brazil: Port-of-Spain, Trinidad (E).

Canada: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

China (Taiwan): P.O.B. 623c, Bridgetown (E); *Ambassador:* S. S. C. YAO.

Cuba: Ottawa, Canada (E).

Cyprus: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Dominican Republic: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

France: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Georgetown, Guyana (E)

Guyana: Kingston, Jamaica (HC).

India: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Israel: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Japan: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Mexico: Washington, U.S.A. (E)

Netherlands: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Nigeria: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Peru: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

Tanzania: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC).

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 676c, Bridgetown (HC); *High Commissioner:* STUART ROBERTS.

U.S.A.: Bridgetown (E); *Ambassador:* Miss EILEEN DONOVAN.

Venezuela: Barclays Bank Bldg., Broad St., Bridgetown (E).

Zambia: New York, U.S.A. (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Consists of a High Court and a Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Sir WILLIAM RANDOLPH DOUGLAS.

Puisne Judges: Hon. A. J. H. HANSCHALL, Hon. D. H. L. WARD, Hon. D. WILLIAMS.

Registrar: D. F. JOHNSON (acting).

Magistrates' Courts: Appeals lie to a Divisional Court of the High Court.

RELIGION

There are over 90 denominations and sects. According to the 1970 census figures, Anglicans number about 150,000 and the Methodist, Moravian and Pentecostal groups are next in importance. There are about 6,500 Roman Catholics, and other Christian groups have a combined membership of 50,000.

Anglican Bishop of Barbados: Rt. Rev. DREXEL GOMEZ, B.A.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Barbados: Rt. Rev. A. H. DICKSON, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Jemmott's Lane, Bridgetown, Barbados.

Methodist Superintendent: Rev. PHILLIP SAUNDERS.

Moravian Superintendent: Rev. PETER GUBI.

THE PRESS

Advocate-News: Fontabelle, St. Michael; f. 1895; daily; Man. Dir. and Publ. N. S. GROSVENOR; Editor ROBERT BEST; circ. 25,642.

Bajan and South Caribbean, The: Carlisle House, Hincks St., P.O.B. 718c, Bridgetown; f. 1953; monthly; illustrated magazine; Man. Editor C. E. MCKENZIE; circ. over 3,000.

Barbados News: Carlisle House, Hincks Street, P.O.B. 718e, Bridgetown; f. 1963; bi-monthly; tourist magazine; Man. Editor C. E. MCKENZIE.

Barbados Observer: Baxter's Rd., Bridgetown; weekly; Editor W. A. CRAWFORD; circ. 6,000.

The Nation: St. Mary Row, Bridgetown; f. 1973; Editor CARL MOORE; circ. over 21,000.

Official Gazette: Government Printing Office, Bay Street, St. Michael; Mons. and Thurs.

Sunday Advocate-News: 34 Broad St., Bridgetown; Man. Dir. and Publ. N. S. GROSVENOR; Editor ULRIC RIEG; circ. 36,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 900, Bridgetown; f. 1963; Chair. W. C. O. MARSHALL; Gen. Man. IAN GALE.

Number of radio sets (1974): 84,000.

BARBADOS

TELEVISION

Barbados Rediffusion Service Ltd.: River Rd., Bridgetown; f. 1934; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; commercial wired service with island-wide coverage; rented sets (1974): c. 25,000; Gen. Man. F. DUESBERRY.

Caribbean Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 900, Bridgetown; 7 hours colour transmission daily. Educational broadcasts are made in the morning and afternoon.

Number of television sets (1974): 42,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Barbados: P.O.B. 1016, Bridgetown; f. 1972; authorized cap. EC\$5m.; Governor Dr. C. N. BLACKMAN; Gen. Man. TIN TUN.

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANK

Caribbean Development Bank: Treasury Building, P.O.B. 408, Bridgetown; equity subscribed by former British Caribbean Territories, Canada, the U.K. and Venezuela; authorized cap. U.S. \$192m. (Oct. 1974); minimum loan EC\$100,000; priority given to projects in agriculture, livestock, fisheries, manufacturing, mining, tourism, housing and technical education; Pres. WILLIAM DEMAS.

Agricultural Credit Bank: Lot 60, Garrison, St. Michael; f. 1937; cap. EC \$2,172,775 (1974); makes loans to farmers and co-operatives; Chair. E. L. BRATHWAITE.

Sugar Industry Agricultural Bank: Bridgetown; f. 1907 authorized to make loans to sugar factories, sugar plantations, for cane cultivation and for diversification of crops designated by the Ministry of Agriculture; Chair. G. ARMSTRONG.

Barbados Development Bank: Lot 61, Garrison, P.O.B. 50, St. Michael; f. 1969; Gen. Man. (acting) Dr. GEORGE REID.

Barbados Savings Bank: Bridgetown; government-controlled; total credits (1973) EC \$21.8m; Man. D. C. T. GRANNUM.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America: Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1969; Man. JOHN E. OSBORNE.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Toronto; P.O.B. 202, Bridgetown; 4 brs.; Man. RICHARD GALLAGHER.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; P.O.B. 301, Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1837; Man. A. D. MCCONNEY; seven branches and twelve agencies in Barbados.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto, Ontario; brs. in Speights-town, Worthing, Holetown, Rock Dundo, Bay Street, Oistins and Maxwell. (Bridgetown) G. M. FOSTER.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: Nile House, Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1971; Man. W. B. RICHARDSON.

First National City Bank: P.O.B. 1007C, Broad St., Bridgetown; brs. in Seawall Airport, Sunset Crest, Holetown; Man. (Bridgetown): T. HUSSEN.

First National Bank of Chicago: Trident House, Broad St., Bridgetown; Man. FRANÇOIS VAN REEPINGHEN.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in Bridgetown (Broad and Nile Streets), Black Rock, Holetown, Speights-town, Hastings and Oistins; f. 1911; Man. (Bridgetown) R. I. COX.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

INSURANCE

The leading British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agents in the territory. Local insurance companies include the following:

Barbados Fire Insurance Co.: Bridgetown.

Barbados Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O.B. 104, Bridgetown; f. 1840; Chair. P. MCG. PATTERSON; Man. D. W. ALLAN.

C. F. Harrison & Co. (Barbados) Ltd.: 1 & 2 Broad St., Bridgetown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Barbados Agricultural Development Corporation: Bridgetown; f. 1974; programme of diversification and land reforms.

Barbados Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 250, Bridgetown; operates industrial estates; processes applications for industrial incentives; provides information on plant location; Gen. Man. (acting) R. LESLIE; publs. *Investing in Barbados, Special Survey for Businessmen*.

Barbados Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 703C, Bridgetown; Chair. E. L. GREAVES.

British Development Division in the Caribbean: P.O.B. 167, Carlisle House, Hincks St., The Wharf, Bridgetown; Head Sir BRUCE GREATNATCH, KT., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.B.E.

ASSOCIATIONS

Barbados Agricultural Society: Bridgetown; Pres. O. B. K. DEANE.

Barbados Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 189, Bridgetown; f. 1825; 166 mem. firms with 298 reps.; Pres. T. N. MCKENZIE; Sec. KEITH P. ROBERTS; publ. *Journal* (quarterly).

Barbados Junior Chamber of Commerce: Bridgetown; Sec. DAVID EDWARD.

Barbados Sugar Producers' Association (Inc.): Warrens, St. Michael; Dir. N. D. OSBORNE; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON; Consultant E. R. L. WARD.

Sugar Producers' Federation of Barbados: Warrens, St. Michael; Dir. N. D. OSBORNE; Sec. D. H. A. JOHNSON; Consultant E. R. L. WARD.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Barbados Employers' Confederation: 206 Plantations Building, Broad St., Bridgetown; f. 1960; 245 mems.; Pres. R. C. GODDARD; Dir. N. D. LEWIS; Sec.-Treas. Miss M. ALLEYNE.

TRADE UNIONS

Principal unions include:

Barbados Secondary Teachers' Union: Marnet, The Ivy, St. Michael; f. 1948; 230 mems.; Pres. ROGER MARVILLE; Sec. E. JOHNSON; Treas. Miss S. PILGRIM.

Barbados Workers' Union: Nelson and Fairchild Sts., Bridgetown; f. 1948; 30,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANK VALCOTT.

The National Union of Public Workers: P.O.B. 174, Bridgetown; f. 1944; 5,000 mems.; Pres. (acting) RALPH ISHMAEL; Gen. Sec. O'BRIEN TROTMAN; publ. *The Worker* (quarterly).

BARBADOS

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Ministry of Communications and Works: Chief Techn. Dir.
H. L. V. GRIFFITH.

The Ministry maintains a network of 840 miles of roads of which 726 miles have an asphalt surface.

SHIPPING

The following shipping companies operate regular services to Bridgetown: Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Booth Line, Geest Line, Shaw Saville Line, French Line, P. and O., Spanish and West Indies Shipping, (K.N.S.M.) Cunaard, Bookers W.I. Shipping, Wesfal Larsen and Co. Ltd., Royal Mail Lines Ltd., Home Line. Inter-island traffic is catered for by a fortnightly service of one vessel of the West Indies Shipping Corporation operating from Trinidad as far north as Jamaica. In addition, there are many schooners and motor vessels trading from neighbouring islands with no regular schedules. Bridgetown harbour has berths for eight ships and simultaneous bunkering facilities for five.

CIVIL AVIATION

International Caribbean Airways: Seawell International Airport; Central European Office: 9 Grosvenor St., London, W1X 0EE, England; f. 1970; low-cost jet services to Luxembourg and London; Gen. Man. IAN ALLEN.

The following foreign airlines serve Barbados: Air Canada, British Airways, BWIA (Trinidad), Cubana

Transport, Tourism, University

Airlines, Eastern Airlines, Pan American Airways, Leeward Island Air Transport (Antigua), Venezuela Airways (VIASA), SAS.

TOURISM

Barbados Board of Tourism: P.O.B. 242, Bridgetown; f. 1958; Chair. D. L. BURROWES; Dir. of Tourism F. J. ODLE, M.B.E.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: 11 King St. West, Suite 1108, 105 Ontario.

U.S.A.: 800 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

U.K.: c/o Barbados High Commission, 6 Upper Belgrave St., London, S.W.1.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Barbados Arts Council: Pelican Village, Bridgetown, St. Michael; established to co-ordinate the activities of groups and individuals active in the field of the arts, acting as liaison between the government and the people; Pres. JOHN WICKHAM; First Vice-Pres. GRANTLEY PRESCOD; Second Vice-Pres. BASIL SANDFORD; Sec. EDWARD OXLEY.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Cave Hill Campus, P.O.B. 64, Bridgetown; faculties of arts and science, natural sciences, Institute of Social and Economic Research, School of Education f. 1963; faculty of Law f. 1970; 100 teachers, 942 students.

BHUTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bhutan lies in the Himalayas, with Tibet to the north and India to the south, and covers 47,000 square kilometres. Average monthly temperature ranges from 40°F (mean January) to 62°F (mean July). Rainfall is heavy, averaging over 120 inches in a year. The official language is Dzong-Kha, spoken mainly in western Bhutan. Written Dzong-Kha is based on the Tibetan script. Lamanism (a Tibetan form of Buddhism) is the chief religion. The state flag (proportions 5 by 4) comprises two triangles, one yellow and the other maroon, divided diagonally, with a white dragon superimposed in the centre. The capital is Thimphu.

Recent History

In 1907 the *Tongsa Penlop* (governor) was elected hereditary monarch. Under a treaty concluded with the United Kingdom in 1910, the British Government obtained the right to guide Bhutan's external relations. This right passed to the Indian Government when it concluded a treaty with Bhutan in 1949. In recent years the late King Jigme Dorji Wangchuk vigorously asserted his country's sovereignty, which was exemplified by the entry of Bhutan into the UN in 1971 and her membership of the Colombo Plan a year later. King Jigme Singhye Wangchuk, who succeeded his father in 1972, has stressed that Bhutan's future still depends on Indian goodwill and friendship; although in September 1974 the Bhutan government told the Indian government that it did not wish to replace its present Indian advisers when their terms expired.

Government

The system of government is unusual in that power is shared between the monarch, the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly (*Tshogdu*) and the monastic head (*Jey Khempo*) of Bhutan's 6,000 Lamas. Since June 1969, the King has been dependent on popular assent, i.e. he must seek a vote of confidence every three years. Any member of the National Assembly can table a vote of no-confidence at any time. All adults over 17 have the right to vote.

Defence

The 5,000 strong Royal Bhutanese Army is under the direct command of the King. Training facilities are provided by an Indian military training team. Though India is not directly responsible for the country's defence, the Indian Government has indicated that any act of aggression against Bhutan would be regarded as an act of aggression against India.

Economic Affairs

Economic development has been a notable feature in recent years. The country's first bank, the Bank of Bhutan, was established in 1968 and issues Bhutan's currency. The First and Second Five-Year Plans (1961-66 and 1966-71) brought about considerable improvements in roads, animal husbandry, electricity generation, coal mining and forestry. The current Third Five-Year Plan (1971-76) involves expenditure totalling Rs. 350 million, most of which is provided by India.

Transport and Communications

In 1972 there were 368 kilometres of roads, 322 kilometres of which were surfaced. In addition, rough roads now link Siliguri with the plains of Bengal and Assam, bringing the total road network to 1,000 kilometres. Paro, where the chief airport opened in 1968, is served by a weekly flight to and from Hashimara in West Bengal.

Social Welfare

The country has four hospitals, providing 166 beds, and 28 local dispensaries, staffed mainly by Indians or Indian-trained personnel. There are 20 doctors. Tuberculosis and malaria remain the major diseases.

Education

In 1963 there were only 36 primary schools, with some 2,500 pupils. By 1973 these figures increased to nearly 100 and 16,000 respectively. There are no missions or private schools in Bhutan, all schools being subsidized by the Government. About 500 Bhutanese students are receiving higher education in India on Indian Government scholarships.

Tourism

Tourism is relatively underdeveloped except that assistance may be offered to the mountaineering enthusiast. Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little sport other than football and archery.

Public Holidays

The usual Buddhist holidays are observed.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in operation.

Currency and Exchange Rates

Indian currency: 100 paise = 1 rupee.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 18.97 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 8.04 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 18,000 sq miles (6,000 sq. miles of forests).

Population: 1,034,774 (Census of November-December 1969).

PRODUCTS

Forests: Pine, spruce, larch, oaks, beech, ash, maple and cypress.

Agriculture: Rice, corn, millets, wheat, buckwheat, mustard, potatoes, chillies, cardamom, oranges and lac. Cultivated land area totals 812,382 acres.

Handicrafts: In the towns metalware (silver, bronze, copper), muzzle-loading guns, swords, hand-woven cloth, masks, thanangka (religious scrolls) and wood work are produced.

Animals and Game: Elephant, rhino, tiger, cheetah, leopard, sambur, hog-deer, barking-deer (forests);

bears and musk deer (mountains); ponies (domesticated); pheasants, jungle fowl and many other birds.

Minerals: Dolomite, gypsum, graphite, coal, limestone, some traces of copper deposits.

Industry: Recent development projects included a wood-work centre at Paro, weaving centres at Tashigong, Tongsa, Mongar and Thimphu, a bamboo work centre at Shemgong and a nuts and bolts factory at Samchi. Cement, matches, paper and other light industries are being set up with Indian assistance. The principal towns have electricity. The total capacity exceeds 1,500 kilowatts.

FINANCE

Mainly Indian currency: 100 paisa = 1 rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa (there is one Bhutanese coin, the tikchung, worth 50 paisa).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 18.97 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 8.04 rupees.

100 Indian rupees = £5.27 = \$12.43.

BUDGET

Revenue: 1971-72: Rs. 27.5 million; 1972-73: (n.a.).

Expenditure: 1971-72: Rs. 69.1 million; 1972-73: Rs. 71.1 million (proposed); roads, primary education, court and government expenses, construction works and establishment. Privy Purses for Royalty, and expenditure on monasteries, have been settled and curtailed.

OUTLAY BY SECTOR
(Rs. '000)

	1971-72	1972-73 (proposed)
Agricultural Co-operatives	15,780	15,580
Power	5,300	6,250
Industry and Mining	3,000	7,700
Transport and Communications	18,450	15,250
Medical and Social Services	20,930	19,950
Other Sectors	5,600	6,870

DEVELOPMENT PLANS

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1961-66)

Expenditure: Rs. 106 million.

- (a) Roads: 800 miles. Main projects: (1) 120-mile jeep road from Paro to Phuntsholing; (2) 100-mile road from Tashigong to Darrang in Assam, India; (3) 300-mile road from Paro to Tashigong (rising to 14,000 ft.).
- (b) Improvement of livestock.
- (c) Development of forest industries.
- (d) Exploitation of coal and other mineral resources.
- (e) Expansion of cottage crafts.
- (f) Building of River Jaldhaka power plant.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1966-71)

Expenditure: Rs. 200 million.

- (a) Micro hydro-electric projects; two have been completed at Thimphu and Paro, and a third is under construction at Wangdiphodrang.
- (b) Industrial surveys.
- (c) Horticulture.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1971-76)

Proposed Expenditure: Rs. 350 million.

Note: India is to provide Rs. 330 million.

AID

Up to February 1972 India gave Rs. 351 million to Bhutan in the form of financial aid. Subsidies have also been granted to the value of Rs. 763.7 million to finance projects such as road and bridge construction, an airfield, geological, power and transport surveys and the cost of services.

TRADE

All external trade is with India. The main exports are timber, fruit and coal, while textiles and light equipment are imported. Other export commodities include Bhutan Distillery products such as rum, gin, whisky and liquors; Fruit Preservation Factory products such as orange and pineapple juices, jams and marmalades.

EDUCATION
(1973)

Primary Schools	100
High Schools	2
Public Schools	2
Teachers' Training School	1
Agricultural Colleges	3
Junior Technical School	1
Pupils	16,000

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty Druk Gyalpo JIGME SINGYE WANGCHUK (succeeded July 1972).

Royal Advisory Council: Established 1965 and composed of eight members, one representing H.M. the King, two representing the Lamas and five regional representatives of the people.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Minister of Trade, Industry and Forests: H.R.H. NAMGYAL WANGCHUK.

Home Minister: LYONPO TANJI JAGAR.

Finance Minister: LYONPO CHOGYAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LYONPO DAWA TSERING.

Minister of Communications: LYONPO SANGYE PENJOR.

(Note: The last-named also acts as Bhutan's Permanent Representative at the United Nations).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

A National Assembly (*Tshogdu*) was established in 1953. The Assembly has a three-year term and meets twice yearly in spring and autumn. Present strength is 150 members, of whom 110 are indirectly elected by village headmen. Ten seats are reserved for the monastery (see Religion below) and the remainder are occupied by officials, the ministers, their deputies and the 4 chief justice members of the National Assembly. The Assembly enacts laws, advises on constitutional and political matters and debates all important issues. Both the Royal Advisory Council and the Council of Ministers are responsible to it.

The country was formerly an Absolute Monarchy but H.M. the late King, Jigme Dorji Wangchuk, voluntarily surrendered the absolute powers of the Monarchy to establish a new political system described as "Democratic Monarchy". During 1969 Assembly sessions, the Assembly was made a sovereign body under the following provisions:

1. The right of veto by the King was removed.
2. Full freedom of speech is guaranteed.
3. Power to remove the King at any time by a two-thirds majority vote.
4. A vote of confidence in the King is to be taken every three years and requires a two-thirds majority. In the

event of a no-confidence vote, the King is to abdicate but the Wangchuk Dynasty is always to provide the ruler in order of succession.

5. The Assembly has the right to appoint and remove ministers.

The system of government is unusual since power is in effect shared between the monarch, the executive and legislative branches and with the *Jey Khempo* or monastic head of Bhutan's 6,000 Lamas.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Provinces: There are eight Provinces each ruled by a Dzongda (District Officer).

Regions: The revenue is collected by the village headmen and remitted to the District Headquarters.

POLITICAL PARTIES

There are no political parties in Bhutan. The Bhutan National Congress which operated in India, and aimed at popular government and closer relations with India, has been wound up and the party leaders and followers have returned to Bhutan after receiving the Royal pardon in November 1969.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

India Representative: A. B. GOKHALE, Thimphu.

Bangladesh: New Delhi; *Ambassador:* Dr. A. R. MALLICK.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Bhutan has a Civil and a Criminal Code.

High Court: Established February 1968 to review Appeals from Lower Courts; 5 Judges.

Appeal Court: The Supreme Court of Appeal is H.M. the King.

Magistrates Courts: All cases are heard by Local Magistrates. Appeals are made to the High Court.

RELIGION

Religion: The population practises a Tibetan form of Buddhism of the Mahayana branch. The sect of Buddhism supported by the dominant race (Bhutias) is the Dukpa (Red-Cap) Sect of Lamaism. Monasteries are numerous. The chief monastery is situated at Tashiehh Dzong and contains 1,000 Lamas. There are some 6,000 Lamas in all headed by a monastic head (*Jey Khempo*).

THE PRESS

Kuensel: Weekly government newspaper; in English, Dzong-Kha and Nepalese.

FINANCE

Bank of Bhutan: Head Office at Phuntsholing; brs. at Thimphu, Samdrup Jongkhar and Gaylegphug; f. May 1968 under Royal Charter to provide banking facilities throughout the kingdom of Bhutan. An agreement between the Royal Government of Bhutan and the State Bank of India was concluded in early 1972 under which the State Bank of India became a 40 per cent shareholder of the Bank of Bhutan as from March 1st, 1972; auth. cap. Rs. 5m. and cap. p.u. Rs. 2m. (in Indian Rupees and Bhutanese currency in fully paid shares of Rs. 1,000 each). Branches were due to be opened at Tashigang and Chirang in 1973. Board of Directors (comprising 4 Directors, including the Chairman, nominated by the Royal Govt. of Bhutan and 3 Directors, including the Managing Director, nominated by the State Bank of India). Directors nominated by the Bhutan Govt.: H.R.H. ASHIDECHHEN WANGMO WANGCHUCK (Representative of His Majesty in the Ministry of Development), H.R.H. NAMGYAL WANGCHUCK (Minister of Trade, Industry & Forests), DASHO TSHEWANG PENJORE (Royal Advisory Councilor). Directors nominated by the State Bank of India: N. ROY, R. SINHA; Chair. LYONPO CHOGYAL (Minister of Finance, Bhutan); Managing Director H. C. VISHNOI (State Bank of India).

TRANSPORT

ROADS AND TRACKS

Main roads connect India with Western, Central and Eastern Bhutan. They are all fair weather metalled roads. A 90-km. road, completed in 1969, links the east-west road to Thimphu and Paro; also extends to the Ha Valley. Northern Bhutan has only mule tracks. In 1972 motorable roads totalled 368 kilometres.

Ponies and mules are still the chief means of transport on the rough mountain tracks.

State Transport Department: Phuntsholing; f. 1962; operates a fleet of 31 buses and 52 lorries (1972).

TOURISM

An hotel is planned in Thimphu. Tourists stay in government-run guest houses. At present tourists are only allowed into Bhutan in restricted numbers because of a lack of facilities.

CIVIL AVIATION

Bhutan's first airport was opened at Paro in March 1968. It is served by DC-3s of Jambai, an Indian airline operating weekly flights from Hashimara (West Bengal) to Paro.

BOLIVIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Bolivia is a landlocked Andean state bordered by Chile and Peru in the west, by Brazil to the north and east and by Paraguay and Argentina to the south. Climate varies according to altitude from humid tropical below 1,500 metres to the cool and cold zones above 3,500 metres. The official language is Spanish. The Indians speak Quechua or Aymará. The people are Roman Catholics but Roman Catholicism ceased to be the official religion of the state in 1961. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has equal horizontal stripes of red, yellow and green. The state flag has, in addition, the national emblem in the centre. The legal capital is Sucre. The administrative capital and seat of government is La Paz.

Recent History

In 1969, Dr. Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas, the vice-president, succeeded to the presidency on the death of Gen. René Barrientos, but in September Gen. Alfredo Ovando Candia assumed power by *coup d'état* and established a left-wing military government. The American-owned Bolivian Gulf Oil Company was expropriated and nationalized, and agrarian reforms were promised. Little was achieved and opposition increased. In October 1970 Gen. Ovando was deposed and Gen. Juan José Torres Gonzales emerged as President, pledging support for agrarian reform and worker participation in management. A "People's Assembly" was allowed to meet which called for extreme socialist measures to be taken, causing disquiet in right-wing circles. Gen. Torres' failure either to purge his right-wing opponents from the army or to arm his civilian supporters led to his deposition in August 1971 by Col. Hugo Banzer Suárez, who became the country's fifty-eighth president in 146 years. Col. Banzer drew support from the right-wing Falange Socialista Boliviano and a section of the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR), as well as from the army. During 1972 strains appeared in the ruling coalition and many of the MNR were arrested. In June 1973 Col. Banzer announced an imminent return to constitutional government but elections were later postponed to June 1974. The MNR withdrew its support and entered into active opposition. As a result of opposition from leaders of the armed forces, elections were postponed until 1975. Following an attempted military *coup* in June 1974 the cabinet was replaced by an all-military one and a committee was set up to prepare a new constitution. After an attempt to overthrow him in November 1974 Col. Banzer announced a state of siege and declared that elections had been postponed indefinitely and that his military regime, known as a "government of national reconstruction", would retain power until at least 1980. All political and union activity has been banned until that time. Bolivia is a member of the United Nations, the Alliance for Progress, the Organization of American States, LAFTA and the Andean Development Corporation.

Government

Executive power is normally vested in the President and his cabinet. The President is elected for four years by direct popular vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The 27 Senators are elected for six years, with a third renewable every two years, and the 102 Deputies for four years, with half renewable every two years. All persons of 21 or over are enfranchised.

Defence

Military service for one year is compulsory for all males at nineteen. The army numbers 20,000 men and the air force 1,800 men. Para-military forces number about 5,000 men. The defence budget for 1972 amounted to 307 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

The economy still depends largely on the export of tin, although progress is being made in diversifying exports; tin dropped from 80 per cent of the total in the 1950s to less than 60 per cent in 1969. Lead, wolfram, silver, zinc and other minerals are mined. Oil and natural gas are becoming increasingly important and the value of their exports rose from \$41.6 million in 1972 to an estimated \$230 million in 1974. Crude oil is exported by pipeline to Chile and gas by pipeline to Argentina. Cereals, fruits, nuts and rubber are grown. Livestock is raised, including llamas, and there is a valuable export trade in hides and skins and vicuña wool. Industry is on a small scale but development schemes, particularly in the field of petrochemicals, are being undertaken with a view to exporting within the Andean group. At the end of 1972 the Government declared a stabilization programme, based on the devaluation of the peso and credits obtained abroad. This devaluation led, however, to an inflationary situation, causing a growing imbalance between wages and prices. Price rises of 100 per cent in 1973 were aimed at re-establishing equilibrium with international prices and rationalizing the availability of supplies, but such measures cannot succeed while the large-scale black market for primary products continues.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,700 km. of railways, linking the main towns. The road network is being lengthened. A 560 km. highway runs from Santa Cruz to Cochabamba, serving a colonization scheme on virgin lands around Santa Cruz. In 1972 the Argentine Government offered a free zone in the port of Rosario on the Paraná River, about 1,280 km. from the border and connected by rail. This gave Bolivia an independent Atlantic outlet. Internal and international air services are provided by Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano. Foreign lines also serve the country.

Social Welfare

There are benefits for unemployment, accident, sickness, old age and death.

BOLIVIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Education

The illiteracy rate is high (60 per cent in 1960), though a ten-year campaign to combat this was introduced in 1966. Education is free and, where possible, compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen. There are nine universities.

Tourism

Lake Titicaca, at 3,800 metres above sea-level, offers excellent fishing and on its shore stands the famous Catholic sanctuary of Copacabana. The Andes peaks include Chacaltaya, which has the highest ski-run in the world. Tourists are mainly from the U.S.A. and South American countries.

Visas are not required to visit Bolivia by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Denmark, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Liechtenstein, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and U.S.A. All visitors require an exit permit.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th-7th (Independence), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 2nd (All Souls'), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), February 26th-27th (Carnival), March 23rd (Memorial Day), April 15th-16th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), June 17th (Corpus Christi).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 peso Boliviano.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 47.16 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 20.00 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
1,098,581 sq. km.*	4,803,900	4,931,000	5,062,500	5,195,000	5,331,000	5,470,000

* 424,164 square miles.

Ethnic Groups (estimated): American Indian 54 per cent; Mestizo 32 per cent; European (mainly Spanish) 14 per cent.

DEPARTMENTS (July 1st, 1971)

	POPULATION ('000)	CAPITAL
Beni	200.9	Trinidad
Chuquisaca	474.4	Sucre
Cochabamba	822.5	Cochabamba
La Paz	1,590.4	La Paz de Ayacucho
Oruro	352.6	Oruro
Pando	33.2	Cobija
Potosí	896.1	Potosí
Santa Cruz	479.8	Santa Cruz de la Sierra
Tarija	212.6	Tarija
TOTAL	5,062.5	

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

	POPULATION	
	1970	1972
La Paz de Ayacucho (administrative capital)	538,300	582,000
Cochabamba	152,600	163,900
Santa Cruz de la Sierra	116,200	128,400
Oruro*	98,800	103,700
Potosí*	69,000	72,100
Sucre (legal capital)*	50,700	52,900

* Provisional estimate.

Births and Deaths (1965-70): Average annual birth rate 44.0 per 1,000, death rate 19.1 per 1,000 (United Nations estimates).

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1970-71	1971-72
Sugar cane	1,001.6	1,468.4
Potatoes	698.0	703.0
Maize	292.5	260.0
Wheat	68.5	49.5
Rice	76.9	74.6

LIVESTOCK
('000, at October each year)

	1971	1972*
Cattle	2,220	2,300
Sheep	6,897	7,000
Goats	2,450*	2,500
Pigs	1,000*	1,000
Asses	670*	660
Horses	300*	300
Mules	88*	90
Chickens	3,200*	3,300
Ducks	245*	245
Turkeys	98*	100

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

MINING

MINERAL PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Tin	29.3	35.9	36.1
Wolfram	2.3	2.5	2.9
Antimony	11.8	11.9	13.4
Lead	25.4	20.5	20.1
Zinc	46.5	8.3	42.0
Copper	8.8	7.4	8.3
Silver	0.1	0.0	0.2
Sulphur	16.3	9.1	n.a.
Petroleum ('000 cubic metres)	1,402.2	2,138.1	2,538.6

INDUSTRY
(million)

	1969	1970
Cigarettes (packets)	5.0	3.7
Beer (litres)	33.9	38.1
Flour (Kg.)	34.1	44.2
Cement (Kg.)	80.3	116.2
Refined Sugar (Kg.)	123.9	133.2

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 peso Boliviano.

Coins: 10, 20, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 47.16 pesos; U.S. \$1 = 20.00 pesos.

100 pesos Bolivianos = £2.12 = \$5.00.

Note: Prior to October 31st, 1972, the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 11.875 pesos.

BUDGET

(1973—'000 pesos Bolivianos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	740.0	Education	711.1
Customs	600.0	Health and Social Security	204.4
Communications	8.3	Labour	8.5
Consular	12.6	Transport and Public Works	344.5
Royalties and Special Funds	1,113.7	Agriculture	38.5
Government Enterprises	256.4	Industry and Commerce	32.0
Loans and Grants	185.0	Defence	441.4
		Administration	250.5
		Public Debt	596.5
TOTAL	2,917.0	TOTAL	2,917.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at 1968 prices)

	1970	1971	1972*	1973†
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	11,205	11,632	12,225	12,948
<i>of which:</i>				
Agriculture	1,817	1,890	1,941	1,982
Mining	1,235	1,179	1,161	1,228
Petroleum exploitation	252	370	322	366
Industry	1,564	1,608	1,694	1,804
Construction	469	487	486	521
Transport and fuel	1,127	1,212	1,241	1,314
Commerce and finance	1,630	1,661	1,916	2,050
Services and rent	2,145	2,242	2,268	2,389
Public administration	966	1,023	1,196	1,294
Income per capita (pesos)	2,272.3	2,297.7	n.a.	n.a.
Income per capita (U.S. \$)	113.6	114.8	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional figures.

† Estimated.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(December)

	1972	1973
Total Reserves (U.S. \$ million)	69.8	83.2
<i>of which</i> Gold in Bolivia	14.3	17.2
Currency in Circulation (million pesos)	2,152.6	2,918.3

COST OF LIVING
(Base: 1966=100)

	LA PAZ	
	1972	1973
General Index	137.51	180.81
Food	147.20	198.61
Housing	138.01	158.61
Clothes	124.58	172.71
Various	113.82	147.41

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods, Services and Transfer Payments:</i>						
Goods	212.7	197.8	14.9	268.3	249.5	18.8
Non-monetary gold	2.0	—	2.0	1.3	—	1.3
Freight and insurance	—	29.7	-29.7	—	44.7	-44.7
Travel and transport	10.3	20.8	-10.5	14.3	15.0	-0.7
Investment income	—	23.3	-23.3	6.8	33.2	-26.4
Government transactions	5.2	4.3	0.9	5.4	11.1	-5.7
Other services	5.6	7.9	-2.3	6.5	9.8	-3.3
Transfer payments	6.4	0.2	6.2	17.7	2.3	15.4
CURRENT BALANCE	242.4	284.0	-41.8	320.3	365.6	-45.3
<i>Capital Movements:</i>						
Long term	138.4	50.4	88.0	85.8	43.5	42.3
Short term	16.9	32.7	-15.8	18.3	19.1	-0.8
CAPITAL BALANCE	155.3	83.1	72.2	104.1	62.6	41.5
Net Errors and Omissions	—	17.9	-17.9	—	9.9	-9.9
Balance (Reserves movement, incl. banking system)			-17.7			-13.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971*	1972*
Imports . . .	152,846	165,010	159,181	158,959	172,414
Exports . . .	170,649	198,191	225,591	215,915	240,363

* Preliminary.

COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Consumer Goods .	34,200	34,600	65,200	Minerals . . .	173,400	174,100	224,400
Raw Materials .	53,400	51,000	69,300	Crude Oil . . .	23,900	31,700	48,900
Capital Goods .	71,300	84,600	119,000	Others . . .	18,700	28,400	45,400
Others . . .	200	2,200	2,000				

EXPORTS OF MINING PRODUCTS

(U.S. \$'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Tin . . .	92,537	102,450	101,907	82,004	88,927	97,505
Wolfram . . .	9,699	11,100	17,568	13,610	10,284	10,955
Antimony . . .	6,034	10,986	30,978	9,040	9,081	17,234
Lead . . .	5,133	6,831	7,808	5,949	5,776	8,328
Zinc . . .	2,978	7,816	14,319	15,270	15,438	25,739
Copper . . .	7,729	10,940	12,498	8,297	8,762	13,421
Silver . . .	11,199	10,830	10,508	8,342	7,590	12,560
Gold . . .	26	1,497	169	22	6	2

* Provisional figures.

COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971*	1972*	EXPORTS	1970	1971*	1972*
Argentina . . .	16,882	16,578	27,306	Argentina . . .	11,534	15,866	32,968
Belgium . . .	1,746	2,374	1,766	Belgium . . .	5,040	2,381	4,210
Brazil . . .	3,607	6,271	12,958	Brazil . . .	1,208	3,808	10,680
Canada . . .	2,068	2,929	1,976	Chile . . .	1,018	5,635	9,246
Chile . . .	2,244	2,227	1,873	France . . .	137	1,949	1,425
France . . .	3,438	1,522	1,965	German Fed. Republic	5,390	6,271	9,878
German Fed. Republic	17,035	20,657	18,082	Italy . . .	109	693	917
Italy . . .	2,987	2,047	2,606	Japan . . .	21,650	17,045	13,104
Japan . . .	19,586	18,241	19,621	Netherlands . .	5,717	2,594	4,186
Netherlands . .	5,158	5,117	5,302	Peru . . .	4,935	14,552	8,667
Peru . . .	1,875	2,269	2,741	Switzerland . .	288	3,108	4,316
Switzerland . .	2,280	2,132	5,626	United Kingdom	85,954	60,318	62,335
United Kingdom .	7,886	8,719	6,742	United States . .	78,499	69,185	66,207
United States . .	54,064	48,445	43,663				

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1972): Passengers transported: 1,185,000;
Freight transported: 1,127,000 tons.

ROADS
(Kilometres)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Paved Roads	779	950	1,104	1,132
Other Roads usable all year	11,591	11,640	11,486	11,528
Other Roads	12,984	13,047	15,529	15,586
TOTAL	25,354	25,637	28,119	28,246

In 1970 there were 13,982 cars, 26,025 lorries and vans,
2,224 buses, and 10,360 jeeps and motorcycles.

Civil Aviation (1972): Passengers 294,000; Freight
48,000 tons.

EDUCATION
(1970)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary and Elementary . . .	8,416	24,073	661,423
Secondary General	1,028	7,837	192,435
Technical	86	915	11,491
Teacher Training	26	497	10,948

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): Instituto Nacional de Estadística, La Paz; Banco Central de Bolivia, *Memoria Anual*.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: The Constitution is suspended at present.

Bolivia became an independent republic in 1825 and received its first Constitution in November 1826. Since that date a number of new Constitutions have been promulgated. Following the *coup d'état* of November 1964 the Constitution of 1947 was revived. Under it the executive power is vested in the President and members of his cabinet. In the revised Constitution the President is elected by direct suffrage for a four-year term and is not eligible for immediate re-election. In the event of his death or failure to assume office, the Vice-President takes his place and, failing the Vice-President, the President of the Senate.

The President has power to appoint members of the cabinet, diplomatic representatives, and archbishops and bishops from a panel proposed by the Senate. He is responsible for the conduct of foreign affairs and is also empowered to issue decrees, and initiate legislation by special messages to Congress.

Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies and meets annually on August 6th at La Paz. Its ordinary sessions only last 90 working days, which may be extended to 120. Each of the nine departments (La Paz, Chuquisaca, Oruro, Beni, Santa Cruz, Potosí, Tarija,

Cochabamba and Pando) into which the country is divided for administrative purposes, elects three senators to serve for a period of six years. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. The 102 deputies are elected for four years, half the Chamber retiring every two years.

The supreme administrative, political and military authority in each department is vested in a prefect appointed by the President. The sub-divisions of each department, known as provinces, are administered by sub-prefects. The provinces are further divided into cantons. There are 94 provinces and some 1,000 cantons. The capital of each department has its autonomous municipal council and controls its own revenue and expenditure.

Public order, education and roads are under national control. The armed militia has been granted the legal status of Armed Forces.

A decree issued in July 1952 conferred the franchise on all persons who had reached the age of 21, whether literate or illiterate. Previously the franchise had been restricted to literate persons.

The death penalty was restored in October 1971.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** Col. HUGO BANZER SUÁREZ.**THE CABINET***(March 1975)***Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Gen. ALBERTO GUZMÁN SUÁREZ.**Minister of the Interior:** Col. JUAN PEREDA ASBÚN.**Minister of Finance:** Lt.-Col. VÍCTOR CASTILLO SUÁREZ.**Minister of Labour and Union Affairs:** Col. MARIO VARGAS SALINAS.**Minister of Education and Culture:** Lt.-Col. WALDO BERNAL.**Minister of Transport and Communications:** Cpt. WALTER NÚÑEZ RIVERO.**Minister of Industry and Commerce:** Gen. VÍCTOR GONZÁLEZ.**Minister of Rural Affairs and Agriculture:** Col. ALBERTO NATUSCH BUSCH.**Minister of Welfare and Public Health:** Col. JORGE ECHAZÚ.**Minister of Mines:** Col. JOSÉ ANTONIO ZELAYA.**Minister of Housing:** Capt. WALTER NÚÑEZ.**Minister of Energy and Hydrocarbons:** Col. GUILLERMO JIMÉNEZ GALLO.**Minister of Defence:** Gen. RENÁ BERNAL ESCALANTE.**Minister of Co-ordination:** Gen. JUAN LECHÍN SUARÁZ.**Minister of Information:** GUILLERMO BULACIA SALEK.**CONGRESS**

Congress has been suspended indefinitely.

POLITICAL PARTIES**Frente Popular Nacionalista:** formed 1971; Government coalition comprising the armed forces and the following two parties:**Falange Socialista Boliviano (FSB):** Leader MARIO GUTIÉRREZ.**Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR):** f. 1942 by Dr. Víctor Paz Estenssoro; led revolution of 1952

and remained in power for twelve years; at present in opposition to government although several members have retained their ministerial posts; Leader VÍCTOR PAZ ESTENSSORO (in exile).

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): f. 1954; left of centre; Leader BENJAMÍN MIGUEL (under arrest).**Partido Comunista de Bolivia (PCB):** f. 1950; illegal.**DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION****EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BOLIVIA***(La Paz unless otherwise stated)**(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.***Algeria:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Argentina:** Calle Aspiazu, Esquina Sánchez Lima (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Austria:** Lima, Peru (E).**Belgium:** Lima, Peru (E).**Brazil:** 494 Fernando Guachalla (E); *Ambassador:* CLAUDIO GARCIA DE SOUZA.**Canada:** Lima, Peru (E).**China (Taiwan):** 240 Gabriel Gonsálvez y Avda. 6 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* PABLO S. K. TSENG.**Colombia:** 2376 Avda. 6 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* OCTAVIO ROSSELLI QUIJANO.**Costa Rica:** Potosí 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* J. A. ORTIZ.**Czechoslovakia:** 8135 Calle 12, Calacoto (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* KAREL VOZABAL.**Denmark:** Lima, Peru (E).**Ecuador:** 2108 Avda. Arce (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL ANGEL LÓPEZ SAA.**Egypt:** 2919 Avda. 6 de Agosto (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HAZEM MOHAMED MAHMOUD.**France:** 2383 Avda. Arce (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN MANDEREAU.**Germany, Federal Republic:** 2395 Avda. Arce (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNST AUGUST RACKY.**Greece:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Guatemala:** Lima, Peru (E).**Hungary:** 8140 Calle 13, Calacoto (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. BERNAT.**India:** Brasília, Brazil (E).**Israel:** Potosí 1130 (E); *Ambassador:* S. HADAS.

BOLIVIA

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Italy: 2575 Avda. 6 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* BENIAMINO DEL GIUDICE.
Japan: 2400 Sánchez Lima y Belisario Salinas (E); *Ambassador:* MASAO FUJIMOTO.
Korea, Republic: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (E).
Malta: Avda. Camacho, Edificio Bernardi, 3° (E); *Minister:* CARLO DI LEONARDIS.
Mexico: 2932 Avda. 6 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO MARTÍNEZ ROMERO.
Netherlands: 2915 Avda. Arce (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GERARDO JANSEN.
Nicaragua: (address not available) (E).
Norway: Santiago, Chile (E).
Panama: 2451 Pedro Salazar y Capt. Ravelo; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Lic. ARQUIMIDES BARRIOS B.
Paraguay: Potosí 1285 (E); *Ambassador:* RUBEN DOMINGO RUIZ.
Peru: 2190 Avda. 6 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE DE BUSTAMANTE DONEGRI.
Poland: 7836 Calle 11, Calacoto (E); *Ambassador:* MEICZYSLAW WLODAREK.
Portugal: 1800 Avda. 16 de Julio (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANTONIO PINTO MACHADO.

South Africa: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Spain: 2827 Avda. 6 de Agosto (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO GARCÍA ONTIVEROS.
Sweden: Lima, Peru (E).
Switzerland: Avda. 16 de Julio, Edificio Petrolero (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM FREI.
Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).
Turkey: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
U.S.S.R.: 8129 Avda. Arequipa (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXEI SCHERBACHEVICH.
United Kingdom: 2732 Avda. Arce (E); *Ambassador:* R. C. HOPE-JONES, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Calle Colón, Edificio Banco Popular del Perú (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM P. STEDMAN, Jr.
Uruguay: 250 Calle Loayza, Edificio Castilla (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO J. PLATAS.
Vatican: 2990 Avda. Arce (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* (vacant).
Venezuela: Isabel la Católica 2508 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. JOSÉ ELISEO MEDINA ARELLANO.
Yugoslavia: 2683 Avda. 20 de Octubre (E); *Ambassador:* REDZAI SUROI.

Bolivia also has diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, Finland and the German Democratic Republic.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. HERNÁN AYALA MERCADO.

Attorney-General: Dr. ANGEL BALDIVIESO.

Judicial power is vested in the **Supreme Court** which sits at Sucre. There are 13 members, appointed by Congress for a term of ten years. The court is divided into four sections of three justices each. Two sections deal with civil cases, the others deal with criminal cases and fraud. The President of the Supreme Court presides over all four subsidiary sections.

There is a **District Court** sitting in each Department, and additional provincial and local courts to try minor cases.

In addition to the Attorney-General at Sucre (appointed by the President), there is a District Attorney in each Department.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

Metropolitan See:

La Paz: Calle Ballivián, Casilla 259; Most Rev. JORGE MANRIQUE HURTADO.

Suffragan Sees:

Cochabamba: Casilla 129; Most Rev. JOSÉ ARMANDO GUTIÉRREZ GRANIER.

Oruro: Casilla 368; Most Rev. RENÉ FERNÁNDEZ APAZA.

Metropolitan See:

Sucre: Casilla 205; Most Rev. Cardinal JOSÉ CLEMENTE MAURER.

Suffragan Sees:

Potosí: Most Rev. BERNARDO L. FEY SCHNEIDER.

Santa Cruz de la Sierra: Casilla 25; Most Rev. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ PARDO.

Tarija: Most Rev. JUAN NICCOLAI, O.F.M.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

LA PAZ

El Diario: Loayza 118, Cajón Postal 8; f. 1904; morning; Independent; Dir. JORGE CARRASCO VILLALOBOS; circ. 50,000.

Hoy: Avda. 6 de Agosto 2170; morning; independent; Dir. H. PALZA SELÍZ; circ. 40,000.

Nueva Jornada: Calle Bequaron 605; evening; Dir. HECTOR ZAPATA; circ. 6,000.

Presencia: Casilla 1451; f. 1952; morning; Catholic; Dir. HUÁSCAR CAJÍAS K.; Gen. Man. ARMANDO MARIACA V.; circ. 70,000.

Ultima Hora: Avda. Camacho 1372; f. 1939; evening; Independent; Dir. MARIO BAPTISTA; circ. 20,000.

COCHABAMBA

Extra: circ. 6,900.

El Mundo: daily; Dirs. V. ZANNIER, C. BECCART; circ. 4,000.

Prensa Libre: Casilla 482; Independent; Dir. JOSÉ CABERO AMADOR; circ. 8,000.

Los Tiempos: Casilla 139; independent; Dir. C. CANELAS; circ. 30,000.

BOLIVIA

ORURO

La Patria: Casilla 48; Independent; Dir. ENRIQUE MIRALLES B.; Man. CRISTÓBAL MOLINA; f. 1919; circ. 6,000.

SANTA CRUZ

La Crónica: Calle Junia 222; Independent; Dir. SERAFFIN DÍAZ G.; circ. 3,000.

El Deber: Calle Bolívar esq. Beni; Dir. P. RIVERO MERCADO, circ. 3,000.

Diario del Oriente: c/ Suárez de Figueroa 126, Dir. F. MONTALVÁN L.

SUCRE

La Prensa: Grau 70; f. 1896, evening, Liberal, Dir. ARMANDO OROPEZA; circulation 4,000.

PERIODICALS

LA PAZ

Amigol: Universal Bookstore, Calle Mercado; quarterly. Dir. WERNER GUTTENTAG.

Campo: Casilla 221; monthly; Dir. E. ROMEJIN.

Diagrama Económico: Casilla 2762; monthly, Dir. V. RODRIGUEZ.

Heraldo: Mina Chijlla; monthly; Dir. PETER F. GORAM.

Industria: Casilla 611; monthly; Dir. RODOLFO SALAMANCA

Kollasuyo: f. 1939; quarterly; current affairs.

El Mercantil Boliviano: Casilla 1096; bi-monthly; Dir. CARLOS SORIA J.

Minería Boliviano: Pasaje Bernardo Trigo 429, monthly. Dir. ERNESTO CABALLERO.

Prensa Medica: Casilla 891; bi-monthly; Dir. Dr. SANTIAGO MEDEIROS.

Progreso-Revista Técnica: Calle Comercio 943; monthly; Dir. ARMANDO ALIAGA.

Revista Aeronautica: Avda. Montes; quarterly; Dir. Lt. VICTOR MALDONADO.

Revista Minera: Casilla 2720; irregular.

Revista Técnica de YFPB: YFPB piso 11; quarterly; Dir. Ing. J. DORIA MEDINA.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial los Amigos del Libro: Pení 3712, Cochabamba; f. 1945; Man. Dir. WERNER GUTTENTAG.

Editorial "Centenario": Casilla 883, La Paz; Mans. LUIS SUAZNÁBAR V. and ALFREDO SUAZNÁBAR V.

Editorial Don Bosco: Avda. 16 de Julio 1899, Cajón Postal 204, La Paz.

Editorial Fénix: Casilla 120, La Paz.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Salud Pública Boliviana: Minsiterio de Salud Publica, Plaza Franz Tamayo 1904; quarterly; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO RODRIGUEZ.

SIB (Sociedad de Ingenieros de Bolivia): Edificio CONAVI 5°, Casilla 187; quarterly; Dir. Ing. JORGE OTERO C.

Via Libre: Automovil Club Boliviano; twice a year.

Yacibol: YFPB; quarterly; Dir. CARLOS MEYER.

SANTA CRUZ

Democracia: published periodically; Independent, Dir. RUBÉN DARÍO F.

El Llano: Editorial Santa Cruz; published periodically; Independent; Dir. CARMELO SAUCEDO.

La Universidad: published periodically; Independent; Dir. NAPOLEÓN RODRÍGUEZ.

SUCRE

Junin: Grau 601; weekly; Independent; Dir. LUIS S. WAYAR.

Tribuna Universitaria: Universidad Mayor de San Francisco Xavier.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Boliviana de Periodistas: La Paz

FOREIGN BUREAUX

La Paz

AFP: Casilla 4721; Bureau Chief HUGO ALFONSO SALMÓN.

ANSA: Avda. Zalles 8447, La Florida; Bureau Chief JORGE ALVÉSTEGUI.

AP: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz; Bureau Chief HAROLD OLMOS.

IPS: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz, Bureau Chief JAIME HUMÉREZ.

Newsweek: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz; Bureau Chief HAROLD OLMOS.

Reuter-Latin: West Coast Cables, Calle Mercado; Bureau Chief JUAN JAVIER ZEBALLOS.

Time: Edificio Bolívar 9°; Bureau Chief WALTER MONTENEGRO.

UPI: c/o Ultima Hora, Avda. Camacho 1372; Bureau Chief ALBERTO ZUAZO N.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Telecomunicaciones: Departamento de Radiodifusión, La Paz; Government-controlled broadcasting authority; Dir.-Gen. H. AZOGUE GALINDO.

Asociación Boliviana de Radiodifusoras (ASBORA): Casilla 5028, La Paz; Pres. R. SALMÓN; Sec. Gen. L. SUÁREZ B.

There are 53 short-wave and 71 medium-wave stations,

the majority of which are commercial. Broadcasts take place in Spanish, Quechua, English and German.

There were estimated to be 1,350,000 radios in Bolivia in 1973.

TELEVISION

Televisión Boliviana, S.A.: Casilla 900, La Paz; f. 1969; Dir.-Gen. V. AGUILAR.

There were 11,000 television sets in Bolivia in 1973.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; amounts are in Pesos Bolivianos unless otherwise stated).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Bolivia: Ayacucho esq. Mercado, Casilla 1401, La Paz; f. 1928; bank of issue; Pres. J. SALAZAR MOSTAJO; Gen. Man. LUIS VISCARRA CRUZ.

Banco del Estado: Ayacucho esq. Mercado 308, Casilla 1401, La Paz; f. 1970; state bank incorporating banking department of Banco Central de Bolivia; Pres. Lic. MANUEL BARRAU PELAEZ; Gen. Man. JOSÉ LUIS APARICIO CARRASCO.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco Agrícola de Bolivia: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz esq. Grau, Casilla 1174, La Paz; f. 1942; cap. 76m. (Jan. 1974); Pres. ALBERTO NATUCH BUSCH; Gen. Man. Lic. LUIS MAYSER ARDAYA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banco Boliviano Americano: Calle Loayza 127-133, Casilla 3059, La Paz; f. 1957; cap. and res. 13.1m., dep. 76.8m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. LUIS E. SILES; Gen. Man. MARIO VILLAREJOS M.

Banco Hipotecario Nacional: Soeabaya 348, Casilla 647, La Paz; brs. in Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Montero.

Banco Industrial, S.A.: Avda. 16 de Julio 1628, Casilla 1290, La Paz; f. 1963; industrial credit bank; cap. 994,000 U.S. dollars; Pres. E. URIOSTE CALVO, Gen. Man. J. LÓPEZ PACHECO.

Banco Mercantil S.A.: Ayacucho esq. Mercado, Casilla 423, La Paz; f. 1906; cap. 5.6m., dep. 25m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. EDUARDO SAENZ GARCÍA; Gen. Man. GUIDO QUIROGA QUIROGA.

Banco Minero de Bolivia: Calle Comercio esq. Colór, Casilla 1410, La Paz.

Banco Nacional de Bolivia: Ingavi esq. Yanacocha, Casilla 360, La Paz; f. 1871; 5 brs.; Pres. Dr. FERNANDO BEDOYA B.; Gen. Man. ALFREDO BUCHÓN RIVAS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco do Brasil: Brasília; Avda. Camacho 1336, Casilla 1650, La Paz; f. 1960; Man. I. P. SALGUEIRO.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Bartolomé Mitre 326, Buenos Aires; br. in La Paz: Avda. Camacho 1355, Casilla 2745.

Banco Popular del Perú: Jirón Huallaga 380, Lima 1, Peru; Mercado esq. Colón, Casilla 907, La Paz; f. 1899; cap. and res. 13,694m., dep. 109,493m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. and Gen. Man. MIGUEL A. FABBRI; brs. in Cochabamba, Oruro, Sucre and Santa Cruz.

Bank of America: Calle Mercado 1046, Casilla 2728, La Paz.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germánico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank A.G.: H.O. Hamburg; joint representation: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1336, 1° piso, Casilla 1077, La Paz.

First National City Bank: New York; Calle Colón 288, Casilla 260, La Paz.

SUPERVISING AUTHORITY

Superintendencia de Bancos: Edificio Sáenz, Avda. Camacho 1377, La Paz; Superintendent R. GÓMEZ GARCÍA.

INSURANCE

Compañía Boliviana de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Colón 288, La Paz; f. 1946; Pres. and Gen. Man. ORLANDO GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Ayacucho 251, La Paz; f. 1957; Pres. L. DE ALENCAR Z.; Gen. Man. R. CARRASCO QUIROGA.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros "Illimani": Avda. Camacho 1424, La Paz; in liquidation.

La Mercantil de Seguros y Reaseguros, S.A.: Calle Mercado 1121, Casilla 2727, La Paz; f. 1956; Pres. Dr. HUGO ECHEVERRÍA; Gen. Man. ANTONIO HERNÁNDEZ M.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.: Calle Jordán 3881 esq. Nataniel Aguirre, Casilla 810, Cochabamba; f. 1958; Pres. J. ARCE ZENARRUZA; Man. H. VALENZUELA.

There are also a number of foreign companies operating in La Paz.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

LA PAZ

Cámara Nacional de Comercio: Avda. Camacho, Casilla No. 7; f. 1890; 30 brs. and special brs.; Pres. MARCELO PÉREZ; Man. RENÉ CANDIA NAVARRO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara Nacional de Industrias: Avda. Camacho, Casilla 611; f. 1931; Pres. REYNALDO VENEGAS; Man. HUGO CASTELLANOS O.; publ. *Revista Industrias—Boletín Informativo*.

COCHABAMBA

Cámara Departamental de Comercio: Casilla 493; f. 1922; 405 mems.; Pres. GUSTAVO HOPP; Gen. Man. WALTER ANTEZANA PAZ.

ORURO

Cámara Departamental de Comercio: Casilla 493; Pres. ALEJANDRO CABRERA; Man. JULIO BAHOS RAMÍREZ.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agencia Promotora de Inversiones A. Castedo Leygue: Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1967 to promote agricultural and industrial investment in Bolivia; Man. A. CASTEDO LEYGUE.

Corporación Boliviana de Fomento: Avda. Camacho, Casilla 2454, La Paz; f. 1942; all aspects of national development; main fields of aid include highways, agriculture, conservation of natural resources, electricity, industries, housing; cap. 480,000m. pesos; property 193,385m.; investments 156,953m. (Dec. 1966); Pres. Col. MARIO VARGAS SALINAS.

Comisión Nacional de Estudios de Operaciones Mineras—CNEOM (National Commission for the Study of Mineral Marketing): Casilla 349, La Paz; Chair. The Minister of Mines; Sec.-Gen. Dr. RAUL YBARNEGARAY.

BOLIVIA

Trade and Industry, Transport

Corporación Minera de Bolivia—COMIBOL: Avda. Mariscal Santa Cruz 1092, Casilla 349; a government organization holding a monopoly of tin and other mineral production; Pres. ALVARO TORRICO ARZE.

Empresa Nacional de Fundiciones: La Paz; f. 1966; State company for the smelting of non-ferrous minerals.

Instituto Boliviano del Café: Ministerio de Agricultura, Casilla 1262; f. 1965; department controlling the export, marketing and growing policies in the coffee industry; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ AYALA.

Yacimientos Petrolíferos Fiscales Bolivianos—YPFB: Calle Bueno, Casilla 401, La Paz; f. 1936; state oil enterprise; Pres. Ing. ROLANDO PRADA M.; Publ. Relations CARLOS MEYER AYALA.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional Exportadores de Bolivia (ANEB): Casilla 2355, La Paz; f. 1968, to promote exports of agricultural products and Bolivian raw materials; Pres. GUILLERMO CROOKER; Vice-Pres. ANTONIO CASTEDO LEYGUE.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Obrera Boliviana—COB (*Central Labour Organization of Bolivia*): Casilla 1379, La Paz; f. 1952; 200,000 (est.) mems. and affiliating all the major unions in the

country; Dir. JUAN LECHÍN OGUENDO; publs. *Rebelión* (weekly), *Voz Sindical* (monthly).

The three largest federations attached to COB are:

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Mineros de Bolivia—FSTMB (*Trade Union Federation of Mineworkers of Bolivia*): La Paz; f. 1944; 65,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. JUAN LECHÍN OGUENDO; 69 affiliated unions.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Fabriles de Bolivia—CGTFB (*General Confederation of Factory Workers of Bolivia*): Avda. Armentia 919, Casilla 2355, La Paz; 35,000 (est.) mems.; Exec. Sec. STANLEY GAMBEROS; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO TORRIGO; 120 affiliated unions.

Confederación Sindical de Trabajadores Ferroviarios, Ramas Anexas y Transportes Aéreos de Bolivia—CSTFTAB (*Trade Union Confederation of Railroad and Related Workers and Air Transport Workers of Bolivia*): Calle Ayacucho 284, Casilla 1976, La Paz; f. 1949; 26,000 (est.) mems.; Sec.-Gen. JUAN SANJINÉS OVANDO; publ. *El Expreso* (monthly); 9 affiliated federations with 77 affiliated unions.

Acción Sindical Boliviana—ASB (*Bolivian Trade Union Action*): Casilla 3281, La Paz; f. 1957; Christian Trade Union; Pres. JOSÉ LARA S.; Sec. LUIS MURILLO V.; 5,000 mems.; publ. *Acción Sindical*.

TRANSPORT

An agreement has been reached with the UN Development Programme and IBRD for a general transport survey in Bolivia and the drawing up of a ten-year transport development programme.

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles: Calle Bolívar 724, Casilla 428, La Paz; f. 1964; administers most of the railways in Bolivia, including the Bolivian sections of the **Antofagasta (Chili) and Bolivia Railway Company**, which were transferred under a settlement agreed in 1965, and track previously belonging to the Peruvian Corporation of Lima; Pres. AMBROSIO GARCÍA RIVEROS; Gen. Man. Ing. CARLOS BELMONTE ICHAZO; publ. *Revista, Memoria Anual*, reports.

Western Network: Total 2,101 km.

Eastern Network: Total 1,222 km.

ex-Peruvian Corporation: Total 97 km.

Total Networks: 3,420 km.

Private Railways:

Machacamarca—Uncia (Owners: Corporación Minera de Bolivia) 108 km.

Uyuni—Pulacayo (Owners: Empresa Minera Pulacayo) 52 km.

All the railways are of 1-metre gauge, with the exception of the railway from Uyuni to Pulacayo, which is 0.75-metre gauge. Some electrification has taken place.

ROADS

Bolivia has approximately 40,000 km. of roads and paths. These may be classified as follows: approximately 5,600 km. of all-weather roads, including 535 km. asphalted, and a further 8,160 km. serviceable only in the dry season; and 9,500 km. of secondary departmental roads; 5,200 km. of

provincial roads; and 11,300 km. of tracks and paths. Almost the entire road network is concentrated in the *altiplano* region and the Andes valleys. New projects include the construction of a Trans-Chaco highway, linking La Paz with Asunción, capital of Paraguay.

INLAND WATERWAYS

By agreement with Paraguay in 1938 (confirmed in 1939) Bolivia has an outlet on the River Paraguay. This arrangement, together with navigation rights on the Paraná, gives her access to the River Plate and the sea. The River Paraguay is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draught for 288 km. beyond Asunción in Paraguay and for smaller boats another 960 km. to Corumbá in Brazil.

An agreement with Argentina in 1972 granted Bolivia free port facilities at Rosario for handling iron ore for export from the Mutún mines.

Bolivia has about 19,200 km. of waterways navigable by light draught vessels when the rivers are full.

Bolivian River Navigation Company: f. 1958; services from Puerto Suárez to Buenos Aires (Argentina).

CIVIL AVIATION

Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano (LAB): Casilla 132, Cochabamba; Avda. Camacho 1460, Casilla 691, La Paz; G.R. Moreno esq. Suárez de Figueroa, Santa Cruz; f. 1925; partly State-owned since 1941. Operates internal services linking the main localities in Bolivia. Joint services with other national lines to Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Peru; Pres. GUILLERMO BILBAO LA VIEJA; fleet: 5 Douglas DC-3, 2 Fairchild F-27M, 1 Boeing 727.

The following foreign airlines serve Bolivia: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Braniff, Cruzeiro do Sul, Iberia, Lufthansa and Varig.

BOLIVIA

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Avda. Camacho esq. Loayza, Casilla 1868, La Paz; Dir. JUAN LUZIO.

Asociación Boliviana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo: Casilla 460, La Paz; Pres. MARIO GRISI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional del Arte: Palacio de los Marqueses de Villaverde, La Paz; f. 1960 to encourage the arts and organize cultural events.

Dirección General de Cultura: La Paz; publs. *Khana*, *Cuadernos quincenales de poesía*.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Boliviana de Energía Nuclear: La Paz; f. 1962; Dir. Col. FEDERICO PAZ LORA; Scientific Documentation: Lic. BRUNO APARICIO GÓMEZ; Nuclear Engineering: Ing. ANGEL GARCÍA ONTIVEROS; Nuclear Medicine Centre: Dr. LUIS BARRAGÁN; Agriculture and Entomology: Ing. MARÍA LUISA DE FERNÁNDEZ.

Universidad Boliviana Mayor de "San Andrés": Avda. Villazón, La Paz; conducts cosmic ray and radioisotope research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Instituto de Investigaciones Físicas -Laboratorio de Física Cósmica: Universidad Mayor de San Andrés, La Paz; f. 1952; Dir. GASTÓN R. MEJÍA; Basic Physics Division: CARLOS AGUIRRE; Applied Physics Division: RICARDO ANDA; research into high energy cosmic radiation, geomagnetic and astrophysical effects, the ionosphere, higher atmosphere and meteorology, high energy nuclear physics, astronomy, solar physics, solid state physics, biophysics, electronics and solar radiation applications; publ. *Resumen de Labores*.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Facultad de Ciencias Geológicas: La Paz; Ing. Dir. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES.

Academia Nacional de Ciencias: Casilla 2325, La Paz; f. 1960; Prcs. Ing. JORGE MUÑOZ REYES; research in cosmic physics, solar radiation, geology and archaeology.

Instituto Superior de Ciencias Básicas: Universidad Boliviana Mayor de "San Andrés," La Paz; f. 1966; Dir. Ing. ABELARDO ALARCÓN MÉNDEZ.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Boliviana Mayor "Gabriel René Moreno": Plaza 24 de Setiembre, Casilla 702, Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Universidad Boliviana "Gral José Ballivián": Beni.

Universidad Boliviana "Juan Misael Saracho": Calle Marqués Campero 882, Edif. Central, Avda. de las Américas, Casilla 51, Tarija; 180 teachers, 1,800 students

Universidad Boliviana Mayor y Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier: Casilla 212, Sucre; 240 teachers, 1,750 students.

Universidad Boliviana Mayor de "San Andrés": Avda. Villazón 1995, La Paz; 800 teachers, 12,500 students.

Universidad Boliviana Mayor de "San Simón" de Cochabamba: Casilla 658, Cochabamba; 273 professors, 4,024 students.

Universidad Boliviana "Tomás Frías": Avda. del Estudiante, Casilla 36, Potosí; 137 teachers, 2,125 students.

Universidad Boliviana Técnica de Oruro: 6 de Octubre 1209, Casilla 49, Oruro.

Universidad Católica Boliviana: La Paz.

BOTSWANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Botswana lies between the Republic of South Africa to the south and east, Rhodesia to the north-east and Namibia (South West Africa) to the west and north. A short section of the northern frontier adjoins Zambia. The climate is generally sub-tropical, with hot summers and an average annual rainfall of 18 inches. The territory is largely near-desert, and most of the population lives along the eastern border by the main railway line. The languages used are Tswana and English. The chief religion is Christianity. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a central horizontal band of black edged with white, between bands of azure blue above and below. The capital is Gaborone.

Recent History

Formerly one of the British High Commission Territories in southern Africa, Bechuanaland became internally self-governing in March 1965 and, as Botswana, attained full independence within the Commonwealth in 1966. Sir Seretse Khama's Botswana Democratic Party (BDP) won 28 of the 31 seats in the National Assembly at the general elections of March, 1965, and 24 of the seats at the elections of October, 1969. Botswana is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, but because of the country's complete economic and geographical dependence on South Africa, on which it is totally reliant for trade and communications, the government has been unable to play an effective role in enforcing sanctions against Rhodesia or in guerrilla campaigns directed against South Africa. South Africa has exerted pressure on Botswana over its claim to have a common border with Zambia, its establishment of diplomatic relations with Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and its repeatedly voiced criticism of *apartheid*. Sir Seretse has refused South African aid and recently strengthened Botswana's ties with Zambia and Tanzania. Together with Lesotho and Swaziland, Botswana occupies one of the most politically delicate positions in Africa. With his BDP winning 27 out of 32 seats in the elections of October 1974, Sir Seretse further strengthened his widely respected position as its leader.

Government

Botswana is a Republic with a President as executive head of state and an elected National Assembly. The President has powers to delay implementation of legislation for six months; and certain matters also have to be referred to the House of Chiefs for approval though they have no power of veto. Local government is effected through nine district councils and three town councils (Gaborone, Lobatse and Francistown).

Defence

Botswana has a police force of 1,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based chiefly on livestock, a large proportion of trade being with South Africa. Botswana, together with Lesotho and Swaziland, is linked to South Africa in a customs union. Excise and customs duties are paid into a common pool managed by South Africa, and

Botswana receives revenues in respect of its share of duties collected. An agreement in 1970 made provision for Botswana to levy additional duties on imports and to receive a larger share of South Africa's customs and excise revenue. The result has been a rise in revenue from this source from R1.4 million in 1968-69 to R12.5 million in 1972-73, and an estimated R21 million in 1973-74. The two countries also have a common currency, the rand. There is a serious deficiency of employment in Botswana, and over half the paid employment lies in South Africa on nine-month mining contracts. Exploitation of mineral deposits offers excellent prospects for diversifying the economy. In addition to manganese and asbestos, already being produced, vast deposits of copper and copper/nickel ore estimated at 44 million tons have been located, and the development of the copper/nickel deposits at Selebi-Pikwe has begun. The Orapa diamond mine, the second largest find of diamonds outside the U.S.S.R., began production in 1971. The government is to increase its shareholding in the mine. Much is hoped for from the Shashe complex, based on copper deposits, and envisaging the development of reserves of coal, salt and soda ash, and the extension of irrigation farming. The National Development Plan for 1973-78, towards which the U.S.A., the International Development Association and Britain are providing the most aid, expects a 15 per cent annual growth. Mining revenues are expected to supplement this considerably. Frequent droughts, the unequal distribution of wealth, reliance on expatriates in managerial positions and the landlocked position of the country are serious obstacles to economic development.

Transport and Communications

Communications are largely undeveloped, with only about 2,400 km. of main roads, and the lifeline of the country is the railway between South Africa and Rhodesia. There are several airfields served by government and private charter companies. In the north the Okavango River represents the only major source of water, one which it has not yet proved possible to exploit, either for irrigation or transport. A large road development plan is under way. In June 1973 the Botswana Government announced that an American firm will build the Botswana-Zambia highway from Nata to Kazungula. It is scheduled to be completed in early 1976 with an American loan of \$16.6 million.

Social Welfare

Health services are being developed, and at the end of 1971 there were 13 general hospitals, one mental hospital, 10 health centres, 58 dispensaries and 31 clinics.

Education

In 1973 there were 95,511 pupils in primary schools, mostly financed by district councils, assisted by Government grants in aid. In addition, 8,763 students received secondary education, and some students receive higher education abroad or at the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland in Lesotho. Literacy in Tswana is about 25 per cent, and in English just over 15 per cent. The government aims to provide free education by 1980.

Tourism

There is an attractive game reserve at Chobe, only a short drive from Victoria Falls by first-class roads. Most of the main centres of population have hotels, and photographic and big-game safaris can be organized.

Visas are not required to enter Botswana by nationals of Commonwealth countries, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the U.S.A and Uruguay.

Public Holidays

1975: August 4th (Bank Holiday), September 30th (Botswana Day), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 26th (President's Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 7th (Whit Monday), June 14th (Commonwealth Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures has been used until recently but Botswana is now adopting the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.624 rand:

U.S. \$1 = 68.87 South African cents.

Botswana is expected to adopt its own currency within two years.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION						
	Census of Aug. 31st, 1971		Tribes (1964 Census)				
	Total	Non-citizens	Bakgatla	Bakwena	Bamaletse	Bamangwato	Bangwaketse
231,805	630,379*	11,261	32,118	73,088	13,861	199,782	71,289
							42,347

* This is an overall estimate including Batswana absent from the country. The actual total recorded was 574,094 plus 10,550 nomads. There were 10,861 non-citizens

POPULATION BY CENSUS DISTRICT (1971 Census)

Barolong . . .	12,158	Kweneng . . .	72,093
Central . . .	234,828	Lobatse . . .	12,920
Chobe . . .	5,411	Ngamiland . . .	53,870
Francistown . . .	19,903	Ngwaketse . . .	79,152
Gaborone . . .	18,436	North-East . . .	28,524
Ghanzi . . .	17,352	Orapa . . .	1,209
Kgalagadi . . .	17,289	Selebi-Pikwe . . .	4,940
Kgatleng . . .	35,752	South-East . . .	22,691

Principal Towns and Villages (1971 Census). Selebi-Pikwe 27,000 (1973 est.); Francistown 19,903; Gaborone (capital) 18,436; Serowe 15,723; Lobatse 12,920; Mahalapye 12,056; Kanye 10,664; Maun 9,614; Molepolole 9,448; Ramotswa 7,991; Mochudi 6,945.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

	1964	1972
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing . . .	227,649	237,000
Services . . .	9,798	16,863
Construction . . .	2,704	6,500
Commerce and Finance . . .	2,468	6,300
Manufacturing . . .	2,420	2,600
Transport, etc. . .	2,315	1,100
Mining . . .	1,940	1,700
Electricity, Gas, Water . . .	120	200
Domestic Service . . .	—	8,000

* The total of economically active persons in 1971 was 293,850, of whom 135,500 were male and 158,350 female.

The number of Batswana recruited for South African mines in 1972 was 23,700. The income for Botswana in deferred payment and remittances was R 931,000 in 1972.

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE (1971)
('000 hectares)

Arable land	428
Permanent crops	1
Meadows and pastures	39,508
Forest land	958
Other land	13,546
Inland water	5,596
TOTAL	60,037

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1971.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Maize	38	26	22	17	10	6	4.3	3.9	2.8
Millet	29	24	15	3	6	1	1.1	2.5	0.9
Sorghum	161	180	92	73	68	7	4.6	3.8	0.8
Cow Peas	25*	20	18	15*	n.a.	n.a.	6.0*	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnuts	6	1	1	6	n.a.	0.1	10.5	n.a.	1.4

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Cattle	1,693	2,218	2,300
Horses	13	8	1
Donkeys	64	38	54
Mules	1	1	1
Sheep	392	402	306
Goats	1,033	983	664
Pigs	16	15	6
Poultry	238	492	470

MEAT AND DAIRY PRODUCE
('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971*
Beef	21	26.6	33.0
Offal	3*	1.4	1.5
Cows' Milk	28*	29*	30
Hen Eggs	0.2*	0.2*	0.3

1972 ('000 metric tons): Beef 32.5; Offal 1.8.

1973 ('000 metric tons): Beef 34.1; Offal 1.6.

* FAO estimate.

HIDES AND SKINS
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970*
Cattle Hides (raw)	2,384	2,500*	2,700
Cattle Hides (salted)	312	320*	320
Calf Skins (")	68*	38	50
Sheep Skins (")	32*	41*	32
Goat Skins (")	80*	116*	104

* FAO estimate.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

1970	695
1971	715

MINING

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Manganese	metric tons	48,300	35,600	688
Semi-precious Stones	" "	120.6	104.6	100.3
Diamonds*	carats	463,595	871,800	2,446,426

* The Orapa diamond mine went into production in July 1971.

FINANCE

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 1.624 rand; U.S. \$1 = 68.87 S.A. cents.

100 rand = £61.57 = \$145.20.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on South Africa.

BUDGET

(Twelve months ending March 31st.)

(R)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75†	EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75*
Customs and Excise	20,941,000	30,400,500	Parliament	80,480	172,850
Income Tax	6,134,175	11,560,000	State President	3,528,470	4,277,340
Export Tax	473,731	424,000	Ministry of Finance and Development Planning	6,946,530	2,103,380
Duties	140,000	135,000	Ministry of Health, Labour and Home Affairs	2,386,490	3,499,150
Licences	616,720	544,060	Ministry of Agriculture	3,301,150	4,066,270
Receipts in Respect of Government Services	1,188,195	1,701,175	Ministry of Education	2,440,630	3,518,700
Posts and Telegraphs	1,821,000	—	Ministry of Commerce and Industry	709,740	1,056,650
Revenue from Government Property (incl. mining leases; diamond and other mineral royalties)	3,492,542	4,834,500	Ministry of Local Government and Lands	2,596,620	3,256,640
Fines	88,212	90,000	Ministry of Works and Communications	4,265,370	4,810,020
Reimbursements	1,300,242	2,034,881	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs	1,836,240	1,871,460
Loan Repayments	1,125,982	4,849,608	Administration of Justice	118,210	159,410
Interest	267,000	530,600	Attorney-General	1,253,790	1,545,200
Sundries	374,762	327,666	Auditor-General	72,630	93,350
Grants and Loans	686,900	654,000	Statutory Expenditure		
			Public Debt	1,386,480	3,053,740
			Pensions, Gratuities and Compensation	723,400	732,300
			Salaries and Allowances, Specified Officers	37,020	33,160
			Overseas Services Aid Scheme	246,600	191,200
			Miscellaneous	30,000	40,000
			Appropriations from Revenue	7,958,931	23,605,170
TOTAL REVENUE	38,650,461	58,085,990	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	39,918,781	58,085,990

* Estimates.

† Provisional and excluding an estimated R 2,158,000 for Posts and Telecommunications operating under Special Fund Regulations in 1974/75.

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1973-78
PROJECTED CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
(Rand million)

EXTERNAL FINANCE		PROJECTED EXPENDITURE BY DEPARTMENT	
United Kingdom	13.3	Agriculture	12.4
Swedish Government	3.1	Justice	0.5
US AID	13.5	Commerce and Industry	2.8
IBRD and IDA	16.8	Finance and Development Planning	0.3
Canadian Government	5.8	Education	11.4
DANIDA	1.1	Local Government and Lands	33.9
Others	3.3	Health, Labour and Home Affairs	4.8
TOTAL NEGOTIATED	56.9	Works and Communications	54.7
Under Negotiation	81.1	Minerals and Mineral Resources	2.1
Projected External Finance	138.0	Interdepartmental Projects	33.6
Projected Appropriations from Domestic Revenue	22.3	Parastatal Organizations	3.0
TOTAL PROJECTED REVENUE	160.3	Law and Order	1.1
Shortfall	0.3		
	160.6	TOTAL PROJECTED EXPENDITURE	160.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(Rand million, July 1st to June 30th)

	1968/69	1971/72
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Factor Cost)	45.8	89.4
of which:		
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	21.6	27.4
Mining and quarrying	-1.2	
Manufacturing	2.8	18.9
Electricity and water supply	0.3	1.4
Construction	1.9	10.0
Transport, storage and communication	3.4	4.5
Retail and wholesale trade, hotels and restaurants	3.0	6.8
Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	0.5	3.1
Ownership of dwellings	3.0	3.0
Domestic services	0.4	1.5
Other community, social and personal services	0.9	1.5
Government services	9.5	12.2
Unallocated	-0.2	-0.8
Indirect Taxes less subsidies	2.1	11.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at Market Prices)	47.9	100.4
Less consumption of fixed capital	-3.0	-5.2
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	44.9	85.2
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	47.9	100.4
of which:		
Government final consumption	11.3	16.3
Private final consumption	42.7	60.0
Increase in stocks	5.7	3.8
Gross fixed capital formation	9.9	55.2
Export of goods and services	10.3	39.8
Less Import of goods and services	-32.0	-74.7

EXTERNAL TRADE (R'000)

	1968	1969	1970/71*	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74†
Imports	23,231	30,833	44,772	62,700	86,900	102,000
Exports	7,491	13,060	20,000	31,000	41,000	58,000
Balance	-15,740	-17,773	-24,772	-31,700	-45,900	-44,000

* From April 1st, 1970, the financial year is used, ending on March 31st

† Preliminary figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (R'000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1972	1973*		1972	1973*
Food and Live Animals	7,940	5,153	Meat and Meat Products	18,628	16,743
Beverages and Tobacco	3,156	3,527	Hides and Skins	835	953
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	995	1,636	Other Animal Products	84	111
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	3,854	2,538	Mineral Products	19,513	7,863
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	166	64	Other Commodities	5,750	3,119
Chemicals	2,894	3,071			
Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material	21,104	10,562			
Machinery and Transport Equipment	33,626	20,292			
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	8,467	4,583			
Commodities and Transactions Not Classified According to Kind	1,787	2,237			
TOTAL	83,989	53,663	TOTAL	44,810	28,789

* January to June only (provisional figures).

Of Botswana's exports of animal products in 1966 18 per cent in value (31.6 per cent in 1965) went to South Africa and 18.2 per cent to other African countries. Of the 1966 imports 65.4 per cent in value came from South Africa, and a substantial part of the remainder from Rhodesia.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS (1972)

Passengers Carried*	694,445
Freight Traffic (metric tons)†	1,749,636

* Internal traffic only.

† Including 1,229,641 metric tons in transit.

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Vehicles registered*	6,215	6,462	7,900	8,357

* Excludes government vehicles (1970: 1,337; 1971: 1,582).

CIVIL AVIATION
(scheduled services)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger-km (million)	9.0	10.0	14.9
Freight ('000 tonne-km.)	80.0	76.0	90.0
Mail ('000 tonne-km.)	16.0	11.5	10.0

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Telephones	3,680	4,032	5,244	6,170
Radio Licences	9,000	n.a.	11,602	n.a.
Post Offices and Agencies	73	75	78	77

EDUCATION
(1973)

	INSTITUTIONS	STUDENTS
Primary	308	95,511
Secondary	25	8,763
Teacher Training	3	392
Vocational Training	25	1,521
University*	1	132

* In addition, 211 students were enrolled in third-level institutions abroad.

THE CONSTITUTION

The new Constitution of Botswana came into operation on September 30th, 1966. The principal change from the 1965 Bechuanaland Constitution concerns the creation of the position of President, the holder of which took over the powers and responsibilities formerly exercised by the Prime Minister.

Executive power lies with the President of Botswana, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. Election for the office of President is linked with the General Election of members of the National Assembly. Presidential candidates must receive at least 1,000 nominations. If there is more than one candidate for the Presidency, each candidate for office in the Assembly must declare which presidential candidate he supports. The candidate for President who commands the votes of more than half the elected members of the Assembly will be declared President. If the Presidency falls vacant the members of the National Assembly will themselves elect a new President. The President will hold office for the duration of Parliament. After the 1974 elections the President became an ex-officio member of the assembly.

There is also a Vice-President, whose office is Ministerial. The Vice-President is appointed by the President, and acts as his deputy in the absence of the President. The Cabinet consists of the President, the Vice-President, and ten

other Ministers appointed by the President. Every member of the Cabinet accepts responsibility before the National Assembly for the policies of the Government.

The legislative power is vested in Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly, acting after consultation in certain cases with the House of Chiefs. The President may withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the National Assembly, but if it is again presented to him after six months, he is required to assent to it unless he dissolves Parliament within 21 days.

The House of Chiefs has the Chiefs of the eight principal tribes of Botswana as *ex officio* members, 4 members elected by sub-chiefs from their own number, and 3 members elected by the other 12 members of the House. Bills and motions relating to chieftaincy matters and alterations of the Constitution must be referred to the House, which may also deliberate and make representations on any matter, including Bills affecting tribal interests.

The National Assembly consists of the Speaker, the Attorney-General, who does not have a vote, 32 elected members and 3 specially elected members. There is universal adult suffrage. The life of the Assembly is five years.

The Constitution also contains a code of human rights, enforceable by the High Court.

THE GOVERNMENT**President:** Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E., LL.D.**CABINET***(March 1975)***President:** Dr. Sir SERETSE KHAMA, K.B.E., LL.D.**Vice President and Minister of Finance and Development Planning:** Dr. QUET K. J. MASIRE, J.P.**Minister of Mineral Resources and Water Affairs:** M. K. SEGOKGO.**Minister of Agriculture:** E. S. MASISI.**Minister of Works and Communications:** J. G. HASKINS.**Minister of Commerce and Industry:** Dr. G. K. G. CHIEPE.**Minister of Health:** M. P. K. NWAHO.**Minister of Education:** K. P. MORAKE.**Minister of Home Affairs:** B. K. KGARI.**Minister of Local Government and Lands:** L. MARGENGENENE.**Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting:** D. K. KWELAGORE.**Minister of State for External Affairs:** A. M. MOGWE.**Assistant Minister of Finance and Development Planning:** P. MMUSI.**Assistant Minister of Local Government and Lands:** L. SERETSE.**PARLIAMENT****NATIONAL ASSEMBLY****Speaker:** Rev. ALBERT LOCK, C.B.E.**Attorney-General:** M. D. MOKAMA.*(General Election of October 1969)*

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS	SEATS*
Botswana Democratic Party .	52,859	24	27
Botswana People's Party .	9,239	3	2
Botswana National Front .	10,362	3	2
Botswana Independence Party	4,601	1	1

* October 1974 election.

HOUSE OF CHIEFS**Chairman:** Chief SEEPAPITSO IV.**POLITICAL PARTIES****Botswana Democratic Party:** P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; Pres. Sir SERETSE KHAMA; Vice-Pres. A. M. TSOEBEBE; Sec. Q. K. J. MASIRE; 27 seats in National Assembly.**Botswana Independence Party:** P.O.B. 37, Palapye; Pres. M. K. MPHO; Sec.-Gen. E. R. MOKOBI; Vice-Pres. J. G. GUGUSHE; one seat in National Assembly.**Botswana National Front:** P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; Parl. Leader ex-Chief BATHOEN II; Vice-Pres. G. F. KGAKGE; Sec.-Gen. M. H. MHOIWA; 2 seats in National Assembly.**Botswana People's Party:** P.O. Francistown; Pres. P. L. MATANTE; 2 seats in National Assembly.**DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION****HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES****ACCREDITED TO BOTSWANA***(In Gaborone, unless otherwise stated)**(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.***Australia:** Pretoria, South Africa (HC).**Austria:** Pretoria, South Africa (E).**Belgium:** Pretoria, South Africa (E).**Canada:** Pretoria, South Africa (HC).**Czechoslovakia:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**Denmark:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**Egypt:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**France:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**Germany, Federal Republic:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**India:** Lusaka, Zambia (HC).**Japan:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Nairobi, Kenya (E).**Netherlands:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**Nigeria:** P.O.B. 274 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALFRED BABALOLA AYODELE.**Romania:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**Sweden:** P.O.B. 17 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ETHEL RINGBORG.**Switzerland:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).**Tanzania:** Lusaka, Zambia (HC).**U.S.S.R.:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**United Kingdom:** P.B. 23 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Miss E. J. EMERY.**U.S.A.:** P.O.B. 90 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID B. BOLEN.**Yugoslavia:** Lusaka, Zambia (E).**Zambia:** P.O.B. 362 (HC); *High Commissioner:* GILBERT ILUTE YETA.

Botswana also has diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court at Lobatse and Magistrates' Courts in each district. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal for Botswana.

Chief Justice: Hon. T. AKINOLA AGUDA.**Puisne Judge:** Hon. F. X. ROONEY.**Registrar and Master of the High Court:** T. ADEWALE ODUNOWO.**President of Court of Appeal:** Hon. I. A. MAISELS.**Justices of Appeal:** Hon. A. MILNE, Hon. J. A. SMIT, Hon. BRIAN DOYLE.**Chief Magistrate:** A. A. OSIBOGUN.**Senior Magistrate:** P. T. W. POWELL.**RELIGION**

Most Christians are members of the United Congregational Church of Southern Africa. There are a large number of "Zionist" or Evangelical Christians. In 1970 there were 16,879 Roman Catholics in Botswana.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O. Molepolole; brs. throughout Botswana.

BOTSWANA

The Press, Publisher, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

United Methodist Church.

Methodist Church in Southern Africa.

Christian Council of Botswana: P.O.B. 355, Gaborone; Gen. Sec. Rev. BRIAN H. BAILEY.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Gaborone: P.O.B. 218, Rt. Rev. U. C. J. MURPHY.

Anglican Bishop of Botswana: Rt. Rev. C. S. MALLORY.

THE PRESS

AgriNews: publ. by the Agricultural Information Service, Private Bag 3, Gaborone; monthly.

Botswana Daily News: Gaborone; Government-sponsored; circ. 9,000 in English, 5,000 in Setswana.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 87, Gaborone.

Kutlwano: Gaborone; monthly; Government-sponsored; in Setswana and English; circ. 10,000.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: Mafeking, South Africa; bilingual weekly; caters specially for the Mafeking district and Botswana.

Masa (Dawn): P.O. Francistown; a monthly publication of the Botswana People's Party.

Puisanyo: Selebi-Pikwe; f. 1972.

Puo Pha (Straight Talk): P.O.B. 11, Mahalapye; a monthly publication of the Botswana National Front.

Therisanyo (Consultation): P.O.B. 28, Gaborone; monthly publication of the Botswana Democratic Party.

PUBLISHER

Botswana Information Services: P.O.B. 51, Gaborone; material on Botswana.

RADIO

Radio Botswana: P.O.B. 52, Gaborone; broadcasts 150 hours a week in Setswana and English; f. 1965; Officer-in-Charge P. MOLEFHE.

There are from 30,000 to 40,000 radio sets (1974).

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: London; chief Botswana office: P.O.B. 478, Gaborone; brs. at Gaborone, Lobatse, Francistown, Mahalapye, Selebi-Pikwe and 17 agencies; Botswana Manager ALEX TWEEDIE.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. at Francistown, Lobatse, Mahalapye, Selebi-Pikwe, Orapa, Maun, Serowe and Gaborone and 10 agencies; Botswana Chief Manager, Gaborone.

National Development Bank: P.O.B. 225, Gaborone; f. 1964; priority given to agricultural credit for Botswana farmers, and co-operative credit and loans for local business ventures.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Botswana Game Industries (Pty.) Ltd.: Private Bag 30, Francistown; f. 1966; paid up cap. R391,000.

Tanners and dressers of game skins; taxidermists, ivory buyers, manufacturers of game skin products.

Man. Dir. PETER BECKER; Technical Dir. BODO MUCHE; 250 employees.

Botswana Housing Corporation: P.O.B. 412, Gaborone; Chair. B. G. MAKOBOLLE; Gen. Man. J. W. HENDERSON, C.B.E.; 230 employees.

Botswana Meat Commission: Private Bag 4, Lobatse; f. 1966; cap. R1,588,325.

Slaughter of livestock, exports of hides and skins, carcasses, frozen and chilled boneless beef, offal, production of by-products; Chair. T. MADISA; Gen. Man. O. K. NIELSEN; 1,200 employees.

Northern Botswana Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Palapye; f. 1903; 28 mems.; Chair. C. W. FREEMAN; Sec. T. C. P. SHAW.

There are other Chambers of Commerce at Francistown, Serowe, Selebi-Pikwe and Mahalapye.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Botswana Development Corporation: Development House, P.O.B. 438, Gaborone; f. 1970; cap. R6m.; Chair. H. C. L. HERMANS; Man. Dir. R. C. STEPHENS.

Botswana General Workers' Organization: Francistown.

Botswana Teacher's Union.

Botswana Trade Union Congress: Francistown.

Botswana Trade Union Education Centre: P.O.B. 440, Gaborone.

Botswana Workers' Union: Francistown.

Francistown African Employees' Union: P.O.B. 74, Francistown; f. 1949; Chair. P. M. TLHALERWA; Gen. Sec. G. M. K. MNUSI; 400 mems.

Department of Co-operative Development: P.O.B. 86, Gaborone; f. 1964; by December 1971, 78 co-operative societies were registered, of which 32 were marketing co-operatives, 13 consumer co-operatives, 29 thrift and loan societies, 1 co-operative union with membership of 13 marketing and 10 consumer societies and 2 others.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The main railway line from Cape Town to Rhodesia passes through the country entering at Ramatlabama and leaving at Ramaquabane (246 km.) reaching Rhodesia at Bakaranga. Two new railway lines to serve the Selebi-Pikwe mining complex and the Morupula colliery were completed in June 1973.

Rhodesia Railways: Bulawayo, Rhodesia; operate the railway system in Botswana. During the 1974 election campaign Seretse Khama announced his Government's intention to take over the operation of the railway owing to continued racial tension on the line.

ROADS

In 1972 there were 7,812 km. of maintained roads. Of these, 6,559 km. were earth roads, 1,170 km. were gravel roads and only 83 km. were bitumenized. The road between Lobatse and Francistown is being bitumenized. An American financed 400-mile road from Nata near Francistown to Kazungula is expected to be completed by March 1976. Zambia has installed a new 50-ton ferry at Kazungula which will improve the ferry service between this politically vital area, the meeting place of the borders of Rhodesia, Botswana, Zambia and Namibia (South West Africa) and Livingstone in Zambia.

BOTSWANA

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airports are at Francistown and Gaborone.

Air Botswana (Pty) Ltd.: P.O.B. 92, Gaborone; f. 1972, owned by the Botswana Development Corporation, services from Monday to Saturday linking Botswana with Zambia and South Africa, intercontinental connections available over Lusaka and Johannesburg; there are daily flights between Gaborone and Francistown and regular flights to Maun, Ghanzi and Khasane; services operated in association with Zambia Airways and South African Airways, Chair. R. C STEPHENS, Man Dir. C G KENYON, fleet of one DC-3, one HS 748.

Transport, Tourism, University

TOURISM

Controller of Tourism, Department of Wildlife and National Parks: Private Bag 47, Gaborone.

UNIVERSITY

University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: P.O. Roma, Lesotho; 90 teachers, 560 students.

Botswana Campus: Private Bag 22, Gaborone.

BRAZIL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Brazil occupies 8,511,965 square kilometres in central and north-eastern South America. To the north are Venezuela, Colombia, Guyana, Surinam and French Guiana, to the west Peru and Bolivia, with Paraguay, Argentina and Uruguay to the south. Climatic conditions vary from the tropical rain forest of the Amazon basin to the savannah grasslands of the central and southern uplands. The language is Portuguese. Over 95 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 10 by 7) is green with a yellow diamond in the centre charged with a blue celestial globe. The capital is Brasília, though most administrative offices still remain in Rio de Janeiro.

Recent History

From 1930 to 1945, Brazil was ruled by the benevolent dictatorship of Dr. Getúlio Vargas. Under him, stability was maintained, despite strong undercurrents of both Fascist and Communist opposition, and his corporative state made steady economic progress. Vargas resigned in 1945 and in 1946 Eurico Dutra was elected President. However, he was unable to stem the chronic inflation that had beset Brazil, and Vargas was re-elected President in 1951, but failed to create the necessary stability and committed suicide in 1955. The next President was Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek. His most conspicuous achievement was the building of the new capital, Brasília, on a jungle plateau 600 miles inland north-west of Rio. President Kubitschek was succeeded briefly by Dr. Jânio Quadros and then by the left-wing President João Goulart, who was overthrown by a military *coup* led by Gen. Humberto Castelo Branco in April 1964. Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva, who was elected President in October 1966, took office for a four-year term in March 1967. In December 1968 President da Costa e Silva promulgated an Institutional Act giving himself the power to govern the country by decree.

In early 1969 the Brazilian Government extended the security laws in order to combat opposition groups. The death sentence was also reintroduced in answer to the growing number of attacks on government property and the kidnapping of important public figures. President da Costa e Silva stood down from the presidency, following a stroke, and the government was taken over by the three heads of the armed forces in September 1969.

In October 1969 Lt.-Gen. Emílio Garrastazú Médici took office as President, having been elected by Congress under the new Constitution passed by the government junta. Urban guerrilla activity was widespread during 1970 but has since been largely eliminated by stern security measures. Gen. Ernesto Geisel, chosen by an electoral college as President, took office in March 1974. Despite his more liberal outlook, which led to easier relations between Church and State, the opposition party, the MDB, made sweeping gains in the congressional elections of November 1974, and calls have been made for an end to military government.

Government

The Federative Republic of Brazil comprises 21 States, four Territories and one Federal District. The Federal Government consists of the President and the National Security Council, and an independent judiciary. Each State has its own Governor, elected legislature and judiciary.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year between the ages of eighteen and forty-five. The armed forces consist of about 208,000 men—army 130,000, navy 43,000 and air force 35,000. Federal para-military forces amount to about 150,000 men. In addition, there are state militias. The defence budget for 1974 amounted to 8,193 million cruzeiros.

Economic Affairs

Agricultural production accounts for a large percentage of Brazilian exports. The country is the world's leading coffee producer and in 1973 it was estimated that Brazil was the world's largest exporter of coffee and sugar. Manufactured goods account for about 30 per cent of exports and include orange juice, chemicals, cars and buses, instant coffee, electrical appliances, computers and textiles. A three-year commercial treaty signed by Brazil and the EEC guarantees Brazilian exports, including beef, better access to Common Market countries. The EEC at present accounts for about a third of Brazil's export trade.

Industry is expanding, particularly in the São Paulo area whose output accounts for over 50 per cent of the national total, and steel and engineering works have been established under the development plans. A second National Development Plan was drawn up at the beginning of 1974. Since 1969 a ship-building and repair industry has been created with government support. Dutch and Japanese shipbuilders have formed partnerships with local interests. Brazil's largest shipyard, which can handle ships of up to 650,000 tons, was opened in Guanabara in January 1974. About a quarter of the nation's oil requirements are produced domestically and in November 1974 oil was discovered at Campos, with estimated reserves of 800 million barrels. Copper deposits estimated at 150 million tons have been discovered in Bahia State. The Central Southern area is one of the fastest expanding industrial and agricultural areas in the world. Vehicle production totalled 641,533 units in 1974; the Brazilian market is at present dominated by Volkswagen but Ford, General Motors, Fiat and Toyota are currently expanding their output. Important hydro-electric projects are under way; with the vast Urubupungá project (4,600,000 kW capacity) nearing completion, Brazil signed an agreement with Paraguay in July 1973 for the construction of the world's largest hydro-electric project at Itaipu on the Paraná river. The project envisages a final capacity of 10,700,000 kW. Since the late 1960s Brazil has experienced boom conditions in her industrial sector. Inflation, which has become a pressing problem, was 35 per cent in 1974, mainly because of the energy crisis. The national economic growth rate was

BRAZIL

between 10 and 11 per cent in 1973; 4 per cent in agriculture and 17 per cent in industry. Tax reduction incentives encourage investment in areas such as the north-east and while Brazil is able to call on her immense untapped natural resources and an attractive investment climate, the favourable economic situation is likely to continue for a number of years. However, the country's foreign debt reached an estimated \$17,500 million in 1974 and there was a current account deficit of \$6,000 million due mainly to the increased oil bill. The new administration's policy is to continue expansion, especially in agriculture and energy, and to distribute wealth more evenly. Brazil is a member of LAFTA and the Inter-American Development Bank.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are limited by jungles, rivers and mountains. Over large areas the aeroplane is the only practicable means of transport and Brazil has a large domestic network of internal air services. Modernization of ports, roads and railways is in progress, the most important project being the Trans-Brazilian Highway, running from Recife and Cabedelo to the Peruvian border. Ultimately its length will be about 5,000 km. The second section of the Highway (Itaituba-Humaita) was opened in January 1974. Work has begun on a complementary highway, the Perimetral Norte, due for completion in 1977; this will be 4,138 km. long and will connect Brazil with Caracas in Venezuela and Bogotá in Colombia. There are long-distance express bus services which play an important part in the scheme of public transport. Rivers are very important as a means of transport and 42,720 km. are navigable. The Amazon is navigable for 3,680 km. as far as Iquitos in Peru, and ocean-going ships can reach Manaus, 1,600 km. upstream.

Social Welfare

The trade unions and employers' organizations provide welfare services financed by joint contributions. According to the constitution, employers must fulfil certain obligations, including compulsory accident insurance.

Education

Pre-elementary schooling is provided in urban areas for children up to seven years old. Education is free in official primary schools and compulsory between the ages of seven and fourteen, although the tendency in rural districts for children to start school late brings the average enrolment age to over nine years. Secondary education is divided into a four-year basic course and an advanced course of three years; where necessary it is free, but a system of repayable grants is being encouraged, and the majority of secondary

schools are private. The Federal Government is responsible for higher education and there are 64 universities and 555 other institutions of higher education, with a total of over 560,000 students.

Although the high drop-out rate of children at elementary level is still a serious problem, illiteracy has steadily been reduced. A literacy drive (*Movimento Brasileiro de Alfabetização—Möbräl*) was launched in 1971, aiming to reach 16 million illiterates by 1980. In 1974 some five per cent of the Federal Budget was to be directly invested in education.

Tourism

Rio de Janeiro, with its famous beaches, is the centre of the tourist trade. Like Salvador, Recife and other towns, it has excellent examples of Portuguese colonial and modern architecture. The new capital, Brasília, incorporates a new concept of city planning and is the nation's showpiece. Other attractions are the Iguaçu Falls, seventh largest (by volume) in the world, and the tropical forests of the Amazon basin.

Visas are not required to visit Brazil by nationals of the following countries: Canada, EEC countries (except Ireland), Greece, Liechtenstein, Morocco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.S.A. and Latin American countries except Cuba.

Sport

Football is by far the most popular sport; Brazil won the World Cup in 1958, 1962 and 1970. Basketball is the second great national sport, and tennis, water sports, golf, horse racing and recently underwater fishing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: September 7th (Independence Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 15th (Proclamation of the Republic), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 26th, 27th (Carnival), April 16th (Good Friday), April 21st (National Holiday), May 1st (Labour Day), June 17th (Corpus Christi). All important religious and local festivals.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 17.485 cruzeiros;

U.S. \$1 = 7.415 cruzeiros.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION†				
	September 1st, 1950	September 1st, 1960	September 1st, 1970		
			Total	Males	Females
8,511,965 sq. km.*	51,976,357	70,119,071	93,139,037	46,331,343	46,807,694

Estimated Mid-Year Population: 96,082,000 in 1971; 98,854,000 in 1972; 101,707,000 in 1973.

* 3,286,488 square miles.

† Excluding Indian jungle population, numbering 45,429 in 1950.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS (1970 census)

STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	STATE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Acre	215,299	Rio Branco	Piauí	1,680,573	Teresina
Alagoas	1,588,109	Maceió	Rio de Janeiro	4,742,884	Niterói
Amazonas	955,235	Manaus	Rio Grande do Norte	1,550,244	Natal
Bahia	7,493,470	Salvador	Rio Grande do Sul	6,664,891	Porto Alegre
Ceará	4,361,603	Fortaleza	Santa Catarina	2,901,734	Florianópolis
Espírito Santo	1,599,333	Vitória	São Paulo	17,771,948	São Paulo
Goiás	2,938,677	Goiânia	Sergipe	900,744	Aracaju
Guanabara	4,251,918	Rio de Janeiro	DISTRITO FEDERAL	537,492	Brasília
Maranhão	2,992,686	São Luís	FEDERAL TERRITORY:		
Mato Grosso	1,597,090	Cuiabá	Amapá	114,359	Macapá
Minas Gerais	11,487,415	Belo Horizonte	Roraima	40,885	Boa Vista
Pará	2,167,018	Belém	Rondônia	111,064	Porto Velho
Paraíba	2,382,617	João Pessoa	Fernando de		
Paraná	6,929,868	Curitiba	Noronha	1,241	
Pernambuco	5,160,640	Recife			

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (1970 census)

Brasília (capital)	271,570	Curitiba	609,026	Natal	264,379
São Paulo	5,924,615	Duque de Caxias	431,397	Maceió	263,670
Rio de Janeiro	4,251,918	Santo André	418,826	Juiz de Fora	238,510
Belo Horizonte	1,235,030	Goiânia	380,773	Guarulhos	236,811
Recife (Pernambuco)	1,060,701	Campinas	375,864	João Pessoa	221,546
Salvador (Bahia)	1,007,195	Santos	345,630	Teresina	220,487
Porto Alegre	885,545	Niterói	324,246	Ribeirão Preto	212,879
Fortaleza	857,980	Manaus	311,622	São Bernardo do Campo	201,662
Nova Iguaçu	727,140	Osasco	283,073	Olinda	196,342
Belém (Pará)	633,374	São Luís	265,486	Aracaju	183,670

Births and Deaths (1965-70): Average annual birth rate 37.8 per 1,000; death rate 9.5 per 1,000 (United Nations estimates).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION* (1970 census)

	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	11,832,699	1,257,659	13,090,358
Mining, Manufacturing, Construction, Utilities	4,659,535	635,892	5,295,427
Commerce	1,893,152	370,387	2,263,539
Transport, Storage and Communications	1,182,660	61,735	1,244,395
Services	2,712,065	3,537,391	6,249,456
Others (incl. activities not adequately described)	937,954	257,338	1,195,292
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE	23,218,065	6,120,402	29,338,467

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 218,757 (males 173,712, females 45,045) at the time of the census.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coffee	2,567	1,510	3,103	2,991
Cotton (Ginned)	2,111	1,955	2,271	2,511
Maize	12,693	14,216	14,130	14,891
Beans (<i>Feijão</i>)	2,200	2,211	2,688	2,676
Rice	6,394	7,553	6,593	7,824
Manioc	30,074	29,464	30,229	29,829
Wheat	1,374	1,844	2,011	983
Potatoes (incl. Sweet Potatoes)	3,682	3,717	3,736	3,839
Sugar Cane	75,247	79,753	80,380	85,106
Cocoa	211	197	219	221
Oranges	2,897	3,099	3,257	3,789
Tobacco Leaf	250	244	244	263
Bananas (million)	9,266	9,858	10,097	11,254
Ground Nuts	754	928	945	956

COFFEE PRODUCTION
(in '000 bags of 60 kg.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
Paraná	935	14,500	10,500	4,300	10,000
São Paulo	3,226	8,949	11,200	6,000	10,000
Minas Gerais	2,403	1,819	3,680	2,400	4,900
Espírito Santo	1,500	550	1,100	850	1,200
Rio de Janeiro	75	90	100	120	100
Others	220	300	300	270	300
TOTAL	8,359	26,208	26,880	13,940	26,500

* Estimates.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	CATTLE	HORSES	DONKEYS AND MULES	PIGS	SHEEP	GOATS
1965	90,505	9,344	7,707	63,534	22,312	14,258
1966	89,969	9,155	7,603	62,080	22,170	13,927
1967	89,896	9,238	7,775	63,406	23,065	14,332
1968	92,739	9,146	7,826	64,924	24,606	14,815
1969	95,150	9,100	7,754	65,867	24,449	14,637
1970	97,864	9,114	7,745	66,374	24,727	14,609

FISHING

(metric tons)

1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
435,787	429,422	500,387	501,197	526,292	591,543

MINING

		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bauxite . . .	'000 metric tons	261	285	351	510	566	765
Coal . . .	" " "	4,339	4,828	5,127	5,172	5,666	5,876
Iron ore . . .	" " "	21,723	24,532	27,571	36,381	37,486	46,471
Manganese ore . . .	" " "	1,300	1,914	2,374	2,732	2,873	2,402
Lead . . .	" " "	292	325	339	354	354	374
Dolomite . . .	" " "	353	769	663	608	461	886
Sea salt . . .	" " "	1,087	1,248	1,630	1,826	1,477	2,168
Gold . . .	kilos	6,143	6,068	6,053	5,830	5,116	6,338
Silver . . .	"	16,823	15,125	11,238	11,108	19,408	9,942

Source: Anuário Mineral Brasileiro, Ministério das Minas e Energia.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973
Crude Petroleum . . .	'000 cu. metres	10,114*	9,950†	10,329‡
Asphalt . . .	tons	575,559	704,156	n.a.
Electrical Power . . .	million kWh.	50,988	53,767	61,381
Steel Ingots . . .	'000 metric tons	5,997	6,518	7,150
Rolled Steel . . .	"	335	299	5,988
Shaped and Steel Bars . . .	"	855	806	861
Steel Plates . . .	"	1,968	2,313	n.a.
Cement . . .	"	9,803	11,381	13,398
Pig Iron . . .	"	4,686	5,300	5,479
Sugar . . .	"	5,081	5,926	6,680
Paper . . .	tons	1,237,012	1,344,960	n.a.
Fertilizers . . .	"	1,303,494	1,384,025	1,692,412
Tyres . . .	'000	9,383	10,800	13,465
Motor Vehicles . . .	"	516	611	731

* Including 218,299 cubic metres of natural gas liquids.

† Including 238,415 cubic metres of natural gas liquids.

‡ Including 238,415 cubic metres of natural gas liquids.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 cruzeiro.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1 cruzeiro.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 cruzeiros.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 17.485 cruzeiros; U.S. \$1 = 7.415 cruzeiros.

100 cruzeiros = £5.72 = \$13.49.

BUDGET
(million cruzeiros)

REVENUE	1973	1974	EXPENDITURE	1973	1974
Taxes	40,551	54,208	Legislative and Auxiliary	315	399
Patrimonial Revenue	69	217	Judiciary	436	495
Industrial Revenue	50	27	Executive	43,083	57,662
Other Revenue	655	738	Presidency	211	292
Extraordinary	481	351	Air	2,063	2,295
			Agriculture	546	698
			Communications	478	555
			Education and Culture	2,284	2,901
			Army	3,870	3,798
			Finance	629	808
			Industry and Commerce	48	55
			Interior	836	988
			Justice	209	361
			Marine	1,939	2,109
			Mines and Power	1,405	1,623
			Foreign Affairs	270	364
			Health	476	582
			Work and Social Welfare	310	399
			Transport	5,496	6,709
			Planning and General Co-ordination	200	332
			Unspecified Items	21,815	32,793
TOTAL (including others)	43,834	58,556	TOTAL	43,834	58,556

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million cruzeiros)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	165,296	221,144	289,207	382,575
Income paid abroad	1,842	2,459	3,311	3,982
NET NATIONAL INCOME	163,454	218,685	285,896	378,593
Indirect taxes less subsidies	31,039	39,541	52,145	70,942
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	194,492	258,226	338,041	449,535
Depreciation allowances	10,230	13,583	17,781	23,646
AVAILABLE RESOURCES (GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT)	204,723	271,809	355,822	473,181
Private	171,351	226,594	293,520	389,100
Governmental	33,372	45,215	62,302	84,081
CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION	207,381	278,752	364,636	481,304
Private consumption expenditure	143,427	192,366	250,915	327,060
Government consumption expenditure	20,512	26,779	34,658	46,190
Gross fixed capital formation	43,441	59,608	79,063	108,054
Increase in stocks	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	816	4,485	5,503	4,142
GROSS NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	206,565	274,267	359,133	477,162
Less Income paid abroad	1,842	2,459	3,311	3,982
NATIONAL EXPENDITURE	204,723	271,809	355,822	473,180

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION AND GOLD RESERVES

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Currency in Circulation (million cruzeiros)	6,720	8,555	11,547	18,484
Gold Reserves (kilos)	40,154	40,154	41,168	41,274

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise trade f.o.b.	3,941	4,193	— 252	6,084	6,145	— 61
Freight on merchandise	116	195	— 79	159	240	— 81
Insurance on merchandise	3	4	— 1	9	4	5
Port disbursements	45	91	— 46	57	123	— 66
Other transportation	18	221	— 203	24	495	— 471
Travel	38	216	— 178	58	264	— 206
Investment income	133	653	— 520	326	1,039	— 713
Other government services	39	158	— 119	66	189	— 123
Non-merchandise insurance	12	25	— 13	7	26	— 19
Other private services	162	244	— 82	238	286	— 48
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	4,507	6,000	— 1,493	7,028	8,811	— 1,783
<i>Unrequited Transfers:</i>						
Private	98	96	2	122	100	22
Government	6	3	3	6	1	5
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	4,611	6,099	— 1,488	7,156	8,912	— 1,756
<i>Capital Flows:</i>						
Direct investment	397	79	318	1,020	79	941
Other private long-term	2,166	515	1,651	2,168	662	1,506
Other private short-term	74	206	— 132	196	298	— 102
Local government	146	23	123	139	49	90
Central government	848	438	410	1,382	485	897
TOTAL NON-MONETARY SECTORS	3,631	1,261	2,370	4,905	1,573	3,332
Private monetary institutions	1,218	109	1,109	894	464	430
Central bank	73	123	— 50	77	128	— 51
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	4,922	1,493	3,429	5,876	2,165	3,711
<i>Allocation of Special Drawing Rights</i>	47	—	47	0	—	0
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	435	—	435	355	—	355
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	110	2,533	— 2,423	71	—	— 2,310
<i>of which:</i>						
Increase in reserves, etc.	—	—	2,423	—	—	2,310

OVERSEAS INVESTMENT IN BRAZIL, 1973
(U.S. \$'000)

COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN	INVESTMENTS	REINVESTMENTS	TOTAL
U.S.A.	999,044	718,343	1,717,387
Germany, Federal Republic	355,770	165,006	520,776
Canada	253,137	107,015	360,152
United Kingdom	93,717	230,760	324,477
Switzerland	261,290	95,759	357,049
France	67,744	137,723	205,467
Japan	308,554	9,706	318,260
Panama	93,623	38,380	132,003
Netherlands Antilles	53,351	59,925	113,276
Netherlands	52,703	43,786	96,489
Sweden	42,337	30,871	73,208
Belgium	45,885	15,242	67,127
Others	231,468	68,070	299,538
TOTAL	2,858,623	1,720,586	4,579,209

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Imports . . .	2,265	2,849	3,701	4,235	6,075
Exports . . .	2,311	2,739	2,904	3,991	6,199

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1973*		EXPORTS	1973*	
	Quantity (tons)	Value (U.S.\$ '000)		Quantity (tons)	Value (U.S.\$ '000)
Special Transactions . . .	13,920	73,875	Special Transactions . . .	828,006	117,976
Live Animals . . .	4,987	8,033	Live Animals and Animal Products . . .	209,219	260,050
Vegetable Products . . .	3,529,796	582,602	Live Animals . . .	4,282	4,432
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils . . .	88,905	46,392	Vegetable Products . . .	3,384,072	1,864,135
Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco . . .	50,305	37,531	Bananas . . .	138,493	14,870
Mineral Products . . .	38,181,763	1,130,316	Brazil Nuts . . .	33,848	22,763
Products of the Chemical and Allied Industries . . .	4,239,742	965,955	Coffee . . .	1,071,377	1,244,272
Plastic Materials, Resins and Rubber . . .	217,938	176,627	Maté . . .	18,195	3,475
Paper-making Materials, Paper . . .	428,032	156,996	Oranges . . .	40,834	4,078
Base Metals and Articles of Base Metal . . .	2,201,928	908,235	Rice . . .	33,432	4,233
Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment . . .	332,359	1,825,058	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . .	300,887	194,319
Transport Equipment . . .	100,463	457,068	Carnauba Wax . . .	14,150	13,311
Optical, Photographic and Measuring Instruments, Clocks and Watches . . .	13,175	294,517	Castor Oil . . .	131,683	122,807
			Food, Beverages, Vinegar and Tobacco . . .	6,097,421	1,541,115
			Cocoa Beans . . .	82,774	88,522
			Cocoa Butter . . .	24,234	47,656
			Sugar . . .	2,797,926	532,711
			Ethyl Alcohol . . .	33,641	5,402
			Tobacco Leaf . . .	63,599	58,458
			Mineral Products . . .	49,922,880	495,816
			Haematite . . .	44,962,858	362,811
			Manganese Ore . . .	788,435	18,866
			Products of Chemical and Allied Industries . . .	106,915	98,005
			Hides and Skins . . .	19,172	80,503
			Wood, Charcoal and Cork . . .	124,044	188,948
			Pinewood . . .	362,262	81,486
			Textiles and Textile Articles . . .	612,383	640,452
			Cotton (raw) . . .	280,867	218,068
			Sisal . . .	160,241	59,445
			Machinery and Mechanical Appliances, Electrical Equipment . . .	54,193	211,783
			Transport Equipment . . .	52,687	91,224
			Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . .	5,496	15,709
TOTAL IMPORTS .	49,768,858	6,998,994	TOTAL EXPORTS .	64,059,168	6,199,200

1971 Imports: 32,921,952 tons; U.S. \$3,701,449,000.

1972 Imports: 38,487,342 tons; U.S. \$4,783,273,000.

1971 Exports: 43,824,286 tons; U.S. \$2,903,856,000.

1972 Exports: 45,693,828 tons; U.S. \$3,991,219,000.

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Argentina	131,684	217,631	376,071	200,581	154,425	198,293
Belgium-Luxembourg	58,831	71,127	118,879	63,197	78,050	155,666
Canada	99,859	100,146	142,686	42,820	50,326	69,014
Chile	32,559	22,888	39,160	31,645	54,941	34,542
Denmark	26,839	33,001	34,059	37,768	54,376	85,767
Finland	20,443	74,312	32,542	11,262	28,021	38,901
France	145,777	184,266	259,631	95,752	139,068	209,526
German Federal Republic	474,929	653,179	959,680	256,374	336,612	554,691
Italy	123,640	200,795	227,888	202,684	269,533	351,851
Japan	260,421	365,575	634,374	158,387	180,066	425,222
Netherlands	59,975	116,150	174,532	175,759	308,004	621,494
Norway	28,732	38,137	62,592	25,908	48,067	57,594
Peru	14,718	15,169	20,351	11,427	32,157	40,516
Poland	50,090	33,296	28,158	24,056	45,359	48,861
Saudi Arabia	131,241	219,610	329,810	96	192	1,231
Spain	48,818	72,540	93,506	94,356	144,075	211,498
Sweden	75,727	95,199	172,450	53,829	66,397	93,669
Switzerland	72,212	100,524	176,054	17,847	32,679	41,894
United Kingdom	216,235	219,516	293,323	126,624	180,110	311,681
U.S.A.	1,061,865	1,333,366	2,159,769	749,151	917,257	1,207,381
U.S.S.R.	4,313	7,702	13,313	44,799	79,413	146,762
Venezuela	62,325	53,901	83,221	11,600	24,953	63,081
Other countries	500,216	555,243	566,945	467,993	767,198	1,230,065
TOTAL	3,701,449	4,783,273	6,998,994	2,903,856	3,991,219	6,199,200

TOURISM
(Number of visitors)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
141,426	136,065	162,191	194,186	287,926	333,763	406,380

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS ('000)	ANIMALS ('000 tons)	BAGGAGE AND PARCELS ('000 metric tons)	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1968	367,376	992	176	59,471
1969	355,780	783	149	48,073
1970	332,509	568	135	49,747
1971	308,781	413	115	47,404
1972	313,760	448	88	47,918

ROAD TRAFFIC
(motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

YEAR	CARS	LORRIES	BUSES	MOTOR CYCLES (all types)
1966 . .	1,336,952	817,746	81,274	94,714
1967 . .	1,417,895	569,470	53,254	91,772
1968 . .	1,319,890	578,952	46,304	85,822
1969 . .	1,521,884	615,713	50,927	89,326
1970 . .	1,795,846	615,350	50,529	89,209
1971 . .	2,073,049	654,437	57,042	82,708
1972 . .	2,347,260	715,113	57,869	88,931

SHIPPING
(Vessels and Freight entered)

	NUMBER OF VESSELS	FREIGHT ('000 metric tons)
1968 . .	42,202	68,783
1969 . .	41,042	72,591
1970 . .	40,966	81,878
1971* . .	29,654	95,161
1972 . .	31,331	110,347

* Excluding vessels in transit.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Embarked passengers, mail and cargo)

	1970	1971*	1972†
Number of passengers ('000) . .	2,052	3,562	4,273
Freight (metric tons) . .	48,265	57,751	72,218
Mail (metric tons) . .	3,317	3,059	2,775

* Revised.

† Preliminary.

EDUCATION
1972

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	165,051	525,628	14,082,098
Secondary	22,958	372,237	5,588,583
Higher	3,124	58,278	476,164

* Preliminary.

Sources: Instituto Brasileiro de Estatística, Rio de Janeiro; Banco Central do Brasil, Rio de Janeiro.

THE CONSTITUTION

Brazil is a Republican Federal state made up of the indissoluble Union of the States, the Federal District and the Territories. The Federal District is the capital of the Union.

The Union's competence includes maintaining relations with foreign states and making treaties with them, and taking part in international organizations; declaring war and making peace; decreeing a state of siege; organizing the armed forces, planning and guaranteeing national security, issuing currency; supervising credits, etc.; establishing national services, including communications, development and education services; legislating on the execution of the Constitution and federal services and on civil, commercial, penal, procedural, electoral, agrarian, maritime and labour law. The Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities are forbidden to make any distinction between Brazilians, establish any religious cults or churches against the public interest, and to deny public documents.

The Union may only intervene in state affairs in matters of extreme urgency, such as national security, and then only by Presidential decree. The States are responsible for electing their Governors by universal suffrage by direct secret ballot. The state law will decree the establishment of Municipalities, after due consultation with the local population; it will also decree the division of the States into districts; municipal organization may vary from state to state.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

The legislative power is exercised by the National Congress, which is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate. Elections for deputies and senators take place simultaneously throughout the country; candidates for Congress must be Brazilian by birth, have full exercise of their political rights and be over twenty-one in the case of deputies and over thirty-five in the case of senators. Congress meets twice a year in ordinary sessions, and extraordinary sessions may be convened on demand of a third of the members of either House or the President. Each Chamber arranges its own internal procedure.

The *Chamber of Deputies* is made up of representatives of the people, elected by direct secret ballot for a period of four years. The number of deputies for each state is a function of the number of electors in that State. There will be a minimum of seven deputies to each State and each Territory will have one deputy.

The *Federal Senate* is composed of representatives of the States, elected by direct secret ballot. Each State will elect three senators with a mandate for eight years, with elections after four years of one-third of the members and after another four years of the remaining two-thirds. Each Senator is elected with his substitute. The Senate approves, by secret ballot, the choice of Magistrates, when required by the Constitution; of the Attorney-General of the Republic, of the Minister of the Accounts Tribunal, of the Prefect of the Federal District, of the Territorial Governors, of the permanent heads of diplomatic missions and other public servants.

The *National Congress* is responsible for legislating on all matters within the competence of the Union; national and regional plans and programmes, the armed forces in times of peace and territorial limits. Voting on the budget is carried out by both houses in joint session. It is also responsible for making definitive resolutions on Presidential treaties, authorizing the President to leave the country; to declare war, to approve boundary changes in the States or Territories. The Executive power must send any bills

proposed by the President to the National Congress within fifteen days of signing. Constitutional amendments must be proposed by at least a third of the total number of members of both houses or by the President. Amendments are ratified by a simple majority. No changes may be made to the Constitution during a state of siege. Any Presidential bill must be considered by Congress within forty-five days and the President may oblige Congress to reconsider a rejected bill within ten days. The President is exclusively responsible for legislation concerning finance, creating new public offices, etc., deciding or modifying the armed forces' strength, matters concerning the administration of the Federal District and the Territories.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power is exercised by the President of the Republic, aided by the Ministers of State. Candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency must be Brazilian born, be in full exercise of their political rights and be over thirty-five years of age. The President and Vice-President will be elected by an electoral college in public session by nominal voting. The electoral college will consist of members of National Congress and delegates chosen by the State Legislative Assemblies. The candidates receiving an absolute majority of votes will be considered elected and will serve for a term of five years. If the President violates any of his responsibilities he may be impeached by a two-thirds majority of the Deputies and judged by the Supreme Tribunal or the Senate according to the nature of his crime.

The Ministers of State are chosen by the President and their duties include carrying out the President's decrees, expediting instructions for the enactment of laws; decrees and regulations, presentation to the President of an annual report of their activities.

National security is the responsibility of every citizen. There is a National Security Council, composed of the President and the Vice-President of the Republic and all the Ministers of State.

JUDICIAL POWER

Judicial power in the Union is exercised by the Supreme Federal Tribunal; the Federal Recourse Tribunals and federal judges; Military Tribunals and judges; Electoral Tribunals and judges; Labour Tribunals and judges. Judges are appointed for life; they may not undertake any other employment, receive any percentages from cases tried by them or engage in any party political activity. The Tribunals elect their own presidents and organize their own internal structure.

The *Supreme Federal Tribunal*, situated in the Union capital, has jurisdiction over the whole national territory and is composed of sixteen Ministers. The Ministers are nominated by the President after approval by the Senate, from Brazilian-born citizens, over the age of thirty-five, of proved judicial knowledge and experience.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL RIGHTS

Registration and voting are compulsory for all Brazilian citizens over the age of eighteen except those who are illiterate or unable to express themselves in the national language or are temporarily or definitively deprived of political rights. The organization of political parties is regulated by federal law, with the guarantee of the fundamental rights of man. Congressional representation is achieved when five per cent of the total electorate votes for one party, with a minimum of seven per cent in each of seven states.

BRAZIL

All citizens are equal in the eyes of the law, regardless of sex, race, employment, religion or political convictions; any racialism will be prosecuted; there is no death penalty (except under military legislation in case of external war), no life imprisonment, banishment or confiscation of property. Rights concerning citizens' life, liberty, security and property are inviolable.

The President may declare a state of siege in cases of serious breaches of order or the likelihood of their occurring; or war. Except in cases of war, the state of siege may not last longer than sixty days, with the possibility of extension with the approval of Congress. During a state of siege Congress may suspend constitutional guarantees, and also the immunity of federal deputies and senators.

The Constitution, The Government, Congress

The Constitution also lays down principles of economic and social order, concerning freedom of enterprise, dignity of human labour, social function of ownership, harmony and solidarity in production, economic development and repression of abuse of economic power. Strikes are not permitted in public services and essential activities, as defined by law. The constitution lays down certain rights for workers, including limited hours of work, paid holidays and social welfare benefits; voting in trade union elections is compulsory.

The law protects family life; education is the right of all, with equal opportunity. Education will be organized by the States and the Federal District and the Union will give technical and financial assistance to develop education.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: Gen. ERNESTO GEISEL.

Vice-President: Gen. ADALBERTO PEREIRA DOS SANTOS.

CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of Justice: ARMANDO RIBEIRO FALCÃO.

Minister for External Relations: ANTÔNIO FRANCISCO AZEREDO DA SILVEIRA

Minister of Finance: Prof. MÁRIO HENRIQUE SIMONSEN

Minister of Planning and General Co-ordination: Prof. JOÃO PAULO DOS REIS VELLOSO.

Minister of the Interior: Prof. MAURÍCIO RANGEL REIS.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Dr SEVERO FAGUNDES GOMES.

Minister of Mines and Energy: Dr SHIGEAKI Ueki.

Minister of Agriculture: Prof. ALYSSON PAULINELLI.

Minister of Transport: Gen. DIRCEU DE ARAÚJO NOGUEIRA.

Minister of Communications: Capt. EUCLIDES QUANDT DE OLIVEIRA.

Minister of Education and Culture: NEY BRAGA.

Minister of Health: Prof. PAULO DE ALMEIDA MACHADO.

Minister of Labour: ARNALDO DA COSTA PRIETO.

Minister of Welfare and Social Assistance: LUÍS GONZAGA DO NASCIMENTO SILVA.

Minister of the Army: Gen. SILVIO COUTO COELHO DA FROTA.

Minister of the Navy: Adm. GERALDO DE AZEVEDO HENNING.

Minister of Aeronautics: Brig JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARARIPE MACEDO.

Chief of the President's Military Household: Gen. HUGO DE ANDRADE ABREU.

Chief of the President's Civil Household: Gen. GOLBERY DO COUTO E SILVA.

Chief of the National Information Agency: Gen. JOÃO BATISTA DE OLIVEIRA FIGUEIREDO.

CONGRESS

President of the Senate: PAULO TORRES

President of the Chamber of Deputies: FLÁVIO MARCÍLIO.

(General Election, November 1974)

PARTY	NUMBER OF SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
ARENA—Aliança Renovadora Nacional	46	198
MDB—Movimento Democrático Brasileiro	20	166

STATE GOVERNORS

(March 1975)

Acre: GERALDO MESQUITA.
Alagoas: DIVALDO SURUAGY.
Amazonas: HENOCK REIS.
Bahia: ROBERTO SANTOS.
Ceará: ADAUYO BEZERRA.
Espírito Santo: ELICIO ALVARES.
Goiás: IRAPUÃ DA COSTA JUNIOR.
Maranhão: NUNES FREIRE.
Mato Grosso: GARCIA NETO.
Minas Gerais: AURELIANO CHAVES.
Pará: Dr. ALOYSIO DA COSTA CHAVES.
Paraíba: IVAN BICHARA.
Paraná: JAYME CANET JUNIOR.
Pernambuco: MOURA CAVALCANTI.
Piauí: DIRCEU ARCOVERDE.

Rio de Janeiro e Guanabara: Vice-Adm. FLORIANA PEIXOTO FARIA LIMA.
Rio Grande do Norte: TARCISO MAIA.
Rio Grande do Sul: SINVAL GUAZZELI.
Santa Catarina: ANTONIO CARLOS KONDER REIS.
São Paulo: PAULO EGIDIO MARTINS.
Sergipe: JOSÉ LEITE ROLEMBERG.

GOVERNORS OF FEDERAL TERRITORIES

Amapá: Capt. ARTHUR AZEVEDO HENNING.
Fernando de Noronha: Lt.-Col. JAYME AUGUSTO DA COSTA E SILVA.
Rio Branco: Gen. CLOVIS NOVA DA COSTA.
Roraima: Dr. FERNANDO RAMOS PEREIRA.
Rondônia: JOÃO CARLOS MARQUES HENRIQUES NETTO.

FEDERAL DISTRICT

Governor of Brasília: Dr. ELMO SEREJO FARIAS.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A Political Parties Statute, the *Lei Orgânica dos Partidos Políticos*, was signed by the President on July 21st, 1971. It prohibited the establishment of organizations whose programmes were in conflict with the "principles of the democratic régime", or of any party unless it had the support of 5 per cent of the voters who took part in the latest general elections, spread over at least seven states. The following are the only two legal parties:

Aliança Renovadora Nacional (ARENA): Câmara dos

Deputados, Palácio do Congresso Nacional, Brasília D.F.; f. 1966; pro-Government party; Leader Sen. PETRÔNIO PORTELLA NUNES; publ. *Carta Mensal*.

Movimento Democrático Brasileiro (MDB): Câmara dos Deputados, Palácio do Congresso Nacional, Brasília D.F.; includes members of former Partido Trabalhista Brasileiro; Leader Sen. ERNANI DO AMARAL PEIXOTO; Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates in 1973 ULISSES GUIMARÃES and BARBOSA LIMA SOBRINHO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO BRAZIL

(Brasília, D.F., unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Algeria: SQS 308, Bloco B, Apt. 201 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI LAKHDARI.

Argentina: SDS, Edifício Venâncio VI, 4° andar (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARIA ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

Australia: SCDS, Edifício Venâncio IV, 5° andar, salas 513-514 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN ROBERT KELSO.

Austria: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 40 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH HARTLMAYR.

Bangladesh: Av. W-3 Sul, Quadra 705, Bloco A, Casa 19 (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA KAMAL.

Belgium: Av. das Nações, Lote 32 (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES HOUARD.

Bolivia: SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3, Quadra 706, Bloco H, Casa 80 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCELO TERCEROS BANZER.

Bulgaria: SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3, Quadra 704, Bloco D, Casa 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ATANAS KALBOV.

Canada: SDS, Edifício Venâncio IV, 6° andar (E); *Ambassador:* BARRY C. STEERS.

Chile: SQS 107, Bloco J, Apt. 204 (E); *Ambassador:* Vice-Adm. HERNÁN CUBILLOS.

Colombia: SQS 113, Edifício Lemc, Bloco C, Apt. 105 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. VÍCTOR G. RICARDO.

Costa Rica: SQS 206, Bloco J, Apt. 503 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO NIGRO BORBÓN.

Czechoslovakia: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 21 (E); *Ambassador:* PAVEL BOJAR.

Denmark: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 26 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS VON HAFNER.

Dominican Republic: SQS 111, Bloco E, Apto. 602 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANZ BAEHR CABRAL.

Ecuador: Av. W-3, Quadra 503, Bloco A, entrada 39°, 2 andar (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFREDO LUNA TOBAR.

Egypt: SQS 106, Bloco J, Apt. 202 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUSSEIN IBRAHIM CHERIF.

El Salvador: SQS 206, Bloco B, Apt. 503 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. OSCAR RANK ALTAMIRANO.

Finland: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 27 (E); *Ambassador:* AKE JOHAN BERNDT FREY.

France: SQS 105, Bloco F, Apt. 101-102 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL FOUCHET.

BRAZIL

Diplomatic Representation

German Democratic Republic: SHI-Norte, QL 2/8, Casas 13 y 19 (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER SEVERIN.

Germany, Federal Republic: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 25 (E); *Ambassador:* HORST RÖDING

Ghana: SQS III, Bloco B, Apt. 603 (E); *Ambassador:* KOFI BAAH AIDOO

Greece: SCS, Edifício Gilberto Salomão, Bloco M, 2º andar, Conj. 207-211 (E); *Ambassador:* ARISTOTELIS HATZODIS.

Guatemala: SQS 208, Bloco F, Apt. 102 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCA FERNÁNDEZ HALL ZUÑIGA.

Guyana: Edifício Venâncio III, salas 410-414 (E); *Ambassador:* SIMEON NEVILLE SELMAN.

Haiti: SHI-Sul, QI 5/25, Casa 20 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-CLAUDE ANDRÉ.

Honduras: SHI-Sul, QI 5/11, Casa 16 (E); *Ambassador:* GUIDO BACCI DI CAPACI

Hungary: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 19 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. János BECK.

India: SCDS, Edifício Venâncio VI, 1º subsolo, Lote E/8 (E); *Ambassador:* SHRI NARENDRA SINGH.

Iran: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 31 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI FOUTOUI.

Iraq: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 64 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JIHAD KARAM.

Israel: SCS, Edifício Gilberto Salomão, 2º andar (E); *Ambassador:* MORDEKHAI SHNEERSON.

Italy: SQS 309, Bloco 1, Apts. 23-24 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLO ENRICO GIGLIOLI.

Ivory Coast: SDS, Edifício Venâncio VI, 2º andar (E); *Ambassador:* SEYDOU DIARRA

Japan: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 39 (E); *Ambassador:* ATSUSHI UYAMA.

Korea, Republic: SCS, Edifício Central, 4º andar, salas 402-407 (E); *Ambassador:* SONG CHAN HO (also accredited to Colombia).

Lebanon: SDS, Edifício Acropol, Bloco N, Salas 401-407 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HADJI-THOMAS.

Mexico: SQS 111, Bloco H, Apt. 402 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ TORRES LANDA.

Morocco: SQS 308, Bloco B, Apt. 402 (E); *Ambassador:* AISSA BENCHEKROUN.

Netherlands: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 5 (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkherr LEOPOLD QUARLES VAN UFFORD.

Nicaragua: SQS 111, Bloco E, Apt. 202 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ SANSOTERÁN

Nigeria: SDS, Edifício Venâncio II, 4º andar (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* S. O. OGUNDELE.

Norway: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 28 (E); *Ambassador:* THORLEIF LINTRUP PAUS

Pakistan: SHIG, Avda. W-3, Quadra 704, Bloco M, Casa 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ASLAM MALIK

Panama: SQS 302, Bloco F, Apt. 606 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. ALEXANDER CUEVAS.

Paraguay: SQS 307, Bloco H, Apt. 501 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral J. WENCESLAO BENITES E.

Peru: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 43 (E); *Ambassador:* GONZALA FERNANDES PUYO.

Philippines: SEN, Av. das Nações, Lote 1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CONSUELO ARRANZ.

Poland: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 33 (E); *Ambassador:* EDWARD WYCHOWANIEC.

Portugal: Edifício Venâncio III, 3º-4º andares (E); *Ambassador:* VASCO L. C. COELHO FUTCHEP PEREIRA.

Romania: SHI-Sul, QL 2/2, Casa 6 (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE GHENEA

Saudi Arabia: SQS III, Bloco H, Apto. 601 (E); *Ambassador:* MAMOUN KABBANI.

Senegal: SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3, Quadra 705, Bloco G, Casa 11 (E); *Ambassador:* ASSANE BASSIROU DIOUF.

South Africa: SCS, Edifício Gilberto Salomão, 12º andar, sala 1204 (E); *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM JACOBUS FRANÇOIS VILJOEN

Spain: SQS 309, Bloco 1, Apt. 21 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ PÉREZ DEL ARCO Y RODRÍGUEZ.

Sweden: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 29 (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT ODEVALL.

Switzerland: SCS, Edifício das Pioneiras Sociais, 3º andar, sala 318 (E); *Ambassador:* EMIL STADELHOFFER.

Syria: CLR Norte, Quadra 703, Bloco F, Lote 22 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RASSEM RASLAN.

Thailand: SEN, Av. das Nações Norte, Lote 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ARSH BOONGRAPU.

Trinidad and Tobago: SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3, Quadra 704, Bloco Q, Casa 47 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT GERARD MONTANO.

Turkey: SQS 114, Bloco F, Apt. 206 (E); *Ambassador:* VEYSEL VERSAN.

U.S.S.R.: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote A (E); *Ambassador:* DMITRI A. JUKOV

United Kingdom: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 8 (E); *Ambassador:* DEREK SHERBORNE LINDSELL DODSON.

U.S.A.: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 3 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN HUGH CRIMMINS.

Uruguay: SDS, Edifício Venâncio V, Cobertura (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS MANINI RÍOS.

Vatican: SES, Avda. das Nações, Lote 1 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* CARMINE ROCCO.

Venezuela: SQS 110, Bloco 1, Apto. 302 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HUMBERTO RUMBOS.

Viet-Nam, Republic: SHIG-Sul, Av. W-3, Quadra 703, Bloco A, Casa 79 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NGUYEN VAN NGOC.

Yugoslavia: SES, Av. das Nações, Lote 15 (E); *Ambassador:* DRAGI STAMENKOVIC.

Zaire: Edifício Venâncio III, 2º andar, salas 201-208 (E); *Ambassador:* ASAL BOLUMBA IDZUMBIR.

Brazil also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Bahrain, Barbados, the People's Republic of China, Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, Guinea, Iceland, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritius, Qatar, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary powers of the State are held by the following tribunals: the Supreme Federal Tribunal, the Federal Tribunal of Recourses, the State Tribunals of Appeals, the Superior Military, the Electoral, and the Labour Tribunals; and by judges of other courts.

Sixteen ministers, nominated by the President and approved by the Senate, compose the Supreme Federal Tribunal. It judges offences committed by persons exempt from appearing before the normal courts, such as the President, Ministers of State, its own members, judges of other courts, and chiefs of permanent diplomatic missions. It also litigates in disputes between the Union and the states, between the states, or between foreign nations and the Union or the states; disputes as to jurisdiction between justices and/or tribunals of the different states, including those of the federal district and of the territories; in cases involving the extradition of criminals, in certain special cases involving the principle of *habeas corpus*, and in other cases. It is also empowered to judge ordinary appeals in cases in which the Union is interested as plaintiff or defendant.

The Federal Tribunal of Recourses judges the cases in which the Federal Union has interest.

The Tribunals of Appeals, apart from their normal function as a court of appeal, can sit in judgment on their own members. The number of judges varies according to the judiciary organization of each state.

The organs of the Electoral Tribunal (the Superior Tribunal, the Regional Tribunals, and the electoral judges)

register the names of political parties, fix the date of elections, supervise the listing of voters, and deal with all infractions of the electoral laws. The seven judges of the Superior Electoral Tribunal are chosen: two from the Supreme Federal Tribunal, two from the Tribunal of Appeals, one from the Tribunal of Justice of the Federal District and two by the President.

The functions of the Military Court are no more than the name implies. The Labour Tribunal deals with labour disputes.

Civil offenders usually come before the courts of the separate states and of the Federal District. Each state organizes its own judiciary system on the principles established in the Constitution, and appoints its own judges from those who have passed the State examination in law.

THE SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

Praça dos 3 Podêres, Brasília D.F.

President: ELOY JOSÉ DA ROCHA.

Vice-President: DJACI ALVES FALCÃO.

Justices: LUIZ GALLOTTI, OSWALDO TRIGUEIRO, ALIOMAR BALEIRO, RAFAEL DE BARROS MONTEIRO, CARLOS THOMPSON FLORES, BILAC PINTO, ANTÔNIO NEDER, XAVIER DE ALBUQUERQUE, JOSÉ GERALDO RODRIGUES ALCKMIN.

The Supreme Court was founded in 1891; publ. *Revista Trimestral de Jurisprudência* (decisions of the Court).

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan Sees:

Aparecida do Norte: His Eminence Cardinal CARLOS CARMELO DE VASCONCELOS MOTA, Cardinal Primate of Brazil; Praça N. Sra. Aparecida 303, 12570-Aparecida, São Paulo S.P.

Porto Alegre: Rua Espírito Santo 95; His Eminence Cardinal ALFREDO VICENTE SCHERER.

São Paulo: Avda. Higienópolis 890; His Eminence Cardinal PAULO EVARISTO ARNS.

São Salvador da Bahia: Praça da Sé 1; His Eminence Cardinal AVELAR BRANDÃO VILELA.

São Sebastião de Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Glória 446; His Eminence Cardinal EUGENIO DE ARAÚJO SALES.

Most Rev.:

Aracaju: Praça Olímpio de Campos 228; LUCIANO JOSÉ CABRAL DUARTE.

Belém do Pará: C.P. 282; ALBERTO GAUDÊNCIO RAMOS.

Belo Horizonte: Praça da Liberdade 263; JOÃO REZENDE COSTA.

Botucatu: Rua Dr. Costa Leite 648; VICENTE MARCHETTI ZIONI.

Brasília: C.P. 07-0561; JOSÉ NEWTON DE ALMEIDA BATISTA.

Campanas: Rua Aquidabã 734; ANTÔNIO MARIA ALVES DE SIQUEIRA.

Cuiabá: C.P. 22; ORLANDO CHAVES.

Curitiba: Avda. Jaime Reis 369; PEDRO ANTÔNIO FIALTO.

Diamantina: Rua do Contrato 104; GERALDO DE PROENÇA SIGAUD.

Florianópolis: Rua Esteves Junior 105; ALFONSO NIEHUES. Fortaleza: C.P. 9; ALOISIO LORSCHIEDER.

Most Rev.:

Goiania: C.P. 174; FERNANDO GOMES DOS SANTOS.

Juiz de Fora: C.P. 192; GERALDO MARIA DE MORAIS PENIDO.

Londrina: C.P. 872; GERALDO FERNANDES BIJOSO.

Maceió: Rua Barão de Auadã 110; ADELMO CAVALCANTE MACHADO.

Manaus: Avda. Joaquim Nabuco 1035; JOÃO DE SOUSA LIMA.

Mariana: Rua Direita 102; OSCAR DE OLIVEIRA.

Natal: Praça Pio X 335; NIVALDO MONTE.

Niterói: Rua Gaião Peixoto 250; ANTÔNIO DE ALMEIDA MORAES.

Olinda and Recife: Rua do Giriguiti 48; HELDER PESSÓA CÂMARA.

Paraná: C.P. 13; JOSÉ M. PIRES.

Pouso Alegre: Rua Dom Nery 367; JOSÉ D'ANGELO NETO.

Ribeirão Preto: C.P. 105; BERNARDO JOSÉ BUENO MIELE.

São Luís do Maranhão: C.P. 11; JOÃO JOSÉ DA MOTA E. ALBUQUERQUE.

Teresina: Avda. Frei Serafim 1693; JOSÉ FREIRE FALÇAO.

Uberaba: C.P. 36; ALEXANDRE GONÇALVES DO AMARAL.

Vitória: C.P. 107; JOÃO BATISTA DA MOTA E ALBUQUERQUE.

BRAZIL

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Igreja Episcopal do Brasil: C.P. 2684, Pôrto Alegre 90,000, R.S.; Primate of the Episcopal Church of Brazil Rt. Rev. A. R. KRATZ.

Igreja Evangélica de Confissão Luterana no Brasil: C.P. 2876, Pôrto Alegre 90,000, R.S.; f. 1949; 800,000 mems.;

Religion, The Press

Pres. Pastor KARL GOTTSCHALD; publs. *Jornal Evangelico, Presença*.

Igreja Metodista do Brasil: Department of Communication, C.P. 30, 626, 01000 São Paulo; Excc. Sec. Rev. SÉRGIO MARCUS PINTO LOPES.

THE PRESS

The first Brazilian newspaper, Hipólito da Costa's *Correio Brasiliense*, was published in London in 1808 and appeared regularly until the end of 1822. During this time, the Brazilian government subsidized several papers to combat da Costa's press, all of which were political. The emergence of the more serious, informative newspapers was very gradual, and it was not until the late nineteenth century that these appeared in the form of regular publications.

The Press of the modern Republic has greatly increased in numbers and circulation, but due to the difficulties of distribution, it is not yet completely national. A new code for newspapers was issued by the Ministry of Justice on September 19th, 1972, prohibiting them from publishing any speculative articles on political issues or unfavourable comments on the financial and economic situation.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MORNING

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

Brazil Herald: Rua do Resende 65; f. 1946; Managing Partner W. P. WILLIAMSON, Jr.; daily, except Mondays; only English language daily in Brazil; circ. 16,000.

Correio da Manhã: Avda. Gomes Freire 471; f. 1901; conservative; Dir. MAURICIO NUNES DE ALENCAR; circ. 102,000.

O Dia: Rua Riachuelo 359; f. 1951; popular labour; Dir. OTHON PAULINO; circ. 172,000.

Diário de Notícias: Rua Riachuelo 114; f. 1930; democratic; Dir. ONDINA PORTELA RIBEIRO DANTAS; circ. 70,000, Sundays 80,000.

O Globo: Rua Irineu Marinho 35; f. 1925; Dir. ROBERTO MARINHO; circ. 180,000 (Sundays 210,000).

O Jornal: Rua do Livramento 189; f. 1919; conservative; Dirs. JOÃO CALMON, THEOPHILO DE ANDRADE, M. GOMES MARANHÃO; circ. 70,000.

Jornal do Brasil: Avda. Brasil 500; f. 1891; Catholic, conservative; Dirs. Countess PEREIRA CARNEIRO, MANUEL FRANCISCO DO NASCIMENTO BRITO, BERNARD DA COSTA CAMPOS; circ. 140,000 daily, 225,000 Sundays.

Jornal do Commercio: Rua do Livramento 189; f. 1827; trade; Dirs. RUBENS FURTADO, CARLOS RIZZINI; circ. 30,000.

São Paulo, S.P.

Diário Popular: Rua do Carmo 20; f. 1884; independent; Dir. RODRIGO SOARES JR.; circ. 30,000.

Diário de São Paulo: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1929; Diários Associados group; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO; circ. 40,000.

O Estado de São Paulo: Rua Major Quedinho 28, C.P. 8005; f. 1875; independent; Dir. JOSÉ VIEIRA DE CARVALHO MESQUITA; circ. 192,000.

Folha de São Paulo: Alameda Barão de Limeira 425; f. 1921; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 205,000 daily, 276,000 Sundays.

A Gazeta Esportiva: Avda. Paulista 900; f. 1947; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 30,000.

Brasília, D.F.

Correio Brasiliense: Setor das Indústrias Gráficas, Lotes 300/500; f. 1960; Dir. EDILSON VARELA; circ. 15,000.

Tribuna Brasiliense: Rua Miguel Conto 23; Dir. KARAM JORGE CURY.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

A Notícia: Rua Riachuelo 359, 4º; f. 1894; popular; Dir. OTHON PAULINO; circ. 97,000.

Tribuna da Imprensa: Rua Lavradio 98; f. 1949; progressive; Dir. ROSA MARIA SERZEDELO MACHADO; circ. 30,000.

Ultima Hora: Avda. Gomes Freire 421; f. 1951; Dir. and Pres. MAURÍCIO NUNES DE ALENCAR; circ. 64,000.

São Paulo, S.P.

Diário da Noite: Rua 7 de Abril 230; f. 1925; Diários Associados group; Dir. EDMUNDO MONTEIRO; circ. 80,000.

Folha da Tarde: Alameda Barão de Limeira 401; f. 1921; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; conservative; circ. 90,000.

A Gazeta: Avda. Paulista 900; f. 1906; independent; Dir. OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA; publ. by Fundação Cásper Líbero; circ. 35,000.

Jornal da Tarde: Rua Major Quedinho 28; f. 1966; Dir. JOSÉ VIEIRA DE CARVALHO MESQUITA; circ. 75,000.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Belém, Pará

Folha do Norte: Rua Gaspar Viana 253; f. 1896; morning; independent; Dir. CLOVIS MARANHÃO; circ. 6,000.

Folha Vespertina: Rua Gaspar Viana 253; f. 1896; evening; independent; Dir. CLOVIS MARANHÃO.

O Liberal: Rua Santo Antônio 433-435; f. 1946; Dir. ROMULO MAIORANA; circ. 2,000.

A Provincia do Pará: Trav. Campos Sales 206-210; f. 1947; Dir. MILTON TRINDADE; circ. 6,000.

Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais

O Diário: Rua Goitacazes 76; f. 1935; morning; Catholic; Pres. SÉRGIO NEVES; circ. 12,000.

Diário do Comércio: Rua Rio de Janeiro 243; f. 1931; economic affairs; Dir. JOSÉ COSTA; circ. 21,000.

Diário da Tarde: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1936; evening; Dir. PEDRO AGUIBALDO FULGÊNCIO; circ. 18,000.

Diário de Minas: Praça Raul Soares 339; f. 1949; Dir. JANUÁRIO L. CARNEIRO; circ. 15,000.

Estado de Minas: Rua Goiás 36; f. 1927; morning; independent; Dir. PAULO CABRAL DE ARAUJO; circ. 50,000 (weekdays), 60,000 (Sundays).

Informador Comercial: Rua Rio de Janeiro 243, 4º; f. 1931; commercial information, market studies; Dir. JOSÉ COSTA.

Curitiba, Paraná

Diário do Paraná: Rua José Loureiro 111; f. 1955; Dir. ARMANDO DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 10,000.

O Estado do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; 1951; Dir. JOÃO FÉDER; circ. 40,000.

Gazeta do Povo: Praça Carlos Gomes 4; f. 1919; Dirs. FRANCISCO DA CUNHA PEREIRA, DILMAR ABILIO ARHEGAS; circ. 10,000.

Tribuna do Paraná: Rua Barão do Rio Branco 556; Dir. J. B. MORAES; circ. 24,000.

Florianópolis, Santa Catarina

O Estado: Rua Conselheiro Mafra 160; f. 1915; Dir. and Prcs. JOSÉ MATUSALÉM COMELLI; circ. 5,000.

A Gazeta: Rua Conselheiro Mafre 51; f. 1933; Dir. MARIA INÁ VAZ; circ. 5,000.

Fortaleza, Ceará

O Povo: Rua Senador Pompeu 1082; f. 1928; evening; Dir. CREUSA DO CARMO ROCHA; circ. 10,000.

Unitário: Rua Senador Pompeu 864; f. 1903; Dir. MANUEL EDUARDO PINHEIRO CAMPOS; circ. 10,000.

Manaus, Amazonas

A Crítica: Rua Lóbo d'Almada 278; f. 1948; Dir. UMBERTO CALDERÃO; circ. 3,000.

O Jornal: Rua Eduardo Ribeiro 556; f. 1930; Dir. MARIA DE LOURDES FREITAS ARCHER PINTO; circ. 2,000.

Natal, Rio Grande do Norte

Diário de Natal: Avda. Rio Arauco 325; f. 1939; circ. 4,000.

Tribuna do Norte: Avda. Tavares de Lira 101-105; f. 1950; Dir. GERALDO RAMOS DOS SANTOS; circ. 2,000.

Niterói, Rio de Janeiro

O Fluminense: Rua da Conceição 138; f. 1878; Dir. ALBERTO TORRES; circ. 2,000.

Pôrto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul

Correio do Povo: Rua Caldas Jr. 219; f. 1895; morning; independent; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 82,000.

Diário de Notícias: Rua São Pedro 733; f. 1925; morning; Conservative; Dir. NELSON DIMAS DE OLIVEIRA; circ. 20,000.

Folha da Tarde: Rua Caldas Jr. 219; f. 1949; evening; Dir. BRENO CALDAS; circ. 75,000.

Jornal do Comercio: Avda. João Pessoa 1282; Dir. ZAIDA J. BARROS; circ. 60,000.

Recife, Pernambuco

Diário da Noite: Rua do Imperador 346; f. 1946; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 23,000.

Diário de Pernambuco: Praça da Independência 12; f. 1825; morning; independent; Dir. ANTÍOGENES FERREIRA DE CASTRO CHAVES; circ. 30,000.

Jornal do Comercio: Rua do Imperador 346; f. 1919; morning; conservative; Dir. F. PESSOA DE QUEIROZ; circ. 20,000.

Salvador, Bahia

Diário de Notícias: Rua Carlos Gomes 57; f. 1875; morning; democratic; Dir. ODORICO TAVARES; circ. 10,000.

Jornal da Bahia: Rua Dr. J. J. Seabra 22; f. 1958; Dir. JOÃO DA COSTA FALCÃO; circ. 20,000.

A Tarde: Praça Castro Alves 5; f. 1912; evening; Dir. RENATO SIMÕES; circ. 40,000.

Santos, São Paulo

A Tribuna: Rua General Camara 90-94; f. 1894; morning; conservative; Dir. GIUSFREDO SANTINI; circ. 36,000.

São Luiz, Maranhão

Jornal do Dia: Rua J. A. Corrêa 199; Dir. ARTHUR CARVALHO; circ. 2,000.

PERIODICALS

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

Antenna: Avda. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1926; telecommunications and electronics; monthly; Dir. G. A. PENNA; circ. 18,000.

Conjuntura Econômica: Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Serviço de Publicações, Praia de Botafogo 186; monthly.

O Cruzeiro: Rua do Livramento 179-203; Dir. ACCIOLY NETTO; weekly.

Eletrônica Popular: Avda. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131, ZC-00; f. 1956; electronics, radio, TV, Hi-Fi; bi-monthly; circ. 19,000.

Informação Brasileira: Rua Buenos Aires 251, 1º; fortnightly; commerce.

Manchete: Rua do Russell 804; f. 1952; weekly; general.

Observador Econômico e Financeiro, O: Avda. Graça Aranha 182, 9º; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. MARINETTE BOUÇAS; monthly.

Opinião: f. 1972; current affairs; Chief Editor RAIMUNDO RODRIGUES PEREIRA (suspended).

Revista Brasil Ilustrado: Rua da Almirante Gonçalves 23; fortnightly; illustrated; general interest.

Revista Civilização Brasileira: Rua 7 de Setembro 97; cultural; bi-monthly; circ. 20,000.

Revista do Esporte: Rua São Luiz Gonzaga 601; weekly; sports.

Revista da Semana: Rua Visconde de Maranguape 15; Props. Cia. Editora Americana; Editor REINALDO JARDIM; general; weekly.

Rio Magazine: Rua Senador Dantas 118; f. 1933; monthly; general.

Seleções do Reader's Digest: Editora Ypiranga Avda. Presidente Vargas 62, 7º f. 1933; monthly.

Vida Doméstica: Rua Riachuelo 414; f. 1920; Dir. CARLOS GONÇALVES FIDALGO; monthly; women's interest; also publishes *Vida Infantil*, *Vida Juvenil* and *Coletânea*.

São Paulo, S.P.

Acropole: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, C.P. 3798; f. 1938; architecture; monthly.

Casa e Jardim: Avda. Graça Aranha 182, 6º; f. 1953; homes and gardens; illustrated; monthly.

Claudia: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; women's magazine; monthly; circ. 486,000.

Digesto Econômico: Associação Comercial de São Paulo, Rua Boa Vista 51, C.P. 8082; monthly.

Exame: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; business; monthly; circ. 55,000.

Iris: Rua Jacuaim 67, C.P. 1704; f. 1947; photography, cinema and sound; monthly; Editor SILVIA HELENA DE AZEVEDO MARQUES.

Máquinas & Metais: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; monthly; machine and metal industries; circ. 22,000.

Mundo Elétrico: Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 5º, C.P. 3798; f. 1959; electricity; monthly.

BRAZIL

- Quatro Rodas:** Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; motoring; monthly; circ. 95,000.
Realidade: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; monthly; illustrated; general interest; circ. 200,000.
Veja: Avda. Octaviano Alves de Lima 800; news weekly; circ. 170,000; Dir. MINO CARTA.
Visão: Rua 7 de Abril 345; f. 1956; business magazine; Editor HERNANE TAVARES DE SA; weekly

NEWS AGENCIES

- Agência Nacional:** Presidência da República; official; Dir. JOÃO BAPTISTA DA COSTA.
Agência Meridional, Ltda.: Rua Sacadura Cabral 103, Rio de Janeiro; Dir. FRANCISCO BUSTO.
"ANB"—Brasileira, Agência Noticiosa Ltda.: Avda. Alm. Barroso 72, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1970; Dir. ARLINDO MOREIRA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

- Agência Nacional Stampa Associata (ANSA):** Largo do Marehado 39, C.P. 95; Bureau Chief ALDO BORLA.

The Press, Publishers

AP: Avda. Rio Branco 25, 13°, C.P. 72-ZC-000; Bureau Chief DENNIS F. REDMONT.

UPI: Avda. Brazil, 6°, C.P. 719; Man. C. HIPPEAU.

Brasília

ANSA: Edifício Goiás, Brasília; Bureau Chief LUIS TORRES.

The following are also represented: DPA, Jiji Press, Novosti, Reuters, Tass.

AP and UPI are also represented.

ANSA: Avenida São Luis; Bureau Chief VINCENZO GIORGIO FIASCHITELLO.

Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI are also represented.

Reuters is represented in Santos.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Associação Brasileira de Imprensa: Rua Aratijo Pôrto Algre 71, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1908.

PUBLISHERS

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

- Companhia José Aguilar Editôra:** Avda. Rui Barbosa 170, C.P. 302; f. 1958; literature; fiction; Pres. JOSÉ AGUILAR SAMPER; Dir. SILVIA FARRÉ.
Livraria Freitas Bastos S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 127-129; f. 1918; law and general; Man. LINDA ANTIGINI DE FREITAS BASTOS.
Livraria Francisco Alves Editôra, S.A.: Rua Barão de Lucena 43, Botafogo; Dir. and Pres. J. C. DE MACEDO SOARES GUIMARÃES.
Almeida Neves- Editores Ltda.: Rua Catumbi 84; f. 1969; science, commerce, medicine; Man. REGINALDO ALMEIDA NEVES.
Antenna-Empresa Jornalística S.A.: Avda. Marechal Floriano 143, C.P. 1131-ZC-00; br. at Rua Vitória 379-383, São Paulo; f. 1926; technical books and magazines on electronics and radio.
Artes Gráficas Industrias Reunidas, S.A. AGIR: Rua dos Inválidos 198; education, history, philosophy, belles-lettres, fiction; brs. in São Paulo, Bclo Horizonte, Brasília.
Editôra Paulo de Azevedo Ltda.: Rua do Ouvidor 166, C.P. 658-ZC-00; f. 1854; text-books, general; Dir. IVO VIANNA DE AZEVEDO.
Junta de Educação Religiosa e Publicações da Convenção Batista Brasileira: Rua Paulo Fernandes 24, 1°, C.P. 320-ZC-00-20,000; f. 1901; Bibles; periodicals; Dir. HORACE VICTOR DAVIS.
Editôra Civilização Brasileira, S.A.: Rua da Lapa 120, 12°; f. 1932; text-books, general literature, science, national and foreign works; Dirs. ENIO SILVEIRA, JOAQUIM IGNACIO BAPTISTA CARDOSO, MÁRIO DA SILVA BRITO.
Editôra Delta: Avda. Almirante Barroso 63, 26°, salas 2601-9; education, children's books, encyclopaedias and dictionaries; Dirs. ABRAHÃO KOOGAN, SIMÃO WASSMAN.

Editorial Gonzalez Porto: Head Office; Mexico City; Rua Senador Dantas 80, 3°, sala 303; f. 1921; medical, scientific, technical, etc.; Dir. ADOLFO LÓPEZ GUILLÉN; offices in São Paulo and Pôrto Alegre; others throughout South America.

Editôra Guanabara Koogan S.A.: Travessa do Ouvidor 11; f. 1930; medical books; Pres. ABRAHÃO KOOGAN.

W. M. Jackson, Inc.: Rua Miguel Couto 35, 5°; f. 1923; encyclopaedias, literary, technical; Dir. ROBERTO CASTRO RIAÑO.

Editorial Labor do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Buenos Aires 104, 1°; f. 1937; art, scientific and technical.

Livraria José Olympio Editôra, S.A.: Rua Marquês de Olinda 12, Botafogo; f. 1931; fine arts, literature, science, education, language, music, leisure, astronomy; Man. JOSE OLYMPIO PEREIRA FILHO.

Ao Livro Técnico S.A.: Rua Bomfim 250, São Cristóvão; f. 1946; Man. LEOMAR BRANDES BLUHN; technical books.

Livros do Portugal, S.A.: Rua Miguel Couto 40; f. 1941; philology, history, contemporary and classical Portuguese works; Dir. JOÃO FONSECA MARZANO.

Irmãos Pongetti-Editores: Rua Sacadura Cabral 240; f. 1925 as Paulo, Pongetti e Cia., present name 1932; history, general literature; Dirs. RUGGERO and RODOLFO PONGETTI.

Editôra Tecnoprint, S.A.: Rua Nova Jerusalém 345 (Bon-sucesso); f. 1947; education, children's, "Edições de Ouro" paperbacks, crossword puzzle magazines; Man. ANTONIO GERTUM CARNGIRO.

Casa Editôra Vecchi, S.A.: Rua do Resende 144; f. 1913; general literature and magazines; Man. AMÁLIA VECCHI.

Editôra Vozes, Ltda.: Rua Frei Luís 100; f. 1901; Catholic publishers; Dir. DR. MIGUEL GOMES MOURÃO DE CASTRO; management, agriculture, anthropology, fine arts, history linguistics, science, fiction, education, data processing, etc.

BRAZIL

São Paulo

Abril S.A. Cultural e Industrial: Rua Emilio Goeldi, 575. Agua Branca; f. 1950; magazines, textbooks, science encyclopaedias, guides; Man. VICTOR CIVITA.

Editôra Atlas S.A.: Rua Helvetia 574-578, Campos Elisios; f. 1944; management, agriculture, economic mathematics, sociology; Mans. LUIZ HERRMANN, LUIZ F. PEREIRA VIEIRA, HELENA REISIG HERRMANN.

Editôra do Brasil S.A.: Rua Conselheiro Nebias 887, Campos Elisios, C.P. 4986; f. 1943; geography, education, physics, literature; Man. CARLOS COSTA.

Editôra Brasileira, S.A.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 93, 12°; education, sociology, history, administration, psychology, literature, children's books; Mans. CAIO GRACO DA SILVA PRADO, THEOPHILO ISIDORO DE ALMEIDA JR., CLAUDIO MORAES DE AZANBUJA.

Editôra Cultrix: Rua Conselheiro Furtado 648, 6°, sala 61; f. 1956; fine arts, history, popular sciences, fiction, school textbooks; Mans. DIAULAS RIEDEL, JOSE ARTHUR FERRAZ RIEDEL.

Difusão Européia do Livro Ltda.: Rua Bento Freitas 362, 6°, C.P. 30,340; f. 1950; management, agriculture, anthropology, history, linguistics, literature, fiction, psychology, religion, sociology.

EPU—Editôra Pedagógica e Universitária Ltda.: Praça D. José Gaspar 106, 3° sobreloja No. 15; f. 1952; philosophy, psychology, education, social sciences, economics, anthropology, natural sciences and professional books; Man. Dir. WOLFGANG KNAPP.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Cia. Melhoramentos de São Paulo, Indústrias de Papel: Rua Tito 479, C.P. 8120, 05051; f. 1890; textbooks, science, juvenile, education, history; Pres. MÁRIO TOLEDO DE MORAES.

Companhia Editôra Nacional: Rua dos Gusmões 639, 01212; brs. at Rua Benjamin Constant 30-12, Rio de Janeiro, Recife, Porto Alegre, Belém, Brasília and throughout Brazil; f. 1926; textbooks, history, science, social sciences, philosophy, fiction, juvenile; Dir. LINDOLFO MARCONDES FERREIRA.

Livraria Pioneira Editôra: Rua XV de Novembro 228-4°, s/412; f. 1948; architecture, political science, science, languages, social sciences; Man. ENIO MATHEUS GUZZELLI.

Belo Horizonte

Editôra Bernardo Alvares S.A.: Rua Claudio Manuel 4; f. 1966; general; Man. BERNARDO ALVARES DA SILVA.

Porto Alegre

Editôra Globo: Avda. Getúlio Vargas 1271, C.P. 1520; f. 1883; reference, textbooks, literature, technical works; Dir. JOSÉ OTÁVIO BERTASO; brs. in Recife, Belo Horizonte, Rio de Janeiro, Salvador and São Paulo.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Sindicato Nacional dos Editôres de Livros: Avda. Rio Branco 37, 15°, salas 1503-1506, 1510-1512, Rio de Janeiro. G.B.; 206 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL ATHOS PEREIRA; Sec. WILSON ELYAS.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Nacional de Telecomunicações (Dentel) (*National Telecommunications Council*): Ministério das Comunicações, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília, 7000 DF.

RADIO

There are 394 commercial broadcasting stations.

The main broadcasting stations in Rio de Janeiro are: Rádio Globo, Rádio Maua, Rádio Nacional, Rádio Tamoio, Rádio Tupi; and in São Paulo: Rádio Cultura, Rádio Difusora de São Paulo, Rádio Gazeta, Rádio Record, Rádio Pan-Americana and Rádio Bandeirantes.

In 1974, there were 6,250,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

In 1974 fifty-two commercial television stations were

operating, twelve were projected, and about 8,650,000 sets were in use. PAL colour television has been adopted.

BROADCASTING ASSOCIATIONS

Associação Brasileira de Emissoras de Rádio e Televisão, ABERT: Rua Mairink Veiga, 6-12° pav., Rio de Janeiro; f. 1962; mems.: 97 short-wave, 52 FM and 739 medium-wave radio stations and 45 television stations; Pres. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA CASTRO; Dir.-Gen. RENATO TAVARES.

Diários e Emissoras Associados: Rua Pauluino Fernandes 78, Rio de Janeiro; mems.: 23 radio stations, 14 television stations and 33 newspapers; Pres. Dr. JOÃO DE MEDEIROS CALMON; Gen. Dir. Dr. PAULO CABRAL DE ARAUJO.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; b.=billion; res.=reserves; cr.=cruzeiros; amounts in new cruzeiros, unless otherwise stated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central do Brasil: Avda. Presidente Vargas 84, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as Banco Central da República do Brasil, name changed 1967; issues currency, carries out all gold and exchange transactions, has taken over monetary and credit supervision from SUMOC and functions of Rediscount Department; cap. 34m., res. 2,462m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. PAULO H. PEREIRA LIMA.

FINEX: Fund f. 1966 to finance exports and purchase exportable surpluses.

FUNDEPE—Fundo para Desenvolvimento da Pecuária:

f. 1967 to finance development of cattle-raising and wool and milk production; disposable funds 216m., half from an IBRD loan; funds to be allocated mainly in states of Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo, Paraná, Minas Gerais, Mato Grosso and Goiás.

STATE CONTROLLED BANK

Banco do Brasil, S.A.: Brasília; f. 1808; cap. and res. 4,282.5m., dep. 25,463.8m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. ANGELO CALMON DE SA.

DEVELOPMENT AND INVESTMENT BANKS

Banco Bozano Simonsen de Investimento, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 138, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; investment bank catering for medium- and long-term capital requirements, mergers, acquisitions; cap. and res. 166.5m. (June 30th, 1974); Pres. J. R. DE ARAGÃO BOZANO; brs. in São Paulo, Belo Horizonte, Curitiba and Fortaleza.

Banco de Desenvolvimento do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul (Badesul): Porto Alegre; initial cap. 300m.; carries out operations in the State of Rio Grande do Sul that were previously reserved to the Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul (BRDE).

Banco Finasa do Investimento S.A.: São Paulo; f. 1965; cap. and res. 184.8m., liabilities 751.8m. (Dec. 1973); medium- and long-term financing for industrial and commercial activities; underwriting of shares and debentures; investment advisers.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Cooperativo: Brasília, D.F.; public financial institution in association with the Ministry of Agriculture, guaranteed by the Federal government; cap. and res. 130.3m.; Pres. MARCOS R. PESSOA DUARTE.

Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico: Avda. Rio Branco 53, C.P. ZC-21, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1952 to assist in the financing of development schemes sponsored by the Government, particularly in the fields of railway transport, electric power, basic industries and agriculture and related sectors. Since 1964 more emphasis has been placed on the development of different regions; Pres. MARCOS PEREIRA VIANNA; Exec. Man. ADALMIRO MOURA.

Special funds:

FIPEME—Programa de Financiamento à Pequena e Média Empresas: f. 1965; funds made available by the Brazilian Government, IABD and German Kreditanstalt; investment in 1973: 800m.; financing loans to smaller industries, particularly in less developed regions of the country.

FUNTEC—Fundo de Desenvolvimento Técnico-Científico: f. 1964; funds available directly from BNDE; financing technico-scientific research, secondary and higher level technical education and special research programmes in petroleum, siderurgical and paper and cellulose industries.

Total investment in new operations (1973): \$U.S. 1,300m.

Banco Nacional de Habitação: Brasília, D.F.; f. 1964; cap. and res. 2,079m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. MAURÍCIO SCHULMAN.

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 147, 14º, Rio de Janeiro, G.B.; f. 1952; cap. and res. 940.4m.; dep. 1,763.6m. (Nov. 1973); Pres. ANTÔNIO NILSON CRAVEIRO HOLANDA.

Banco Paulista de Desenvolvimento Econômico: São Paulo; f. 1966; provides long-term financing for development and medium- and short-term loans for purchasing machinery and equipment; init. cap. 300,000m. cruzeiros.

Banco Regional de Desenvolvimento do Extremo Sul (BRDE): Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; development bank for the states of Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul and Santa Catarina; f. 1961 in Paraná; acts as agent for numerous federal financing agencies and co-operates with IBRD and Eximbank; finances small- and medium-sized industrial and agricultural enterprises.

Financiera Nacional: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1965 as FINAME, one of the special funds of the Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Econômico became subsidiary of this Bank in 1971 as Agência Especial de Financiamento Industrial; financing production and sales of machinery and industrial, agricultural and transport equipment; cap. and res. U.S. \$160m. (Oct. 1974).

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

Banco Boavista, S.A.: Praça Pio X 118A, C.P. 1560-ZC-00; f. 1924; cap. and res. 129.5m., dep. 693m. (Oct. 1974); Pres. C. GUINLE DE PAULA MACHADO.

Banco Bozano, Simonsen S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 138; f. 1972; comm. bank; cap. and res. 19.3m. (June 30th, 1974); Pres. J. R. DE ARAGÃO BOZANO; br. in São Paulo.

Banco do Estado da Guanabara, S.A.: Avda. Nilo Peçanha 175, C.P. 21090 ZC-P; f. 1945; cap. 501.4m., dep. 2,477.2m. (June 1974); Pres. OCTAVIO GOUVEA DE BULHÕES; 120 brs.

Banco Halles, S.A., formerly Banco Andrade Arnaud, S.A.: Rua 7 de Setembro 32; f. 1929; cap. and res. 81.2m., dep. 666m. (Dec. 1972); 105 brs.; Pres. FRANCISCO PINTO, Jr.

Banco Internacional, S.A.: Rua XV de Novembro 240, São Paulo; f. 1967; cap. 19.1m., dep. 66.6m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. F. W. GROL.

União de Bancos Brasileiros, S.A.: Praça do Patriarca 30, 01002 São Paulo; f. 1967; cap. 208.4m., dep. 2,248.5m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. WALTHER MOREIRA SALLES.

São Paulo, S.P.

Banco América do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Brigadeiro Luis Antonio 2020, C.P. 8075; f. 1940; cap. and res. 180.6m., dep. 1,339.4m. (June 1974); Pres. APOLÔNIO JORGE DE FARIA SALLES.

Banco Bandeirantes do Comércio, S.A.: Rua do Tesouro 39, C.P. 8260; f. 1944; cap. and res. 104.2m., dep. 1,012.1m. (Sept. 1973); Pres. Dr. GILBERTO DE ANDRADE FARIA; Dirs. MOACYR DE ARAÚJO SIMÕES, MILTON LOUREIRO, CHRISTOVAM MACHADO BARBOSA.

Banco Brasileiro de Descontos, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 233; f. 1943; cap. and res. 1,047.7m., dep. 6,638.7m. (Dec. 1973); Dir.-Pres. AMADOR AGUIAR.

Banco Cidade de São Paulo: Avda. Paulista, 2064.

Banco Comercial Brasil, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 336; f. 1971; cap. 126m., dep. 2,521.4m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Prof. ROBERTO DE OLIVEIRA CAMPOS.

Banco do Comércio e Indústria de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 289; f. 1889; cap. and res. 162.1m., dep. 1,111.1m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. ROBERTO F. AMARAL.

Banco do Estado de São Paulo, S.A.: Praça Antônio Prado 6, C.P. 60-B; f. 1926; cap. and res. 1,282m., dep. 10,531m. (Oct. 1974); Pres. PEDRO DE MOURA MAIA.

Banco Francês e Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 268; f. 1948; affiliated with Crédit Lyonnais; cap. and res. 102.5m., dep. 409.2m. (1972); Pres. J. P. GOUVEA VIEIRA.

Banco Francês e Italiano para a América do Sul, S.A. Sudameris: Rua Bela Vista 739, (Santo Amaro), 04709 S.P.; f. 1949; cap. 70m., dep. 673m. (Dec. 31st, 1973); Chair. ROGERIO GIORGI; Dir.-Supt. GIOVANNI LENTI.

Banco ITAU, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 176; f. 1944; cap. and res. 517m., dep. 4,510m. (June 1974); Pres. HERBERT LEVY; Gen. Dir. OLAVO EGYDIO SETUBAL.

Banco Mercantil de São Paulo, S.A.: Head Office: Avda. Paulista 1,450; Foreign Exchange Dept.: Rua João Brícola 59; f. 1938; cap. and res. 455.7m., dep. 2,328.8m. (June 1974); Pres. GASATO E. DE BUENO VIDIGAL; Vice-Pres. LUIZ DE PAULA FIGUEIRA.

Banco Nacional do Comércio de São Paulo: Rua Boa Vista 242; f. 1936; cap. and res. 30.3m., dep. 139m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. MAURO PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Banco Real, S.A.: Rua Boa Vista 254, 2º, C.P. 30359; f. 1925; cap. and res. 518.3m., dep. 3,644.9m.; Pres. ALOYSIO DE ANDRADE FARIA.

Banco de São Paulo, S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 347; f. 1889; cap. and res. 103.9m., dep. 417.6m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. JOÃO ADHEMAR DE ALMEIDA PRADO.

Fortaleza

Banco do Nordeste do Brasil, S.A.: Rua Major Faeundo 500; f. 1955; cap. and res. 940.4m., dep. 1,763.6m. (Nov. 1973); Pres. ANTÔNIO NILSON CRAVEIRO HOLANDA.

Belo Horizonte

Banco Mercantil de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Rio de Janeiro 680, C.P. 836; f. 1941; cap. and res. 73.3m., dep. 476.6m. (Sept. 1972); Chair. VICENTE DE ARAÚJO.

Banco de Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Espírito Santo 527; f. 1930; cap. 50m., dep. 783.2m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. FLÁVIO PENTAGNA GUIMARAES; Man. JOSÉ GERALDO FURTADO; Exchange Dir. Dr. FRANCISCO DE ASSIS CASTRO.

Juiz de Fora

Banco de Crédito Real do Minas Gerais, S.A.: Rua Halfeld 504; International Admin.: Rua São Bento 503, 8º; P.O.B. 8, 125, São Paulo; f. 1889; cap. and res. 150m., dep. 1,277.5m. (Nov. 1974); Pres. PAULO DE OLIVEIRA NAVES.

Pôrto Alegre

Banco do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A.: Rua Capitão Montanha 177, C.P. 505; f. 1928; cap. and res. 182.7m., dep. 612.4m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. OTTONI ADELINO ZATTI MINGHELLI.

Banco Sul Brasileiro, S.A.: Rua da Alfândega 2-8, C.P. 290, f. 1973 from merger of Banco Nacional do Comércio; S.A., Banco da Província do Rio Grande do Sul, S.A., and Banco Industrial e Comercial do Sul, S.A.; cap. and res. 456.3m., dep. 1,876.9m. (Oct. 1974); Pres. DANIEL MONTEIRO.

Salvador

Banco da Bahia, S.A.: Rua Miguel Calmón 32, 6º, C.P. 118; f. 1858, incorporated **Banco do Povo, S.A.** 1968; cap. and res. 172.3m., dep. 1,163.5m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. Dr. CLEMENTE MARIANI BITTENCOURT.

Banco Econômico da Bahia: Praça da Inglaterra 2; f. 1834; cap. and res. 139.2m., dep. 726.4m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. EUGENIO T. LEAL.

FOREIGN BANKS

(Rio de Janeiro, unless otherwise stated).

Banco Holandês Unido S.A.: H.O.: Hollandsche Bank Unie N.V., Herengracht 434-440, Amsterdam; Rua Buenos Aires 9-15, C.P. 1242-ZC-00, 20,000; f. 1917; cap. 20,765,000; Man. Dir. F. H. VAN VEENENDAAL.

Banco Internacional S.A.: Rua 15 de Novembro 240, C.P. 8065, São Paulo; affiliated with the Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, and the Bank of America N.T. and S.A.

Banco Italo-Belga, S.A.: H.O.: 59 rue de l'Association, Brussels 1; Rua Alvares Penteado 195, C.P. 877, São Paulo; f. 1911; cap. 11,106,000; 6 brs. in South America; Man. Dir. A. SPEECKAERT.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4P 4EL; Rua 15 de Novembro 165, São Paulo; Chief Man. H. D. FLOOD Man. São Paulo Branch F. GOULD; Rio Branch: Rua da Alfândega 29-35; cap. 74,852,000; Man. A. LADLEY; 12 other brs. in Brazil.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Avda. Rio Branco 109, C.P. 1576-ZC-00; Rep. W. DE KAY PALMER.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. (Banco Germânico de la América del Sud) and Dresdner Bank, A.G.: Hamburg and Frankfurt/Main; joint representation Rua da Candelária 60; f. 1906; Gen. Man. KARL SCHMIDT.

The First National Bank of Boston: H.O.: 100 Federal St., Boston; Rua Libero Badaró 487, São Paulo; cap. 19,910,000; Vice-Pres. RICHARD HUBER; 3 other brs.

First National City Bank: H.O.: 399 Park Ave., New York City, U.S.A.; Avda. Rio Branco 85; f. 1812; cap. 65,267,000; Vice-Pres. Brazil ANTHONY MORO.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

Sindicato dos Bancos do Estado da Guanabara: Avda. Rio Branco 81.

São Paulo, S.P.

Sindicato dos Bancos no Estado de São Paulo: Rua Libero Badaró 293, 13º pav.; f. 1924; Pres. LÁZARO DE MELLO BRANDÃO; Sec. OSWALDO MORELLI.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

Bolsa de Valores do Rio de Janeiro: Praça 15 de Novembro 20; 308 stocks quoted; Pres. FERNANDO SOUZA RIBEIRO DE CARVALHO.

São Paulo, S.P.

Bolsa de Valores de São Paulo: Rua Alvares Penteado 165, 7º; c. 400 stocks quoted.

There are commodity exchanges at Pôrto Alegre, Vitória, Recife and Santos.

INSURANCE

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

Allianz-Ultramar, Cia. Brasileira de Seguros: Rua do Passero 62; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

American Motorists Insurance Co.: Rua Debret 79, 10-13º; f. 1955; Gen. Rep. for Brazil H. A. BUFFALO.

Atlântica—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Rua do Passeio 62; f. 1935; Dir. Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Atlântica-Boavista de Seguros: Rua do Passeio 62; Pres. ANTÔNIO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA BRAGA.

Colonial—Cia. Nac. de Segs. Gerais: Rua do Rosário 90; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. ANTÔNIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Columbia—Cia. Nacional de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Almirante Barroso 81, C.P. 334; f. 1943; Pres. CARLOS F. LIMA.

Companhia Boavista de Seguros: Rua do Passeio 62, C.P. 1779; f. 1937; Pres. Dr. ANTÔNIO C. DE A. BRAGA.

Companhia União Continental de Seguros: Avda. Rio Branco 37, 20º e 21º; f. 1924; cap. 19,167m.; res. 4,364m.; Pres. LUIZ ESTEVES.

Cia. Excelsior de Seguros: Avda. Rio Branco 131, 4°; Pres. Dr. RONALDO XAVIER DE LIMA.

Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres Lloyd Sul Americano: Rua Debret 79, 10°-13°, C.P. 580-ZC-00; f. 1919; Dir. H. A. BUFFALO.

Confiança—Cia. de Segs. Marítimos e Terrestres: Rua do Carmo 43, 8°; f. 1872; Pres. OCTAVIO FERREIRA NOVAL.

Federal de Seguros S.A.: Rua Sta. Luzia 732, 7°; Pres. Gen. ALUIZIO DE ANDRADE FALCÃO.

Fortaleza—Cia. Nac. de Segs.: Avda. Pres. Vargas 409, 14°; f. 1935; Pres. FRANCISCO PINTO, Jr.

Garantia União de Seguros S.A.: Avda. Graça Aranha 416, 5°, C.P. 1259; f. 1866; Pres. ANTÔNIO FERNANDO DE BULHÕES CARVALHO.

General do Brasil—Cia. Nac. de Segs.: Avda. Rio Branco 128, 4°; f. 1945; Pres. EDMUNDO P. BARBOSA DA SILVA.

Indenizadora—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Avda. Rio Branco 26A, C.P. 914; f. 1888; Pres. Dr. P. BURLAMAQUI DE MELLO.

Independência—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua México 168, 3°; Pres. V. P. GALLIEZ.

Interamericana—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Senador Dantas 70-74, 9°; f. 1956; Pres. E. C. DOBBS.

Cia. Internacional de Segs.: Rua Assembleia 104, C.P. 1137; f. 1920; Chair. Dr. CELSO DA ROCHA MIRANDA, K.B.E.

Lloyd Industrial Sul Americano, A.S.: Rua Debret 79, 10-13°, C.P. 530-ZC-00; f. 1920; Dir.-Pres. H. A. BUFFALO.

Nacional—Cia de Segs.: Rua da Quitanda 70, 10°; f. 1946; Pres. EDUARDO CATÃO DE MAGALHÃES PINTO.

Novo Mundo—Cia. Nac. de Seg. Gerais: Rua do Carmo 71; f. 1929; Exec. Dir. GUMERSINDO FERNANDES.

Providente—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15, 9°; f. 1872; Pres. P. BRITO BEZERRA DE MELLO.

Riachuelo—Cia de Seguros: Rua Teófilo Otoni 15, 9°; f. 1944; Pres. Dr. O. LYNCH BEZERRA DE MELLO, Jr.

Rio Branco—Cia de Segs.: Rua da Assembleia 104, 2°, C.P. 893-ZC-00; f. 1946; Pres. AGOSTINHO ERMELINO DE LEÃO

Sol—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Ouvidor 108, 10°; f. 1956; Pres. P. TEIXEIRA BOAVISTA.

Solidez—Cia. Nacional de Seguros: Avda. Pres. Vargas 409, 14°, C.P. 2472; f. 1955; Pres. Eng. N. OTTONI DE REZENDE.

Sul América (T.M.A.): Rua Rosária 90 e Rua Buenos Aires 29-37; f. 1895; Pres. Dr. ANTÔNIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

Sul América Terrestres Marítimos e Acidentes—Cia. do Sogs.: Rua do Rosário 90, C.P. 1077; f. 1913; Pres. Dr. ANTÔNIO SÁNCHEZ DE LARRAGOITI, Jr.

União Brasileira—Cia de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Paulo Frontin 628; Pres. NISSIM PAZUELLO.

Instituto de Resseguros do Brasil (IRB) (Reinsurance): Avda. Marechal Câmara 171, C.P. 1440; f. 1939; Pres. JOSÉ LOPES DE OLIVEIRA.

São Paulo, S.P.

Cia. Bandeirante de Seguros Gerais: Praça D. José Gaspar 30, 13°-15°; f. 1943; Pres. DUFRAT FIGUEIREDO.

Brasil—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Conselheiro Crispiniano 58, C.P. 796; f. 1904; Pres. Dr. EMILIO SORTINO.

Cia. Central de Segs.: Rua Direita 32, 6°; f. 1944; Pres. EMILIO SORTINO.

Cia. de Seguros Cruzeiro do Sul: Avda. S. João 313, 1° e 18°; Pres. L. M. TEIXEIRA PINTO.

Companhia Anglo Americana de Seguros Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 314, C.P. 1618; f. 1955; Pres. P. KIEHL.

Indiana—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Boa Vista 236, C.P. 2581; f. 1945; Pres. D. WILTON PAES DE ALMEIDA.

Ipiranga—Cia. Nacional de Segs.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 151, 7°, C.P. 1141; f. 1939; Pres. Dr. J. A. DA S. GORDO.

Itaú Seguradora S.A.: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 18; Pres. ANTÔNIO E. DE MORÃES.

A Marítima—Cia. de Segs. Gerais: Rua Xavier de Toledo 114, 9° e 10°, C.P. 5130; f. 1943; Pres. Dr. ALVARO AUGUSTO DE BUENO VIDIGAL.

Cia. Paulista de Seguros: Rua Líbero Badaró 158, 1°-7°; f. 1906; Pres. Dr. NICOLAY MORÃES BARROS.

Companhia Piratininga de Seguros Gerais: Rua Quirino Andrade 215, 11°, C.P. 3648; f. 1938; Pres. ABIBE ISFER.

São Paulo—Companhia Nacional de Seguros de Vida: Rua 15 de Novembro 324, C.P. 1868; f. 1920; Pres. Dr. D. FERRAZ NOVÃES.

Pôrto Alegre

Madepinho Seguradora S.A.: Avda. Julio de Castilhos 360; Dir. Dr. TELEMACO DESIDÉRIO CALEFFI.

Phenix de Pôrto Alegre—Cia. de Seguros Marítimos e Terrestres: Praça 15 de Novembro 16, 2-3°, C.P. 446; f. 1879; Pres. S. S. SARAIVA.

Pôrto Alegrense—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1234, 20°; f. 1883; Pres. ARGEU ELIZALDE DIEHL.

Providência do Sul—Cia. de Seguros: Rua dos Andradas 1049, C.P. 76; f. 1906; Dirs. J. C. D'AZEVEDO, W. S. BAUER, V. KERSTING.

Santa Cruz Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Trav. Fco. de Leonardo Truda 98, 6°; Pres. LAURO MIGUEL STURM.

Sul Brasil—de Seguros Terrestres e Marítimos: Rua dos Andradas 1332, C.P. 294; f. 1909; Dir. L. F. KESSLER.

União—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Avda. Borges de Medeiros 261, 12°, C.P. 400; f. 1891; Pres. Dr. JOÃO RUBENS DE ALBUQUERQUE.

Principal Provincial Companies

Aliança da Bahia—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Pinto Martins 11, C.P. 351, Salvador; f. 1870; Pres. Dr. P. DE CARVALHO.

Aliança do Pará—Cia. de Seguros: Rua Santo Antônio 316, 12°, Belém, P.A.; f. 1899; Pres. ANTÔNIO NICOLAU VIANNA DA COSTA.

Bamerindus Companhia de Seguros: Rua Mal. Deodoro 314, 5°, C.P. 450, Curitiba; f. 1938; cap. 30m.; Gen. Man. T. E. A. VIEIRA.

Companhia de Seguros da Bahia: Rua Miguel Calmon 57, 3-5°, Salvador, Bahia; f. 1929; Pres. F. M. DE GÓES.

Companhia de Seguros Minas Brasil: Rua dos Caetés 745, Belo Horizonte, M.G.; Pres. J. O. ARAÚJO.

Novo Hamburgo—Cia. de Seguros Gerais: Rua Julio de Castilhos 462, C.P. 191, Novo Hamburgo; f. 1950; Dir. W. R. KORNDÖRFER.

Pátria—Cia. Brasileira de Seguros Gerais: Praça Pereira Oliveira 10, Santa Catarina; f. 1945; Pres. MILTON FETT.

Seguradora do Estado do Espírito Santo: Rua Gen. Osório 83, Vitória, E.S.; Pres. JOSÉ DE ALMEIDA.
Seguradora Indústria e Comércio, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1935; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.
Seguradora Industrial e Mercantil, S.A.: Avda. Guararapes 50, C.P. 359, Recife; f. 1940; Pres. L. DIAS LINS.

Supervising Authority

Superintendência de Seguros Privados (SUSEP): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Brasília; f. 1966, replacing the *Departamento Nacional de Seguros Privados*; Superintendent DÉCIO VIEIRA VEIGA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara

Associação Comercial Rio de Janeiro: Rua da Candelaria 9, 11° e 12°; f. 1834; 6,000 members; Pres. RAUL DE GÓES; official Technical Advisory Board for the Federal Govt.; publs. *Revista das Classes Produtoras* (monthly), *Noticiário Semanal* (weekly).

Confederação Nacional da Agricultura: Avda. General Justo 171.

Confederação Nacional do Comércio.

São Paulo, S.P.

Associação Comercial de São Paulo: Rua Bóia Vista 51; f. 1894; 11,000 mems.; Pres. BOAVENTURA FARINA; Sec. HERCULANO CARLOS DE ALMEIDA PIRES; publs. *Diário do Comércio*, *Digesto Econômico*, *Temas e Problemas*.

Belém

Associação Comercial do Pará: Avda. Presidente Vargas, C.P. 337; f. 1864; 655 mems.; Pres. ANTÔNIO MARTINS, Jr.; Sec. JOSÉ OIAVO IAMARÃO.

Belo Horizonte

Associação Comercial de Minas Gerais: Avda. Afonso Pena 372, 3°; C.P. 1305; f. 1901; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ROMUALDO CANÇADO BAHIA; 60 Dirs.; publs. *Mensagem Econômica* (monthly), *Boletim da Associação Comercial de Minas* (weekly).

Curitiba

Associação Comercial do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro 621, 2°; C.P. 365; f. 1890; 1,141 mems.; Pres. JOÃO CHALBAUD BISCAIA; Sec.-Gen. IVO ZAGONEL; comprises Depts.: Paraguayan Tea (Erva Maté), Coffee, Timber, Trade, Industry, Social, Touring and Publicity; publ. *Fôlha do Comércio*.

Florianópolis

Associação Comercial de Florianópolis: C.P. 377; f. 1915; 242 mems.; Chair. DIETRICH VON WANGENHEIM; publ. *Boletim Comercial e Industrial* (monthly).

João Pessoa

Associação Comercial: Rua Marechal Pinheiro; f. 1887; 204 mems.

Maceió

Associação Comercial de Maceió: Rua da Alfândega 476.

Manaus

Associação Comercial do Amazonas: Rua Guilherme Moreira 281; f. 1871; 400 mems.; publs. *Boletim* (monthly), *Arquivos* (quarterly), *Relatório* (yearly).

Natal

Associação Comercial do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Duque de Caxias 191; f. 1892; 370 mems.; Pres. E. DIAS FERNANDES.

Niterói

Associação Comercial de Niterói: Rua da Conceição 95.

Porto Alegre

Associação Comercial de Porto Alegre: Palácio do Comércio, 6°; f. 1858; 2,150 mems.; Pres. Econ. ENIO AVELINE DA ROCHA; Exec. Dir. JOÃO GOMES MALTEZ; publs. *Boletim Semanal*, *Boletim Estatístico Mensal*.

Recife

Associação Comercial de Pernambuco: Praça Rio Branco 18; Pres. OSCAR AMORIM.

Associação de Comerciantes Retalhistas de Pernambuco: Rua Duque de Caxias 275; f. 1933; 1,500 mems.

São Luís

Associação Comercial do Maranhão: Palácio do Comércio, Praça Benedito Leite.

Salvador

Associação Comercial da Bahia: Praça Conde dos Arcos 6; C.P. 193; f. 1811; 1,479 mems.; publ. *Casta Informativa*.

Sergipe

Associação Comercial de Sergipe: Rua José do Prado Franco 557, C.P. 239.

Vitória

Associação Comercial de Vitória: Rua Misael Pena 216; f. 1909; 120 mems.

INTERNATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Rio de Janeiro

Câmara de Comércio Americana (American): Avda. Rio Branco 123, 21°; Acting Exec. Vice-Pres. AUGUSTO MOURA DINIZ; publs. *Brazilian Business* (monthly), *Brazilian Newsbriefs* (weekly).

Câmara de Comércio Franco-Brasileira (Franco-Brazilian): Avda. Presidente Antônio Carlos 58.

Câmara di Commercio Italiana di Rio de Janeiro (Italian): Avda. Pres. A. Carlos 40, 6°; f. 1950; 1,000 mems.

Câmara Teuto Brasileira de Comércio e Indústria no Rio de Janeiro (German-Brazilian): Avda. Rio Branco 123, Gr. 708-11, C.P. 1790-2C-00; f. 1916.

Câmara de Comercio Uruguay del Brasil (Uruguayan): Avda. Rio Branco 20, 18°; f. 1934; Exec. Sec. TOBIAS JUCÁ DE CASTRO.

São Paulo

British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo: Rua Barão de Itapetininga 275, 7°, C.P. 1621.

Câmara de Comércio Holando-Brasileira em São Paulo (Dutch-Brazilian): Rua do Riachuelo 201, 8°, São Paulo.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Conselho de Desenvolvimento Industrial—CDI (*Industrial Development Council*): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Brasília, offers incentives for private investment and exemption from import duty on machinery and equipment not available in Brazil.

Conselho Nacional de Comércio Exterior—CONCEX (*Foreign Trade Council*): Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Brasília, f. 1966 to be responsible for foreign exchange and trade policies and for the control of export activities

Conselho Nacional do Petróleo: Avda. 13 de Maio 13, 26°, Rio de Janeiro, f. 1938; consultative body to the Ministry of Mines and Energy, directs national policy on petroleum, Pres. Gen. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA, Vice-Pres. FERNANDO S. FERREIRA COELHO

Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral—DNPM: Avda. Pasteur 404, Praia Vermelha, Guanabara ZC-82; f. 1964; responsible for the development of mineral resources, Dir. Dr. YVAN BARRETO DE CARVALHO, publ. *Publicação Especial do D.N.P.M.*

Eletrobrás: Rio de Janeiro, f. 1962, Governmental holding company responsible for planning, financing and managing Brazil's electric energy programme; cap. US \$1,450m., expansion programmes to cost US \$1,350m per year, new generation per year 1,500,000 kW, mostly hydro-electric, including a nuclear power plant with a capacity of 620,000 kW due for completion by 1975-76, Pres. MÁRIO BHERING

Empresa Brasileira de Aeronáutica (EMBRAER), São José dos Campos, São Paulo; f. 1969, to promote development of the Brazilian aeronautics industry; Pres. ALDO B. FRANCO.

Empresa Telecomunicações Brasileiras—Telebrás: Rio de Janeiro

Grupo Executivo da Indústria Química—GEQUIM: Praça Mauá 7, sala 1606, Rio de Janeiro, f. 1964 to establish an overall policy for the chemical field and to promote the chemical industry; Exec. Sec. GERALDO GUENNES TAVARES DE LIMA.

Grupo Executivo para o Desenvolvimento Agrícola—Geida: Rio de Janeiro, f. 1968 to supervise the implementation of the National Irrigation Plan, which includes 56 regional projects for which US \$120m has been budgeted till 1974.

Grupo Executivo para a Racionalização da Cafeicultura (GERCA): Instituto Brasileiro do Café, Avda. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro; to promote coffee production in Brazil; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ JORGE SEBASTIÃO

Instituto do Açúcar e do Alcool: Praça 15 de Novembro 42, Rio de Janeiro; C.P. 420-ZC-00, Formiga 21, São Paulo; Government agency for the promotion and development of the Brazilian sugar economy; sole exporter of Brazilian raw sugar; Pres. FRANCISCO OTTICICA.

Instituto Brasileiro do Café: Avda. Rodrigues Alves 129, Rio de Janeiro, f. 1952, controls and promotes the production and commerce of coffee and gives technical advice to producers, government agency, Pres. C. CALAZANS DE MAGALHÃES; Sec.-Gen. G. GOMES DA ROSA

Instituto Brasileiro do Desenvolvimento Florestal: Rio de Janeiro; f. 1967; independent organization affiliated to the Ministry of Agriculture; responsible for the annual formulation of national and regional forest plans.

Instituto Brasileiro de Reforma Agrária—IBRA: Rio de Janeiro; Govt. body to encourage agrarian reform in specially designated priority areas.

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento Agrário—INDA: Largo de São Francisco 34, 3°, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1964, agricultural development institute under Ministry of Agriculture; encourages all aspects of development to benefit rural communities; Depts of Colonization, Co-operation and Rural Extension, Rural Development, 21 State offices, 29 regional centres; Pres. Prof. EUDES DE SOUZA LEÃO PINTO, Sec. GENI ARLINDO.

Instituto Nacional de Tecnologia—INT: Avda. Venezuela 82, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1921; co-operates in national industrial development, Dir. Dr. P. M. GUIMARÃES.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.—Petrobrás: Avda. República do Chile 65, C.P. 809, Rio de Janeiro, responsible for development and production of petroleum products, f. 1953, cap. 5,943.7m, Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA

Petrobrás Química S.A.—Petroquisa: Rua Buenos Aires 40, Rio de Janeiro, f. 1968, petrochemicals, subsidiary mixed economy capital, Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA

Petrobrás Distribuidora S.A.: Praça 22 de Abril 36, Rio de Janeiro, f. 1971, marketing of oil by-products, Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA

Petrobrás Internacional S.A.—Braspetro: Praça Pio X 119, 5°, Rio de Janeiro, f. 1972; foreign operations, Pres. ARAKEN DE OLIVEIRA.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Amazônia—SUDAM: Belém; f. 1966 to develop the Amazon regions of Brazil, 502 new approved projects with total investment of 6,399.8m. (Jan. 1973), including industrial, cattle breeding and basic services projects; Superintendent Eng. HUGO DE ALMEIDA

FIDAM: Private investment fund for Amazonia

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento do Nordeste—SUDENE: Fortaleza, Ceará; f. 1959; assists development of North Eastern parts of the country; Superintendent JOSÉ LINS ALBUQUERQUE.

Grupo Executivo da Grande São Paulo—GEGRAP: São Paulo; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development plans for greater São Paulo.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Centro-Oeste—SUDECO: Goiânia; f. 1968 to co-ordinate development projects in the State of Goiás, the Triângulo Mineiro area of Minas Gerais and southern Mato Grosso; replaces Fundação Brasil Central.

Superintendência do Desenvolvimento da Região Sul—SUDESUL: Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; f. 1967 to co-ordinate development in the states of Rio Grande do Sul, Santa Catarina and Paraná, replacing former Superintendência do Plano de Valorização Econômica da Região da Fronteira Sudoeste do País 1960-67

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Confederação Nacional da Indústria (C.N.I.) (*National Confederation of Industry*): Avda. Nilo Peçanha 50, 34°, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1938; set up in 1945 the National Service for Industrial Apprenticeship (SENAI) to provide advanced technical training through its regional training colleges in the Federal District, State capitals and important industrial centres; also administers the Serviço Social da Indústria (SESI), est. 1945, to secure improvements in the general living standards and education of workers, Pres. THOMÁS POMPEU DE SOUZA, BRASIL NETTO

Federação das Indústrias do Estado de São Paulo (*Federation of Industries of the State of São Paulo*): Viaduto Dona Paulina 80, 6°, São Paulo; f. 1937; 102 member firms; is affiliated to Confederação Nacional da Indústria; promotes periodical exhibitions of industrial products

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of São Paulo State; Pres. THEOBALDO DE NIGRISS; publs. *Boletim Informativo* (monthly) and legal and economic publications.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores na Indústria—CNTI (*National Confederation of Industrial Workers*): Rio de Janeiro; 4 million (est.) mems. including 2 national federations (Workers in the Printing Industry and Public Utility Workers) and 57 state or regional federations; there are also 7 regional councils; Pres. OLAVO PREVIATTI; Gen. Sec. ARGEU EGYDIO DOS SANTOS.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores no Comércio—CNTC (*National Confederation of Commercial Workers*): Rua Alvaro Alvim 21, 9º, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1947; 2,500,000 (est.) mems.; 22 affiliated federations, including 6 national federations (Hospital Employees, Employees of Resort Centres and Hostels, Hotel Employees, Employees of Commercial Distribution Companies of Minerals and Combustible Minerals, Salesmen and Travelling Salesmen, Warehousemen); Pres. ANTÔNIO ALVES DE ALMEIDA; First Sec. RAYMUNDO NONATO DA COSTA ROCHA; publ. *Boletim Informativo*.

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores em Transportes Terrestres—CNTTT (*National Confederation of Land Transport Workers*): Avda. Rio Branco 20, 17º, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1953; 500,000 mems.; affiliated mems. composed of 3 national federations (Motor Vehicle Operators, Railroad Workers, Trolley Car Workers) and 2 state federations; Pres. MÁRIO LOPES DE OLIVEIRA; Sec. FRANCISCO MURCIA COMPAN; publ. *Boletim de Orientação Sindical* (bi-monthly).

Confederação Nacional dos Trabalhadores nas Empresas de Crédito—CONTEC (*National Confederation of Workers in Credit Institutions*): Avda. Graça Aranha 19, Gr. 904, C.P. 52, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1959; 150,000 (est.) mems.; 10 federations of bank employees are affiliated with 160 Unions and 20 Associations; Pres. RUY BRITO DE OLIVEIRA PEDROZA; Sec.-Gen. LAÉCIO DE FIGUEIREDO PEREIRA.

Major National Unions not affiliated with a National Centre:

Federação Nacional dos Trabalhadores Marítimos—FNTM (*National Federation of Maritime Workers*): Rua Camerino 128, Rio de Janeiro; 180,000 (est.) mems.; Sec. NELSON MENDONÇA.

TRANSPORT

Conselho Nacional de Transportes: Ministério dos Transportes, Brasília; f. 1961 to study, co-ordinate and execute government transport policy and reorganize railway, road and ports and waterways councils; Pres. ARAÚJO NOJUEIRA.

Grupo Executivo para a Integração de Política de Transporte—Geipot: Ministério dos Transportes, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília D.F.; f. 1965; agency for the promotion of an integrated modern transport system and advises the Minister of Transport on transport policy; Dir. Eng. CLORALDINO SOARES SEVERO.

RAILWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Ferro (D.N.E.F.) (*National Railways Department*): Rua do Mercado 34, Rio de Janeiro; central authority over all railways open for public service in Brazil; Dir.-Gen. Eng. HORÁCIO MADUREIRA; Gen. Man. Eng. ALVARO GOMES BARBOSA.

Rêde Ferroviária Federal S.A. (R.F.F.S.A.) (*Federal Railway Corporation*): Praça Duque de Caxias 86, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1957, as a Holding Company for 14 railways owned by the Union; Pres. Gen. ANTÔNIO ANDRADE DE ARAÚJO.

There are also railways owned by State Governments, administered by the following:

FEPASA—Ferrovia Paulista S.A.: Rua Líbero Badaró 39, São Paulo; 3,671 km. metre gauge (705 km. electrified), 1,656 km. 1.6 m. gauge; Pres. JAUL PIRES DE CASTRO.

There are also some five privately owned railways.

Cia Vale do Rio Doce (Vitória a Minas Railway): C.P. 155, Vitória, Espírito Santo; 756 km. open; 30m. tons iron ore carried in 1971.

E. F. do Amapá: Porto Santana, Macapá, C.P. 396, Belém; 194 km. open; 1.2m. tons manganese ore carried in 1970.

A total of 30,500m. cruzeiros is to be invested between 1974 and 1978 in the building of new lines, improvements to existing lines and the purchase of rolling stock.

ROADS

Departamento Nacional de Estradas de Rodagem (*National Roads Department*); Dir. ELISEU RESENDE.

In 1972 there were 1,260,331 km. of roads in Brazil, of which 5 per cent were paved.

The Highways section of the National Transport Plan, introduced in 1972, includes the construction or completion of a system of seven radial highways linking the Federal Capital, Brasília, with the state capitals and international border areas. The Plan also provides for the construction of 188 support roads. In all 100,000 km. of new or existing roads are involved in the Plan.

The Plan will be revised every five years by the **Conselho Nacional de Transportes**.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Automóvel Club do Brasil: Rua do Passeio 90, Rio de Janeiro.

Touring Club of Brazil: Praça Mauá, Rio de Janeiro.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Departamento Nacional de Portos e Vias Navegáveis (*National Ports and Waterways Department*).

Companhia das Docas do Pará: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 2º, Belém, Pará; port authority established in 1967 to replace the former **Serviço de Navegação e de Administração do Porto do Pará (SNAPP)** in the administration of the port of Belém; cap. 45m.; Dir.-Pres. Col. RAUL DA SILVA MOREIRA.

Empresa de Navegação da Amazônia: Avda. Presidente Vargas 41, 1º, Belém, Pará; private navigation company established in 1967 to replace **SNAPP** in the operation of cargo and passenger services on the Amazon river and its principal tributaries, connecting the port of Belém with Santarém, Manaus, Pôrto Velho, Iquitos (Peru) and other river ports.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Vitória. Santos, the largest port in South America, is principally used for export of coffee. In 1966 a new port was opened at Tubarão (Vitória) 175 km north of Rio, specially equipped to process and handle iron ore shipments, also with ample storage facilities for bulk imports. A boom scheme to improve Brazil's iron exports, announced in 1967, includes the building of a new rail terminal and harbour at Sepetiba, just south of Rio de Janeiro. Port improvements are in progress at Recife, Rio de Janeiro, Angra dos Reis, Mucuripe and Santos. Brazil's merchant shipping fleet is the largest in Latin America.

Companhia de Navegação Marítima NETUMAR: Manaus, AM; Rio de Janeiro office Avda. Pres Vargas 482, 22-23°, f 1959, 15 vessels, 125,000 tons dwt, coastal traffic including Amazon region, foreign trade to USA and Canada, east coast and Great Lakes ports Argentina and Uruguay.

Companhia de Navegação do Rio São Francisco: Rio de Janeiro, f 1963, incorporation of four private companies operating on the São Francisco River, 51 per cent government-owned.

Figueiredo Navegação S.A., L: Avda. Rio Branco 57, 21°, Rio de Janeiro, cargo services between the Amazon and the east coast of the United States and to northern Europe. 6 vessels of 25,970 total gross tonnage, Chair João Baptista L. Figueiredo.

Lloyd Brasileiro: Rua do Rosario 1, Rio de Janeiro, partly government-owned, possesses 40 vessels with a total displacement of 350,719 gross tons, has 13 vessels under construction, with a total displacement of 182,100 tons, operates an average of 20 chartered vessels maintains passenger and cargo services along the coast from the Amazon to Rio Grande do Sul, operates between Brazil, the USA and Canada, northern Europe, Scandinavia, the Mediterranean, East and West Africa, the Far East, the Arabian Gulf, Japan, Australia and New Zealand, and around the South American coast through the associated company **Lloyd-Libra**. Operates with palletized, containerized and frozen cargoes, as well as with general and bulk cargoes. has recently introduced the roll-on/roll-off system. Pres. Jonas Correa da Costa Sobrinho.

Navegação Mercantil S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco 103, 3° & 4°, Rio de Janeiro, Brazilian coastal services, Buenos Aires, US Gulf, Mexico, Caribbean world-wide bulk carrier service, 10 ships totalling 50,940 tons gross, Pres. Paulo Ferraz.

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A. (Petrobrás) (Frota Nacional de Petroleiros) (Fronape): Rua Carlos Seidl 188, Caju, Rio de Janeiro, transports bulk petroleum products, tanker fleet of 2,059,851 tons dwt, Man. Capt. Paulo Linhares de Freitas.

CIVIL AVIATION

A co-ordinating commission under the leadership of Lt.-Brig. JOELMIR CAMPOS DE ARARIPE MACEDO has been set up by five Brazilian aviation authorities to plan a new international airport at Rio de Janeiro capable of handling new supersonic aircraft.

Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro, serves the internal lines. It is serviced by VARIG, Cruzeiro do Sul and VASP.

DOMESTIC LINES

Brasília

Transbrasil S.A. Linhas Aéreas: SQS 305, Bloco C, Lojas 31-33, f 1955, scheduled passenger and cargo services are operated to points in south-east and north-east Brazil, fleet 4 BAC 1-11/500, 6 Heralds, on order 6 EMB-110 Bandeirante, Pres. OMAR FONTANA.

Rio de Janeiro

Serviços Aéreos Cruzeiro do Sul, S.A.: Avda. Rio Branco, 128, C.P. 190, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1927; network routes Brazil, Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Trinidad, Uruguay, fleet 6 Boeing 727, 6 Caravelle VI-R, 4 YS-11A, 5 DC-3, cap 50 gm, Pres. Eng. LEOPOLDINO C. AMORIM, Jr., Vice-Pres. Flight Capt. MARIO ARAUJO.

VARIG S.A. (Viação Aérea Rio-Grandense): Varig Building, Santos Dumont Airport, Rio de Janeiro, f 1927, international services via São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Brasília, Manaus and Belém to New York, Miami, Los Angeles, Tokyo, Johannesburg, Luanda, Asunción, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Lima, Mexico City, Montevideo, Santiago, Lisbon, Oporto, Frankfurt, Copenhagen, Paris, London, Zurich, Geneva, Madrid and Rome, domestic services to major cities of the country, fleet 16 Boeing 707, 9 Boeing 727, 4 Boeing 737, 10 Electra II L-188, 8 Avro HS 748, 3 Douglas DC-10-30, 6 Boeing 737 Pres. ERIK DE CARVALHO.

São Paulo

Viação Aérea São Paulo, S.A. (VASP): Edifício VASP, Aeroporto de Congonhas, 01000 SP, f 1933 domestic services covering all Brazil regular freight services within Brazil fleet 18 Boeing 737-200, 8 EMB-110 Bandeirante, 3 Viscount 827, on order 7 Boeing 737-200, 2 EMB-110 Bandeirante, Pres. Dr. LUIZ RONDONI Rossi, Vice-Pres. Col. W. ARINELLI ESPINOLA, Exec. DIRS. MARIO JORGE GERMANOS, Col. NATALINO DA S. BRITO.

In addition to the airlines listed above, there are a number of others operating regional services.

FOREIGN SERVICES

The following foreign airlines serve Brazil: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, British Caledonian, Iberia, KLM, LAP, LAN de Chile, Lloyd Aéreo Boliviano, Lufthansa, Pan American, Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea, SAS, South African Airways, Swissair, TAP.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Conselho Nacional de Turismo (CNTUR) (*National Tourism Office*): Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília; f. 1966; Exec. Sec. FEDERICO MARAGLIANO CARDOSO.

Divisão de Exposições e Feiras: Departamento Nacional do Registro do Comércio, Ministério da Indústria e do Comércio, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília; f. 1967; organizes fairs and exhibitions; Directress WANDA AVELLAR GUIMARÃES; publ. *Calendário de Exposições e Feiras*.

Empresa Brasileira de Turismo—Embratur: Praça Mauá 7, 11º, Rio de Janeiro; f. 1966; studies tourist development projects; investments for the 1969-79 period are estimated at 744m. cruzeiros; Pres. PAULO MANOEL PROTÁSIO.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The cultural heritage of Brazil is rooted in three distinct groups which have fused to make the present population: the European, mainly Portuguese, the African Negro, slaves brought in by the European, and the indigenous Indians. All these elements can be seen in present day cultural manifestations, such as Carnival, where Indian and African influences show clearly in a Christian-based festival. Local legends play an important part in the cultural life, and each State has a department concerned with tourism or culture.

Rio de Janeiro is the venue for the Brazilian Theatre Congress in July, also Folklore Day; there is an international Music Festival in August/September, also the

Brazilian Authors' Festival, Brazilian Popular Music Festival and a bi-annual Piano Competition. At São Paulo there is the famous Biennial, which has received world-wide acclaim and participation, being second only to Venice in importance.

The principal body concerned with the organization of the arts and culture is:

Ministério da Educação e Cultura: Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília, D.F.; Minister NEY BRAGA; the Ministry is responsible for a number of cultural organizations, among them:

Comissão Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Commission*).

Conselho Federal de Cultura (*Federal Cultural Council*).

Conselho Nacional de Belas Artes (*Fine Arts Council*).

Instituto Nacional do Cinema (*National Cinema Institute*).

Serviço Nacional de Teatro (*National Theatre Service*): f. 1937 to develop and encourage the theatre in Brazil, subsidizing national companies where necessary.

THEATRE

Teatro Municipal do Rio de Janeiro: under Secretaria de Educação do Estado da Guanabara; it accommodates the Rio International Music Festival and many other national and international artistic events.

There are also a number of provincial theatres.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear: Rua General Severiano, 90 Botafogo ZC-82, 20,000 Rio de Janeiro; f. 1956; Pres. HERVÁSIO GUIMARÃES DE CARVALHO; Dir. Education and Scientific Exchange Prof. WILSON BANDEIRA DE MELLO.

Brazil's first nuclear power station is being built at Angra dos Reis, in the State of Rio de Janeiro. Its initial capacity will be 626 MW. and it is scheduled to come into operation in 1978. Present plans envisage that Brazil will have an installed capacity of 10,000 MW. by 1990.

The 1975 budget of the CNEN amounted to Cr. 230,898,175 (U.S. \$33,800,000).

Research reactors: The following research reactors are in operation:

IPR-R1 Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais: thermal power 250 kW.

IEA-R1 São Paulo: thermal power 10 MW.

IEN-R1 Rio de Janeiro: thermal power 10 kW.

URANIE Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

RESUCO Recife, Pernambuco.

NC-9000 São José dos Campos, São Paulo.

"CAPITU" Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais.

"SUBLIME" Rio de Janeiro (planned).

COBRA Rio de Janeiro (planned).

A government-owned company, the **Companhia Brasileira de Tecnologia Nuclear (CBTN)**, was formed in December 1971 and was re-named Nuclebras in 1974. Its main objectives are to establish a fuel-cycle industry, to promote the progressive assimilation of

nuclear technology by private industrial concerns, and to pursue research and development programmes.

Brazil has close co-operation agreements with the nuclear energy authorities of the following countries: Federal Republic of Germany, France, Italy, U.S.A., Spain, Portugal, India and others.

Centro Brasileiro de Pesquisas Físicas: Avda. Wenceslau Braz 71, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; f. 1949; Dir. ALFREDO MARQUES DE OLIVEIRA; publs. *Ciência e Sociedade*, *Monografias*, *Notas Técnicas*, etc.

Centro de Medicina Nuclear: Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo, C.P. 22022, São Paulo; f. 1949; biological and medical uses of radioisotopes; Dir. Dr. TEDE ESTON DE ESTON.

Eletrobrás: Rio de Janeiro; building an atomic power plant with a capacity of 500,000 kW. due for completion by 1975.

Escola Naval: Ilha de Villegagnon, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; reactor control courses; Dir. Rear Adml. JOSÉ RODRIGUES DE MATTOS.

Instituto de Biofísica da Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro: Avda. Pasteur 458, Rio de Janeiro ZC-82; f. 1945; medical and biological research using biophysical techniques; Dir. Prof. CARLOS CHAGAS.

Instituto Nacional do Câncer: Praça Vermelha 23, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir. Prof. M. SANTOS-SILVA.

Instituto de Energia Atômica: Cidade Universitária, C.P. 11049, Pinheiros, São Paulo; divisions of nuclear physics, reactor physics, reactor operations and

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maintenance, radio-biology, radio-chemistry, nuclear metallurgy, nuclear engineering, chemical engineering; Dir. Prof. ROMULO R. PIERONI.

Instituto de Matemática Pura e Aplicada: Rua Lufz de Camões 68, Rio de Janeiro ZC-58, G B, f. 1952, Dir. LINDOLFO DE CARVALHO DIAS, publ *Monografia*

Instituto Militar de Engenharia: Praça General Tibúrcio, Praia Vermelha, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; Dir Gen PAULO L. DE REZENDE

Instituto de Pesquisas da Marinha: Ministério da Marinha, Esplanada dos Ministérios, Brasília, Dir A C AZEVEDO OSÓRIO

Instituto de Pesquisas Radioactivas: Cidade Universitária, C P 1941, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, f 1952, Dir Prof MILTON CAMPOS, Vice-Dir CARLOS MARCIO MASCARENHAS DALE, publs technical and scientific reports, bulletin

Instituto de Pesquisas Tecnológicas: C P 7141, Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", São Paulo, Dir Eng ALBERTO PEREIRA DE CASTRO

Instituto Tecnológico de Aeronáutica: São José dos Campos, São Paulo, f 1950 Prof LUIZ CANTANHEDE FILHO publs *ITA Engenharia* *ITA Humanidades*

Núcleo de Estudos e Pesquisas Científicas (NEPEC): Rua Almirante Alexandrino 1885, Santa Teresa ZC 45, G B, f 1956, research in physics and mathematics, teaching and learning systems in physical sciences, Pres Prof ARMANDO DIAS TAVARES, Vice-Pres Prof CONSTAN-

Atomic Energy, Universities

TINO MENEZES DE BARROS, Gen Sec ADEL DA SILVEIRA, Exce Dir Prof HENRIQUE ALFREDO GALVÃO DE MORAES

Universidade do Brasil: Avda Pasteur 250, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, atomic research in medicine, chemistry, engineering and biophysics

Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marques de S. Vicente 263, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, nuclear physics, Dir Dr ALCEV G. PINHO, Jr

Universidade Federal da Bahia: Rua Professor Augusto Viana s/n, São Salvador, Bahia, atomic research in chemistry

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Rua Espírito Santo 1186, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais; atomic research in engineering

Universidade do Recife: Rua do Hospício 619, Recife, Pernambuco, atomic research in chemistry

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul: Instituto de Física, 90,000 Pôrto Alegre, f 1959, research in solid state, nuclear physics, quantum field theory and astronomy, Dir Prof WERNER ARTHUR MUNDT

Universidade do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marçal Deodoro s/n, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara, nuclear physics, radio-biology

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária, C P 8191, São Paulo, atomic research in medicine, physics, agriculture and engineering

UNIVERSITIES

Universidade Federal de Alagoas: Avda Orlando Araújo 1914, Maceió, Alagoas 47, teachers, 3 810 students

Universidade do Amazonas: Rua José Paranaíba 200, C P 378, Manaus Amazonas c 160 teachers, c 1,100 students

Universidade Federal da Bahia: Rua Augusto Viana s/n, Canela, Salvador, Bahia, 1,492 teachers, 14,600 students

Universidade Regional de Blumenau: Rua Antonio da Veiga C P 71 89100 Blumenau, 15 teachers, 2,063 students

Universidade de Brasília: Agência Postal 15, Brasília, D F, c 600 teachers, c 3,400 students

Universidade Estadual de Campinas: Cidade Universitária, Barão Geraldo, C P 1170, Campinas, São Paulo, 691 teachers, 4 000 students

Universidade de Caxias do Sul: Rua Os 18 do Forte 1771, Caxias do Sul, Rio Grande do Sul

Universidade Católica de Campinas: Rua Marechal Deodoro 1099, C P 317, Campinas, São Paulo, 1,054 teachers, 12,000 students

Universidade Federal do Ceará: Avda da Universidade 2853, Fortaleza, Ceará; 568 teachers, 8,493 students

Universidade Federal do Espírito Santo: Rua Pietrângelo de Biase, Vitória, Espírito Santo, 557 teachers, 4,972 students

Universidade Federal Fluminense: Rua Miguel de Frias 9, Icaraí, Niterói, Rio de Janeiro, 1,359 teachers, 12,000 students

Universidade Católica de Goiás: Praça Universitária, C P 86, Goiânia, Goiás, 250 teachers, 3,500 students

Universidade Federal de Goiás: Avda Universitária, C P 131, Goiânia, Goiás, 736 teachers, 5,000 students

Universidade do Estado da Guanabara: Avda Turf Club 5, Maracá ZC 11 CEP 20,000, Rio de Janeiro, 601 teachers, 6,760 students

Universidade de Itaúna: Rua Silva Jardim 242, C P 40, Itaúna 100 teachers, 1,367 students

Universidade Estadual de Londrina: Caixa Postal "A", Cidade Universitária, Londrina 358 teachers, 3,104 students

Universidade Mackenzie: Rua Itambé 45, C P 8792, São Paulo, 550 teachers, 8,200 students

Universidade do Maranhão: Rua 13 de Maio 500, São Luís, Maranhão

Universidade Estadual de Maringá: Avda Colombo, 90, C P 331, 87100 Maringá, PR, 117 teachers, 1 334 students

Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso: C P 649, Cidade Universitária Campo Grande, Mato Grosso, 300 teachers, 2,500 students

Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso: Rua Barão Melgaco s/n, Cuiabá, Mato Grosso

Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais: Cidade Universitária, Pampulha, C P 1621, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, 2,194 teachers, 14,892 students

Universidade Católica de Minas Gerais: Dom José Gaspar, Avda 500, C P 2686, Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais, 614 teachers, 7,316 students

Universidade Regional do Nordeste: Avda Fooriano Peroto 718, Campina Grande, Paraíba, 240 teachers, 2,540 students

Universidade Fundação Norte Mineira de Ensino Superior: Praça Dr. Chaves 9, C.P. 126, Montes Claros, Minas Gerais; 166 teachers, 1,613 students.

Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto: Praça Tiradente 20, Ouro Preto, 150 teachers, 805 students.

Universidade Federal do Pará: Avda. Governador José Maleher 1192, Belém, Pará; 985 teachers, 10,077 students.

Universidade Federal da Paraíba: Avda. Getúlio Vargas s/n, João Pessoa, Paraíba; 745 teachers, 7,335 students.

Universidade Federal do Paraná: Rua 15 de Novembro s/n, C.P. 441, Curitiba, Paraná; 1,326 teachers, 10,305 students.

Universidade Católica do Paraná: Avda. Imaculada Conceição s/n, C.P. 2293, Curitiba, Paraná; 411 teachers, 5,600 students.

Universidade de Passo Fundo: Avda. Brasil 743, Passo Fundo 99, 100, Rio Grande do Sul; 286 teachers, 5,500 students.

Universidade Católica de Pelotas: Rua Felix da Cunha 412, 96, 100 Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; 280 teachers, 3,100 students.

Universidade Federal de Pelotas: Praça 7 de Julho, 180 Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul; 406 teachers, 2,358 students.

Universidade Católica de Pernambuco: Rua do Príncipe 526, Recife; 477 teachers, 6,726 students.

Universidade Federal de Pernambuco: Avda. Moraes Rego s/n, Cidade Universitária, Recife; 1,495 teachers, 11,930 students.

Universidade Federal Rural de Pernambuco: Rua D. Manuel de Medeiros, C.P. 2071, Dois Irmãos, 50,000 Recife; 190 teachers, 1,979 students.

Universidade Católica de Petrópolis: Avda. Barão do Amazonas 124, Petrópolis; 244 teachers, 2,326 students.

Universidade Federal do Piauí: Rua Monsenhor Lopes 1988, Teresina, Piauí; 206 teachers, 1,271 students.

Universidade Estadual de Ponta Grossa: Praça Santos Andrade s/n, Edifício da Universidade, Ponta Grossa.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio de Janeiro: Rua Marquês de São Vicente 209, Rio de Janeiro, Guanabara; 776 teachers, 7,059 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte: Avda. Hermes da Fonseca 780, Natal, Rio Grande do Norte; 230 teachers, c. 3,600 students.

Universidade Regional do Rio Grande do Norte: Rua Almino Afonso 478, Mossoró.

Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Paulo Gama s/n, 90,000 Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul; 1,697 teachers, 15,780 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul: Avda. Ipiranga 6681, C.P. 1429, Porto Alegre; 1,018 teachers, 12,167 students.

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro: Cidade Universitária, Ilha do Fundão, Rio de Janeiro, G.B.; 2,508 teachers, 23,231 students.

Universidade Federal Rural do Rio de Janeiro: Km. 47 Rodovia Rio-São Paulo, Itaguaí, Rio de Janeiro; 326 teachers, 3,231 students.

Universidade Católica do Salvador: Praça da Sé 1, Salvador, Bahia.

Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina: Campus Universitário, Trindade, Florianópolis, Santa Catarina; 660 teachers, 5,648 students.

Universidade Federal de Santa Maria: Rua Floriano Peixoto 1184, Santa Maria; 1,032 teachers, 10,210 students.

Universidade Federal São Carlos: Via Washington Luís, Km. 235, C.P. 384, 13560 São Carlos; 130 teachers, 910 students.

Universidade de São Paulo: Cidade Universitária "Armando de Salles Oliveira", C.P. 8191, São Paulo; 3,495 teachers, 28,081 students.

Pontifícia Universidade Católica de São Paulo: Rua Monte Alegre 984, São Paulo; 852 teachers, 11,914 students.

Universidade Federal de Sergipe: Aracaju, Sergipe.

Universidade do Sertão: Sertão.

Universidade de Uberlândia: Rua Machado de Assis 844, C.P. 593, 38400 Uberlândia, Minas Gerais; 321 teachers, 4,266 students.

Universidade do Vale do Rio dos Sinos: Praça Tiradentes 35, São Leopoldo, Rio Grande do Sul; 276 teachers, 8,164 students.

Universidade Federal de Viçosa: Viçosa, Minas Gerais; 234 teachers, 1,923 students.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

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BELIZE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Capital

Belize lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America with Mexico to the north-west and Guatemala to the south-west. The climate is sub-tropical, tempered by trade winds. The capital is Belmopan.

Recent History

A constitution giving full internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. Executive power is in the hands of a Cabinet of Ministers, while the Legislature consists of an eight-man appointed Senate and a house of 18 elected representatives. The Governor retains special powers concerning defence, external affairs and internal security. Guatemalan claims to sovereignty of Belize date back to the mid-eighteenth century and were written into Guatemala's constitution in 1945. Belize has unsuccessfully tried to obtain a defence guarantee to ensure protection against foreign interference, which it wants before independence from Britain.

Economic Affairs

The economy used traditionally to be based on timber exports but the cultivation of sugar and citrus fruit is now more important. Almost half of the annual exports of sugar go to the United States. Rice and bananas are being developed for export with foreign assistance, and cattle-farming and fishing are becoming important industries. Belize joined the Caribbean Community in 1974.

Transport and Communications

There are 850 miles of good roads and 18 airstrips as well as the Belize international airport at Stanley Field.

Belize City is the main port; there is a second port at Stann Creek to the south of Belize.

Education

Primary education is principally carried on through subsidized denominational schools under government control. There are also 20 secondary schools, 3 technical colleges, 4 vocational schools and a teacher-training college. Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen years.

Public Holidays

1975: September 10th (National Day), October 12th (Columbus Day—Northern Districts), November 14th (Prince Charles's Birthday), November 19th (Carib Settlement Day—Southern Districts), December 25th–26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 9th (Baron Bliss Day), April 16th–19th (Easter), April 21st (Queen's Birthday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 24th (Commonwealth Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used, but petrol and paraffin are sold by the American gallon (231 cu. in.).

Currency

100 cents = 1 Belizean dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = B\$4.00;

U.S. \$1 = B\$1.696.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population: Area (square miles) 8,866; Population (April 1970 census) 119,934; Belize City 43,000. Belmopan c. 3,500.

Employment (1967). Agriculture and Forestry 4,225, Transport 589, Manufacturing 2,743, Commerce 1,502

Forestry (1970 exports). Mahogany Lumber \$1,324,480, Cedar Lumber \$532,844, Rosewood Lumber \$85,576

Agriculture (1970/71 production): Sugar cane ground 632,629 tons, Sugar 61,851 tons, Molasses 22,960 tons, Oranges 43,707 tons, Grapefruit 14,822 tons.

Fishing: (1970 exports): 682.4 tons.

Livestock: Cattle 42,165, Pigs 20,000, Horses, Mules and Donkeys 4,987.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Belizean dollar (B\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = B\$4.00, U.S. \$1 = B\$1.696.

B\$100 = £25.00 = U.S. \$58.95.

BUDGET (B\$)

	1971	1972
Revenue (incl. Overseas Aid Scheme)	15,932,079	18,162,202
Recurrent Expenditure	16,092,456	16,953,565
Loan Receipts	178,048	100,000
National Revenue	7,936,112	12,892,421

Recurrent Expenditure (1973 est.): B\$18.3 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1970)*

Imports: B\$56.7m., mainly Food, Machinery and Transport Equipment.

Exports (inc. Re-exports): B\$30.9m., mainly Sugar and Raw Materials.

Trade is chiefly with the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and Jamaica.

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING
Schools	182	20	3	1
Pupils	30,591	3,597	267	130

Higher Education Abroad (1972): 224 students, of which 78 are at the University of the West Indies, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION

A constitution providing for internal self-government came into force on January 1st, 1964. It provides for a Governor, a Cabinet of Ministers and a bi-cameral Legislature.

The powers of the Governor are complete only in respect of defence, external affairs and internal security, and for the first two of these there are consultative bodies designed to familiarize Ministers with matters for which they will ultimately have responsibility. There are also advisory

commissions for the public service and the subordinate judiciary.

The Legislature consists of (1) A Senate of eight members, five appointed on the advice of the Premier, two on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition, and one after consultation with such persons as the Governor considers appropriate; (2) A House of Representatives consisting of eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage for a five-year period.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: RICHARD NEIL
POSNETT, O.B.E.

CABINET

(December 1974)

Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development: GEORGE C. PRICE.

Minister of Trade and Industry: ALEXANDER A. HUNTER

Minister of Home Affairs and Health: CARL L. B. ROGERS.

Attorney-General and Minister Responsible for Works:
V. H. COURTENAY.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Co-operatives:
FREDERICK H. HUNTER

Minister of Education, Housing and Labour: SANTIAGO
PERDOMO

Minister of Power and Communications: A. E. ARTHURS

**Minister of Local Government, Community and Social
Development:** LOUIS S. SYLVESTER.

Minister without Portfolio: JOSEPH GRAY.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

THE SENATE

Eight members appointed by the Governor; 5 on the advice of the Premier; 2 on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition; 1 after consulting such persons as the Governor considers appropriate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Eighteen members elected by universal adult suffrage.

(Election, October 30th, 1974)

People's United Party won 17 of the 18 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's United Party (P.U.P.): Belize; f. 1950; Christian democrat; holds 17 seats (1970); Leader GEORGE PRICE.

National Independence Party: Belize; f. 1958 on a merger of the National Party and the Honduran Independent Party, based on the combined membership of both parties; holds 1 seat (1970); Leader P. W. GOLDSON.

People's Democratic Movement: Belize; f. 1969; breakaway group from the N.I.P.; Leader D. LINDO.

United Black Association for Development (U.B.A.D. Party for Freedom, Justice and Equality): f. 1970; Leader EVAN X. HYDE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Summary Jurisdiction Courts and District Courts (civil jurisdiction), presided over by magistrates, are established in each of the six judicial districts. Summary Jurisdiction Courts have a wide jurisdiction in indictable and other offences, but in District Courts, which exercise jurisdiction only in civil causes, this jurisdiction is limited to claims not exceeding B \$500. Appeals lie to the Supreme Court, which has jurisdiction corresponding to the English High Court of Justice; from the Supreme Court further appeals lie to a Court of Appeal, established in 1968, thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

Chief Justice: D. E. G. MALONE.

Puisne Judge: A. L. STAINE.

Magistrates: E. L. FLOWERS, A. B. BALDERAMOS, L. F. LONGSWORTH.

RELIGION

About 65,000 of the population are Roman Catholic, and 28,000 are Anglican or Methodist. There are also a number of Hindus, Muslims and Ba'hais, and a community of 3,500 Mennonites.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

Bishop of Belize: Rt. Rev. ELDON SYLVESTER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Bishop of Belize: Most Rev. ROBERT L. HODAPP, S.J., D.D., Bishop's House, North Front Street, Belize City.

METHODIST CHURCH

District Chairman and General Superintendent, Caribbean and the Americas: Rev. JOHN FITZ-ALLEN, Wesley Manse, 88 Albert St., Belize City.

THE PRESS

The Beacon: 16 Church St., Belize City; twice weekly; Editor J. L. R. YOUNG; circ. 5,800.

Belize Times, The: P.O.B. 506, Belize; f. 1956; party political paper of People's United Party; evening, Tues. to Sun. inclusive; Editor RAY LIGHTBORN; circ. 4,000.

Government Gazette: Church St., Belize City; official; weekly.

The New Belize: Government Information Services, Belmopan; official; quarterly; available on request; circ. 5,000.

The Reporter: P.O.B. 707, c/o Industrial Press, 63 Cemetery Rd., Belize City; f. 1946; weekly; independent; Editor PAUL RODRIGUEZ; circ. 5,500.

RADIO

Radio Belize: P.O.B. 89, Belize; f. 1952; government-operated semi-commercial service; transmissions for 17 hours daily; broadcasts in English and Spanish; Chief Broadcasting Officer E. G. WRIGHT.

In 1974 there were 67,500 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Atlantic Bank: 6 Albert St., P.O.B. 481, Belize City; Man. L. A. FISHER.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Offices in Belize City, Corozal Town and Independence; Man. H. F. M. BUCKERIDGE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; Belize City Office: Albert St.; Man. N. H. HUNTER; sub-brs. at Barrack Rd., Belize City, Corozal Town, Orange Walk Town and Stann Creek Town; agency at Belmopan.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; 60 Market Square, P.O.B. 364, Belize City; Man. U. I. L. FARIA; brs. at San Ignacio, Orange Walk Town, Stann Creek Town and Belmopan.

There is also a Government Savings Bank.

FOREIGN INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BELIZE

British American Insurance Co., Caledonian Insurance Co. Ltd., Colonial Insurance Co. Ltd., Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ltd., Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd., Law

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Belize, Bermuda

Union and Rock Insurance Co. Ltd., Nationals Ltd. (British Honduras), Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Ltd., Sun Life Insurance Co. of Canada, Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd., Belize International Insurance Co.

National Economic Development Council: Belize City; advisory body to government; Financial Sec. R. A. FONSECA, C.M.G.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Belize Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 291, Belize City; f. 1918; 400 mems.; Pres FRANK NORRIS; Exec. Sec. ALLAN BODDEN

Belize Reconstruction and Development Corporation: Belize; Chair. Hon. GEORGE C. PRICE, Premier and Minister of Finance and Economic Development; in charge of building new capital; Man. M. HALCROW.

Citrus Growers' Association: P.O.B. 7, Stann Creek; f. 1966; citrus crop farmers' association; Chair H. T. A. BOWMAN, O.B.E., J.P.

Development Finance Corporation: P.O.B. 40, Belmopan, Belize; issued cap. B\$384,540.00; Chair. JOHN M. SEARLE; Man. RAYMOND FULLER; publs. *Investment Feasibility Studies on Animal Food Pellets, Concrete Tubes and Paints* and annual reports.

Livestock Producers' Association: farmers' association.

Sugar Cane Growers' Association: farmers' association

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Belize Employers' Association: Belize; f. 1961; 21 mems

TRADE UNIONS

Belize General Workers' Development Union: 24 Craig St., Belize; affiliated to ICFTU; 1,366 mems.; Pres. THOMAS MARTÍNEZ; Gen. Sec. ADOLFO ROSALES.

There are three branch unions affiliated to the central body.

Belize Public Officers' Union: 6 Regent St., Belize; f. 1922; established public workers; 800 mems.; Pres. EDWIN BELISLE; Sec. PAT BERNARD.

Christian Workers' Union: Regent St., Belize; f. 1962; general; 11,891 mems.; Pres. M. ROSADO.

CO-OPERATIVES

At the end of 1966 there were 41 Credit Unions, 9 Producer Co-operatives, 10 Marketing Co-operatives, 9 Farmers' Co-operatives, and 1 Supplies Co-operative.

There were also 26 junior and 3 senior savings unions and a Credit Union League (39 mems.).

Combined assets totalled B\$3,000,000.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 850 miles of all-weather main and feeder roads, and 180 miles of government-maintained cart roads and bush trails. A number of logging and forest tracks are usable by heavy duty vehicles in the dry season.

SHIPPING

There is a weekly Southern Coastal freight, passenger and mail service and vessels of the Harrison, Royal Netherlands, United Fruit, Buccaneer, Canada, Jamaica, Caribbean and "K" lines call at Belize City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Chief Civil Aviation Officer: P.O.B. 367, Belize City; L. C. BALDERAMOS, A.R.A.E.S.

Maya Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 458, Belize City; f. 1961; operates the internal services of the territory; Chair. Hon. W. H. COURTENAY; Dir. GORDON A. ROE.

The following airlines serve Belize: S.A.H.S.A. (Honduras), T.A.C.A. (El Salvador), T.A.N. (Honduras).

Chemicals Ltd.: Air Taxi Service, 15 Princess Margaret Drive, Belize City; f. 1962; runs internal and external charter service; Man. Dir. KURT J. BINDER; Dir. GUSTI H. BINDER.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Belize Tourist Board: 12 Regent St., Belize City; Chair. A. McNAB; Sec. L. CUELLAR.

Festival of Arts Committee: c/o Bliss Institute, Belize City; Chair. Lt.-Col. D. N. A. FAIRWEATHER.

BERMUDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Capital

The Bermudas or Somers Islands are an isolated group of small Atlantic islands about 570 miles off the coast of South Carolina, U.S.A. They have a mild climate. The capital is Hamilton.

Government

Bermuda has been a British colony since the seventeenth century, and is now internally self-governing.

Defence

The local defence force is the Bermuda Regiment with a strength of some 425 men.

Recent History

The Parliamentary Election Act, passed in January 1963, enabled those over the age of 25 to vote in the

elections to the House of Assembly, and was the first step in the political evolution of Bermuda after the withdrawal of the British garrison in 1953; the Act was extended in 1966 to enfranchise everyone over the age of 21. In 1963 Bermuda's first political party, the Progressive Labour Party, was formed, and in 1964 24 Independent members of the House formed the United Bermuda Party, which is the present majority party. In 1963 a joint select committee was set up to study constitutional changes; its recommendations were forwarded to the British Government in 1966. The Bermuda Constitution Order, which became effective in June 1968, provided for internal self-government, although the British Government retained responsibility in certain areas.

In March 1973 the Governor, Sir Richard Sharples, was assassinated. He was succeeded by Sir Edwin Leather.

Economic Affairs

The chief source of revenue is customs duties but the tourist business is the most important feature of the economy. Its expansion and its demand for building land reduces the amount of arable acreage available and endangers growth in agriculture. There is no income tax or estate duty, and considerable U.K. capital is invested in Bermudan enterprises.

Transport and Communications

There are good roads and bus and ferry services, while international lines provide regular sea and air services.

Social Welfare

A wide range of welfare work is undertaken by the Department of Health and the Department of Social Services, as well as by a number of voluntary organizations.

In 1960 a State health insurance scheme for government employees was inaugurated. In 1965 the Government Employees' (Health Insurance) Act provided for medical and hospital benefits for all government employees and teachers. The 1967 Contributory Pensions Act enlarged the number of those eligible for pensions and the 1970 Hospital Insurance Act made hospital insurance available for all. It also provided for free hospital care for children and subsidized rates for the elderly.

Education

There is free compulsory education between the ages of five and sixteen, and a number of scholarships are awarded for higher education and teacher training. The Bermuda College was founded in 1972 and given statutory authority in 1973.

Tourism

The great attractions of the islands are the climate, scenery, and facilities for outdoor entertainment of all types.

Visas are not required by visitors from non-Communist countries.

Public Holidays

1975: July 31st (Cup Match), August 1st (Somers' Day), November 11th (Remembrance Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th (Good Friday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial and U.S. weights and measures are both used.

Currency

100 cents = 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$)

Exchange rates (January 1975)

£1 sterling = B\$2.36,

U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 206½ square miles **Population:** 54,976 (1973)
Hamilton (capital) 3,000

Employment (1970 census) Production and related workers 6,900, Service workers 6,500, Clerical and related workers 4,700, Professional and technical 3,600, Sales workers 2,500, Labourers 1,100, Administrative and managerial 1,000, Farmers and agricultural workers 600.

The total number of non-Bermudans authorized to accept employment in 1973 was 2,281 (840 were British, 266 American, 312 Europeans, 117 Portuguese and 415 others).

Agriculture: (1973) Principal crops (000 lb.) Mixed vegetables 3,976, Bananas 1,245, Citrus fruit 115,000 dozen.

Livestock (1973) Dairy cattle 665, Pigs 1,300, Poultry 50,000.

Fishing (1973) Annual fish landings 1,034,596 lb. Spiny lobster 78,750 lb.

Finance: 100 cents = 1 Bermuda dollar (B\$). Coins 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. Notes 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975) £1 sterling = B\$2.36, U.S. \$1 = B\$1.00. Note: U.S. and Canadian currencies are also accepted.

Budget (1973/74) Actual Revenue B\$56,083,823. Actual Expenditure B\$54,096,231.

External Trade (1973) Imports \$122,939,598, Domestic Exports \$356,204 (principally consist of concentrated essences, essential oils, beauty preparations, etc.), Re-exports \$29,104,865.

Transport (1973) Roads Motor and Auxiliary Cycles 19,500, Cars 11,324, Trucks 1,977, Public Service Vehicles 679, miscellaneous 669, Shipping 5,309,341 gross tons handled and 777 vessels entered and cleared, Civil Aviation scheduled aircraft arrivals 4,986, passengers 1,000,803, air cargo 8,008,323 kg, air mail 1,017,433 kg.

Tourism (1973) Number of visitors 467,256, of which 385,241 were arrivals by air, 83,015 cruise passengers. The estimated value of the tourist industry to Bermuda in 1973 was B\$109,000,000.

Education (1973) Some 12,983 children (6,629 boys and 6,345 girls) were enrolled in 48 schools: 18 primary, 14 secondary (five of which were private, including 2 denominational and one United States forces) and 5 special schools. There are also 10 Government pre-school nurseries which enrol 500 four-year olds for the full school year. Higher education is available at the Bermuda College, consisting of the Departments of Hotel Technology, Academic Studies and Commerce and Technology. Extra-mural courses are available through Queen's University, Canada, and Maryland University, U.S.A.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under a Constitution introduced on June 8th, 1968, there are provisions relating to the protection of fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, the powers and duties of the Governor; the composition, powers and procedure of the Legislature; the Cabinet; the Judiciary; the Public Service and Finance.

Her Majesty the Queen appoints the Governor, who retains responsibility for external affairs, defence, internal security and the Police.

The Legislature consists of Her Majesty, the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly. Five members of the Legislative Council are appointed at the Governor's discretion, four on the advice of the Government leader and two on the advice of the Opposition leader. The Council elects a President and Vice-President. The House of Assembly, consisting of forty members elected under universal adult franchise from twenty constituencies, elects a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker, and sits for a five-year term.

The Cabinet consists of the Premier and at least six other members of the Legislature. The Governor appoints the majority leader in the House of Assembly as Premier, who in turn nominates the other members of the Council. They are assigned responsibilities for government departments and other business and, in some cases, are assisted by Permanent Cabinet Secretaries.

Until 1973 the Governor presided over meetings of the Cabinet. Constitutional change enacted in that year, however, separated the Governor from the Cabinet, which is now presided over by the Premier. Provision was also made for the establishment of a Governor's Council to enable him to consult with the Premier and two other members of the Cabinet nominated by the Premier on matters for which the Governor has responsibility. The Secretary to the Cabinet, who heads the public service, acts as secretary to the Governor's Council.

Voters must be British subjects aged 21 years or over, and, if not possessing Bermudan status, must have been normally resident in the territory for three years immediately prior to registration. Candidates for election must qualify as electors, and must possess Bermudan status.

THE GOVERNMENT

(January 1975)

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Sir EDWIN LEATHER, K.C.M.G.

CABINET

Premier: The Hon. Sir EDWARD RICHARDS, C.B.E.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Finance: The Hon. JOHN H. SHARPE, C.B.E.

Minister of Education: The Hon. Mrs. GLORIA MCPHEE, J.P.

Minister of Works and Agriculture: The Hon. RALPH O. MARSHALL, J.P.

Minister of Marine and Air Services: The Hon. QUINTIN L. EDNESS, J.P.

Minister of Organization: The Hon. JOHN R. PLOWMAN, C.B.E., J.P.

Minister of Labour and Immigration: The Hon. C. V. WOOLRIDGE, J.P.

Minister of Tourism: The Hon. DE FOREST W. TRIMMINGHAM, J.P.

Minister of Health and Social Services: The Hon. J. DAVID GIBBONS, J.P.

Minister of Planning: The Hon. E. W. P. VESEY, J.P.

Minister of Transport: The Hon. CLARENCE E. JAMES, J.P.

Minister of Youth and Sport: The Hon. L. I. SWAN, J.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Hon. G. O. RATTERAY, C.B.E.

Nominated Members: 11.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: A. D. SPURLING, C.B.E., J.P.

Members: 40 (U.B.P. 30, P.L.P. 10).

Government Information Office: GAVIN SHORTO (Director of Public Relations).

GENERAL ELECTION, JUNE 1972

PARTY	SEATS
United Bermuda Party	30
Progressive Labour Party	10

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Bermuda Party (U.B.P.): Central Office, Room 404, Bermudiana Arcade, Queen St., Hamilton; f. 1964; majority party; policy of bi-racial partnership supporting system of free enterprise; won 30 seats in 1968 and 1972 elections; Leader Sir EDWARD RICHARDS, C.B.E., M.P.; Chair. Dr. McNEIL WARNER.

Progressive Labour Party (P.L.P.): P.O.B. 1367, Hamilton; f. 1963; stands for rapid progress towards independence inside or outside the Commonwealth; won 10 seats in the 1968 and 1972 elections; Leader WALTER N. H. ROBINSON, M.P.; Chair. CHARLES BEAN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Chief Justice: The Hon. J. C. SUMMERFIELD, C.B.E., Q.C.

Puisno Judge: The Hon. Mr. Justice E. E. SEATON.

Senior Magistrate: J. R. ASTWOOD.

Registrar of Supreme Court and Court of Appeal: KENNETH MOORE, J.P.

There are in Bermuda the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and three Magistrates Courts. The Court of Appeal was established in 1964, with powers and jurisdiction of equivalent courts in other parts of the Commonwealth. The Supreme Court was established under the Supreme Court Act of 1905. It has jurisdiction over all serious criminal matters and has unlimited civil jurisdiction. The Court also hears civil and criminal appeals from the Magistrates Courts. The Magistrates Court has jurisdiction over all petty offences, and has a limited civil jurisdiction.

The Race Relations Act was passed in 1970, calling for a Race Relations Council to be appointed by the Governor. Besides advising the Government on race relations, the Council is empowered to investigate complaints of discrimination and, where the settlement of a complaint is sought, to set up a conciliation committee. Where no settlement can be achieved court proceedings under the Race Relations Act, 1969, can be brought by the Council.

Chairman: Rev. GEORGE BUCHANAN, O.B.E.

RELIGION

Most faiths are represented in Bermuda, the major ones being Anglican, African Methodist Episcopal, Roman Catholic, Wesleyan Methodist Presbyterian, Seven Day Adventist, Baptist, Pentacostal.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Bermuda: Rt. Rev. ERIC JOSEPH TRAPP, D.D., Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 769, Hamilton.

There are about 25,000 Anglicans in Bermuda.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Hamilton in Bermuda: (vacant)

THE PRESS

The Royal Gazette: P.O.B. 1025, Hamilton; f. 1828; morning; circ. 11,769; Editor W. E. HOPWOOD; Gen. Man. R. OATWAY; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

Bermuda Sun, The: P.O.B. 902, Hamilton; f. 1964; Saturday mornings with *T.V. Guide*; Editor ALAN COLES; circ. 12,395.

Bermudian, The: Bermudiana Arcade, Hamilton; f. 1930; monthly; pictorial and resort magazine; circ. 6,500; Editor RONALD JOHN WILLIAMS.

Mid-Ocean News, The: The Bermuda Press Ltd., Reid St., Hamilton; f. 1911; Saturday mornings; circ. 13,500; Editor GORDON ROBINSON; London Reprs. Colin Turner (London) Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

The Recorder: Court St., Hamilton; f. 1938; Independent; Saturday mornings; Editor HIRAM H. L. TODD.

PUBLISHER

The Royal Gazette Ltd.: Par-la-Ville Rd., Hamilton; f. 1828, inc. 1921, Man. RONALD OATWAY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

ZBM: P.O.B. 452, Hamilton; operated by Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; f. 1943; operates on three wavelengths, including one FM stereo station; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB: P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; operated by Capital Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; f. 1961; operates on two wavelengths including one FM stereo station; Gen. Man. E. A. C. DAVIS.

Number of radio receivers (1974 est.): 49,000.

TELEVISION

ZBM-TV: owned by the Bermuda Broadcasting Co. Ltd.; commenced transmitting in January, 1958, on Channel 10. It is affiliated with Columbia Broadcasting System, National Broadcasting Co., and Rediffusion International Ltd.; Man. Dir. W. STASKOW; Man. Q. EDNESS.

ZFB-TV: owned by Capital Broadcasting Company Ltd., P.O.B. 652, Hamilton; affiliated with American Broadcasting Company and Thomson Television International; f. 1964; began operations in August 1965; Man. Dir. E. A. C. DAVIS.

Number of television sets (1974 est.): 19,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; br. = branch)

BANKS

Bank of Bermuda Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; est. 1889, inc. 1890; cap. \$3.6m.; dep. \$396m.; Chief Gen. Man. WILLIAM T. WILSON; brs. at Church St., Hamilton, St. George's and Somerset.

Bank of N. T. Butterfield and Son Ltd.: Front St., Hamilton; f. 1858; inc. 1904; cap. \$2.4m.; dep. \$299.4m.; Chief Exec. D. L. BAILEY; brs. at St. George's and Somerset.

Bermuda Provident Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1748, Hamilton; opened Nov. 1969; cap. \$720,000; Man. Dir. DAVID G. ATKINSON; subsidiary trust company (formed in association with Barelays Bank International Ltd., Hambros Bank Ltd., and The Royal Trust Company, Montreal) **International Trust Company of Bermuda Ltd.**, P.O.B. 1255, Hamilton; Gen. Man. R. F. ROBERTSON.

Bermuda National Bank Ltd.: affiliated with the Bank of Nova Scotia, Canada; opened 1969; Head Office: Church St., Hamilton; cap. \$1.8m., p.u. \$1.56m., res. \$1.1m.; Man. Dir. ALEXANDER MCPHEDRAN; brs. in St. George's and Southampton Princess Hotel; wholly owned subsidiary trust company, **Bermuda National Executor and Trustee Company Ltd.**

General insurance is carried on by local companies and British and Canadian companies are represented as well.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Bermuda Chamber of Commerce: Hamilton; f. 1905; 485 mems.; Pres. J. G. YOUNG; Exec. Dir. AUDREY BRACKSTONE.

Bermuda Hotel Association: Front St., Hamilton 5-31; 59 mems.; Chair. J. CHRISTOPHER ASTWOOD; Pres. CONRAD ENGELHARDT; Exec. Vice-Pres. H. LYNDON D. CLAY.

Bermuda Tourist Board: Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; Chair. and Minister for Tourism Hon. DE FOREST WHEELER TRIMMINGHAM, M.P.; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Bermuda Employers' Council: 303 International Centre, Hamilton; f. 1960; 173 mems.; Pres. S. D. M. WALKER; Exec. Dir. KEITH R. JENSEN.

Construction Association of Bermuda: P.O.B. 238, Hamilton; f. 1968; 18 mems.; Pres. A. COOPER; Hon. Sec. K. R. JENSEN.

Hotel Employers of Bermuda: c/o Bermuda Hotel Association, Front St., Hamilton 5-31; f. 1968; 28 mems.; Pres. GORDON ASBURY; Sec. H. LYNDON D. CLAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Bermuda Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 726, Hamilton 5; f. 1963; 702 mems.; Pres. Dr. JOSEPH CHRISTOPHER.

Bermuda Cable and Wireless Staff Association: P.O.B. 151, Hamilton; reg. 1970; 75 mems.; Pres. MAXWELL ADAMS; Sec. EUGENE MINORS.

Bermuda Federation of Musicians and Variety Artists: P.O.B. 6, Hamilton; 318 mems.; Sec.-Gen. H. MAXWELL SMITH.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Bermuda Industrial Union: Dundonald St., Hamilton; f. 1946; 5,000 mems.; Pres. OTTIWELL SIMMONS; Sec.-Gen. EUGENE BLAKENEY.

Bermuda Public Service Association: P.O.B. 763, Hamilton; re-formed 1961; 912 mems.; Pres. Mrs. VERBENA DANIELS; Sec. SIMON FRAZER.

Union of Government Industrial Employees: P.W.D. Quarry, Hamilton Parish; f. 1967; 120 mems.; Pres. C. C. SNAITH; Sec. CHARLES EDMOND.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are about 132 miles of well-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

The chief port of Bermuda is Hamilton with a secondary port at St. George's. Both are used by freight and cruise ships. An administrative Board, the Ports Authority, co-ordinates the capital development of all ports in Bermuda and regulates the berthing, anchoring and mooring of all ships and boats within the ports.

There is a Freeport which is administered by the Public Works Department of the Bermuda Government, but the management of the Freeport commercial docks is conducted on its behalf by the Marine and Ports Services Department. The docks in Hamilton and St. George's are operated by the municipal authorities.

Island Shipping Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Chair. Sir BAYARD DILL; Sec. FRANK MUTH; cargo shipping.

Red Rose Navigation Co. Ltd.: Bank of Bermuda Building, Hamilton; Pres. Sir HENRY TUCKER, K.B.E.; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN; investment holdings.

Salient Shipping Co. (Bermuda) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Vallis Building, Hamilton; 5 vessels; Dirs. J. A. MARWICK,

Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory

C. T. COLLIS, Sir H. J. TUCKER, K.B.E.; Sec. J. A. PEARMAN.

Shell Bermuda (Overseas) Ltd.: Shell House, Ferry Reach, St. George's; 34 tankers.

Trader Line Ltd.: c/o Bank of Bermuda, Hamilton; 1 ship; Dir. W. T. WILSON.

Principal non-Bermudan lines calling at Bermuda: All America, Atlantic Lines, Bermuda Express Service, Cunard, Flagships Inc., Independent Gulf, Pacific Steam Navigation Co. and Saguenay.

CIVIL AVIATION

Department of Civil Aviation: responsible to the Member of Executive Council for Marine and Air Services for carrying out civil aviation policy. The Director of Civil Aviation is responsible to the Governor on matters concerning the Colonial Air Navigation Order.

The only airfield is the U.S.A.F. base which was completed in 1943 for military purposes. In 1948 this base, known as Kindley Field, was opened to civil aircraft. In 1970 the operation of the base was taken over by the United States Navy, and is now known as the U.S. Naval Air Station, Bermuda. All civil aircraft, after landing, are handled within an area known as the Bermuda Air Terminal, which is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Civil Aviation.

The following airlines operate services to Bermuda; Air Canada, British Airways, Delta, Eastern Airlines and Pan American.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Old Town Hall, Front St., Hamilton; f. 1913; tourism is the principal industry of Bermuda and is government sponsored; in 1973 467,256 tourists, including 82,015 cruise ship passengers visited Bermuda; Dir. W. JAMES WILLIAMS, O.B.E., M.V.O.; Deputy Dir. D. COLIN SELLEY.

BRITISH ANTARCTIC TERRITORY

The British Antarctic Territory was formally defined by Order in Council in March 1962 and consists of that part of the Falkland Islands Dependencies (q.v.), as formally defined by Letters Patent of 1908 and 1917, lying within the Antarctic Treaty Area (i.e. south of latitude 60° S.). The Territory consists of all lands and islands south of latitude 60° S., between longitudes 20° and 80° W., and includes the South Orkney Islands, the South Shetland Islands and the Antarctic Peninsula (Graham Land).

Area: 660,035 square miles.

Population: There is no permanent population but scientific and support personnel at the six British, seven Argentine, three Chilean, one U.S. and one Soviet scientific stations established within the Territory number about 250 in winter and approximately double in the summer.

High Commissioner: E. G. LEWIS, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Port Stanley, Falkland Islands).

Director of the British Antarctic Survey: Dr. RICHARD M. LAWS, British Antarctic Survey, 2 All Saints Passage, Cambridge, CB2 3LS, England.

MAJOR STATIONS

	Latitude	Longitude
Argentine Islands	65° 15' S	64° 15' W
Signy Island	60° 43' S	45° 56' W
Adelaide	67° 46' S	68° 54' W
Halley Bay	75° 31' S	26° 38' W

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

INTRODUCTION

The British Virgin Islands consist of more than 40 islands, of which some 16 are inhabited, lying at the northern end of the Leeward Islands, 60 miles to the east of Puerto Rico and adjoining the United States Virgin Islands. The capital, Road Town, stands on the island of Tortola.

The bulk of the islands' export trade is in fresh fish, gravel and sand, and to a lesser extent, fruit and livestock. Tourism is fast becoming the major industry, contributing \$7.67 million to the economy in 1973. Efforts are also being made to expand fishing.

A land reclamation scheme involving 70 acres at Wickham's Cay, Road Town, is in progress but the development plan for the island of Anegada, where the Anegada Development Corporation has already completed a 3,500 ft airstrip and a deep-water harbour pier, will probably be shelved because of financial problems.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 59 square miles. Est. Population 10,400 (1973). Road Town (capital) 3,500.

Finance: United States currency: 100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar (\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975) £1 sterling = US \$2.36, US \$1 = 42.41 pence.

Budget (1974 estimates) Revenue \$4,274,000, Expenditure \$5,436,120.

External Trade (1973) Imports US \$9,467,386. Exports US \$298,402, mainly fresh fish, gravel and sand.

Tourism: Total number of visitors (1969) 22,010; (1970) 33,167; (1971) 38,000; (1972) 44,800; (1973) 62,758.

Education: 15 primary schools and 1 secondary school, 2,961 pupils in all. Higher education is available at the University of the West Indies at its three campuses in Barbados, Trinidad and Jamaica, but some students go to universities in Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution came into effect in April 1967. Under its terms, the Governor is responsible for defence and internal security, external affairs, terms and conditions of service of public officers, the administration of the Courts and finance, and possesses reserved legislative powers in respect of legislation necessary in the interests of his special responsibilities; there is an Executive Council with the Governor as Chairman, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), the Chief Minister (appointed by the Governor) and two other ministers, appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister; and a Legislative Council consisting of a Speaker, chosen from outside the Council, two ex-officio members (the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), one nominated member appointed by the Governor on the Chief Minister's advice, and seven elected members to be returned from seven one-member electoral districts.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: WALTER WILKINSON WALLACE, C.M.E., D.S.C.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The Governor.

Chief Minister: Hon. WILLARD WHEATLEY, M.B.E.

Financial Secretary: Hon. JOHN FROST.

Attorney-General: Hon. PAULA F. BEAUBRUN.

Minister of Natural Resources and Public Health: Hon. CONRAD MADURO.

Minister of Communications, Works and Industry: Hon. OLIVER CILLS.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Speaker: Hon. H. R. PENN, O.B.E.

Deputy Speaker: Hon. I. DAWSON.

Members: The three ministers; Hon. AUSTIN HENLEY, Hon. H. L. SROUTT (Leader of the Opposition), Hon. Q. W. OSBORNE, Hon. REEAL GEORGE, Hon. I. DAWSON (nominated), the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary.

Clerk: Mrs. M. BORDE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of the West Indies Associated States, which consists of two divisions: The High Court of Justice and The Court of Appeal. There are also a Magistrate's Court, a Juvenile Court and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction.

Chief Justice and President, The Court of Appeal: The Hon. P. C. LEWIS (Acting).

Justices of Appeal: Hon. E. L. ST. BERNARD; Hon. N. PETERKIN (Acting).

Puisne Judge: Hon. E. F. GLASGOW.

THE PRESS

Island Sun, The: P.O.B. 21, Tortola; weekly; Editor CARLOS DOWNING; circ. 2,000.

Virgin Islander, The: monthly; Editor PAUL BACKSHALL; circ. 6,000.

RADIO

Radio Z.B.V.I.: P.O.B. 78, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; commercial, 10,000 watts with stand-by transmitting facilities of 1,000 watts, Man. DAVIDSON DOUGLAS (acting).

In 1973 there were over 6,500 radio receivers.

BANKING

Bank of Nova Scotia: P.O.B. 434, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1967; Man. ROY SMITH.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1965; Man. J. M. DONOVAN.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Road Town, Tortola; f. 1968; Man. FRANK D. HUGGINS.

Commercial Bank of Tortola: Road Town, Tortola; Man. ARTHUR RUBAINE.

Virgin Islands National Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; P.O.B. 67, Road Town, Tortola; f. 1961; Man. A. MADURO.

Two trust companies, the Provident Trust Company (Tortola) and the trust subsidiary of the Bank of Nova Scotia, are in operation. Commercial banking facilities in St. Thomas and St. Croix, United States Virgin Islands, are also available.

TRANSPORT

Launches maintain a mail and passenger service with St. Thomas, United States Virgin Islands, whence air and sea communications exist to all parts of the world.

Work was completed in 1969 on the extension of the runway of Beef Island Airport, which enables prop-jet services to call at the British Virgin Islands and a new terminal building is under construction.

The following airlines serve the British Virgin Islands: Antilles Air Boats (U.S. Virgin Islands), Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT), St. Thomas Tax-air (Puerto Rico), Air BVI (Puerto Rico) and Prinair (Puerto Rico).

There are over 50 miles of motorable roads and in 1972 there were 1,291 licensed motor vehicles.

There are direct shipping services with the U.S.A. and with the U.K. and Europe. A monthly freight service to the U.K. is provided by Fyffes Lines

TOURISM

British Virgin Islands Department of Tourism: Road Town, Tortola; Admin. Sec. ELTON GEORGES.

British Virgin Islands Tourist Board: Exec. Sec. EILEENE PARSONS.

There are some 24 hotels on the Islands which in 1973 provided a total of about 600 tourist guest nights. Plans are under way for the construction of several new hotels. Facilities for diving and fishing are growing fast. The number of tourists is currently increasing by more than 15 per cent each year.

British Virgin Islands Hotel and Tourist Association: P.O.B. 376, Road Town, Tortola; Pres. ANTHONY MACK; Sec. RICHARD BATHAM; publ. *Welcome*.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands lie about 180 miles north-west of Jamaica and consist of three main islands: Grand Cayman, Little Cayman and Cayman Brac.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 100 square miles. Population (1970) 10,652; Grand Cayman 9,309, Cayman Brac 1,334, Little Cayman 9; George Town (capital) 4,106, West Bay 2,786, Bodden Town 1,025, North Side 579, East End 813; Estimated population (1971): 11,300.

Finance: 100 cents = 1 Cayman Islands dollar (C.I. \$). Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents. Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 25 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = C.I. \$1.97; U.S. \$1 = 83.4 C.I. cents; C.I. \$100 = £50.85 = U.S. \$119.91.

Budget (1974 est.): *Revenue:* Recurrent C.I. \$7,175,317; Capital C.I. \$4,465,818. *Expenditure:* Recurrent C.I. \$7,175,317; Capital C.I. \$4,465,818.

Development Plan (1971-75): Proposed capital expenditure C.I. \$4,465,818 in 1974; projects include comprehensive school, airport, deep water harbour, administration building, roads, etc.

External Trade (1973): *Imports* C.I. \$15,500,000 (foodstuffs, textiles, building material); *Exports* C.I. \$630,000 (turtle products; meat, soup, leather and shells).

Tourism: (1973) 45,751 visitors.

Education (1973): State primary schools 9; 1,205 pupils; private primary and secondary schools 6; 983 pupils; comprehensive school 1,338 pupils.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

A Constitution was introduced in July 1959 under which the islands ceased to be a dependency of Jamaica. The last constitutional ties with that country were severed on August 6th, 1962, and the Islands are now a separate dependent territory of the United Kingdom. Constitutional changes took place in 1972. In the new Executive Council the majority of members are elected and the Legislative Assembly is elected with three official

members. The Governor has reserve powers and Britain retains full control over foreign affairs. There are no political parties in the Caymans and the elections in 1972 were not contested on a party political basis.

Governor: T. RUSSELL, C.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Grand Court of the Islands, a Quarterly Petty Court and a Petty Sessions Court. The Grand Court, which sits six times a year, has jurisdiction in civil matters, bankruptcy, equity, probate and administration, and in felonies and indictable misdemeanours. Appeals lie to the Court of Appeal in Jamaica. The Quarterly Petty Court, presided over by the stipendiary magistrate, deals with civil matters and appeals lie to the Grand Court. The Petty Sessions Court conducts preliminary examinations in indictable offences.

Judge of the Grand Court: Hon. LOCKSLEY T. MOODY, Q.C.

Attorney-General: Hon. G. E. WADDINGTON, Q.C.

RELIGION

The oldest established Churches are, on Grand Cayman, the United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman, and on Cayman Brac the Baptist Church. The chief other churches are the Church of God, Church of God (Full Gospel), Church of Christ, Seventh Day Adventist, Roman Catholic, Pilgrim Holiness, Anglican and Church of God (Universal).

RADIO

Radio ICCI-FM: International College of the Cayman Islands, Newlands, Grand Cayman; educational and cultural; Pres. Dr. H. CUMMINGS.

THE PRESS

The Caymanian Compass: P.O.B. 173, Grand Cayman; weekly; circ. 3,000; Editor REID DENNIS.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

The Gospel of the Kingdom: P O B 829, Grand Cayman, f 1945; religious, under the auspices of the Church of God; monthly, Editor WILL T BODDEN, circ 1,550

The Northwester Magazine: P O B 736 Grand Cayman circ 6 500 monthly Editor J GRAVES

FINANCE

Banking facilities are provided by seven commercial and one private bank and in Grand Cayman and Cayman Brac by the Government Savings Bank. A number of investment and private banks not doing business in the islands maintain their registered offices in Grand Cayman.

Bank of Montreal: P O B 905 Grand Cayman

Bank of Nova Scotia: P O B 689 Grand Cayman

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P O B 68, Grand Cayman, agencies at West Bay and Bodden Town, sub-br at Stake Bay Cayman Brac (P O B 48), agencies at Creek and Spot Bay

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: P O B 695, Grand Cayman

First National City Bank: P O B 70, Grand Cayman

Merchant Bank and Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P O B 609, George Town

Royal Bank of Canada: P O B 245, Grand Cayman

Cayman National Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: P O B 1097 Grand Cayman

Arawak Trust Co. (Cayman) Ltd.: P O B 513 Huntlaw Building, Grand Cayman, f 1968, Chair Sir FREDERIC BENNETT M P, Man Dir R H PRINGLE

Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands

Cayman Islands Chamber of Commerce: West Wind Bldg Grand Cayman Pres Capt FRED BODDEN Sec P HARRIS

In 1974 it was estimated that there were 5 904 companies and 103 trusts on the islands. The islands are becoming known as a tax haven because of the absence of any form of direct taxation.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are some 80 miles of motorable road in the Islands, of which 60 are tarmac. The Islands possess approximately 4 518 motor vehicles. In February 1972 an undersea cable link with Jamaica was completed.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are three airports in the territory and the airport at George Town can handle jet aircraft.

Cayman Airways Ltd.: P O B 11 Grand Cayman, operates services between Grand Cayman, Little Cayman, Cayman Brac, Miami (Florida) and Kingston (Jamaica) using DC-3 and BAC 111 aircraft.

Services are also provided by LACSA (Costa Rica).

TOURISM

Tourism is a rapidly expanding industry in the Cayman Islands. In 1973 there were 15,751 visitors and the total was expected to reach 70 000 by 1975.

Cayman Islands Department of Tourism: P O B 67, Caribbean Bank Bldg George Town, Grand Cayman, f 1965, Dir ERIC BERGSTROM, M B E

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic 480 miles north-east of Cape Horn. There are two main islands and about 200 smaller ones, all governed as a single British dependent territory. The islands are claimed by Argentina.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles) 4 700 (approx), East Falklands 2 610 West Falklands 2 090

Population (Dec 1973) 1 874 Port Stanley (capital) 1 081 in 1972

Livestock (1973) Sheep 628 147, Cattle 9,128, Horses 2,874

Finance: 100 new pence (pennies) = 1 Falkland Islands pound (£1 £). Coins ½ 1, 2, 5 and 10 pence. Notes 50 pence 1 and 5 pounds. Exchange rates (January 1975) £1 sterling = F I £1 00, US \$1 = 42 41 pence. F I £100 = £100 00 sterling = \$235 80.

Budget (1974/75 est.) Revenue £862,176, Expenditure £790,710

Development Plan (1973-74) £100,000

External Trade (1973) Imports £566 659 Exports £1,540,425 (nearly all wool). Trade is mainly with the British Commonwealth.

Shipping (1973) Tonnage entered 69,476, total 39 ships, cleared 70,214, total 37 ships.

Education: Education is compulsory. In 1973 there were 2 government schools in Stanley with 167 pupils.

Light travelling and other teachers with 92 pupils were maintained by the Government in country districts. There is also a boarding school at Darwin, E Falkland, with 56 pupils.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1949. The Territory is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council consisting of 2 *ex-officio* members, 2 members elected by the Legislature and 2 appointed members, and a Legislative Council composed of 2 *ex-officio*, 4 elected and 2 nominated official members. The electoral principle was introduced, on a basis of universal adult suffrage, in 1949.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Governor: N A I FRENCH, M V O

Chief Secretary: A J P MONK

Executive Council: 6 members

Legislative Council: The Governor, 2 *ex-officio*, 2 nominated and 4 elected members.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Territory and its dependencies is administered by a Supreme Court, a Magistrates' Court presided over by the Senior Magistrate, and a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, presided over by a bench of magistrates composed of two or more Justices of the Peace. In July 1965 a Court of Appeal, sitting in England, was established for the Territory.

Judge: Sir PETER WATKIN WILLIAMS.

Registrar: H. BENNETT, J.P.

FALKLAND ISLANDS COURT OF APPEAL

President: Sir ALISTAIR FORBES, K.B.

Deputy Registrar: A. C. T. COCHRANE.

RELIGION

There are Anglican, Roman Catholic and United Free Church communions.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Falkland Islands: Rt. Rev. C. J. TUCKER.

Chaplain: Rev. P. HELYER.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Prefect Apostolic: The Right Reverend Monsignor D. SPRAGGON, M.B.E.; St. Mary's Presbytery, Stanley.

UNITED FREE CHURCH

Minister: Rev. R. FORRESTER, Ross Rd., Stanley.

PRESS

There are no newspapers, other than a small monthly publication. The Government publishes *The Gazette*.

RADIO

There is a government-operated broadcasting station at Stanley. The number of licence-holders in 1973 was 638. The Government also operates a wired broadcasting service in Stanley (341 subscribers in 1973) and a wireless station on the West Falkland, to which most of the farms are linked by telephone. The East Falkland has similar telephone facilities. The farm settlements are linked to Stanley by radio telephone. A modern telecommunications link with the United Kingdom was established in 1967. In 1974 Cable and Wireless Ltd. took over control of the external telecommunications of the colony.

FALKLAND ISLANDS DEPENDENCIES

The Falkland Islands Dependencies were formally defined by Letters Patent of 1908 and 1917 and included an area which, since an Order in Council of 1962 amending the above Letters Patent, has been known as the British Antarctic Territory (*q.v.*). The remaining Falkland Islands Dependencies consist of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands.

STATISTICS

Area (Square miles): South Georgia 1,387, South Sandwich 120.

Population: There is no permanent population, but 22 scientists and support personnel man the British

Falkland Island Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting studios, Stanley; broadcasts in English; Tech. Dir. E. FUHLENDORFF; Sec. Mrs. M. J. KERR.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Stanley; dep. £71,258,761 (June 1974).

Lloyds Bank Ltd., and Hambros Bank have agencies in Stanley.

INSURANCE

The British Commercial Union, Royal and Sun Insurance companies maintain agencies in Port Stanley.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The Falklands Islands Co.: Stanley; f. 1851; is the largest landowner and trading company; Man. H. M. MILNE, F.C.A.

TRADE UNION

The General Employees Union: Ross Rd. Stanley; general union; over 400 paid-up mems.; Gen. Sec. RICHARD V. GOSS, O.B.E., E.D.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

Stanley Co-operative Society: Stanley; f. 1952; open to all members of the public; Man. P. R. SHORT.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 13 miles of made-up road in and around Stanley. Elsewhere tracks link the settlements which are passable by land rover or motor cycle in all but the worst weather.

SHIPPING AND CIVIL AVIATION

Communication between the Islands and the mainland of South America is by air, following the inauguration of a temporary airstrip in November 1972. A weekly air service is provided with Fokker F-27 aircraft by the Argentine development line L.A.D.E., linking Stanley with Comodoro Rivadavia in southern Argentina. There is a ship on charter to the Falkland Islands Company which makes the round trip to the United Kingdom four or five times a year, carrying mail and cargo.

Falkland Islands Government Air Service: f. 1948; maintains Beaver float-plane services between the settlements and Stanley.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands are in four main groups stretching over a vast area of the Central Pacific Ocean.

Area: Sea 2m. nautical square miles. Land (square miles): Gilbert Islands 102, Ellice Islands 10, Christmas Island 135, other islands about 77. There are 42 islands in all.

Population (Dec. 1973): 57,819; Tarawa (capital) 17,188.

Employment (1972): Phosphate Mining (Ocean Island and the Republic of Nauru) 1,264, Government Service 1,543, Development Authority 1,360.

Finance: Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = \$A1 7 11, U.S. \$1 = 72.57 Australian cents; \$A100 = £58.44 = U.S. \$137.80.

Budget (1973): Revenue \$A5,497,290; Expenditure \$A5,509,028; Development Programme (1973) \$A2,440,628.

External Trade (1973): Imports \$A6,669,563; Exports \$A9,732,032 (including 730,613 tons of phosphate, 5,383 tons of copra).

Trade is mainly with Australia, Fiji, the United Kingdom, Japan and New Zealand.

Transport: Roads: There are about 400 miles suitable for motor vehicles. **Shipping:** The Colony Government and the Development Authority maintain a fleet of six passenger/freight vessels for administrative business. During 1973 108 overseas vessels called at the Colony.

ADMINISTRATION

Since January 1st, 1972, the Foreign and Commonwealth Office has been directly responsible for the administration of the Colony. The main change brought about by the transfer of responsibility from the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was the appointment of a Governor in place of the Resident Commissioner. As a result of a referendum held in 1974 the Ellice Islands voted by an overwhelming majority to remain under British rule when the Gilberts assume independence.

There is a House of Assembly comprising 28 elected members, the Deputy Governor, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary. The Council of Ministers consists of the Chief Minister, not less than four nor more than six Ministers appointed from among the elected members of the House of Assembly, the Deputy Governor, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 1975)

Governor: H.E. JOHN H. SMITH, C.B.E.

Deputy Governor: T. H. LAYNG.

Attorney-General: J. R. HOBBS.

Financial Secretary: P. W. REARDON, O.B.E.

Elected members

Chief Minister: NABOUA RATIETA.

The Minister of State in the Chief Minister's Office: IBEATA TONGANREIA.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: SIONE TUI KLEIS.

Minister of Communications, Works and Utilities: BWEBWE TAKE AREIETA.

Minister of Education, Training and Culture: OTIUEA TANENTOA.

Minister of Health and Welfare: TEWEIA UARUTA.

Minister of Natural Resources: ISAKALA PAENIU.

Local Government is by Island Councils elected by universal adult suffrage with a staff of permanent Local Government Officers responsible for education, health, sanitation, local police, bye-laws and local taxation, etc. The Councils are financially assisted by Central Government in specific fields.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court of the Western Pacific, Senior Magistrates Court, Magistrates Courts and Island Courts: all administer English and Colony law with varying extents of jurisdiction.

Lands Courts: have exclusive jurisdiction in matters connected with land, the administration of estates and certain other powers.

Attorney-General: J. R. HOBBS.

Senior Magistrate: J. J. FORDHAM.

Registrar and Clerk in Senior Magistrates Court: KORINA TAKEOMA.

RELIGION

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Seventh-Day Adventist, Baha'i and Church of God Missions.

RADIO

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Office, Tarawa; f. 1954; two transmitters; government run; over 8,000 receivers in use in 1973; programmes in Gilbertese, Ellice and English; Senior Broadcasting Officer M. D. MURRAY; Programme Man. KABURORO TANIELU.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of New South Wales: Bairiki, Tarawa; f. 1970 (incorporating the *Government Savings Bank*).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

British Phosphate Commissioners: hold a concession on Ocean Island for phosphate mining.

Copra Board: Betio Tarawa; f. 1955; the sole exporter of copra; 13 mems., appointed by the Governor in Council; Chair. BABERA KIRATA; Deputy Chair. Sec. for Natural Resources; Sec. D. BRECHTERFIELD.

Development Authority: statutory body responsible for carrying out development projects in the Colony. Also concerned with travel, shipping, water supply, power generation, building construction, the hotel trade, civil engineering and vehicle and plant repairs.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1973 there were 51 co-operative societies; 40 consumer-marketing societies, 4 secondary societies and 7 others. Total membership 21,399.

TRADE UNIONS

There are five registered trade unions.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Wherever practicable, roads are built on all atolls and connecting causeways between islets are also being built as funds and labour permit.

SHIPPING

Vessels owned or chartered by the British Phosphate Commissioners visit Ocean Island about six times a month. Australian cargo vessels call at Tarawa every six weeks and United Kingdom cargo ships every four months. Ships call at Tarawa to collect copra every two or three months and at Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands twice a year. Vessels of the Columbus Line en route from U.S.A. and Australia call at Tarawa at approximately six weekly intervals. There is an irregular service from Tarawa to Suva, Fiji by Colony Government vessels, and a two-monthly service to Fiji and to the Marshall Islands.

Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Hong Kong

Ships owned by the Daiwa Line operate a ten to twelve-weekly service from Japan, and tankers bring fuel from Fiji.

CIVIL AVIATION

Pacific Airways maintain a weekly service from Nadi to Funafuti/Tarawa/Nauru and return. It also operates a twice weekly service between Tarawa and three other islands in the Gilberts. Air Nauru also provides services. There are seven airfields in the colony.

EDUCATION

(1973)

Schools are run by the Government and the Churches; Primary Schools 133; total enrolment 14,194; Secondary Schools 5; total enrolment 833; Teacher Training College 1; Theological Colleges 2; total number of teachers 500 in all establishments.

CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN LINE ISLANDS

The five islands of this Group are all now uninhabited: Flint, Caroline, Vostock, Malden and Starbuck. An Order in Council of 1971 provided for the inclusion of the Central and Southern Line Islands within the boundaries of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, with effect from January 1st 1972.

HONG KONG

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, History, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The Colony of Hong Kong lies off the south coast of China and consists of the island of Hong Kong, Stonecutters Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories, which are partly on the mainland. Hong Kong Island was ceded to Britain under the terms of the Treaty of Nanking in 1842. The Kowloon Peninsula was acquired in 1860. The New Territories were leased by China in 1898 for a period of 99 years. The climate is sunny and dry in winter, and hot and humid in summer. The official language is English, but Cantonese is universally spoken and Mandarin is widely understood. The main religion is Buddhism; Confucianism and Taoism are also practised and there are more than a quarter of a million Christians. The capital is Victoria on Hong Kong island.

Government, Defence

The Colony is administered by the Governor, the Executive Council of five *ex officio* members and eight others (of whom four are Chinese) and the Legislative Council consisting of four of the *ex officio* Executive Council members, ten other official members and fifteen unofficial members (of whom eleven are Chinese). Defence forces in the Colony number 10,400; 9,300 in the army, 600 in the navy and 500 in the air force.

Economic Affairs

Hong Kong is a free trade area and one of the principal entrepôt ports of the world. Industry has expanded rapidly in recent years, and manufactured goods, particularly textiles and electrical goods, now make up three-quarters of total exports. Commerce plays an important part in the economy and Hong Kong banking and mercantile houses

have branches all over the Far East. In December 1964 legislation was enacted to limit the activities of unincorporated banks.

In 1973 and 1974 growth was much reduced in the general decline of world trade.

Transport

Transport facilities include buses, trams, and ferries and a railway runs north from Kowloon to the Chinese border. An underground railway has been proposed.

Social Welfare, Education

Social welfare and education are rendered difficult by the heavy influx of refugees from the mainland, estimated at more than a million since the war. Resettlement is undertaken by the Government and many private bodies (Kaifongs). There are about four hospital beds per thousand of population. Since 1965 with the doubling of free places in primary schools and the introduction of a system of subsidized places in primary schools, every child is ensured a primary education. The two universities have a combined enrolment of over six thousand students.

Tourism

Hong Kong is one of the main tourist centres of the Far East.

Visas are not required to visit Hong Kong by nationals of the following countries. For a visit of not more than 3 months: Andorra, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway,

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Hong Kong

Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and United Kingdom, dependent territories and Commonwealth countries (excluding Western Samoa); for a visit of not more than 1 month Argentina, Austria, Bolivia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Iceland, Iran, Maldives, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Tunisia, the U S A, Uruguay, Venezuela and Western Samoa, for a visit of not more than 7 days Nationals of all other countries

Public Holidays

1975: July 1st (first weekday in July), August 4th (first Monday in August), August 25th (Liberation Day).

September 22nd (second day following Chinese Mid-Autumn Festival), October 13th (Chung Yeung Festival), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (first weekday after Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (first weekday in January), January 31st–February 3rd (Chinese New Year), April 5th (Ching Ming) April 16th–18th (Easter), April 21st (The Queen's Birthday), June 2nd (Tuen Ng).

Currency and Exchange Rates:

100 cents = 1 Hong Kong dollar (HK \$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = HK \$11.22;

U.S. \$1 = HK \$4.75.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)				POPULATION (Mid-1974—est.)	
Total	Hong Kong Island	Kowloon and Stonecutters Island	New Territories (leased)	Total	Chinese (approx.)
403.8	29.2	4.1	370.5	4,248,700	98 per cent.

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION (Provisional census figures—March 9th, 1971)

HONG KONG ISLAND	KOWLOON	NEW KOWLOON	MARINE	NEW TERRITORIES
996,183	716,272	1,478,581	79,894	665,700

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS (1973)

BIRTHS		DEATHS	
Number	Rate per '000	Number	Rate per '000
80,147	19.8	21,360	5.1

EMPLOYMENT (Census figures—March 9th, 1971)

MANUFACTURING	SERVICES	COMMERCE	CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	PUBLIC UTILITIES	MINING AND QUARRYING	OTHERS	TOTAL
677,498	312,173	208,604	168,773	62,975	114,772	8,870	4,518	24,716	1,582,849

**AGRICULTURE
LAND USAGE
(1973)**

	AREA (sq. miles)	PERCENTAGE OF WHOLE	REMARKS
Built-up (urban areas)	46.4	11.5	Includes roads and railways.
Woodlands	49.1	12.2	Natural and established woodlands.
Grass and Scrub Lands	237.3	58.8	Natural grass and scrub, including Procter Cove reservoir.
Badlands	16.8	4.2	Stripped of cover; granite country; capable of regeneration.
Swamp and Mangrove Lands	5.0	1.2	Capable of reclamation.
Fish Ponds	5.0	1.2	Fresh and brackish water fish farming.
Arable	44.3	10.9	Includes orchards and market gardens.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION*
(HK \$'000)

	1971/72	1972/73
<i>Crops:</i>		
Flowers	15,969†	19,995
Fruit	6,944	7,370
Vegetables	149,180	186,297
Rice (Paddy)	9,082	6,959
Rice straw	1,329	1,812
Field crops	6,462	7,623
<i>Livestock:</i>		
Pigs	64,295	58,123
Cattle	2,855	3,189
Milk (Fresh)	22,146	23,616
Chickens	151,382	122,831
Hen eggs	31,793	26,064
Ducks	46,623	32,587
Pigeons	6,093	5,831

* Financial year ending March 31st.

† Including pot plants and blossom trees.

FISHERIES
(HK \$'000 1972)

Marine Fish (total landings)	256,816
Pond Fish	18,371
Oysters (edible)	1,400

LIVESTOCK
(Estimated population 1972/73)

Cattle	14,281
Water Buffaloes	1,130
Pigs	373,000
Chickens	5,421,700
Ducks	303,090
Geese	5,590
Quail	240,200
Pigeons	158,360

MINING

(metric tons)

	1972	1973
Iron Ore*	162,283	150,713
Kaolin	3,162	6,753
Quartz	3,631	991
Feldspar	1,149	1,340

* 50-56 per cent iron concentrate.

INDUSTRY (1973)

	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER EMPLOYED*
Food Manufacture	847	12,581
Textile Manufacture	2,623	101,119
Footwear and Clothing	4,230	171,692
Printing and Publishing	1,233	18,713
Rubber Products	341	7,123
Fabricated Metal Products	3,651	50,915
Manufacture of Machinery	911	10,016
Electrical Apparatus	658	69,131
Transport Equipment	89	13,100
Transport, Storage and Communications	120	23,178
TOTAL (all industries)	22,533	625,230

* 1974 (June): 599,333.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Hong Kong dollar (HK \$).

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=HK \$11.22; U.S. \$1=HK \$4.75.

HK \$100=£8.91=U.S. \$21.05.

BUDGET* (HK \$ million—Estimates)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75	EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75
Duties	454.3	568.6	Education	167.5	173.3
Rates	354.7	417.8	Medical and Health	151.7	223.0
Internal Revenue	2,225.7	2,304.5	Police	290.8	312.7
Licences and Franchises	108.0	179.2	Public Works Department	163.0	308.3
Fees of Court or Office	250.9	287.2	Urban Services and Council	306.2	357.2
Water Revenue	383.4	442.2	Public Works (recurrent)	234.7	235.3
Post Office	367.0	459.0	Public Works (non-recurrent)	1,139.9	1,408.2
Land Revenue, Rents, etc.	176.7	194.9	Defence	106.0	154.9
Land Sales	178.1	183.8	Post Office	631.9	684.1
	162.3	194.8	Pensions	132.2	165.7
	334.0	376.1	Subventions—education	157.6	164.6
			Subventions—medical	138.4	169.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,276.5	5,844.8	TOTAL (incl. others)	4,833.3	5,746.8

* Financial year ending March 31st.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (HK \$ million)

1971	2,932.1
1972	3,378.2
1973	3,712.0
1974 (September)	3,782.0

EXTERNAL TRADE (HK \$ million)

	1971	1972	1973	1974*
Imports	20,256	21,764	29,005	17,839
Exports	13,750	15,245	19,474	11,472
Re-exports	3,414	4,154	6,525	3,698

* January-June.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
<i>Food</i>	3,474	3,679	4,914
Live Animals	639	717	832
Meat	363	378	521
Dairy Products and Eggs	290	288	347
Fish	406	470	632
Cereals	546	583	1,101
Fruit and Vegetables	760	818	961
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	443	474	579
<i>Crude Materials</i>	1,458	1,417	2,101
Textile Fibres and Waste	829	841	1,223
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	322	341	533
<i>Mineral Fuels, etc.</i>	653	668	791
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	626	642	757
<i>Chemicals</i>	1,517	1,637	2,204
Chemical Elements and Compounds	244	279	347
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	319	317	377
Plastic Materials	454	478	751
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	6,628	7,240	9,779
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	3,450	3,632	4,856
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	1,437	1,624	2,208
Iron and Steel	442	482	682
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	498	531	720
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	3,467	3,857	4,925
Non-Electric Machinery	1,225	1,237	1,455
Electric Machinery	1,744	2,088	2,737
Transport Equipment	498	531	734
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	2,450	2,632	3,523
Clothing	365	487	617
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	984	1,089	1,443

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
<i>Food</i>	239	236	301
Fish	121	122	150
Cereals	22	21	29
Fruits and Vegetables	24	25	31
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	22	12	10
Miscellaneous Food Preparations	41	48	72
<i>Beverages and Tobacco</i>	49	52	32
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	45	47	26
<i>Crude Materials</i>	162	192	267
Textile Fibres and Waste	14	14	18
Metalliferous Ores and Metal Scrap	84	103	146
<i>Chemicals</i>	123	131	171
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	29	31	30
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	37	37	48
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	1,955	2,191	3,213
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	1,398	1,552	2,352
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	115	124	170
Iron and Steel	18	17	51
Manufactures of Metals (others)	345	415	521
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	1,684	2,125	2,898
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	1,541	1,963	2,622
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	9,490	10,272	12,540
Clothing	5,464	6,113	7,454
Footwear	351	304	266
Sanitary, Heating, Lighting Fixtures and Fittings	187	200	257

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

RE-EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
<i>Food</i>	335	368	493
Fruits and Vegetables	123	129	146
Coffee, Tea, Spices, etc.	114	83	104
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	21	18	6
Cereals	19	66	109
<i>Crude Materials</i>	209	366	527
Oil Seeds, Oil Nuts and Kernels	12	14	13
Other Animal and Vegetable Crude Materials	154	208	358
<i>Chemicals</i>	571	558	746
Dyeing, Tanning and Colouring Materials	93	121	189
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	299	237	235
<i>Manufactured Goods</i>	1,330	1,765	2,752
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, Made-up Articles, etc.	441	587	1,081
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	757	1,025	1,382
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>	379	450	776
Machinery other than Electric	146	185	312
Electric Machinery, Apparatus, etc.	191	216	382
<i>Other Manufactures</i>	481	597	1,084
Clothing	72	103	187
Scientific Instruments, Photographic and Optical Goods, Watches and Clocks, etc.	271	318	517
Other Manufactured Articles	118	148	326

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

(HK \$ million)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
China	3,330	3,847	5,634	U.S.A.	5,708	6,125	6,825
Japan	4,926	5,045	5,853	United Kingdom	1,946	2,195	2,814
U.S.A.	2,535	2,595	3,702	Germany, Federal Republic	1,128	1,525	1,902
United Kingdom	1,593	1,437	1,716	Canada	484	501	512
France	288	319	432	Australia	402	445	771
Thailand	359	465	548	Japan	484	480	1,065
Germany, Federal Republic	732	748	1,114	Singapore	332	350	536
Australia	611	557	697	Indonesia	78	96	187
Taiwan	991	1,309	1,686	Sweden	195	254	324
Switzerland	541	640	910	Netherlands	250	295	411
Singapore	538	668	958	Thailand	77	93	129
Pakistan	366	513	626	New Zealand	126	121	192
Belgium and Luxembourg	276	280	340	Taiwan	213	233	390

RE-EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Indonesia	312	326	528
Japan	644	834	1,429
Singapore	397	435	737
U.S.A.	303	364	461
Taiwan	200	351	673
South Viet-Nam	73	74	65
Belgium and Luxembourg	95	100	94
Philippines	74	80	124
Nigeria	62	37	29
Macao	123	125	214
Republic of Korea	84	142	278
Switzerland	98	108	158
United Kingdom	61	98	90

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Hong Kong

TRANSPORT

(1973)

RAIL TRAFFIC

(Kowloon-Canton railway, British section)

Passengers	13,200,131
Freight (metric tons)	1,237,160

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC (1973)

PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
In	Out	In	Out
1,670,421	1,709,546	37,179	59,163

ROAD TRAFFIC

Private Cars	129,309
Goods Vehicles	31,534
Motor Cycles (including scooters)	23,341
Taxis	4,754
Crown Vehicles (excl. H.M. Forces)	3,594
Buses	3,451
Public Light Buses	3,943
Private Light Buses	1,743
Public Cars	1,106
TOTAL (incl. others)	202,775

MARINE TRAFFIC

(1973)

		OCEAN- GOING	RIVER STEAMERS	JUNKS
Vessels entered	number	7,358	2,035	7,709
Tonnage entered	'000 n.r.t.	31,007	2,237	1,247
Passengers landed	number	8,802	2,244,700	—
Passengers embarked	"	8,487	2,240,010	—
Cargo tons landed	d.w.t.	11,752,005	3,815	774,960
Cargo tons loaded	"	4,188,115	6,119	197,331

TOURISM

	1971	1972	1973
Number of Visitors	907,295	1,082,253	1,291,950
Number of Hotel Rooms	9,047	10,782	11,316

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1973)

Telephones	746,653
Television Sets	700,000*
Periodicals	201
Daily Newspapers	105

* Estimate.

EDUCATION

(1973)

SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	132,335
Primary	723,579
Secondary	344,963
Post-Secondary	13,607
Adult Education	75,661
Special Education	3,908

Source: Hong Kong Government, *Official Statistics*

THE CONSTITUTION

The Government of Hong Kong, which consists of the Governor, the Executive Council and the Legislative Council, is constituted under the authority of Letters Patent and Royal Instructions.

The Executive Council is consulted by the Governor on all important administrative questions. In addition to five *ex officio* members, there are eight unofficial members (of whom four are Chinese), and one nominated official member.

The Legislative Council, which advises on and approves the enactment of the Colony's laws and approves all expenditure from public funds, consists of four of the *ex officio* members who sit on the Executive Council, ten other official members and fifteen unofficial members (these include eleven Chinese). It has three Standing Committees, concerned with finance, law and public works respectively; select Committees may be set up on an *ad hoc* basis.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: SIR CRAWFORD MURRAY MACLEHOSE, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(January 1974)

President: The GOVERNOR

Ex Officio Members:

The Commander British Forces Lt-Gen SIR EDWIN BRAMALL, O.B.E., M.C.
The Colonial Secretary D. T. E. ROBERTS, C.B.E., Q.C., J.P.
The Financial Secretary C. P. HADDON-CAVE, C.M.G., J.P.
The Attorney-General J. W. D. HOBBLEY, Q.C., J.P.
The Secretary for Home Affairs D. C. BRAY, J.P.

Nominated Official Member: Dr G. H. CHOA, C.B.E., J.P.

Unofficial Members:

SIR YUET-KEUNG KAN, C.B.E., J.P.
SIR SIDNEY GORDON, C.B.E., J.P.
WOO PAK-CHUIN, C.B.E., J.P.
SZETO-WAI, C.B.L., J.P.
Dr CHUNG SZE-YUEN, O.B.E., J.P.
ANN TZE-KAI, O.B.E., J.P.
G. M. SAYER, J.P.
OSWALD CHEUNG, O.B.E., Q.C., J.P.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Governor

Ex Officio Members: The Colonial Secretary, The Attorney-General, The Secretary for Home Affairs, The Financial Secretary.

Nominated Official Members:

J. J. ROBSON, C.B.E., J.P.
Dr G. H. CHOA, C.B.E., J.P.
D. AKERS-JONES, J.P., M.A.
I. M. LIGHTBODY, C.M.G., J.P.
D. H. JORDAN, M.B.E., J.P.
LI FOOK-KOW, J.P.
L. M. DAVIES, C.M.G., O.B.E.
K. TOPEL, J.P.
I. R. PRICE, T.D., J.P.
D. W. McDONALD, J.P.

Unofficial Members:

WILSON T. S. WANG, O.B.E., J.P.
ROGERIO LOBO, O.B.E., J.P.
Mrs C. J. SYMONS, O.B.E., J.P.
P. G. WILLIAMS, J.P.
JAMES WU MAN-HON, J.P.

HILTON CHEONG-LEEN, O.B.E., J.P.
LI FOOK-WO, O.B.E., J.P.
J. H. BREMRIDGE, J.P.
Dr HARRY S. Y. FANG, O.B.E., J.P.
KWAN KWAN KO SIU-WAH, M.B.E., J.P.
LO TAK-SHING, J.P.
FRANCIS Y. H. TIEN, O.B.E., J.P.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Self-Government Party: f. 1963; English and Chinese membership; left wing.

Labour Party of Hong Kong: f. 1964 as a breakaway group of the D.S.G.P.

Socialist Democratic Party: f. 1964.

The Reform Club and Civic Association, which worked in alliance between 1961 and 1964, stand for moderate constitutional changes in Hong Kong's government.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases, the District Court having limited jurisdiction. Appeals from these courts lie to the Full Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and consisting of two or three Supreme Court judges. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts are heard by a Supreme Court judge.

Supreme Court:

Chief Justice: SIR GEOFFREY G. BRIGGS, Q.C.

Puisne Judges:

Hons A. A. HUGGINS	J. P. TRAINOR
A. M. McMULLIN	D. CONS
W. F. PICKERING	M. MORLEY-JOHN
P. F. X. LEONARD	E. G. BABER
SIMON F. S. LI	

District Courts: There are ten District Judges with courts in Victoria, Kowloon and the New Territories.

Magistrates' Courts: There are forty-six Magistrates' Courts.

RELIGION

The Chinese population is predominantly Buddhist, although Confucianism and Taoism are also practised. The three religions are frequently found in the same temple. There are more than 250,000 Chinese Christians and a number of Muslims and Jews.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Hong Kong: Rt. Rev. J. GILBERT H. BAKER, Bishop's House, 1 Lower Albert Rd.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Hong Kong: (vacant).

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

Hongkong Standard: News Building, 635 King's Rd.; f. 1949; Exec. Man. JOSEPH MAK; circ. (weekday and Sunday) 32,000.

South China Morning Post: P.O.B. 47; Editor R. G. HUTCHESON; circ. 55,000.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Hong Kong

The Star: 19-21 Pennington St., Causeway Bay; f. 1965; evening; Editor P. OWEN.

English and Chinese

Daily Commodity Quotations: 510 Marina House; f. 1948; morning; commercial news.

Chinese Language

Chi Yin Yat Pao (*Chi Yin Daily News*): 20 Lee Yuen St. East; morning.

Ching Po: 141 Queen's Rd. East, 3rd Floor; f. 1956; Editor CHAN HA TZE; circ. 90,000.

Chiu Yin Po.

Chun Pao (*Truth Daily*): evening.

Chung Ying Daily News.

Fai Po (*Express*): 635 King's Rd., North Point; morning.

Hong Kong Sheung Po (*Hong Kong Commercial Daily*): 28-30 Wing Lok St.; f. 1952; Editor-in-Chief K. CHEUNG; circ. 110,000.

Hong Kong Shih Pao (*Hong Kong Times*): 64-66 Gloucester Rd.; morning; right-wing; expresses the views of the Chinese Nationalist Government in Taiwan (Formosa).

Hein Sheng Wan Pao (*New Life Evening Post*): 171-173 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1945; independent; Editor and Gen. Man. K. C. CHAN; circ. 30,000.

Hein Wan Pao (*New Evening Post*): 342 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1951; left-wing; Editor Lo Fu.

Hung Look Yat Pao: 37 Gough St.; f. 1939; Prop. YAM Woo FAR; circ. 40,000.

Kung Sheung Man Po (*Industrial and Commercial Evening News*): 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1930; evening; Editor TAM TAT FU; circ. 48,000.

Kung Sheung Yat Po (*Industrial and Commercial Daily News*): 18 Fenwick St.; f. 1925; morning; independent; Editor NELSON LIU; circ. 70,200.

Sing Pao: 101 King's Rd.; morning; circ. 250,000.

Sing Tao Jih Pao: 635 King's Rd., North Point; f. 1938; morning; Editor SEE CHO-YEE; circ. 35,000.

Sing Tao Wan Po: 635 King's Rd.; f. 1938; evening; morning; Editor SEE CHO-YEE; circ. 35,000.

Ta Kung Pao: 342 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1951; morning; left-wing; Editor FEI YEE-MING; circ. 30,000.

Tin Tin Yat Pao: 16 Tong Shui Rd.; f. 1960; Editor C. K. TONG.

Wah Kiu Man Po: 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1945; evening; Independent; Editor SHUM CHOI-SANG; circ. 49,561.

Wah Kiu Yat Po (*Overseas Chinese Daily News Ltd.*): 106-116 Hollywood Rd.; f. 1925; morning; Independent; Chief Editor HO KIN CHEUNG; circ. 66,089.

Wen Wei Po: 30 Hollywood Rd.; morning; left-wing; Editor-in-Chief LI TSE-CHUNG.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

English Language

Hong Kong Sunday Post-Herald: P.O.B. 47; Editor ROBIN HUTCHEON; circ. 34,000.

Sunday Examiner: f. 1946; religious (R. Catholic).

Chinese Language

Asia Weekly: 407 Asian House, 1 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1964; Editor WARREN LEE.

PERIODICALS

English Language

Apparel: Connaught Centre, 3/F., Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. March 1969; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing of garments; bi-annual; circ. 16,000; Editor ANDREW SIMPSON.

Asia Magazine: 31 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1961; general interest; Sunday supplement distributed to English language newspapers; Editor R. V. PANDIT.

Asia Pictorial: 82 Yee Wo St., 2nd Floor; f. 1954; independent monthly; general; Editor CHANG KUO-SIN; circ. 20,000.

Asian Building and Construction: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 4th Floor, Toppan Building, 22 West Land Rd., Quarry Bay, f. 1938; monthly; Editor GEORGE MITCHELL.

Asian Business and Industry: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., Central; monthly; Publisher R. V. PANDIT; Editor T. K. SESHADRI.

Asian Journal of Modern Medicine: 1908 Prince's Building, Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1964; published by the Far East Trade Press Ltd.; Editor Dr. W. J. ORAM, F.R.C.S.; Man. Editor R. P. NAYAR; monthly, circ. 20,093.

Asian Product News: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., Central; monthly; Editor Y. L. V. SHARMA.

Eastern Horizon: 3rd Floor, 472 Hennessy Rd.; f. 1960; independent bi-monthly, devoted to art and culture; Editor LEE TSUNG-YING; circ. 20,000.

Far Eastern Economic Review: 407 Marina House, P.O.B. 160; f. 1946; weekly; Editor DEREK DAVIES; Gen. Sales Man. F. C. H. WADSWORTH; circ. 20,075 (throughout the world).

Gregg's Medical Directory: c/o Far East Trade Press Ltd., 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; annual.

Hong Kong Builder Directory: c/o 704 Lee Hing Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1935; annual.

Hong Kong Enterprise: Connaught Centre, 3/F., Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. Oct. 1967; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing; monthly; Editor ANDREW SIMPSON; circ. 60,000.

Hong Kong Government Gazette: Java Rd., North Point; weekly.

Hong Kong Telegraph: 1-3 Wyndham St.; Editor M. HODGES; weekly.

Modern Asia: P.O.B. 770; f. 1967; business and industry; 10 issues yearly; Publisher DAVID J. ROADS; circ. 23,000.

The Reader's Digest (Asian Edn.): Reader's Digest Asia Ltd., 22 Westlands Rd., Quarry Bay; f. 1963; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Editor Mrs ELIZABETH G. COOPER; circ. 310,000.

Textile Asia: c/o Business Press Ltd., 501 Yip Fung Bldg., 2-12 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; monthly; Editor-in-Chief KAYSER SUNG; circ. 15,000.

Toys: Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. Dec. 1969; published by the Hong Kong Trade Development Council; concerned with new developments in local manufacturing of toys; annual; circ. 15,000; Editor ANDREW SIMPSON.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1965; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 50,500.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

World Today: P.O.B. 5217, Kowloon; monthly; circ. 70,000.

Chinese Language

Hong Fook (*Pictorial Happiness*): monthly.

Hsin Kar Ting (*New Home*): monthly.

Kar Ting Sang Wood (*Home Life Journal*): 326 Jaffe Rd. f. 1950; every ten days; Editor TONG BIG CHUEN; circ. 30,000.

Kung Kao Pao: Catholic Press Bureau, Grand Buildings; weekly; f. 1928; religious (R. Catholic).

The Reader's Digest (Chinese Edn.): Reader's Digest Association Far East Ltd., 22 Westlands Rd., Quarry Bay; f. 1965; general topics; monthly; sold throughout Asia; Chief Editor Miss LIN TAI-YI; circ. 250,000.

8in Chung Hwa Pictorial: monthly.

Sing Tao Weekly: 179 Wanchai Rd.

Sinwen Tienti (*Newsdom Weekly*): Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1945; weekly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 60,550.

Tien Wen Tai: (*Observatory Review*) 60 Leighton Rd., 6th Floor; f. 1936; alternate days; Editor Gen. CHEN HSIAO-WEI; circ. 20,000.

Travelling Magazine: Room 903, Yat Fat Building, 44 Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1966; monthly; Publisher SHAU-FU POK; circ. 50,500.

Tso Yau Chun Hsin (*Freedom Front*): weekly.

Tsing Nin Wen Yu (*Literary Youth*): monthly.

Tung Fung (*East Pictorial*): 141 King's Rd.; weekly.

Tung Sai (*East and West*): fortnightly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Pan-Asia Newspaper Alliance: Printing House, 6 Duddell St. (P.O.B. 836); f. 1949; Editor-in-Chief BRUCE LEE.

New Zealand Press Association: 708 Gloucester Building; Correspondent DEREK ROUND

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following agencies have offices in Hong Kong: AFP, Antara, AP, Central News Agency of China, DPA, Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and UPI.

PUBLISHERS

Asia Press Ltd.: 88 Yee Wo St., Causeway Bay; f. 1952; books and magazines; Pres. CHANG KUO-SIN; Gen. Manager CHEN LIU-TO.

Business Press Ltd.: 501 Yip Fung Bldg., 2-12 D'Aguilar St.; f. 1970; textiles periodicals and economics papers; Man. Dir. KAYSER SUNG.

Chung Chi Publications: Chung Chi College, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shatin, New Territories; f. 1961; history, philosophy, Asian studies, history of science, *Chung Chi Journal*, etc.

Far East American Publishing Co.: 25A Robinson Rd.; geography, travel, politics, fiction.

Far East Trade Press Ltd.: 1908 Prince's Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. Central; trade magazines and directories; Publisher and Gen. Man. R. V. PANDIT.

Hong Kong University Press: 94 Bonham Rd., University of Hong Kong; f. 1955; scholarly and general; Dir. G. W. BONSALL, M.A., M.L.S.

Hong Kong

Longman Group (Far East) Ltd.: Taikoo Sugar Refinery Compound, Quarry Bay; arts, geography, history, education, literature, school books.

Pacific Communications Ltd.: 633 News Bldg., 2/F North Point; f. 1969; art, culture, geography, travel, politics, economics, fashion; Man. Dir. S. DUMLAO, Jr.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Hong Kong Printers' Association: 48-50 Johnston Rd.; f. 1939; 310 mems.; Pres. LEE YAT NGOK; Chair. HO WAI CHUEN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Hong Kong: Broadcasting House, Broadcast Drive, P.O.B. 200, Kowloon; f. 1928, public service broadcasting department of the Government; services of 20 hours daily in both English and Chinese; television division (RHKTU), producing public affairs programmes in English and Chinese, to be carried by local commercial stations.

Hong Kong Commercial Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 3000, Hong Kong; f. 1959; broadcasts in English and Chinese; Man. Dir. G. HO.

British Forces Broadcasting Service: BFPO 1, Hong Kong; f. 1971; Controller J. M. CAMPBELL, A.M.B.I.M.; Programme Organizer Capt. (QGO) KISHOR KUMAR GURUNG.

In 1973 there were an estimated ten million radio receivers in use.

TELEVISION

Rediffusion Television Ltd.: Television House, 81 Broadcast Drive, Kowloon; f. 1973; a member of the Rediffusion group of companies; operates two commercial wireless television services (English and Chinese) on CCIR 625 line PAL System 1; 110,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. R. J. WARREN; Deputy Man. Dir. D. P. GALE.

Hong Kong Television Broadcasts Ltd.: P.O.B. K100; f. 1967; 2 colour networks; Man. Dir. A. K. W. EU.

In July 1973 there were 727,000 television receivers in use.

FINANCE

Of the Colony's 73 authorized banks, 13 are Communist banks, including the bank of People's Republic of China. Fifty-one of the banks are authorized to deal on the official foreign exchange market. The remainder are non-authorized and deal on the free market.

BANKING

Banking Commission: 1604 Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964; Commissioner A. D. OCKENDEN; Chief Banking Inspector C. D. W. MARTIN; Senior Banking Officer C. S. LEUNG; publs. monthly banking statistics and other information connected with the banking system.

ISSUING BANKS

Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Principal Hong Kong Office: 4 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 1 Queen's Rd., Central Hong Kong; cap. p.u. £2.94m.; dep. £137m.; Chair. G. M. SAYER.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Hong Kong

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, P.O.B. 64; f. 1865; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. issued and p.u. HK \$560m.; dep. (1972) HK \$15,158m.; Chair. G. M. SAYER.

HONG KONG BANKS

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 6 Des Voeux Road Central; Western Branch, 10 Bonham Strand West; Kowloon Branch, 790 Nathan Road, Kowloon; North Point Branch, 382 King's Road; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1912; cap. p.u. HK \$7.7m.; total resources (1972) HK \$457m.; Chief Man. HUO PAO TSAI.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 10 Des Voeux Rd. Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1918; cap. p.u. HK \$40.5m.; dep. (1973) HK \$1,035m.; Chair. Hon. Sir Y. K. KAN, C.B.E., LL.D.(Hon.), J.P.

Chekiang First Bank Ltd.: 3 Statue Square; f. 1950; Chair. and Man. TE-CHUAN LI.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 22-26 Bonham Strand East; Man. HUANG CHEN-YING.

Chiyu Banking Corporation Ltd.: 80 Des Voeux Rd Central; f. 1947.

Dao Heng Bank Ltd.: 7-19 Bonham Strand East, Hong Kong; f. 1921; Chair. TANG PANG YUEN; Man. Dir. TANG PANG YUEN; Chief Man. JOHN DAVENPORT; cap. HK \$50m.; resources HK \$673m.

Hang Seng Bank Ltd.: 77 Des Voeux Rd., Central; cap. p.u. HK \$100m.; dep. HK \$3,572m. (1972); Chair. S. H. Ho, M.B.E.

Hong Kong Chinese Bank Ltd., The: The Hong Kong Chinese Bank Bldg., 61-65 Des Voeux Rd., Central; f. 1955; dep. HK \$180m. (1974); 6 brs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. The Hon. Sir SIK-NIN CHAU, Kt., C.B.E., J.P., LL.D.; Dir. and Deputy Gen. Man. KAI-YIN CHAU J.P.; Man. TE-MING TSENG.

Hong Kong Industrial and Commercial Bank: 10 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1964.

Hong Kong Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 40-42 Des Voeux Rd. Central, P.O.B. 14612.

Hong Kong and Swatow Commercial Bank Ltd.: 48A Bonham Strand, West.

Kwong On Bank Ltd.: 137-141 Queen's Rd., Central, Hong Kong; f. 1938, inc. 1954; dep. HK \$293m. (1972); Chair. and Gen. Man. LEUNG KWAI-YEE; 6 brs.

Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd.: 1A Des Voeux Rd. Central; f. 1949; cap. p.u. HK \$10m.; res. HK \$20m.; dep. HK \$462.4m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. and Gen. Man. CHUANG SHIH PING; 8 brs.

Overseas Trust Bank Ltd.: 52 Ice House St.; Man. Dir. TSAO YAO.

Shanghai Commercial Bank Ltd.: 12 Queen's Rd., Central; f. 1951; incorp. in Hong Kong; cap. and res. HK \$69m.; dep. (1972) HK \$720m.; Chair. K. P. CHEN; Gen. Man. K. K. CHEN.

Wing On Bank Ltd.: 22 Des Voeux Rd., Central; incorp. in Hong Kong in 1931; cap. p.u. HK \$12.3m.; dep. (Dec. 1973) HK \$490,407,535; Chair. LAMBERT KWOK; Dir. LAM CHIK HO; Chief Man. LAMSON KWOK; 11 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V.: Holland House, 9 Ice St.; br. in Kowloon; Man. L. J. VAN HELLENBERG HUBAR.

American Express International Banking Corp.: Union House, 8 Connaught Rd. Central (Head Office: New York); Resident Vice-Pres. T. M. DE'ATH; Man. J. H. GIDWANI.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Hong Kong br.: 26-30 Des Voeux Rd., West; Man.

THONGCHAI PHADOEMCHIT, Vice-President; sub-brs.: Shell House, Queens Rd., Central; 556 Nathan Rd. Kowloon; 28 Causeway Rd., Causeway Bay.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: San Francisco; Hong Kong G.P.O. Box 472.

Bank of China: Peking; 2A Des Voeux Road C.; Man. LI CHUO-CHIH.

Bank of Communications: Peking; 3A Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of India: Bombay; Dina House, 3-5 Duddell St., P.O.B. 13763; Man. J. N. KARANI.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: Head Office: 1 Jalan Lada, Jakarta; f. 1946; Hong Kong br.: 25 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Sutherland House, Chater Rd., Hong Kong, 691-697 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger S.A.: Edinburgh House; 8 brs.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris 8e; 77 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Central Bldg., 2nd Floor, Queen's Rd., Central; f. 1966.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., The: New York; 15 Queen's Rd., Central, P.O.B. 104; 720 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. JOHN C. LINKER.

China State Bank Ltd.: 11B Queen's Rd. Central.

Chung Khai Bank Ltd.: 15-18 Connaught Rd. Central.

Thomas Cook and Son (Continental and Overseas) Ltd.: 1236 Union House, Hong Kong and 223 Tung Ying Bldg., 100 Nathan Rd., Kowloon.

Deutsch-Asiatisches Bank: Hamburg; Hang Chong Bldg., 5 Queen's Rd., Central; brs.: Jakarta, Karachi, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore.

Equitable Banking Corporation: Manila; Hong Kong Br.: 4 Duddell St.

First National City Bank: New York City 10022; Citibank Tower, 8 Ice House St.; 28 Des Voeux Rd., Central; 1 Hennessy Rd.; 72 Nathan Rd.; Lee Gardens, 37 Hysan Ave.; Hankow Rd. No. 2; 827 South Bay Rd.; 26-28 Yue Man Square; 64-66 Bonham Strand West; 8c Nassau St.; Mailing address, Hong Kong P.O.B. 14; Vice-Pres. R. A. FREYTAG.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: Singapore; 36 Bonham Strand West.

Indian Overseas Bank: Madras; 7-9 Duddell St.; Man. J. P. MOSES.

Korea Exchange Bank: Head Office: Seoul, Korea; Hong Kong brs.: 1st floor, Loke Yew Bldg., 50-52 Queen's Rd., Central; Korea Centre Bldg., 119-121 Connaught Rd., Central; Kowloon br.: Alpha House, 27-33 Nathan Rd., Kowloon; overseas brs. in Tokyo, Saigon, New York, Los Angeles, Toronto, Panama, London, Jakarta, Frankfurt, Singapore, Amsterdam, São Paulo, Milan, Vienna, Osaka, Bangkok, Guam.

Malayan Banking Berhad: Hong Kong Office: 1st Floor, Pacific House, 20 Queen's Rd., Central; Kowloon br.: 227 Nathan Rd.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; Hong Kong br.: 129 Central Bldg., Queen's Rd., Central; Kowloon br.: 7 Chatham Rd.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; Hong Kong Br.: 16-16A Queen's Rd. Central.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Hong Kong Office: Edinburgh House, 130 Queen's Rd. Central; Kowloon Office: Alhambra Bldg., 383 Nathan Rd.

Overseas Union Bank: Singapore; 14-16 Pedder St.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Fushimimachi 4-chome, Osaka; Hong Kong br.: 20 Des Voeux Rd. Central.

Sin Hua Trust, Savings and Commercial Bank, Ltd.: Peking; Marina House, 17 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1914; Man. SU TSAN SING.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Osaka; 5 Queen's Rd. Central.

United Commercial Bank: Hong Kong; Prince's Bldg., 5 Statue Square.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: Incorp. in Singapore; Hong Kong br.: 5 Queen's Rd., Central; Man. H. T. PENG.

BANK ASSOCIATION

The Exchange Banks' Association, Hong Kong: c/o The Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 1 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1897; an association of major banks with the purpose of representation with official bodies and the co-ordination of the banking services offered by its members; Chair. J. L. BOYER.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Far East Exchange Ltd.: Room 201, China Building, Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1969; 344 mems.; Chair. RONALD FOOK-SHIU LI.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange Ltd.: 21st Floor, Hutchison House; Chair. F. R. ZIMMERN; Vice-Chair. B. K. L. LUI; Sec. R. A. WITTS.

Kam Ngan Exchange: 7th floor, Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd. Central; f. 1970; publs. *Daily Quotation, Monthly Bulletin*.

Kowloon Stock Exchange: f. Jan. 1972; 171 mems.; Chair. PETER P. F. CHAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce: Union House, 9th Floor, P.O.B. 852; f. 1861; 2,000 mems.; Chair. H. P. FOXON.

Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: 24 Connaught Rd., Central; f. 1900; 6,000 mems.; Chair. WONG KWAN CHENG.

Hong Kong Junior Chamber: 24 Ice House St., 4th Floor; f. 1950; 230 mems.; Pres. ALEX TZANG; Sec.-Gen. IRVING KOO; publ. *Harbour Lights*.

Kowloon Chamber of Commerce: Liberty Ave., Kowloon; Pres. CHEA PAK-CHEONG.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: Dina House, 5A Duddell St., P.O.B. 2742; Chair. K. SITAL; Sec. S. ARUNADRI RAM.

EXTERNAL TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Trade Development Council: Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; f. 1966; a statutory body to promote, assist and develop Hong Kong's overseas trade, with particular reference to exports; and to make such recommendations to the Government as it sees fit in relation to any measures which it considers would achieve an increase in Hong Kong's trade; Excc. Dir. L. DUNNING; publs. *Hong Kong Enterprise* (monthly), *Apparel* (bi-annual), *Toys* (annual).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: Suite 2314, Level 33, Australia Square Tower, Sydney, N.S.W. 2001.

Austria: Rotenturmstrasse 1-3, 8/F., Apt. 24, 1010 Vienna.

Canada: 347 Bay St., 2/F, Toronto.

Federal Republic of Germany: D-6000 Frankfurt-am Main, Bockenheimer Landstrasse 51-53; Hansastrasse 1, 2000 Hamburg 13.

Italy: 2 Piazzetta Pattari 2, 20122 Milan.

Japan: Fuji Bldg., 2-3 Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyodaku, Tokyo.

Netherlands: Frederiksplein 1, Amsterdam 1002.

Sweden: Brahegatan 30, 11437 Stockholm.

Switzerland: Bellerivestrasse 3, 8008 Zurich.

United Kingdom: 14-16 Cockspur St., London SW1Y 5DP; 4 St. James's Sq., Manchester, M2 6DN.

U.S.A.: 548 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; 606 South Hill St., Suite 401/402, Los Angeles, Calif. 90014; Suite 1511, 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601.

Hong Kong Exporters' Association: P.O.B. K1864; Office: 626 Star House, Kowloon; f. 1955; 130 mems. consisting of the leading merchants and manufacturing exporters of Hong Kong; Chair. A. M. BLACKSTOCK; Vice-Chair. A. J. MOODY, J. B. M. LITMAATH; Sec. BRIDGET CROSSLEY.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Hong Kong Productivity Council, The: Rooms 512-516, Gloucester Bldg., Des Voeux Rd. C.; f. 1967 to promote increased productivity of industry and to encourage more efficient utilization of resources; established by statute and supported by Hong Kong Government, of which the executive body is the *Hong Kong Productivity Centre*; mems.: not more than 21, appointed by the Governor, of which 4 represent management, 4 represent labour, 2 represent academic or professional interests and no more than 10 are public officers; Chair. of Council Dr. the Hon. Sir SIK NIN CHAU, C.B.E., J.P., LL.D.; Chair. of Exec. Cttee. Dr. Hon. S. Y. CHUNG, O.B.E., J.P.; Exec. Dir. W. H. NEWTON; publs. *Hong Kong Productivity News* (monthly, bilingual), industry and survey reports, study mission reports, training brochures, etc.

Federation of Hong Kong Industries, The: Eldex Industrial Bldg., 12th Floor, Unit A, 21 Ma Tau Wei Rd., Hung Hom, Kowloon; f. 1960; about 1,000 individual mems., divided into 21 groups according to type of industry; headquarters of World Packaging Organization; parent organization for Hong Kong Design and Packaging Centres, Hong Kong Designers' Association and Hong Kong Shippers' Council; affiliated mems.: American Chamber of Commerce in Hong Kong, Employers' Federation of Hong Kong, Federation of Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers, Hong Kong Chinese Textile Mills Association, Hong Kong Cotton Made-Up Goods Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association, Hong Kong Garment Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong Japanese Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong and Kowloon Plastic Products Merchants' United Association Ltd., Hong Kong Plastic Manufacturers' Association, Hong Kong Wool and Synthetic Spinners' Association Ltd., Hong Kong Woollen Knitting Manufacturers' Association Ltd., Indian Chamber of Commerce of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Management Association; Chair. Hon. T. K. ANN, O.B.E., J.P.; Deputy Chair. H. KESWICK; Joint Dirs. A. ISMAIL, CECIL S. O. CHAN; Dir. of Planning and Development Mrs. S. YUEN, J.P.

Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong, The: 64-65 Connaught Rd. C.; f. 1934; over 2,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. C. W. CHUANG, LL.D., L.H.D.; Sec.-Gen. J. P. LEE; publs. *Annual Report, Directory of Members*.

Federation of Hong Kong Cotton Weavers: Room 1041 Union House Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; 39 mems.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Hong Kong

Hong Kong Cotton Spinners' Association: 1038 Union House; f. 1955; 31 mems.

Hong Kong Jade and Stone Manufacturers' Association: Hang Lung House, 16th Floor, 184-192 Queen's Rd. Central; f. 1965; Pres. R. Y. C. LEE.

Employers' Federation of Hong Kong: 909 Union House, P.O.B. 2067; f. 1947; 138 mems.; Chair. J. G. OLIVER; Vice-Chair. J. H. W. SALMON; Sec. and Treas. J. A. CHEETHAM.

TRADE UNIONS

In there 1973 were 340 trade unions in Hong Kong.

Hong Kong and Kowloon Trades Union Council (T.U.C.): Labour Building, 11 Chang Sha St., Kowloon; f. 1949; 85,000 mems. from 85 affiliated unions, mostly covering the catering, building, textiles and craft trades; 10 unions participating in its activities; supports the Chinese Nationalist Govt. in Taiwan; affil. to ICFTU; Gen. Sec. WONG YIU KAM.

Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (F.T.U.): 142 Lockhart Road, 3rd Floor; f. 1948; 66 affiliated unions, mostly concentrated in the shipyards, seafaring, textile mills and public utilities, and 23 nominally independent unions which subscribe to the policy and participate in the activities of the F.T.U.; left-wing supporting the Chinese People's Government. There are a number of independent unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

Registrar of Co-operatives: The Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, 393 Canton Rd., Kowloon; as at March 31st, 1974 there were 423 Co-operatives with a membership of 22,580 and paid-up capital of HK \$1,782,576.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

(socs.=societies; mems.=membership; cap.=paid-up share capital in HK \$; feds.=federations)

Agricultural Credit: socs. 9, mems. 251, cap. \$37,730.

Apartment Owners': socs. 2, mems. 159, cap. \$10,950.

Better Living: socs. 28, mems. 1,907, cap. \$32,290.

Consumers': socs. 11, mems. 2,590, cap. \$17,750.

Farmers' Irrigation: socs. 1, mems. 68, cap. \$340.

Federation of Fishermen's Societies: feds. 4, member-socs. 56, cap. \$5,425.

Federation of Pig Raising Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 31, cap. \$775.

Federation of Vegetable Marketing Societies: fed. 1, member-socs. 28, cap. \$5,500.

Fishermen's Credit: socs. 61, mems. 1,350, cap. \$31,860.

Fishermen's Credit and Housing: socs. 2, mems. 101, cap. \$665.

Housing: socs. 236, mems. 5,042, cap. \$1,391,600.

Pig Raising: socs. 30, mems. 1,502, cap. \$128,870.

Salaried Workers' Thrift and Loan: socs. 6, mems. 706, cap. \$10,356.

Vegetable Marketing: socs. 31, mems. 8,789, cap. \$108,465.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fish Marketing Organization: f. 1945; statutory organization to control wholesale fish marketing; in 1973 landings marketed through wholesale fish markets totalled 77,248 metric tons valued at HK \$201m.

Vegetable Marketing Organization: f. 1946; Government agency to collect vegetables and handle wholesale marketing; loan fund to farmers; during 1973 76,467 metric tons of vegetables, valued at HK \$93.3m. were sold through the organization.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Hong Kong Housing Authority: 1, Ma Tau Kok Road, Kowloon; Chair. Hon. I. M. LIGHTBODY, C.M.G., M.A.;

Vice-Chair. and Dir. of Housing DONALD P. H. LIAO, O.B.E., B.A.R.C.H., Dip. L.D.

Hong Kong Housing Society: P.O.B. 845; f. 1948 as an offshoot of the Hong Kong Council of Social Service; incorporated by ordinance in 1951; voluntary organization managing 20,863 flats and shops accommodating 131,371; Chair. Hon. Sir DOUGLAS CLAGUE, C.B.E..

Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Association: f. 1951; assists farmers in capital construction by technical direction and by donations of livestock, trees, plants, seeds, fertilizers, cement, road and building materials, farming equipment, etc.; grounds for livestock breeding, orchards, vegetable and flower gardens open to public.

Kadoorie Agricultural Aid Loan Fund: f. 1954; in conjunction with the Hong Kong Government, provides interest-free loans to assist farmers in the development of projects. At March 31st, 1973, the balance of normal loans was HK \$4,722,300.

J. E. Joseph Trust Fund: c/o Director of Agriculture and Fisheries, Canton Rd. Govt. Offices: 12th-14th Floor, 393 Canton Rd., Kowloon, Hong Kong; f. 1954; grants credit facilities to farmers; up to March 31st, 1973 the accumulated total of loans amounted to HK\$28,533,399.

TRANSPORT

Transport Commissioner: B. D. WILSON.

RAILWAYS

Kowloon-Canton Railway: the line is 22 miles long and runs from the terminus at Kowloon to the Chinese frontier at Lowu. Through passenger services to China have been in abeyance since 1949; all passengers are obliged to change trains at the frontier. There is a through service in mail and goods traffic, however. Work began in 1974 on the introduction of a double track for the first seven miles of route to Sha Tin; it is expected to be completed in 1976. In 1975 a new terminus will open at Hung Hom and an oil terminal at Fotan. An investment programme of about HK \$400m. has been formulated for implementation over the next five years; Gen. Man. R. E. GREGORY, C.ENG., M.I.MECH.E., F.P.W.I.

ROADS

There are 618 miles of officially maintained roads, 200 on Hong Kong Island, 188 in Kowloon, and 230 in the New Territories. Almost all of them are concrete or asphalt surfaced. A mile-long cross-harbour tunnel, joining Hong Kong Island to Kowloon, was opened in August 1972.

FERRIES

Four steamers and 11 hydrofoils operate between Hong Kong and Macao.

Star Ferry Company Ltd.: Kowloon; operates passenger ferries between the Kowloon Peninsula and the main business district of Hong Kong; Gen. Man. H. M. G. FORSGATE; Sec. D. T. NOLAN.

Hong Kong and Yau Ma Tei Ferry Co. Ltd.: Hong Kong; 15 passenger and two car ferry services within harbour limits and 9 services to outlying districts. Operates a fleet of 81 vessels.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by 20 shipping lines to Europe and 20 lines to North America. Other lines serve Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America and the Asian ports.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

SHIPPING LINES

Agana Line Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Mathieson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Alfred Shipping & Trading Co. Ltd.: Li Po Chun Chambers, 13th Floor, Des Voeux Rd. Central; agents for American Export Isbrandtsen Lines; Pres. ALFRED HSIEH.

American President Lines Ltd.: St. George's Building.

Australia-West Pacific Line: c/o Everett Steamship Corp., S/A, 20th floor, Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Central.

Barretto Shipping (H.K.) Ltd.: 1202-24 Wing On Life Bldg.

Ben Line Steamers Ltd.: Chartered Bank Bldg.

British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. (Calcutta/Japan Service): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Canadian Pacific Steamships Ltd.: 1702 Union House, P.O.B. 17; Overseas Trade Representative C. H. CHAN.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd. Central; f. 1873; Man. Dir. A. D. MOORE.

Chinese Maritime Trust (1941) Ltd.: Room 802, Chartered Bank Bldg.; Man. D. T. YUI.

Glan Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Columbia International: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis (H.K. Branch): 916 Union House, P.O.B. 13364.

Dominion Far East Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Dominion Navigation (Bahamas) Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

East Asiatic Co. Ltd.: 19th floor, Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd., Central.

Eastern Lloyd Ltd.: 206 Shell House.

Everett Steamship Corporation, S/A: Connaught Centre, 20th floor, Connaught Rd., Central; Gen. Man. T. C. LAMB; Asst. Gen. Man. J. STOREY, F.C.I.T., M.I.N.

Gibb Livingston & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 55.

Glon Line Ltd.: Agents: John Swire and Sons (Hong Kong) Ltd., P.O.B. 1.

Gold Star Line Ltd.: Head Office: Kobe, Japan; Hong Kong Office: 8th floor, South China Bldg., 1-3 Wyndham St.

Hapag-Lloyd A.G.: c/o Jebben & Co. Ltd., Prince's Bldg., 1st House St.

Hesco (Hong Kong) Ltd.: Jardine House; f. 1970; Chair. G. B. GODFREY; Man. Dir. H. CHEN.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., The: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Kuwait Shipping Co. (S.A.K.): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

W. R. Loxley & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 84.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Cle. des Messageries Maritimes: Union House, 11 Connaught Rd.; P.O.B. 53.

Moller Group: 12th Floor, Union House.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: c/o Getz Bros., Edinburgh House, Queen's Rd. Central.

Neptune Orient Lines Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Norwegian Asia Line: c/o Thoresen & Co., Union House, P.O.B. 6; Man. Dir. T. VINDE.

Hong Kong

Pacloyd Shipping Co. Ltd.: Jardine House; f. 1970; Chair. G. B. GODFREY; Man. Dir. H. CHEN.

Pacmarine Agencies Ltd.: 11th floor, P & O Bldg., Des Voeux Rd., P.O.B. 14758, Central.

Paramount Shipping Agency Inc.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Phoenix Container Liners Ltd.: Gen. Man. Gilman and Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 56.

P & O S.N. Co.: c/o Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. of Hong Kong Ltd., P. & O. Building.

R.I.L. (Hong Kong) Ltd.: 219-232 Prince's Bldg., Ice House St., P.O.B. 45; agents for various Dutch shipping lines and all airline bookings.

Royal Mail Line: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

G. F. Sharp & Co., S/A: 30-36 Caxton House, 1 Duddell St.

South African Marine Corp. Ltd. (Safmarine): c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

States Steamship Co.: Agents: Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

Sun Hing Shipping Co. Ltd.: 8th & 9th floors, South China Bldg., 1-3 Wyndham St.; Man. Partner SIMON LEE.

Swedish American Line: Agents: Gilman & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 56; cruise vessels.

Union-Castle Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.: c/o Jardine, Matheson & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 70.

United States Lines Inc.: 616 Union House.

Wallom & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 40, Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank Bldg.; Man. Dir. A. J. HARDY.

World-Wide (Shipping) Ltd.: 21st Floor, Prince's Bldg., Hong Kong.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: R. E. DOWNING, J.P.

Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd.: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd.; f. 1946; Parent Company John Swire & Sons Ltd., London; amalgamated with Hong Kong Airways 1959; services to 16 major cities in the Far East and to Perth, Sydney (Australia) using a fleet of 2 Conqair 880Ms and 12 Boeing 707-320Bs; on order 2 long-range Lockheed Tristar L-1011S; unduplicated route miles 19,499; Chair. J. H. BREMRIDGE; Man. Dir. D. R. Y. BLUCK.

In addition, thirty foreign airlines serve Hong Kong. The airport runway has been expanded to accommodate supersonic aircraft.

TOURISM

Hong Kong Tourist Association: 35th floor, Connaught Centre, Connaught Rd. Central, Hong Kong; f. 1957; co-ordinates and promotes the tourist industry; has Government support and financial assistance; 11 mems. of the Board representing Government and the tourist industry; Chair. J. H. BREMRIDGE, J.P.; Exec. Dir. J. PAINE; Deputy Exec. Dir. D. B. DONALDSON; Sec. ALICE H. B. CHEUNG, A.C.I.S., A.M.B.I.M.; publ. *Hong Kong Travel Bulletin*.

Macao Tourist Information Bureau: 1525 Star House, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

In 1974, more than one million tourists visited Hong Kong.

LEADING ORCHESTRA AND OPERA COMPANIES

The Hong Kong Philharmonic Society Ltd.: City Hall; Chair. Dr. S. M. BARD; Music Dir. LIM KEK-TJIANG; Gen. Man. KLAUS HEYMANN.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Tai Ping Theatre: 421 Queen's Rd. West, Hong Kong; Tai Ping Amusement Co.; Cantonese Opera; Gen. Man. I. H. YUEN.

Chun Chau Chap Chinese Operatic Research Society: 14 Hart Ave., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Man. K. Z. LEE.

Oriental Dramatic School: 157 Waterloo Rd., Kowloon; Mandarin Opera; Sec. CHUI CHI FA.

Photography is a most popular pastime and encouragement is given to various cultural activities by the *British*

Hong Kong, Montserrat

Council (Room 132 Gloucester Building, Hong Kong, Rep. G. A. BRIDGES) and the *City Hall Museum and Art Gallery* (City Hall High Block, Edinburgh Place, Hong Kong; Curator J. M. WARNER).

UNIVERSITIES

University of Hong Kong: Hong Kong; 400 teachers, 3,714 students.

Chinese University: Shatin, New Territories; 430 teachers, 2,685 students.

MONTSERRAT

Montserrat is one of the Leeward Islands which stretch in an arc south-east from Puerto Rico. It elected not to become part of the West Indies Associated States in January 1967.

STATISTICS

Area (square miles): 37.5.

Population: 12,230 (December 1973); Plymouth (capital) 6,300.

Births and Deaths (1973): 295 live births (birth rate 24.1 per 1,000); 107 deaths (death rate 8.75 per 1,000).

Agriculture: About one-quarter of the land is under cultivation, the principal crops being limes, mangoes, avocados, coconuts and vegetables. A further one-half of the island's 25,000 acres is potential agricultural land. The Government is actively pursuing a resettlement programme for small-scale farmers. Though there is only a limited acreage suitable for arable farming, the prospects for livestock are becoming encouraging.

Forestry: An area of 5,000 acres is covered by forests.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = EC \$4.80;

U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.04

EC \$100 = £20.83 = U.S. \$49.13.

BUDGET

(1973—EC\$)

Revenue:	
British Grant-in-Aid	1,258,088
Recurrent Revenue	3,678,209
Capital	3,787,150
TOTAL	8,723,447.
Expenditure:	
Recurrent Expenditure	5,328,024
Capital	3,787,150
TOTAL	9,115,174

1973/74 Budget: Estimated Revenue EC \$10,982,755. Estimated Expenditure EC \$10,999,136.

External Trade (EC \$'000—1973): Imports 12,148, Exports 130.

Education (1973): Primary schools 17, pupils 2,752; Secondary school 1, pupils 239.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into force on January 1st, 1960, whereby the territory of Montserrat is governed by a Governor and has its own Executive and Legislative Councils. The Executive Council consists of the Governor as President and two official members and four unofficial members, with three Ministers apart from the Chief Minister. The Legislative Council consists of a President (who is the Governor), seven elected, two official and one nominated member.

Early in 1967, when the other East Caribbean Islands adopted Associated Status *vis-à-vis* the United Kingdom, Montserrat decided to remain a colony until separate arrangements could be worked out, more suitable to her requirements.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: N. D. MATTHEWS, O.N.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(October 1974)

President: The Governor.

Official Members: B. E. DIAS, O.B.E. (Attorney-General), A. COLLINGS (Financial Secretary).

The Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: The Hon. P. A. BRAMBLE.

Minister of Education, Health and Welfare: The Hon. MARY TUITT.

Minister of Agriculture, Trade, Lands and Housing: The Hon. W. H. RYAN.

Minister of Communications and Works: E. A. DYER.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The Governor.

Official Members: The Attorney-General, The Financial Secretary.

Elected Members: 7.

Nominated Members: 1.

Clerk: D. H. BRAMBLE.

At the general election held in September 1973 the Progressive Democratic Party won five of the seven seats in the Council, the other two being taken by independent candidates.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

POLITICAL PARTY

Progressive Democratic Party: Leader P. A. BRAMBLE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the West Indies Associated States' Supreme Court, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrate's Court.

Puisne Judge (Montserrat Circuit): Hon. Mr. Justice NEDD.

Registrar and Magistrate: J. S. WEEKES.

RELIGION

There are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, Pentecostal and Seventh Day Adventist churches and other places of worship on the island.

THE PRESS

The Mirror: P.O.B. 200, Plymouth; weekly; circ. 1,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Montserrat: P.O.B. 51, Plymouth; f. 1952, first broadcast 1957; government station; Station Man. R. W. WHITE.

Radio Antilles: P.O.B. 35, Montserrat; f. 1965; commercial; broadcasts in English, French, Spanish; Man. G. RIECHER.

Television services can be received from St. Kitts and Puerto Rico, and from Antigua (*Leeward Islands Television Services*) by way of a booster station near Plymouth.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Church Rd., Plymouth; Man. B. J. DUNLEA.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Plymouth; Man. W. R. HUNT.

Montserrat, Pitcairn Islands Group

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, P.O.B. 6001, Montreal; branch in Plymouth; Man. F. R. DE ABREU.

Government Savings Bank: Plymouth; depositors (1973) 2,426.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Montserrat Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 353, Plymouth; refounded 1971; Pres. H. MERCER; Sec. M. L. KING.

Montserrat Cotton Growers' Association: c/o Department of Agriculture, Plymouth; Chair. R. A. FREDERICK.

TRADE UNIONS

Montserrat Allied Workers' Union: George St., Plymouth; f. 1973; Pres. Dr. GEORGE IRISH; Sec. Gen. J. D. FENTON.

Montserrat Seamen's and Waterfront Workers' Union: Chapel St., Plymouth; f. 1966; 116 mems.; Pres. MICHAEL DYER.

Montserrat Union of Teachers: Plymouth; f. 1950; 60 mems.; Pres. R. A. LEE.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 96 miles of good surfaced main roads, 45 miles of secondary unsurfaced roads and 26 miles of rough tracks. There were 1,263 registered vehicles in 1973.

SHIPPING

Steamship services are provided by Harrison Line and the Atlantic Line. Inter-island services are provided by West Indies Shipping Service and small vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Blackburne. Leeward Islands Air Transport (Antigua) maintains regular inter-island services. There is also a charter service, Air Transport Services, based in Montserrat.

TOURISM

The Montserrat Tourist Board: P.O.B. 7, Plymouth; f. 1961; Chair. ERIC L. KELSICK.

In 1973 there were 12,626 visitors to Montserrat.

PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP

The Pitcairn Islands Group comprises four small and widely scattered islands, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno, of which only Pitcairn Island (situated 20° 04'S and 130° 06'W and about half way between Panama and New Zealand) is inhabited. The island has an area of about 1½ square miles, and the population at the end of 1974 was 63. The group is administered by the Governor in consultation with an Island Council consisting of four elected, five nominated and one ex officio members.

Governor: Sir DAVID SCOTT, K.C.M.G. (British High Commissioner in New Zealand).

Commissioner: R. J. HICKS.

ISLAND COUNCIL

Island Magistrate: PERVIS YOUNG.

Island Secretary: BEN CHRISTIAN.

Members: IVAN CHRISTIAN, TOM CHRISTIAN, OSCAR CLARK, CAROL CHRISTIAN, THELMA BROWN, CHARLES CHRISTIAN, Pastor J. J. DEVER, C. P. B. SHEA.

ST. HELENA

St. Helena lies in the South Atlantic, 1,200 miles from southern Angola in Africa and 1,800 miles from Bahia, Brazil.

STATISTICS

Area: 47 square miles.

Population (1972 est.): 5,056; Jamestown (capital) 1,600; Births 124; Deaths 49.

Livestock (1972): Cattle 853, Sheep 1,425, Goats 1,362, Horses 14, Donkeys 609, Pigs 544, Poultry 11,793.

Forestry (1972): 3 square miles.

Currency: 100 pence = £1 (United Kingdom currency).

Budget (1972/73): Revenue £826,956; Expenditure £804,868.

External Trade: Imports (1971): £403,832 (motor vehicles £27,502, machinery and parts £26,606, fuel oils and motor spirit £24,397, meat £19,755, liquor £18,858, flour £15,972, clothing £10,977, timber £2,591); Exports (1968): £14,710. There were no exports in 1969, 1970 or 1971.

Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom and South Africa.

Transport (1972): Roads: 717 vehicles; Shipping: Tonnage entered and cleared 174,148; ships 42.

Education (1972): Primary Schools 8, Pupils 750; Senior Secondary Schools 4, Pupils 460. There are 68 full-time teachers.

THE CONSTITUTION

An Order in Council and Royal Instructions of November 1966, which came into force on January 1st, 1967, provided for a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor, 2 *ex officio* members (the Government Secretary and the Treasurer) and 12 elected members; and an Executive Council, consisting of the Government Secretary and the Treasurer as *ex officio* members and the Chairmen of the Council Committees (all of whom must be members of the Legislative Council). The Governor presides at meetings of the Executive Council.

Council Committees, a majority of whose members are members of the Legislative Council, have been appointed by the Governor and charged with executive powers and general oversight of departments of government. General elections were held in February 1968 and in May 1972.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir THOMAS OATES, C.M.G., O.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The TREASURER.

Members: THE CHAIRMEN OF THE COUNCIL COMMITTEES.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

President: The GOVERNOR.

Ex-Officio Members: The GOVERNMENT SECRETARY, The TREASURER.

Elected Members: 12.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are four Courts on St. Helena. The Supreme Court, the Magistrate's Court, the Small Debts Court and the Juvenile Court. Provision exists for a St. Helena Court of Appeal which can sit in Jamestown or London.

The Chief Justice: Sir PETER WATKIN WILLIAMS.

Registrar: D. THOMPSON.

Magistrate: Major E. J. MOSS, C.B.E., M.C., J.P.

RELIGION

The majority of the population belongs to the Anglican Communion of the Christian Church.

ANGLICAN

Diocese of St. Helena: The Right Reverend GEORGE KENNETH GIGGALL, O.B.E.; Bishopsholme, St. Helena; the See is in the Church of the Province of South Africa.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Priest-in-Charge: The Reverend J. KELLY, S.D.B.; Sacred Heart Church, Jamestown; total members 30.

THE PRESS

News Review: Jamestown; f. 1941; Government-sponsored weekly; Editor E. M. GEORGE.

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Station: Information Office, The Castle, Jamestown; 20 hours weekly; Information Officer E. M. GEORGE.

There were 750 radio receivers in 1973.

FINANCE

BANKS

Government Savings Bank: Jamestown; total estimated deposits March 31st, 1972: £458,499.

INSURANCE

Alliance Assurance Co. Ltd.: Agents: Solomon & Co. (St. Helena) Ltd., Jamestown.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

St. Helena Chamber of Commerce: Jamestown.

TRADE UNION

St. Helena General Workers' Union: Market St., Jamestown; 1,032 mems. (1972); Gen. Sec. E. BENJAMIN.

CO-OPERATIVE

St. Helena Growers' Co-operative Society: for vegetable marketing; 43 mems.; total sales (1972) £5,009.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 48.6 miles of all-weather motorable roads in the island, 39.5 bitumen sealed, and a further 18 miles of earth roads, which can only be used by motor vehicles in dry weather. All roads have steep gradients and sharp curves. There are no railways or airfields.

SHIPPING

Union Castle and Clan Lines: to and from the United Kingdom and South Africa; the only service.

ASCENSION

(WIDEAWAKE ISLAND)

Ascension lies in the South Atlantic 700 miles north-west of St. Helena. The island is an important communications centre, being a major relay station for the cables between South Africa and Europe, operated by a South African cable company. A British Broadcasting Corporation relay station was opened in 1966. Under an agreement with the British Government, U.S. forces occupy Wideawake Airfield, which is used as a tracking station for guided missiles. Ascension is dependent on substantial budgetary aid from the British Government.

Area (square miles): 34.

Population (1973): 1,151 (St. Helenians 691); Births 22, Deaths 0.

Agriculture (1973): Vegetables 38,674 lb., Milk 27,663 gals.; Sheep 1,180, Pigs 172, Cattle 47.

Budget (April 1973-74): Revenue and Expenditure balanced at £76,486

Government: The Government of St. Helena is represented by an Administrator.

Administrator: G. C. GUY, C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.

Transport: Roads (1973): 503 vehicles; Shipping (1973): tonnage entered and cleared 796,246, ships 54; calls are made by Union Castle or Clan Line ships from St. Helena and the U.K. Calls are also made by H.M. ships and occasional private yachts

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

The island of Tristan da Cunha lies in the South Atlantic 1,500 miles south-west of St. Helena. In 1961 the island was evacuated after volcanic eruptions, but has since been resettled. The fishing industry employs almost all of the working population.

Area (square miles): Tristan da Cunha 38, Inaccessible Island 4, Nightingale Island 2, Gough Island 35.

Population (1973): 290 on Tristan; there is a small weather station on Gough manned by a team of South Africans.

Constitution: The Administrator, representing the British Government, is aided by a Council of 8 elected and 3 nominated members which has advisory powers in legislative and executive functions. The Council's

advisory functions in executive matters are performed through small committees of the Council dealing with the separate branches of administration.

Government: The Administrator: Maj. J. I. H. FLEMING
Legal System: The Administrator is the Magistrate. There is one Justice of the Peace.

Religion: All the islanders are Christian. Their padre is Rev. C. J. JEWELL.

SEYCHELLES

A British Crown Colony in the Indian Ocean, consisting of 89 islands and cays. The largest, Mahé, is four degrees south of the Equator, 990 miles east of Mombasa, Kenya, and 934 miles north of the island of Mauritius. In the general election held in 1974 the ruling Seychelles Democratic Party (SDP) gained a mandate for independence from Britain, winning 13 of the 15 seats. A constitutional conference is to be held in 1975 and the Seychelles is scheduled to become independent at the beginning of 1976.

STATISTICS

Area: 107 square miles (Mahé 57, Praslin 16, Silhouette 6, La Digue 4).

Population (1972 est.): 54,925, Port Victoria (capital) 14,500; Births 1,723; Deaths 520; **Employment:** Agriculture 3,372, Services (incl. domestic) 2,694, Building 4,218, Manufacturing 591, Trade and Transport 2,534, Education and Health 1,422, Public Administration 979.

Agriculture (1972): Copra (excluding copra from British Indian Ocean Territory) 3,477 tons, Cinnamon Bark 1,956 tons, Cinnamon Oil 12 tons (1971).

Livestock (1971): Cattle 1,720, Pigs 7,409, Poultry 65,334.

Fishing (1971 exports): 544 kg. Salted Fish.

Finance: 100 cents = 1 Seychelles rupee. Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 rupees. Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 rupees. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 13.33 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 5.65 rupees; 100 Seychelles rupees = £7.50 = \$17.685.

Budget (1973): Est. Revenue Rs. 74,761,725; Est. Expenditure Rs. 77,485,380.

External Trade: Imports (1971) Rs. 84,003,649; Exports (1971) Rs. 7,915,770; Copra Rs. 3,574,021, Cinnamon Bark Rs. 3,322,405, Cinnamon Oil Rs. 288,586, Guano Rs. 331,532.

Transport (1972): Roads: 3,207 vehicles. Shipping: Cargo landed 106,712 tons; Cargo shipped 15,994 tons; total net registered tonnage of all vessels (excluding warships) entered and cleared with cargo 932,390 tons; number of calls by vessels 311.

Education (1973): Primary: 35 schools, 10,275 pupils; Junior Secondary: 11 schools, 2,054 pupils; 2 Secondary Grammar schools, 727 pupils; 1 Teacher Training College, 104 students; Technical and Vocational courses 432 pupils and adult education classes.

THE CONSTITUTION

Under the Constitution introduced during 1970 there is a Council of Ministers, consisting of a Chief Minister, up to 4 other Ministers and 3 *ex officio* members, and presided over by the Governor or his Deputy. All the Ministers are elected members of the Legislative Assembly, which comprises 15 elected members and 3 *ex officio* members. Elections are held every five years.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: COLIN H. ALLAN, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy Governor: The Hon. D. DALE.

Chief Minister: The Hon. JAMES R. M. MANCHAM, F.R.S.A., M.L.C. (elected).

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Marketing: Hon. C. CHETTY.

Minister of Housing, Labour and Social Services: Hon. D. JOUBERT.

Minister of Aviation, Communications and Works: Hon. J. TRAGASSEN.

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. R. G. DELORIE.

In the 1974 elections the Seychelles Democratic Party won 13 seats with 21,902 votes and the Seychelles People's United Party won 2 seats with 19,920 votes.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Seychelles Democratic Party: Victoria; f. 1963; advocates gradual independence from the United Kingdom; 13 seats in Legislative Assembly; Leader J. R. M. MANCHAM, M.L.C.; publ. *Seychelles Weekly*.

Seychelles People's United Party: P.O.B. 154, Victoria; left-wing party urging independence for Seychelles; advocates peace in the Indian Ocean and is against the presence of military bases there; two seats in Legislative Assembly; Pres. Hon. F. A. RENE; Vice-Pres. Hon. Dr. M. FERRARI; Sec.-Gen. Hon. GUY SINON; publ. *The People* (weekly).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There are two Courts, the Supreme Court and the Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court is also a Court of Appeal from the Magistrates' Courts. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of criminal matters go to the Seychelles Court of Appeal in London and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council. Appeals from the Supreme Court in respect of civil matters go to the Court of Civil Appeal of Mauritius and thence to the Judicial Department of the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Sir GEORGE SOUYAVE.

Attorney-General: The Hon. J. A. O'BRIEN QUINN, M.L.A.

RELIGION

Almost all the inhabitants are Christian, 90 per cent of them Roman Catholics and about 8 per cent Anglicans.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Diocese of Port Victoria: The Right Reverend GERVAIS AENY, O.F.M., C.A.P., Apostolic Administrator; P.O.B. 43, Port Victoria.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Seychelles: The Right Reverend GEORGE C. BRIGGS; P.O.B. 44, Victoria.

THE PRESS

Le Seychellois: P.O.B. 32, Victoria; daily except Sunday; f. 1898; publ. in English and French; Conservative; Editor SADEC RASSOOL; Man. GUSTAVE DE CAMARMOND, M.B.E.; publishers: Le Seychellois Press Ltd., Harrison St., Victoria, Mahé; circ. 600.

L'Echo des Iles: P.O.B. 12, Victoria; fortnightly; Roman Catholic mission; Editor Father ALAIN; circ. 2,000.

The People: P.O.B. 154, Victoria; organ of the Seychelles People's United Party; weekly; Editor R. JUMEAU; circ. 2,000.

Seychelles Bulletin: Dept. of Broadcasting, Victoria; daily; Editor ANTONIO BEAUDOIN; circ. 2,000.

Seychelles Weekly: P.O.B. 131, Victoria; f. 1963; organ of the Seychelles Democratic Party; Editor C. J. E. MARIE; circ. 3,000.

RADIO

Radio Seychelles: P.O.B. 321, Victoria, Mahé; power 10 kWh. on 1331 kHz.; transmissions 8 hours daily; Man. and Chief Engineer Group Captain E. C. PASSMORE, C.B.E.; approx. 10,000 receivers and 40,000 listeners; programmes in English, French and Creole.

Far East Broadcasting Association: P.O.B. 234, Mahé; programmes in Afar, Arabic, English, Farsi, French, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Pushto, Sinhala, Somali, Tamil, Telugu, Turkish and Urdu; Field Dir. L. J. WHEATLEY; Dir. of Programmes G. M. COOK.

FINANCE

BANKS

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 167, Victoria, Mahé.

Government Savings Bank: Port Victoria, Mahé; Grand Anse, Praslin; for deposit accounts.

Post Office Savings Bank: Victoria, Mahé; Grand Anse, Praslin.

The Seychelles Agricultural Loans Board: P.O.B. 54, Victoria; f. 1937, reconstituted 1968; agricultural loans; Chair. The Financial Secretary; Man. The Director of Agriculture.

The Standard Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 241, Victoria, Mahé.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE UNIONS

There are 15 trade unions including the Teachers' Union; Cable and Wireless Limited Staff Union; Christian Workers' Union; Stevedores', Winchmen and Dock Workers' Union; Transport and General Workers' Union; Civil Servants' Union; Seychelles Building, Construction and Civil Engineering Workers' Union; Artisans', Engineers', Constructors' and Builders' Union; Government Workers' Union; Postal Workers' Union; Praslin Workers' Union; Seamen's Union; Agricultural, Domestic and Shop-workers' Union; Hotels and Allied Employers' Union.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Seychelles Copra Association: P.O.B. 32, Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles; f. 1953; an association of planters, producers and dealers who control the export of copra in bulk on behalf of its members; Pres. SULEMAN ADAM; Vice-Pres. SADEC RASSOOL; Sec. GUSTAVE DE COMARMOND M.B.E.; Treas. HENRY C. GONTIER.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

ROADS

There are 67 miles of tarmac road and 9 miles of motorable earth roads on Mahé. Praslin has 4 miles of tarmac road and 20 miles of earth roads. La Digue has 8 miles of earth road.

SHIPPING

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: twice monthly service alternating from Bombay and East Africa; agents Jivan Jetha and Co., P.O.B. 16, Mahé.

The Union Lighterage Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 38, Mahé; f. 1926; agents for Shell Company of the Islands, Royal Inter-ocean, Union Castle, Shaw Savill and Farrell Lines, which run occasional services.

A ferry four times a week between Victoria and the Islands of Praslin and La Digue is operated by the Port and Marine Dept.; capacity 100 persons.

CIVIL AVIATION

Aviation Seychelles: f. 1973; 60 per cent Government and 40 per cent British Airways participation; handles aircraft services, passenger and cargo handling.

Air Mahé Ltd.: local airline operating two Britten-Norman Islanders.

The airport at Mahé, financed by the British Government, was completed in 1971. The 9,800 ft. airstrip was constructed on reclaimed land on Mahé's east coast. British Airways run four flights a week from London, two from Tokyo, Hong Kong and Colombo, and one from Johannesburg and Mauritius. Air Malawi has a weekly service from Blantyre. British Caledonian Airways run twice weekly services from London (Gatwick), and Air Mahé run domestic flights. Air France and East African Airways also serve the Seychelles.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Kingsgate House, P.O.B. 92, Victoria; Government department; Dir. C. F. G. WALSH.

Tourists (1971): 3,175; estimated expenditure £500,000; (1972): 14,000; estimated expenditure £1.3m.; (1973): 19,484.

BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY

The Colony consists of the Chagos Archipelago, about 1,200 miles north-east of Mauritius and the islands of Aldabra, Farquhar and Desroches in the western Indian Ocean. It was set up in 1965 to provide defence facilities for the British and United States Governments. The Chagos Archipelago, which includes the coral atoll Diego Garcia, was formerly administered by the Government of Mauritius. The other three groups were administered by that of the Seychelles.

It is possible that Diego Garcia could play a key role in Western defence strategy in the Indian Ocean, especially as the alternative policy for Britain, at least, involves closer military co-operation with South Africa. According to the British Ministry of Defence all the islands of the Territory are available for both British and U.S. bases. In February 1974 it was announced that the U.S.A. wished

to extend its naval facilities on Diego Garcia in response to the recent expansion of Soviet naval power in the Indian Ocean but although the U.K. Defence Review in December 1974 sanctioned this extension, projected U.S. expenditure was later halved by the U.S. Congress. At present, under a 50-year agreement with Britain concluded in 1972, the U.S.A. has a communications station, airstrip and anchorage on the island.

Area: 175 sq. miles approx.

Population (June 1968): 1,019 (Chagos Archipelago 803, Farquhar 50, Desroches 120, Aldabra 42).

Commissioner: The Governor of the Seychelles.

Administrator: D. DALE, New Secretariat, Port Victoria, Mahé, Seychelles.

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Turks and Caicos Islands consist of more than 30 islands forming the south-eastern part of the Bahamas chain of islands, and lying north of Haiti. Six islands are inhabited: Grand Turk, Salt Cay, South Caicos, Middle Caicos, North Caicos, Providenciales.

STATISTICS

Area: 166 square miles.

Population (1970): 5,675; Cockburn Town (Grand Turk) 2,330, Cockburn Harbour (South Caicos) 1,032. In 1971 birth registrations totalled 190 (birth rate 31.7 per 1,000) and death registrations numbered 59 (death rate 9.8 per 1,000).

Finance: United States currency: 100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar (\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Exchange rates (April 1974): £1 sterling = U.S. \$2.36; U.S. \$100 = £42.41.

Budget (1972): Revenue U.S. \$668,671.64; Expenditure U.S. \$603,594.26.

External Trade (1972): Imports J\$2,730,000 (food, drink and manufactured articles); Exports J\$900,000 (cray-fish, salt, fishmeal and conch).

Education (1973): Government Primary Schools 14, pupils 1,707; Private Primary Schools 3, Government Secondary Schools 1, Private Secondary Schools 1.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

The Islands are a dependent territory within the Commonwealth and responsibility for the day-to-day

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

administration of the Islands lies with the Governor who is President of the State Council. This council was inaugurated on June 18th, 1969, under a Constitution which vested both executive and legislative power in the State Council which has a majority of elected members.

Governor: A. G. MITCHELL, C.B.E., D.F.M.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a Resident Magistrate who is also Acting Judge of the Turks and Caicos Islands.

Magistrate: E. W. HOARD.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Nassau and the Bahamas: Rt. Rev. MICHAEL ELDON, Addington House, P.O.B. 107, Nassau, Bahamas.

PRESS

Conch News: Grand Turk; weekly.

RADIO

Station VS 18: Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., Mercury House, Grand Turk; Man. D. R. MATTOCKS.

In 1974 there were approximately 3,000 radio receivers

FINANCE

Barclays Bank International Ltd: Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; Man. D. BANKS.

Caribbean Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Cockburn Harbour, South Caicos.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

General Trading Company Turks and Caicos Ltd.: P.M.B.I., Cockburn Town, Grand Turk; shipping agents, importers, air freight handlers.

HIGH COURT OF THE WESTERN PACIFIC

Headquarters: Honiara, British Solomon Islands.

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

High Commissioner: D. C. C. LUDINGTON, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Deputy Governor: A. T. CLARK, M.V.O.

Financial Secretary: R. J. WALLACE, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: G. P. NAZARETH.

ADMINISTRATION

The High Court of the Western Pacific exercises jurisdiction in the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. It is constituted by the Western Pacific (Courts) Order in Council, 1961, and consists of a Chief Justice, who is ordinarily resident at Honiara in the Protectorate, and a Puisne Judge who is ordinarily resident at Vila in the Condominium. There is resident in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony a qualified Senior Magistrate who exercises an enhanced jurisdiction, supplemented by periodic visits by the Chief Justice or the Puisne Judge.

The High Court is administratively dependent upon the continued existence of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, an office first created by the Western Pacific Order in Council of 1877. The separation from the Western Pacific High Commission of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, and of the New Hebrides, in 1972 and 1973

Turks and Caicos Islands, etc.

TRADE UNION

St. George's Industrial Trade Union: Cockburn Harbour; 250 mems.; Sec. Mrs. ELIZA BASDEN.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 65 miles of road in the Islands, of which 12 miles are tarmac.

SHIPPING

There are regular services from the Netherlands, Great Britain and Miami, Florida.

K.N.S.M. and Lloyds lines: Agency, Turks Islands Importers Ltd., Grand Turk; Dir. A. BEEN.

CIVIL AVIATION

The two main airfields are located on Grand Turk and South Caicos, and there are landing strips on Middle Caicos, Providenciales, North Caicos and Salt Cay.

Mackay International Inc.: Florida. Twice weekly service to Miami.

Turks and Caicos Airways Ltd.: maintains regular inter-island services and a twice weekly flight to Haiti.

TOURISM

Hotel accommodation is available in Grand Turk, South Caicos and Providenciales. Guest house accommodation is available in Salt Cay. A recent British Government report concluded that the best hope for improving the islands' economy lay in tourism. In 1973 there were 5,881 visitors.

respectively, followed by constitutional changes in the British Solomon Islands in August 1974, have meant that, as an administrative institution, the High Commission has virtually ceased to exist. However, for the purpose of exercising certain residual functions, mainly in connection with the High Court, the office of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific continues to exist, and is held by the present Governor of the British Solomon Islands until the long-term future of the High Court is decided.

The High Court is a Superior Court of Record and possesses all of the jurisdiction which is vested in a British High Court of Justice in the United Kingdom subject to the provisions of the Order in Council. Appeals from the decisions of the Court are to the Fiji Court of Appeals. The procedure of the Court is regulated by the High Court (Civil Procedure) Rules, 1964.

The law administered by the High Court consists of local Ordinances, customary native law and certain Imperial Statutes and Orders in Council. Subject to this and in addition, the jurisdiction of the Court is exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the statutes of general application in force in England on January 1st, 1961, and the substance of English common law and doctrines of equity.

In addition each territory is provided with Magistrates' Courts staffed by lay magistrates exercising limited jurisdiction in both criminal and civil matters. In addition

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

there are also Native Courts staffed by elders of the native communities which have jurisdiction in respect of matters concerning the application and enforcement of established native custom. These courts have a limited jurisdiction in respect of petty crime and the enforcement of Local Government by-laws and regulations applicable to their respective districts.

Appeals from decisions of Native Courts are dealt with administratively by the appropriate District Officers, except in matters relating to native customary land when appeals lie into the High Court as the final tribunal. Appeals from Magistrates' Courts lie to the High Court in

the first instance. Appeals from decisions of the High Court in exercise of its original or appellate jurisdiction lie to the Court of Appeal of Fiji from which, in certain cases, a further appeal lies to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in England.

High Court of the Western Pacific: Re-constituted 1961; Superior Court of Record. The Chief Justice is appointed by the High Commissioner.

Chief Justice: Sir JOCELYN BODILLY, V.R.D.

Puisne Judge: Hon. Mr. Justice R. DAVIS, O.B.E.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE

The British Solomon Islands, consisting of six major islands and countless smaller ones, extend over 900 miles south-east of Bougainville (Papua New Guinea) in the South Pacific. The capital is Honiara, on the island of Guadalcanal.

STATISTICS

Area: Sea 250,000 nautical square miles; Land 11,500 square miles (Guadalcanal 2,500).

Population (mid-1973 est.): 178,940 (Melanesians 166,640); Honiara (capital) 15,300

Agriculture (1973): Copra 15,832 tons; Cocoa 84 tons; Rice 1,060 tons, Timber (logs) 8.86 million cu. ft.; Cattle 15,721.

Finance: Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = \$A1.711; U.S. \$1 = 72.57 Australian cents; \$A100 = £58.44 = U.S. \$137.80.

Employment (1972): Persons in paid employment 14,454 (est.).

Budget (1974): Estimated \$9.05 million recurrent, of which \$1.54 million is grant-in-aid from the United Kingdom. Capital expenditure is \$6.5 million, mainly financed by British Development Aid in support of the British Solomon Islands Sixth Development Plan (1971-74).

External Trade (1973): *Imports:* \$14.135m. (mainly machinery and transport, food and manufactured articles); *Exports* \$10.628m. (mainly fish, timber, copra, marine shells, scrap metal, manufactured tobacco, cocoa). Imports were mainly from Australia, and exports to Japan and the U.K.

CONSTITUTION

The British Solomon Islands Order (1974) came into effect in August, revoking the British Solomon Islands Order of 1970.

The new constitution established the office of Governor of the Protectorate, but certain residual functions remain vested in the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. The constitution introduced a new Legislative Assembly whose 24 elected members have chosen a Chief Minister. It replaced the former Governing Council in its executive capacity, and the sub-committees which assisted in this capacity, by a Council of Ministers whose members are collectively responsible to the new Legislative Assembly for any advice given to the Governor. The Governor retains responsibility for defence, external affairs, internal security and the public service, and enjoys certain discretionary powers.

GOVERNMENT

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT

Governor: D. C. C. LUDDINGTON, C.M.G., C.V.O.

Deputy Governor: A. T. CLARK, M.V.O.

Financial Secretary: R. J. WALLACE, C.B.E.

Attorney-General: G. P. NAZARETH.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Consists of 24 elected members.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Under Chief Minister, SOLOMON MAMALONI, the Council is responsible to the Legislative Assembly (see Constitution).

ADMINISTRATION

Government is administered by a number of departments, staffed by 2,187 public servants, 1,621 of whom are Solomon Islanders (1974), with four District Commissioners (Western, Central, Malaita and Eastern) who co-ordinate the departmental activities within their Districts and in particular advise the Local Government Councils.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT COUNCILS

There are 18 Local Councils covering almost the whole area of the country and varying widely in size and wealth. The tendency is towards a Council for the whole of each major island, such as Malaita. All the members of the Local Councils are elected by universal adult suffrage. The majority of the Councils' revenue derives from an annual basic rate. There are some 20,000 ratepayers, and rates vary from \$A1 in some remote islands to \$A20 in a few richer areas. The average rate is \$A5 per annum. Other revenue is obtained from court fees and fines, licences, bank interest, fees for services, grants from Central Government and sundry minor accounts. Honiara is the only town with a town council. A review of local government which is expected to expand Council powers and finances took place in 1973.

RELIGION

Most of the people are Christian, and the remainder still follow their traditional animism.

Anglican: The Bishop of Melanesia: The Rt. Rev. J. W. CHISHOLM; Assistant Bishops: Rt. Rev. D. TUTI, Buala, Rt. Rev. L. ALUFURAI, O.B.E., TH.L., Auki.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Honiara, Most Rev. DANIEL STUYVENBERG, S.M., C.B.E.; Bishop of Gizo, Most Rev. EUSEBIUS CRAWFORD, O.P.

PRESS

There is a fortnightly newspaper in the British Solomons, produced by the Government Information Service (circ. 4,000) and each District has a monthly or less frequent Newsletter produced by the District Administration.

There is no local independent commercial newspaper, although efforts are being made to establish one. There is a monthly or two-monthly journal of comment, the *Kakamora Reporter*, which is produced by a small committee and has a significant circulation among educated Solomon Islanders. There is one other regular periodical published by the Melanesian Mission (Anglican).

RADIO

It is estimated that in 1973 80,000 of the rural and 12,000 of the urban population constituted the radio audience.

The only radio broadcaster is the government-operated Solomon Islands Broadcasting Service (VQO on 1,030 KHz, VQO4 on 3,995 KHz and VQO9 on 9,545 KHz) which accepts commercial advertising and is on the air for 57 hours a week, plus 14 hours for schools. Many of the programmes are in Pidgin English.

FINANCE

BANKING

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: P.O.B. 10, Honiara

Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia: P.O.B. 37, Honiara.

Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia: P.O.B. 37, Honiara, P.O. Gizo, Western Solomons.

B.S.I.P. Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board: Honiara.

INSURANCE

About ten of the principal British insurance companies maintain agencies in the Protectorate.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

The economy of the Protectorate depends on primary production, chief of which is copra, with timber (log extraction) a close second. Export of skipjack (tuna) began at the end of 1972 following a joint venture agreement with the Taigo Fishery Co., and export tax is an important addition to revenue. Cocoa and chillies are also exported in small quantities, and after thorough trials a palm oil industry is now being set up. The cattle industry is also growing promisingly, and rice is produced for local consumption. There has been active mineral prospecting in recent years, leading to trial mining of bauxite in 1972 and the possibility of copper and nickel mining in the future.

The building construction industry is fully engaged on buildings for both commerce and government. There is as yet little manufacturing, but a twist tobacco factory supplies local demand and exports. A factory for corrugating iron began in 1972, and there are two ship's biscuit factories providing for both domestic requirements and a small export trade. Furniture, fibre-glass products and soft drinks are also manufactured, and boats are built in several places.

High Court of the Western Pacific

British Solomon Islands Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 64, Honiara.

British Solomon Islands Protectorate Copra Board: Honiara; sole exporter of copra; agencies at Yandina and Gizo.

British Solomons Trading Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 114, Honiara.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

In 1973 there were 152 primary co-operative societies working mostly outside the capital.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 221 miles of main road in 1972. Road construction and maintenance is difficult because of the nature of the country, and what roads there are serve as feeder roads to the main town of an island. Honiara now has a main road running about 40 miles each side of it along the north coast of Guadalcanal, and Malaita has a road 75 miles long running north from Auki and around the northern end of the island to the Lau Lagoon, where canoe transport takes over.

SHIPPING

Regular shipping services (mainly for freight) exist between the Solomons and Australia (Sydney and Brisbane), New Zealand, Bougainville (Kieta), Hong Kong, Japan and U.K./Continent ports. Internal shipping is provided by 37 ships of the government marine fleet and about 100 commercial vessels. Gross tonnage is 3,480. The ports are controlled by the BSIP Ports Authority, Honiara.

British Solomon Islands Ports Authority: Box 307, Honiara.

Services are operated by:

Bank Line: regular monthly service to and from Europe, with some passengers.

China Navigation Co. Ltd.: to and from Hong Kong and Singapore.

Daiwa Navigation Co.: to and from Japan each month via Pacific ports.

Japan South Pacific: regular five-weekly service to Japan.

Karlander New Guinea Line: regular six-weekly cargo services between Papua New Guinea ports, Australia and Honiara.

New Guinea Australia Line: three-weekly services to Australia, Kieta and Honiara.

Shaw Savill Line: cruise ship calls.

Sofrana-Unilines: regular six-weekly service to New Zealand, Papua New Guinea and the New Hebrides.

CIVIL AVIATION

International air services to the Protectorate are provided by Air Pacific (to and from Fiji twice a week, Brisbane and Port Moresby once a week), Air Nauru (twice weekly) and by Trans-Australia Airlines (from Rabaul twice a week). Domestic air services are provided by Solair, operating light aircraft from Honiara with flights to 20 aerodromes in the districts.

Regular services are run by:

Solomon Islands Airways Ltd.: P.O.B. 23, Honiara; internal services and charter. Fleet: Beechcraft Barons and Britten-Norman Islanders.

TOURISM

Guadalcanal Travel Service (Travel Division): G.P.O. Box 114, Honiara.

BRITISH DEPENDENT TERRITORIES

EDUCATION

(1973)

25,442 children attended 412 registered primary schools, and 1,526 attended 6 secondary schools.

British Solomons Training College: Box 7, Kukum, Honiara; f. 1958 for training of teachers for Solomon Islands' primary schools; 100 students on two-year courses, up to 25 on six-month courses and up to 15 on three-month in-service courses; controlling authority

High Court of the Western Pacific

Dept. of Education, Box 1, Honiara, B.S.I.P.; Principal F. CORE.

Honiara Technical Institute: Kukum; provides courses of between six months and one year's duration in technical and commercial subjects; a variety of short courses, day and evening.

St. Peter's College: Siota, Gela; f. 1912 for training of deacons and priests for the Anglican Diocese of Melanesia (New Hebrides and Solomon Islands).

NEW HEBRIDES

The British service in the Anglo-French Condominium of the New Hebrides is controlled by the High Commissioner.

For further details *see* the New Hebrides.

BRUNEI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Brunei, a Sultanate related to Britain by treaty, is on the north-east coast of the island of Borneo. It covers a total area of 2,226 square miles. Brunei has a common border with Sarawak, one of the two eastern states of Malaysia. The climate is tropical, characterized by consistent temperature and humidity. Annual rainfall ranges from about 110 inches in lowland areas to over 150 inches in the interior. Temperatures are high, the annual extreme range being 73°F to 89°F. The principal language is Malay though Chinese is also spoken and English widely used. The Malay population (65 per cent) is Muslim. Most Chinese are Buddhist, Confucian or Taoist. Europeans and Eurasians are largely Christian. The flag comprises two diagonal stripes of black and white on a yellow background, with the state emblem centred in red. The capital is Bandar Seri Begawan, formerly called Brunei Town.

Recent History

In 1888, when North Borneo became a British protectorate, Brunei became a British-protected state. Between 1906 and 1941, a form of government emerged which included a state council. In 1959 a new constitution was adopted. A rebellion broke out in December 1962, prompted by dissatisfaction at the prospect of Brunei's joining the Malaysian Federation. The disorders were suppressed and the Sultan subsequently refused to join Malaysia. A state of emergency has been in force since 1962.

Government

The 1959 constitution provided that Brunei should be a protected state, with defence and external affairs being the exclusive responsibility of the British Government. However, a new agreement amending the constitution was signed in November 1971 which granted full internal self-government. Responsibility for defence and security is now shared between the Sultan and the British Government. The constitution confers supreme executive authority in the State on the Sultan. He is assisted and advised by five Constitutional Councils, the Religious Council, the Privy Council, the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Council and the Council of Succession. The Council of Ministers considers all executive matters including those tabled at the Legislative Council meetings. It normally consists of members and is presided over by the Sultan. The Legislative Council is presided over by the Speaker, appointed by the Sultan, and comprises 22 members, all appointed by the Sultan.

Since the rebellion of 1962 certain provisions of the constitution have been suspended and the Sultan has ruled by decree.

Defence

Under the 1959 Constitution as amended in November 1971, Brunei and Britain share responsibility for the

State's defence and security and, in addition to the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment, there are about 1,000 British military personnel.

Economic Affairs

Brunei's agricultural output consists largely of rice (the main crop), while rubber has declined in importance in recent years. Minor crops include coconuts, sago, pepper, vegetables and fruit. By contrast, the production of oil and natural gas assumes particular importance to the economy with crude oil output averaging about 60 million barrels annually. Natural gas production decreased from 221 million cu. ft. in 1971 to 159 million cu. ft. in 1972. Oil constitutes the major part of Brunei's exports, earning over 98 per cent of the State's foreign exchange. In 1974 the Sultan announced a Five-Year Plan (1974-78) aimed at developing and diversifying the economy, increasing public and private investment, improving social welfare and creating 10,000 new jobs by 1978. The government plans to invest B\$500 million over the five-year period.

Transport

In 1972 there were 733 miles of motorable roads in Brunei.

Social Welfare

Health facilities are good and serious epidemics are rare. In 1973 there was one hospital bed for each 166 of the population. There is a flying doctor service as well as various clinics, travelling dispensaries and dental clinics.

Education

Schools are classified according to the language of instruction, i.e. Malay, English or Chinese (Mandarin). Total enrolment in primary schools was 30,772 in 1973 while in secondary schools the enrolment was 12,479. There are five technical colleges including a teachers' training college.

Tourism

Tourism is relatively underdeveloped though there are the beginnings of a tourist industry. The Five-Year Plan (1974-78) emphasizes the expansion of tourism.

Public Holidays

1975: July 15th (Sultan's Birthday), August 5th (Meraj, Ascension of the Prophet), September 8th (First Day of Ramadan), September 23rd (Anniversary of the Revelation of the Koran), September 29th (Constitution Day), October 7th and 8th (Hari Raya Puasa, end of Ramadan), December 15th and 16th (Hari Raya Haji), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 27th (in lieu of Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), February 2nd and 3rd (Chinese New Year), March 13th (Maulud, Birth of the Prophet), May 31st (Anniversary of the Royal Brunei Malay Regiment).

Note: Dates are subject to alteration.

BRUNEI

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in operation but local measures of weight and capacity are used. These include the Gantang (1 gallon), the Tahl (1½ oz.) and Kati (1½ lb.).

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 cents=1 Brunei dollar (B\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=B\$5.425; U.S. \$1=B\$2.30.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area and Population: Area (sq. miles) 2,226; Population (1973 est.) 145,170 (Malays 65 per cent, Chinese 23 per cent, indigenous 7 per cent, others 5 per cent); Bandar Seri Begawan (capital—1971 Census) 72,481; Birth rate: 34.68 per thousand (1973); Death rate: 4.83 per thousand (1973).

Land Use (1971—acres): Forest Reserve 523,460, Forest Licences 84,943, Alienated Land 1,424,640.

Employment (1972): Construction 7,296, Oil Mining 3,084, Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 913, Total 27,646.

Agriculture (1971): (tons) Paddy 4,312, Rubber 163.09, Timber (50 cu. ft.): Heavy Hardwood 234,160; Other Timber 2,422,592; Sawm Timber 26,574 tons.

Livestock: Buffaloes 15,500, Pigs 12,100, Cattle 2,271.

Petroleum: Crude oil production (1972) 67 million barrels.

Natural Gas (1972): 158,906,763 million cu. ft.

FINANCE

100 sen (cents)=1 Brunei dollar (B\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (Jan. 1975): B\$1=1 Singapore dollar; £1 sterling=B\$5.425; U.S. \$1=B\$2.30, B\$100=£18.43=U.S. \$43.48.

BUDGET 1974 (B\$'000—estimates)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes (from oil)	—	Royal Brunei Malay Regiment.	59,254
Royalties (from oil)	130,000	Education	32,623
Interest	32,000	Public Works	21,866
Other	30,000	Medical Services	12,797
		Police	12,525
		Other (including Development Fund)	52,000
TOTAL	192,000	TOTAL	191,065

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET 1974 (B\$'000—estimates)

EXPENDITURE	
Airport Scheme	10,500
Electricity Generating Plant	1,243
Muara Port	3,500
Tutong Water Scheme	7,000
Sungei Belait Water Scheme	1,600
Sewerage Works	1,180
Roads	—
Other*	15,276
TOTAL	40,299

* Includes balance of Development Fund carried forward from 1970.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(B\$'000)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports . . .	256,100	456,500	300,206	323,230
Exports . . .	290,500	310,650	469,691	852,056

Source: Department of Broadcasting and Information.

COMMODITIES

(B\$'000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972		1971	1972
Foodstuffs . . .	37,466	43,145	Crude Oil . . .	304,815	462,054
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	7,762	7,972	Natural Gas . . .	536	1,952
Crude Minerals . . .	6,624	7,646	Rubber . . .	148	58
Refined Petroleum . . .	4,603	5,209	Petroleum Products . . .	2,519	3,141
Animal and Vegetable Oils . . .	1,429	1,403	Others . . .	470	368
Chemicals . . .	17,667	17,981			
Machinery and Transport Equipment . . .	214,867	113,108			
Manufactures . . .	157,546	99,313			
Miscellaneous . . .	8,679	4,429			
			TOTAL . . .	308,488	467,573

Source: Department of Broadcasting and Information.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(B\$'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
Sarawak . . .	2,400	2,300	308,300	56,400
Sabah . . .	800	900	2,800	7,400
Australia . . .	9,900	10,200	—	11,000
China, P.R. . .	7,700	8,800	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	11,700	9,900	—	—
Hong Kong . . .	8,300	4,900	1,600	2,000
Japan . . .	136,900	60,200	500	258,800
United States . . .	108,100	57,400	100	41,400
Thailand . . .	5,100	5,600	—	—
Netherlands . . .	18,100	17,400	—	—
Singapore . . .	42,300	45,500	4,300	41,500
United Kingdom . . .	69,000	42,700	100	200
Others . . .	36,300	34,400	5,900	78,700
TOTAL . . .	456,600	300,200	323,600	497,400

Source: Department of Broadcasting and Information.

Transport (1973): Cars 16,992, Other Vehicles 528. Shipping: Tonnage Entered 1,134,381. Civil Aviation (1973): Passengers embarked 63,882.

Education (1973): Number of schools and colleges 180. Number of pupils and students 1,322, Primary 30,772, Secondary 12,479, Vocational 206, Teacher Training 460.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was promulgated in September 1959. Under it sovereign authority is vested in the Sultan.

The constitution provides for the creation of a Legislative Council, a Council of Ministers and a Privy Council. A Menteri Besar (Chief Minister) appointed by the Sultan is responsible for the exercise of executive power.

The State is divided into four administrative districts, in each of which is a District Officer (Malay) responsible to the Menteri Besar.

A new Agreement replacing that of 1905-06 was concluded with the United Kingdom following the promulgation of the constitution. Under the Agreement, the British Government continued to be responsible for the defence and external affairs of the State and provided for the appointment of a High Commissioner to advise the Sultan on such matters as external affairs, defence, and internal security, and generally on matters other than those affecting the Muslim religion and Malay custom.

An agreement was signed in November 1971 giving Brunei full internal self-government, although Britain still retains responsibility for external affairs.

Note: Parts of the constitution have been in suspense since 1962. See below under *The Government*.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sultan: H.H. MUDA HASSANAL BOLKIAH MU'IZZADDIN WADDAULAH (succeeded October 5th, 1967; crowned August 1st, 1968).

Menteri Besar: Pengiran DIPA NEGARA LAILA DI-RAJA Pengiran ABD. MOMIN bin Pengiran Haji ISMAIL.

The constitution provides for a Privy Council, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Council to advise the Sultan. Since 1962, however, parts of the constitution relating to these councils have been in suspense and the Sultan has ruled by decree.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chief Minister: Pengiran DIPON NEGARA LAILA DI-RAJA Pengiran ABD. MOMIN bin Pengiran Haji ISMAIL (acting).

State Secretary: Dato ABDUL AZIZ (acting).

State Financial Officer: Pehin Dato JOHN LEE.

Attorney-General: Pehin Dato IDRIS TALOG DAVIES.

Head of Religious Affairs: Pehin Dato MOHD. ZAIN.

General Adviser to H.H. The Sultan: Pehin Dato ISA.

HIGH COMMISSIONER

The High Commissioner: Dato J. A. DAVIDSON.

POLITICAL PARTY

Brunei People's Independence Front (*Barisan Kemajuan Raya'at*): f. 1966; an amalgamation of all the former parties; Pres. HAFIDZ LAKSAMANA; Chair. Pengiran ALI; Sec. ABDUL LATIF HAMID.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system was created by the Supreme Court Enactment, 1963, under which the Supreme Court consists of the High Court and the Court of Appeal. There are also Magistrates' Courts of First, Second and Third Class.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and as many Commissioners of the Supreme Court as may from time to time be appointed by the Sultan. The High Court has unlimited original jurisdiction in all

civil matters other than the annulment of marriages solemnized between Christians in the United Kingdom or any British Colony, and matters concerning Muslim marriage, religion and divorce. The Court has unlimited criminal jurisdiction.

Courts of Magistrates: The Court of a Magistrate of the First Class has original civil jurisdiction in suits involving not more than \$1,000 and original criminal jurisdiction in the case of offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed two years and the maximum fine does not exceed \$5,000. The Courts of the Second and Third Class Magistrates have civil and criminal jurisdiction in suits involving smaller sums and terms of imprisonment.

Courts of Kadhis: Deal solely with questions concerning Muslim religion, marriage and divorce, and may impose a fine not exceeding \$500 or imprisonment not exceeding five years. Appeals lie from these Courts to the Sultan in the Religious Council.

Chief Justice: GEOFFREY GOULD BRIGGS.

Chief Kadhi: Begawan Pehin Khatib Dato Seri UTAMA Haji METALI bin MAT YASSIN.

RELIGION

The official religion of Brunei is Islam, and His Highness the Sultan is head of the Islamic population. Muslims number about 60,000, most of them Malays. The Chinese population is either Buddhist, Confucianist or Christian. Large numbers of the indigenous races are animists of various types. The remainder of the population are Roman Catholics, Anglicans or members of the American Methodist Church of Southern Asia.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Kuching: The Rt. Rev. Datuk BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Vicar Apostolic: The Rt. Rev. ANTHONY DENNIS GALVIN, O.B.E., Bishop's House, Miri, Sarawak, Malaysia.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Borneo Bulletin: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; f. 1953; Independent; English; weekly; Saturday; Man. and Man. Editor J. R. CALVER; circ. 35,000.

Pelita Brunei: Dept. of Broadcasting and Information, Brunei; f. 1956; free newspaper in Romanized Malay and Chinese; weekly; circ. 4,500.

Salam: c/o Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Seria; f. 1953; free employee newspaper produced jointly by the Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd., Sarawak Shell Oilfields Ltd. and the Sabah Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.; English, Chinese and Romanized Malay in one edition; weekly; Friday; circ. 6,500.

PUBLISHERS

The Brunei Press: P.O.B. 69, Kuala Belait; incorp. 1959; Gen. Man. J. R. CALVER.

The Star Press: Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1963; Man. F. W. ZIMMERMANN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and Television Brunei: Brunei; f. 1957; daily broadcasts in Malay, English, Chinese and local dialects. Controller J. B. MILLAR; Assistant Controller MOHAMMED SALLEH ABDUL KADIR.

In 1973 there were 22,000 radio receivers.

Colour television is scheduled for 1975.

FINANCE

Note: Since 1967 the Brunei Currency Board has issued its own notes and coins which were interchangeable with currencies issued by the Malaysian and Singapore Currency Boards until 1973, when the agreement with Malaysia was cancelled. Total currency in circulation (Dec. 1974) was B\$46.98 million.

BANKS

Bank of America: Head Office: San Francisco; br. in Bandar Seri Begawan.

Standard and Chartered Banking Group Ltd.: Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, Lombard St., London, EC4N 7AB; branches in Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait and Seria.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York; br. in Bandar Seri Begawan.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., The: Head Office: Hong Kong; brs. in Bandar Seri Begawan, Kuala Belait, Seria and Lumut.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; branch in Bandar Seri Begawan.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; br. in Bandar Seri Begawan.

National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 321, Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1965; cap. B\$10m., resources B\$75m. (1971); Chair. P. H. MEADOWS; Gen. Man. T. P. HEONG; brs. in Seria, Kuala Belait, Tutong and Muara Port.

United Malayan Banking Corp. Bhd.: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia; br. in Bandar Seri Begawan.

INSURANCE

A number of British insurance companies have agencies in Brunei.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Trade in Brunei is largely conducted by the agency houses, European and Chinese, and by Chinese merchants.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Seria; the largest industrial concern in the State and the only oil company at present in production in Brunei; 25 per cent state holding; Chief Exec. J. CORDINGLEY; output (1974) 200,000 barrels per day.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Brunei State Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2246, Bandar Seri Begawan; br. at Kuala Belait; 36 mems.; Chair. C. R. BEANES.

TRADE UNIONS

Brunei Oilfield Workers' Union: P.O.B. 175, Seria; f. 1961; 1,168 mems.; Pres. AHMAD TANIN; Vice-Pres. IBRAHIM METUSSIN; Sec.-Gen. HUSSIN bin ISA; Treas. SANI BASRI.

Contract Officers' Association: 71 mems.

Government Labourers' Union: 679 mems.

Medical and Health Employees' Union: 271 mems.

Permanent Government Officers' Union: 492 mems.

Brunei Shell Employees' Staff Union: 260 mems.

Brunei Government Clerical and Peon Union: 200 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no public railways in Brunei. The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains an eight mile section of light railway between Seria and Badas.

ROADS

In 1972 there were 733 miles of motorable roads in Brunei.

SHIPPING

Straits Steamship Co.: regular passenger and cargo services from Singapore, and non-scheduled services from Labuan and Bangkok.

The Brunei Shell Petroleum Company maintains a considerable fleet of coastal vessels plying between Labuan and Kuala Belait. The State runs a motor launch service connecting with the Labuan steamer service. Numerous native-owned boats and launches carry on coastal trade around Brunei and adjacent Malaysian ports.

A new deepwater port has been completed at Muara and became fully operational in 1973.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport.

Director of Civil Aviation: Mr. PETER HADFIELD; Department of Civil Aviation, State of Brunei.

Royal Brunei Airline: f. 1974; expect to operate services to Singapore, Hong Kong and possibly Bangkok and Manila by mid-1975; Chair. Pehin Dato ISA.

Cathay Pacific Airways: Head Office: Union House, 9 Connaught Rd., Hong Kong; Brunei Sales General Agents: The Borneo Company (B) Ltd., 97 Jalan Cator, P.O.B. 2182, Bandar Seri Begawan; twice-weekly flights from Kota Kinabalu to Hong Kong.

Malaysian Airline System Bhd., (M.A.S.): Magnet House, 2-4 Campbell Rd., Kuala Lumpur; operate a main-line daily service connecting Brunei airport with Sabah (North Borneo), Sarawak, Malaya, Thailand and Singapore.

Singapore Airlines (S.I.A.): Head Office: 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1, Brunei-Jalan Chevalier; operates a daily service connecting Brunei International Airport with Singapore.

British Airways operate a weekly service to Brunei.

Brunei Shell Petroleum Company: operates a private airfield at Anduki.

TOURISM

Brunei Tourist Association: P.O.B. 701, Bandar Seri Begawan; f. 1968; Chair. Dato R. D. Ross; Sec. VINCENT PANG.

BURMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma lies in the uppermost region of South-East Asia between the Tibetan plateau and the Malayan peninsula. Its principal neighbours are India to the north-west, China to the north-east and Thailand to the south-east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and monsoon rains from May to October. The official language is Burmese and there are also a number of tribal languages. About 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim minorities, and there is a Chinese community of some 350,000. The national flag (proportions 9 by 5) is red with a blue canton charged with a white star surrounded by five smaller stars. The capital is Rangoon.

Recent History

Burma elected to become an independent State in 1948 after being under British rule. The central government operates from Rangoon, but much power has remained in the Shan and other States. In 1958 the army took over control. Civil rule was restored in 1960, but in March 1962 the army staged another *coup* and set up a Revolutionary Government under General Ne Win. The next decade saw the creation of a more centralized system of government, representing an attempt to win popular support and nationalize the economy. In 1971 it was announced that a new constitution would be drafted with the aim of transforming Burma into a democratic socialist state and a final draft was approved in a national referendum in December 1973. Under this constitution new governmental organizations were created, the Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) became the sole authorized political party and the country's name was changed to the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma. In March 1974 Ne Win (who, together with other senior army officers, became a civilian in 1972) was elected President by the new Council of State. Despite these developments there have been, in fact, remarkably few changes in the ranks of leading politicians since 1962, while the BSPP, of which the army forms the core, has increased its influence. Martial law was declared in December 1974 following riots over the proposed form of burial of U Thant, former UN Secretary-General.

Government

Under the constitution which came into force in January 1974, the highest organ of state is the 450-member People's Assembly, a legislative body elected by the people. From among its members the Assembly elects a Council of State, which, in turn, elects its own Chairman, who is President of the Republic. The Council is the chief decision-making organ of government and co-ordinates the work of central and local governmental organs. The Assembly also elects the Council of Ministers, which is responsible for the public administration of the state, the Council of People's Justices, the Council of People's Attorneys and the Council of People's Inspectors. As for

local government, the state, formerly a federation, is now unitary, and is divided into States or Divisions. These in turn are divided into townships, and townships into wards or village-tracts. People's Councils exist for every subdivision at each of these levels.

Defence

Burma maintains neutrality and has no external defence treaties. The armed forces are largely engaged in internal security duties. In 1974 the armed forces totalled 159,000 men, of whom 145,000 were in the army.

Economic Affairs

Burma is relatively rich in agricultural, fishery, timber, mineral and water resources. In 1973 agriculture produced about 40 per cent of G.N.P. and employed 67 per cent of the labour force. Rice, timber and other agricultural products have traditionally been the main export items, though rice exports have declined drastically since 1964 when they accounted for about 60 per cent of export earnings. In March 1973 they were suspended altogether. The official purchase price of rice was raised in August 1974 to ensure that farmers sell only to the government.

Industry accounts for about 50 per cent of the G.N.P. Mining of tin, petroleum and coal is important; the expanding petroleum industry is expected to supply all Burma's requirements for petroleum products by the mid-1970s. There are small deposits of tungsten, lead, zinc, antimony, silver and gold, and a number of other minerals are known to exist. There are about 27,000 manufacturers, mainly small-scale firms engaged in processing primary products, particularly rice.

Industry, transport, internal and external trade, communications and finance have been nationalized since the 1962 revolution. Economic progress has, however, been very slow, with production rising only slightly faster than the population growth. In 1972-73, the second year of a Four-Year Plan which was abandoned in its third year as a failure, the economic growth rate actually fell below the population growth rate. In 1973 steps were taken to encourage private enterprise and foreign investment which had previously been banned. A second Four-Year Plan was launched in April 1974 with the aim of raising the G.N.P. and export earnings. The government plans to invest £105.7 million every year in both public and private sectors. The development of agricultural production is also emphasized. The kyat was "floated" in July 1974 and devalued by 23 per cent in January 1975.

Transport and Communications

The chief artery of traffic is the river Irrawaddy, which is navigable as far as Bhamo, 900 miles inland. The Irrawaddy delta has nearly 2,000 miles of navigable waters and some parts of the Salween and the Chindwin are navigable. An agreement was signed with the World Bank in 1973 for a \$33 million credit to help rehabilitate the waterways and railways. Railways have been modernized by the introduction of diesel engines and in 1972 comprised

BURMA

2,623 track miles compared with 2,606 track miles in 1971. The Union of Burma Airways Board provides internal and international air services. All the railways, domestic air services and the other major inland water facilities are owned and operated by the State. All passenger and freight road transport services are to be nationalized. In 1972 there were 8,514 miles of motorable roads.

Social Welfare

Burma has fairly well-developed health facilities but they are not comprehensive. About 500,000 workers are covered by social security insurance.

Education

Education is free, where available. Schools are divided into primary, middle and high schools. There were over 19,000 schools, colleges and professional institutes in 1971-72 with a total enrolment of 4.4 million pupils. Emphasis is placed on vocational and technical training. There are two universities.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped. Burma is one of the centres of Buddhism and has many temples and shrines, including

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

the famous Shwe Dagon Pagoda in Rangoon. Mandalay and Pagan also possess outstanding temples and palaces.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organized sport, but football, basketball, volleyball and tennis are played.

Public Holidays

1975: July 19th (Martyrs' Day), November 27th (National Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 4th (Independence Day), February 12th (Union Day), March 2nd (Peasants' Day), March 27th (Resistance Day), May 1st (World Workers' Day).

In addition to the above holidays the usual Buddhist holidays are observed.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pyas = 1 kyat.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 14.98 kyats;

U.S. \$1 = 6.24 kyats.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				POPULATION (1970—'000 est.)			
Total	Shan States	Kawthoolei	Kayah State	Total	Shan States	Kawthoolei	Kayah State
261,760	60,155	11,731	4,529	27,584	2,785	813	116

Population (Census of March 31st, 1973): 28,885,867.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 estimates)

Rangoon (capital)*	3,000,000	Henzada	84,898
Mandalay	401,633	Akyab	82,313
Moulmein	172,569	Prome	65,392
Bassein	136,429	Myingyan	64,904
Pegu	124,643	Tavoy	53,094

* 1972 (Oct.).

EMPLOYMENT

(1970-71)

TOTAL	CENTRAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE	OTHER SECTORS
11,940,734	1,078,016	762,718	7,300,000	2,900,000

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	PRODUCTION (['] 000 tons)			
	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
Rice (paddy)	7,896	7,859	8,000	8,416
Groundnuts	392	437	521	479
Sesamum	82	100	130	n.a.
Cotton	33	33	41	n.a.
Pulses	294	253	271	347
Sugar Cane	1,282	1,291	1,414	1,722
Tobacco	45	40	40	n.a.
Wheat	25	33	n.a.	n.a.
Jute	21	22	28	n.a.

* Estimate.

Livestock: 6,834,000 oxen, 1,541,000 buffaloes, 1,483,000 goats, 183,000 sheep.

FISHERIES ([']000 tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Fresh water	111	114	119	120
Sea water	279	294	307	430

TIMBER PRODUCTION ([']000 tons)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Teak	340	350	360
Hardwood	946	920	600

MINING

	UNIT	1968-69	1969-70
Tin Concentrates	tons	506	637
Tin/Tungsten/Scheelite Mixed Concentrates	"	123	420
Refined Lead	"	9,986	8,500
Zinc Concentrates	"	9,734	7,200
Refined Silver	'000 oz.	827	740
Coal	tons	7,962	13,000
Limestone	'000 tons	553	591
Crude Oil	'000 gall.	208,890	210,000

Source: Report to the People by the Union of Burma Revolutionary Council on the Revolutionary Government's Budget Estimates.

INDUSTRY

		1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Salt	'000 tons	174	179	223
Sugar	" "	54	54	66
Cotton Yarn	" "	8	7	7
Bricks and Tiles	'000	89,000	109,000	122,000
Cement	'000 tons	180	187	225
Soap	" "	32	29	36
Candles	" "	5	8	8
Matches	'000 boxes*	294	300	300
Gunny Bags	'000	14,942	17,214	20,578
Motor Gasoline	'000 gal.	48,010	59,270	70,210
Kerosene	" "	62,660	73,900	83,670

* One box contains 1,200 packets.

Source: Report to the People by the Union of Burma Revolutionary Council on the Revolutionary Government's Budget Estimates.

FINANCE

100 pyas=1 kyat.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 pyas.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 kyats.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=14.98 kyats; U.S. \$1=6.24 kyats.

100 kyats=£6.68=\$16.03.

Note: Between September 1949 and August 1971 the kyat (known as the Burmese rupee before 1952) had a par value of 21 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.7619 kyats). From December 1971 to February 1973 the central exchange rate was \$1=5.3487 kyats (1 kyat=18.696 U.S. cents). Between February 1973 and January 1975 the official rate was \$1=4.8138 kyats (1 kyat=20.773 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the value of the kyat between November 1967 and August 1971 was 1s. 9d. (8.75p), the exchange rate being £1=11.4286 kyats.

BUDGET*

(million kyats, October 1st to September 30th)

REVENUE†	1969/70	1970/71‡	1971/72‡	EXPENDITURE	1969/70	1970/71‡	1971/72‡
Income taxes . . .	697.1	527.1	431.1	Interest on public debt . . .	89.2	92.2	92.6
Customs duties . . .	214.6	209.2	214.9	National defence . . .	575.9	601.0	593.2
Other taxes . . .	468.8	430.9	438.7	Contribution to States and local authorities . . .	9.9	10.0	10.0
Other receipts . . .	409.5	336.0	354.5	Education . . .	244.2	259.0	280.5
				Health . . .	99.3	107.0	112.8
				Other current expenditure . . .	548.4	591.6	626.4
				Public works and capital expenditure . . .	217.5	200.3	211.1
				Loans and advances (net) . . .	-10.9	19.6	-29.4
TOTAL . . .	1,790.0	1,503.2	1,439.2	TOTAL . . .	1,773.5	1,880.7	1,897.2

* Excluding transfers to and from the Reserve Fund.

† Excluding Japanese reparations (91.3 million kyats in 1969/70).

‡ Estimates.

Four-Year Development Plan (1971/72-1974/75): aims at (i) maximum production and export of primary products in agriculture, fishery, livestock, forestry and mining, (ii) establishment of consumers goods industries for import substitution, (iii) laying foundation for heavy industries based on minerals.

Foreign exchange reserves: U.S. \$80.2 million at December 31st, 1973.

Currency in circulation (million kyats, September): 2,093.2 in 1971; 2,413.5 in 1972; 3,006.5 in August 1973.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million kyats)

	1968	1969	1970
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	-240.2	-293.7	-297.6
Services	- 29.0	- 59.6	- 63.5
Total	-269.2	-353.3	-361.1
Contributions	28.3	69.3	83.7
Loans and Repayments	339.5	85.8	20.5
Investment	- 21.5	- 0 5	—
Foreign Exchange Budget Balance	77.1	-198.7	-256.9
Errors and Omissions	26.0	- 28.9	13.4
Foreign Exchange Reserves Balance	103.1	-227.6	-243.5

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million kyats)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1967-68	757 0	516 1
1968-69	753 3	551.7
1969-70	778.1	538.9
1970-71*	880.0	663.0
1971-72*	921.4	686.0
1972-73*	711.2	654.5

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million kyats)

IMPORTS	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Machinery and Transport Equipment	238.2	273.4	346.1
Base Metal Manufactures	67.1	117.4	107.8*
Cotton Fabrics	80.2	42.4	39.6
Cotton Yarn	99.4	57.0	47.4*
Milk and Milk Products	n.a.	24.7	n.a.
Pharmaceuticals	n.a.	15.6	n.a.
Gunny Sacks	n.a.	6.9	42.3*
Paper	36.8	32.4	27.4
Refined Mineral Oil	19.5	15.9	12.9
Chemicals	17.0	29.5	25.5
Coal and Coke	15.6	18.1	13.8

* Provisional figures.

EXPORTS	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Rice and Rice Products	285.2	286.2	287.5
Other Agricultural Products	89.1	104.0	152.5
Teak and Hardwood	113.9	140.0	149.1
Metals and Ores	25.3	26.4	34.0*

*Provisional.

RICE EXPORTS BY COUNTRY
(1969-70—tons)

Ceylon	83,840
Hong Kong	27,873
India	62,612
Mauritius	25,804
Pakistan	6,705
United Kingdom	55,304
Singapore	136,774
U.S.S.R.	748

Rice exports: 1969-70 627,000 tons, 1970-71 749,000 tons, 1971-72 920,000 tons.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million kyats)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968-69	1969-70		1968-69	1969-70
Australia	14.4	32.7	Denmark	27.9	18.9
China, People's Republic	2.4	10.2	Germany, Federal Republic	32.0	23.1
Czechoslovakia	49.8	33.6	India	140.1	37.1
Germany, Federal Republic	77.2	81.3	Indonesia	3.5	61.9
India	69.0	120.7	Japan	44.9	46.0
Japan	169.3	176.8	Malaysia	10.7	28.4
Netherlands	35.0	12.3	Mauritius	13.4	13.1
Pakistan	11.5	12.3	Pakistan	16.5	11.0
U.S.S.R.	9.7	17.2	Singapore	25.3	75.8
United Kingdom	85.2	69.2	Sri Lanka	22.8	47.2
United States	59.7	52.1	U.S.S.R.	17.6	2.7
			United Kingdom	42.3	48.3

TOURISM

	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Number of Visitors	2,007	2,682	1,646	2,561	6,853

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

	MOTORCARS	BUSES	LORRIES
1971	24,700	9,300	13,400
1972	22,299	9,140	13,106

RAILWAYS (Burma Railways Board)
(millions)

	PASSEN- GERS	PASSEN- GER MILES	FREIGHT TONS	FREIGHT TON- MILES
1967-68	55.2	1,501.9	2.8	484.9
1968-69	52.8	1,500.6	2.9	512.3
1969-70	52.3	1,466.5	2.7	461.8

INLAND WATER TRANSPORT BOARD
(millions)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT TONS
1967-68	10.4	1.6
1968-69	9.8*	1.6
1969-70	10.5*	1.7*

* Provisional.

SHIPPING
('000 tons)

	SHIPS		FREIGHT	
	Entered	Cleared	Entered	Cleared
1967-68	1,394	1,435	980	576
1968-69	1,362	1,346	919	645
1969-70	1,513	1,523	913	992

CIVIL AVIATION
(Union of Burma Airways Board)

	PASSENGER MILES	FREIGHT (‘000 tons)
1967-68	63,495	5.7
1968-69	73,492	6.1
1969-70	93,362	6.5

EDUCATION
(1969-70)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	PUPILS AND STUDENTS
Primary Schools	16,599	65,236	3,328,000
Middle Schools	1,117	14,121	559,012
High Schools	556	7,693	133,278
Vocational Schools	27	618	5,319
Agricultural and Technical Institutes	5	165	2,292
Universities and Colleges	17	3,102	45,876

Source: Report to the People by the Union of Burma Revolutionary Council on the Revolutionary Government's Budget Estimates.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution came into force in January 1974, following a national referendum held in December 1973. A summary of the main provisions follows.

Preamble: affirmation of the Burmese Way to Socialism.

Chapter I (articles 1-4) The State: definition and designation of Burma.

Chapter II (articles 5-27) Basic Principles: Burma a single-party state, power residing in the people; representation of the people; extent of state power.

Chapter III (articles 28-40) The State Structure: outline of central and local government.

Chapter IV (articles 41-63) The People's Assembly: elected directly by secret ballot; composition, conditions of office and powers.

Chapter V (articles 64-81) The Council of State: elected by the Assembly; duties and rights of the Council.

Chapter VI (articles 82-94) The Council of Ministers: elected by the Assembly; tasks of the Council; responsibilities of Ministers.

Chapter VII (articles 95-110) The Council of People's Justices: elected by the Assembly; system of Bodies of Justices at central and local levels; basis on which justice to be administered; task of supervising all courts and judicial bodies.

Chapter VIII (articles 111-117) The Council of People's Attorneys: elected by the Assembly; duty to protect the rights of the people and report on the workings of the judicial system.

Chapter IX (articles 118-124) The Council of People's Inspectors: elected by the Assembly to inspect public undertakings.

Chapter X (articles 125-144) The People's Councils: Councils to be elected at every level of local and state government, headed by Executive Committees; duties of these.

Chapter XI (articles 145-172) Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens: qualification for citizenship; right to work, to recreation, to medical treatment and education; rights of women; right to vote, to freedom of expression, to participate in permitted political activity, to assembly, to reside, complain and sue; duty to protect the state, perform military service and pay taxes.

Chapter XII (articles 173-186) The Electoral System: aims; principle of direct election; constituency system; eligibility to stand for election; status of the Burma Socialist Programme Party; majority votes to count; conduct of elections.

Chapter XIII (articles 187-189) Recall, Resignation and Replacement: conditions under which a representative of the people may be replaced.

Chapter XIV (articles 190-193) The State Flag, the State Seal, the National Anthem and the State Capital.

Chapter XV (article 194) Amendments.

Chapter XVI (articles 195-209) General Provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1974)

HEAD OF STATE

President: U NE WIN.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman: U NE WIN.

Secretary: Gen. SAN YU.

Members: U KYAW SOE, U KYAW ZAW, Col. KYAW WIN, U KHEN ZA MUNG, U KHIN MAUNG, U SOE HLAING, SAO OHN HNYA, U TIN THEIN, U TUN MYINT, U TUN LIN, U DING RA TANG, U BA NYEIN, Col. MIN THEIN, Dr. MAUNG MAUNG, Dr. MAUNG LWIN, MAHN SAN MYAT SHWE, U HLA TUN PRU, Dr. HLA HAN, U THA DIN, U THAUNG KYI, Cmmr. THAUNG TIN, Brig. THAUNG DAN, U THAN SEIN, U THAN SEIN (ARAKAN), Dr. THEIN AUNG, THANKIN AUNG MIN, U SEIN WIN.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister: U SEIN WIN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Planning and Finance: U LWIN.

Minister for Home and Religious Affairs: U Ko Ko.

Minister for Industry: U MAUNG MAUNG KHA.

Minister for Mines: Dr. NYI NYI.

Minister for Transport and Communications: U THA KYAW.

Minister for Construction: U HTIN KYAW.

Minister for Co-operatives: Col. SEIN LWIN.

Minister for Health: Col. KYI MAUNG.

Minister for Education: Dr. KHIN MAUNG WIN.

Minister for Defence: Brig. TIN U.

Minister for Agriculture and Forests: U YE GOUNG.

Minister for Trade: U SAN WIN.

Minister for Labour: U TUN TIN.

Minister for Information: U CHIT KHIN.

Minister for Social Welfare: U VAN KULH.

Minister for Culture: U AYE MAUNG.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: U HLA PHONE.

PARLIAMENT

PYITHU HLUTTAW

Following national elections early in 1974, the first inaugural session of the Pyithu Hluttaw (People's

Assembly) was convened on March 2nd, 1974. Sessions are presided over by the members of a panel of chairmen in rotation.

POLITICAL PARTY

Burma Socialist Programme Party (BSPP) (Lanzin Party): Rangoon; f. 1962; the only recognized political party; set up by the Revolutionary Council to implement its policies; consists of cadres as a nucleus for the new

National Party; mems. 96,701 (full), 374,724 (candidate); publ. *Lanzin Thadin (Party News)* twice a month; Chair. U NE WIN; Gen. Sec. Gen. SAN YU; Joint Gen. Sec. U THAN SEIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURMA

(Rangoon unless otherwise indicated)

Afghanistan: New Delhi, India.

Australia: 88 Strand Rd.; *Ambassador:* G. WOODARD.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand.

Bangladesh: 106-108 Rhyu St.; *Ambassador:* KHWAQA H. KAIZER.

Belgium: Bangkok, Thailand.

Bulgaria: Dacca, Bangladesh.

Canada: Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

China, People's Republic: 1 Pyidaungsu Rd.; *Ambassador:* YEN CHENG-CHANG.

Czechoslovakia: 326 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* LADISLAV JETMAR.

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand.

Egypt: 81 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* B. ADADER.

Finland: New Delhi, India.

France: 102 Halpin Rd.; *Ambassador:* HUBERT YVER DE LA BRUCHOLLE.

German Democratic Republic: 17 University Ave.; *Ambassador:* SIEGFRIED KÜHNEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: 32 Natmauk Rd.; *Ambassador:* KLAUS TERFLOTH.

Greece: New Delhi, India.

Hungary: New Delhi, India.

India: 545-547 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* R. KATHING.

Indonesia: 100 (Ka) Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* SOERIA ATMADJA.

Iran: New Delhi, India.

Iraq: New Delhi, India.

Israel: 49 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* DAVID I. HARMOR.

Italy: 343 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ELIO PASCARELLI.

Japan: 39 Golden Valley; *Ambassador:* TAKASHI SUZUKI.

Khmer Republic: 50 Laris Rd., Golden Valley; *Ambassador:* UM AMRETH (also accred. to Sri Lanka).

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.

BURMA

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, etc.

Malaysia: 65 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL HAMID bin PAWANCHEE.
Mongolia: *Ambassador:* SANDAGIYN SOSORBARAM.
Nepal: 16 Nat. Mauk Yeiktha Rd.; *Ambassador:* BHARAT RAZ BHANDARY (also accredited to Malaysia).
Netherlands: New Delhi, India.
Nigeria: New Delhi, India.
Norway: Bangkok, Thailand.
Pakistan: 18 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* RIAZ PIRACHA.
Philippines: 11A Windemere Rd.; *Ambassador:* PABLO A. PENA.
Poland: Dacca, Bangladesh; *Ambassador:* ZBIGNIEW BYSZEWSKI
Romania: 71 Mission Rd.; *Ambassador:* MIHAIL NICULESCU.

Spain: New Delhi, India.
Sri Lanka: 34 Fraser Rd.; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Laos and Thailand).
Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand.
Switzerland: Bangkok, Thailand.
Thailand: 91 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* SRIONG TMAN-GRASAT.
Turkey: New Delhi, India.
U.S.S.R.: 52 Prome Rd.; *Ambassador:* ALEXEI I. ELIZAVETIN.
United Kingdom: 80 Strand Rd.; *Ambassador:* T. J. O'BRIEN.
U.S.A.: 581 Merchant St.; *Ambassador:* DAVID L. OSBORN.
Yugoslavia: 39 Windsor Rd.; *Ambassador:* AZEM ZULFICARI (also accredited to Thailand).

Burma also has diplomatic relations with Algeria and Zaïre.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Court: In April 1962 a new Chief Court was set up combining the functions of both the former Supreme Court and the former High Court. It is the final Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Dr. MAUNG MAUNG.

Sessions Courts: Hear serious criminal cases; appeal lies to the Chief Court.

Magistrates' Courts: Magistrates with Special Powers can try any criminal offences, except those punishable with death. Those with First Class Powers can impose sentences up to a limit of two years. Sentences up to a limit of six months and one month can be imposed by magistrates with Second Class Powers.

District Courts: For civil cases; appeals lie to the Chief Court.

RELIGION

Freedom of religious belief and practice is guaranteed for every citizen. About 75 per cent of the population are Buddhists.

Roman Catholic Bishop of Rangoon: Mgr. GABRIEL THOHEY, Archbishop's House, 289 Theinbyu St., Rangoon.

Episcopalian Bishop of Rangoon and Archbishop of Burma: Most Rev. JOHN AUNG HLA, Bishops' Court, 140 Pyidaungsu Yeiktha Rd., Dagon P.O., Rangoon.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Guardian: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1956; nationalized 1964; English; Editor-in-Chief U BA KYAW; circ. 12,040.
Hanthawaddy: 96 Aung San St., Mandalay; f. 1887; Burmese; nationalized 1969; circ. 16,260.
Kyemon (Mirror): Rangoon; f. 1951; Burmese; nationalized; Editor U THAUNG; circ. 72,400.
Ludu Pidu Neisin (Working People's Daily): 212 Thien Byu St., Rangoon; f. 1963; Burmese and English; official newspaper; Chief Editor U HLA MYIANG; combined circ. 93,200.
Myanma Allm (New Light of Burma): 58 Komin Ko-chin Rd., Rangoon; f. 1914; Burmese; nationalized early 1969; circ. 13,860.

Rangoon Daily: 213 Canal St., f. 1946; Burmese; nationalized; Editor U AUNG MYINT; circ. 21,000.

Rofa Rtaung (Vanguard Daily): Rangoon; nationalized; circ. 4,500.

Note: Daily newspaper readership in 1974 was estimated at 800,000.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Gita Padetha: Rangoon; journal of Burma Music Council; circ. 10,000.

Guardian Magazine: 392 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1953; nationalized 1964; English literary magazine; monthly.

Myawaddy Magazine: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; f. 1952; Burmese; literary magazine; monthly.

Shu Ma Wa Magazine: 146 Western Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Burmese; literary; monthly.

Thwe/Thauk Magazine: 185 48th St., Rangoon; f. 1946; Burmese; literary; monthly.

PRESS AGENCY

News Agency of Burma: Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon; f. 1963; Government sponsored.

FOREIGN BUREAU

ANSA: Room 28, Bldg. 215, Yankim, Rangoon; Representative U TIN AYE.

PUBLISHERS

Hanthawaddy Press: Bo Aung Gyaw St. 157, Rangoon; f. 1889; general publisher of books and journals; Man. Editor U ZAW WIN.

Knowledge Publishing House: 130 Bogyoke St., Rangoon; publishers of travel, fiction, religious and political books and directories.

Kyipwaye Press: 84th St., Letsaigan, Mandalay; arts, travel, religion, fiction and children's books.

Myawaddy Press: 184 32nd St., Rangoon; journals and magazines; Exec. Officer U WINN MAUNG (MIN YU WEI).

Sarpay Belkman Management Board: 529 Merchant St., Rangoon; f. 1947; Burmese encyclopaedia, literature, fine arts and general; also translations; Chair. Lt.-Col. THURA TIN MAUNG (Deputy Information Minister); Vice-Chair. U SAW AUNG; Sec. U HTIN GYI.

BURMA

Shumawa Press: 146 West Wing, Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; non-fiction of all kinds.

Shwepyidat Publishing House: 12 Haiaban St., Rangoon; philosophy, politics, law and religion.

Smart and Mookerdum: 221 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; arts, children's, fiction and non-fiction.

Than Myit Baho Publishing House: Anawayatha Rd., Rangoon; scientific and technical.

Thu Dhamma Wadi Press: 55-56 Maung Khine St., P.O.B. 419, Rangoon; f. 1903; Prop. U TIN HTOO; Man. U PAN MAUNG; religious books.

Universities Administration Office: Promote Rd., University Post Office, Rangoon; Chief Editor, Translations and Publications Dept. U WUN; Man. University Press U SOE MYINT.

ASSOCIATION

Burmese Publishers' Association: 146 Bogyoke Market, Rangoon; Pres. U ON PE.

RADIO

Burma Broadcasting Service: Promote Rd., Kamayut P.O., Rangoon; f. 1946; broadcasts are made in Burmese, Shan, Karen, Chin, Kachin, Kayah and English; staff of 411; Dir.-Gen. U TIN MAUNG KYI; Dir. U KYAW NYEIN; Technical Dir. U WIN MG.

There were an estimated 4 million radio receivers in 1974.
There is no television service in Burma.

FINANCE

All banks in Burma have been nationalized and with effect from November 1st, 1969, amalgamated to form the *People's Bank of the Union of Burma*, which in 1973 was renamed the *Union of Burma Bank*. All the financial institutions listed below (Central Bank, State Banks, People's Banks, Union Insurance Board), though integrated into this unified financial structure, continue to function as separate agencies.

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; Ks.=kyats.)

CENTRAL BANK

Union of Burma Bank: 24-26 Sule Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; f. 1969 by amalgamation of all credit institutions in Burma; cap. p.u. Ks. 200m.; brs. and agencies in all towns; Chair. U KYAW NYEIN; Gen. Man. U TIN TUN.

STATE BANKS

Industrial Development Bank: 10 Phayre St., Rangoon; f. 1961; cap. Ks. 50 m.; provides medium and long-term loans; Chair. U SOE NYUN; Gen. Man. U NYUNT WE.

Union of Burma Agricultural Bank: Rangoon; f. 1953; cap. Ks. 50m.; 27 brs. and 2,647 village banks.

Union of Burma Bank (Foreign Exchange Division): 80-86 Mahabandoola Garden St., P.O.B. 203, Rangoon; f. 1970; handles all foreign exchange and all international banking transactions; Excc. Dir. U KI KO KO LAY; Asst. Excc. Dirs. U AUNG NYUNT PE, U SEIN MIN.

PEOPLE'S BANKS

Rangoon

People's Bank No. 1/6: 1 Muang Taulay St.

People's Bank No. 2/10: 27 Phayre St.

Publishers, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry

People's Bank No. 3/4: 625 Merchant St.

People's Bank No. 5/9: 564 Merchant St.

People's Bank No. 7/8: 1/19 Sule Pagoda Rd.

People's Bank No. 11/12: 312/324 Strand Rd.

People's Bank No. 13/14: 1/7 Latha St.

People's Bank No. 15/16: 26/42 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 19: 49/53 Phayre St.

People's Bank No. 20: 529-531 Merchant St.

Mandalay

People's Bank No. 26: f. 1963.

INSURANCE

Union Insurance Board: 69 Phayre Street, Rangoon; f. 1952; Principal officers: U KO KO GYI, U SAN WIN, U THAN HLA, U THAN PE, U MYINT MAUNG, U KYAW MYINT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Socialist Economic Planning Committee: Rangoon; f. 1967; frames plans for a socialist economy; 10 mems.; Chair. U NE WIN; Vice-Chair. Gen. SAN YU.

GOVERNMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural and Rural Development Corporation: Rangoon.
Burma Corporation: Rangoon; nationalized Jan. 1965; development of tin, lead, zinc.

Industrial Development Corporation: 192, Kaba-Aye Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; f. 1952.

Motion Picture Agency: Shwedagon Pagoda Rd., Rangoon; import and distribution of foreign films.

Myanma Export-Import Corporation: Rangoon; Chair. Col. TAN YU SAING.

Myanma Mineral Development Corporation: Rangoon; Man. Dir. HKUN NAUNG.

Myanma Oil Corporation: 604 Merchant St., P.O.B. 1049, Rangoon; formerly Burmah Oil Company; nationalized Jan. 1963; Dir. DR. AUNG KHIN.

Public Works Corporation: Rangoon.

Trade Corporations: there are 12 Trade Corporations in Rangoon which control exports of commodities.

State Timber Board: Rangoon; f. 1948; extraction, processing, and main exporter of Burma teak and other timber.

Union of Burma Agricultural Marketing Board: Rangoon; to control inter-governmental dealings in rice and other agricultural commodities.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1970-71 the following co-operatives were formed: 60 township co-operatives, 18 agricultural producers co-operatives, 131 industrial co-operatives, 11 village co-operatives, 1,964 consumers' co-operatives and 703 co-operative credit societies.

WORKERS' AND PEASANTS' COUNCILS

Central People's Workers' Council: Rangoon; f. April 1968 to provide organization for self-government of workers; Chair. U MAUNG SHWE (Minister of Industries and Labour).

Central People's Peasants' Council: Rangoon; f. Feb. 1969; Chair. U THAUNG KYI (Minister of Agriculture, Forests and Land Nationalization); Sec. Lt.-Col. KYAW ZAW, D.A.F.

BURMA

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Burma Railways Board: Head Office: Bogyoke St., Rangoon, P.O.B. 118; government organization which manages State railways; railway mileage (1974) was 2,690 track miles; route mileage in 1974 totalled 1,949; Chair. U THA KYAW.

ROADS

The total length of all-weather motorable roads in Burma was over 13,512 miles in 1974.

Road Transport Board: Rangoon; f. 1963 to nationalize gradually all passenger and freight road transport; by 1970/71 operated 18 per cent of trucks and 30 per cent of passenger buses in Burma.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Water Transport Board: 50 Phayre St., Rangoon; Government-sponsored and non-profit-making. Its chief business is the conveyance of rice and rice products from the Irrawaddy Delta Stations, grains and pulses, oil cakes, wax and cotton bales from up-country and Central Burma to Rangoon for export. There is also a passenger steamer service, and fuel oils are carried in tankers. A modernization programme was announced in 1974, including a new dockyard and navigational channels in the Rangoon river. Chair. Lt.-Col. SAW MYA THEIN; Gen. Man. Lt.-Comdr. MAUNG AYE.

SHIPPING

Rangoon is the chief port. Vessels up to 15,000 tons can be accommodated.

Burma Five Star Line Corporation: 132, 134, 136 Theinbyu Rd., Rangoon, f. 1959 by Defence Services Institute; 22 coastal and ocean-going steamers; Chair. U THA GYAW.

Board of Management for the Port of Rangoon: P.O.B. 1, Strand Rd., Rangoon, Chair U HLA MYINT; services: general port and harbour duties; fleet: 10 vessels totalling 5,400 tons gross and 20 smaller craft.

Transport, Atomic Energy, Universities

The following foreign lines call at Rangoon: Hansa Line, Hellenic Lines, Holland-Bengal-Burma Line, Holland-Bombay-Karachi Line, Norwegian Asia Line, Polish Ocean Lines, Union S.S. Co. of New Zealand, Wilhelmsen Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mingaladon Airport, near Rangoon, is equipped to international standards.

Burma Airways Corporation (BAC): 104 Strand Rd., Rangoon; f. 1948; internal network centred on Rangoon; services to 34 stations; external services to Bangkok, Calcutta, Katmandu, Hong Kong, Dacca (currently suspended) and Phnom-Penh (currently suspended); operated by the Government; Man. Dir. Zeya-Kyaw Htin MAUNG MAUNG NYUNT; Operations Man. U KHIN MAUNG LATT; fleet of 1 Boeing 727, 2 Viscount 700, 7 F.27, 6 DC3.

The following foreign airlines are represented in Burma: Aeroflot, Air Cambodge, Air France, Air India, British Airways, CAAC, (General Administration of Civil Aviation of China), Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, IAC, Japan Air Lines, KLM, Lufthansa, Pan American, PIA, Polskie Linie Lotnicze, SAS, Thai Airways International.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Union of Burma Atomic Energy Centre: Kanbe Applied Research Institute, Yankin Post Office, Rangoon; f. 1955; departments of nuclear mineralogical research; nuclear research; radiation protection research; nucleonic instrumentation; Chair. Dr. MEHM THET SAN.

UNIVERSITIES

Arts and Science University, Mandalay: University Estate, Mandalay; 294 teachers, 6,912 students.

Arts and Science University, Rangoon: University Estate, Rangoon, University Post Office; 424 teachers, 7,198 students.

BURUNDI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Burundi lies on Lake Tanganyika in the heart of Africa a little below the Equator. Rwanda is to the north, Tanzania to the south and east and Zaïre to the west. The climate is tropical with an irregular rainfall. The official languages are French and Kirundi; and Swahili is used in addition to French in commercial circles. Religious beliefs are African and animistic but missions have converted more than half the population to Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a white diagonal cross on a background of red and green, with a white circle containing three green-edged red stars in the centre. The capital is Bujumbura.

Recent History

Before independence Burundi formed part of the Belgian-administered UN Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi, which was itself formerly part of German East Africa. Internal self-government was granted in January 1962, following elections to a new National Assembly in September 1961, and full independence in July 1962, when the two parts of the Trust Territory became separate states. Burundi continued to be linked to Rwanda in a customs and monetary union, until the agreements were terminated in January 1964. In July 1966 Mwambutsa IV, king since 1915, was deposed by his son Charles, with the help of a group of army officers, and the constitution suspended. In November 1966, Charles, now Mwami (King) Ntare V, was himself deposed by his Prime Minister, Captain (later Lieut.-Gen.) Michel Micombero, who declared Burundi a Republic. Agreement on a settlement of the long dispute with Rwanda, during which armed refugees from both countries had clashed, was reached in March 1967 with the mediation of President Mobutu of Congo-Kinshasa (now Zaïre).

During 1969 and 1971 several alleged plots to overthrow the Government were uncovered. In March 1972 the former King Ntare V was arrested on charges of planning an invasion of Burundi. At the end of April there was an abortive *coup*, allegedly led by members of the Hutu tribe, during which Ntare V was killed. This started a series of inter-tribal massacres on the scale of a civil war, which again erupted in May 1973. In April 1972 President Micombero dismissed the Government and temporarily imposed censorship of the press. On June 17th, it was announced that the army was in control of the situation. A new cabinet was appointed on July 15th, 1972, led by a prime minister for the first time since the Republic was established. In June 1973, however, this cabinet resigned, giving way to a seven-member Presidential Bureau headed by Lieut.-Gen. Micombero.

There were several clashes between Burundi and neighbouring Tanzania during 1973. Burundi allegedly violated Tanzanian territory and airspace and a retaliatory advance into Burundi territory was made in July. The troubles continued sporadically until January 1974 when Burundi compensated Tanzania for the damage caused by her troops.

Government

Since November 1966 Burundi has been a Republic, but did not possess a constitution until July 1974 when, after several years' deliberation by the Supreme Council, one was promulgated by the President. There are eight provinces, administered by military governors, each of which is divided into districts and further sub-divided into communes.

Defence

The army was merged with the police force in 1967 and total armed strength is now around 3,000 men. Defence expenditure in 1973 amounted to 21 per cent of the national budget.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based almost entirely on agriculture, the main subsistence crops being manioc and sweet potatoes and the main cash crops coffee and cotton. Coffee accounts for more than 80 per cent of Burundi's total export earnings, the bulk of the crop going to the U.S.A. Cotton is the other main source of revenue abroad, most of it being sold to Belgium. Tea is being developed and the government plans to raise output to around 7,000 tons by 1978, during which time six to eight tea processing factories are to be built.

The mining industry, based on gold and cassiterite, is developing, and exports have been expanding rapidly over the last few years. Manufacturing industry is, however, still in its infancy, accounting for less than one-tenth of Gross Domestic Product, and many industrial and consumer goods have to be imported. Most foreign aid comes from Belgium, with France and Federal Germany also contributing individually and through the EEC. Negotiation of Burundi's application to join the East African Community began in November 1968; and in the same month Burundi and Zambia concluded a trade agreement. Proposals for an economic union between Burundi, Rwanda and Zaïre have been shelved for the moment, but three commissions have been set up: Burundi is responsible for the Economic, Financial and Technical Commission, Rwanda for the Social and Cultural Commission and Zaïre for the Political and Juridical Commission. In January 1972 a trade and technical co-operation agreement was concluded with the People's Republic of China, which involved a \$20 million loan, payable over the period 1972-76. Repayment will be made in the form of exports to China. Early in 1975 Burundi came to an agreement with Libya over a joint programme of agricultural and industrial development.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Burundi. Roads extend for 6,000 kilometres, of which 80 kilometres are asphalted. There are six "routes nationales" linking the major towns. The International Development Association has recently made a \$5 million loan to Burundi for a four-year road-building project, and a new road from Bujumbura to

BURUNDI

the Rwandan frontier at Kinyaru is already under construction. There is passenger and freight traffic on Lake Tanganyika with Bujumbura as the main port handling about 250,000 tons of goods yearly, while the port facilities at Kigoma are being extended. There is an international airport at Bujumbura equipped to take large jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

Wage-earners are protected by insurance against accidents and occupational diseases and can draw on a pension fund.

Education

Education is free. French is the language of instruction in the secondary schools and Kirundi in primary schools, with French as a second language. In 1974 there were 127,176 pupils in primary schools, 4,517 in secondary, and 4,385 student teachers. There is a university with three faculties at Bujumbura.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Burundi by citizens of Tanzania and Uganda, but, as yet, tourism in Burundi is practically non-existent. There have been recent talks with

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Uganda, however, on the joint development of a tourist industry.

Sport

Sport is very popular, the chief sport being football.

Public Holidays

1975: July 1st (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), September 18th (Victory of Uprona Party), October 13th (Murder of Hero of the State Rwagasore), November 1st (All Saints'), November 28th (Republic Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Burundi franc.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 185.69 francs;

U.S. \$1 = 78.75 francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION:						
	Total (1973)	Foreigners (1965 est.)			Refugees from Rwanda (1965 est.)	Bujumbura (capital) (1970 est.)	Kitega (1970 est.)
		Africans	Europeans	Asians and Arabs			
27,834 sq. km.*	3,600,000	24,730	4,190	2,913	160,000	78,810	5,000

* 10,747 square miles.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

(1965 estimates)

Traditional agriculture	1,516,350
Fishing	9,200
Craftsmen	4,380
Shopkeepers	11,250
Private sector (modern)	58,130
Public sector	13,980
Professional	1,260
Total active population	1,614,550

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	13.2	7.6	6.2
Maize	287.3	461.0	368.0
Finger Millet . .	34.4	35.0	32.0
Sorghum	96.0	227.3	205.0
Rice	12.0	8.0	4.8
Potatoes	101	90	235.0
Sweet Potatoes . .	1,074.1	2,817.5	2,556.0
Cassava (Manioc) .	1,576.5	3,558.0	3,257.0
Dry Beans	554.0	445.2	245.0
Dry Peas	34.4	25.0	54.0
Palm Kernels . . .	0.2	0.2	n.a.
Groundnuts (in shell)	21.6	32.0	27.0
Cottonseed	8.7	8.7	4.7
Cotton (lint) . . .	3.3	3.5	1.7
Coffee	22.1	25.1	21.2
Tobacco	1.5	1.5	n.a.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock; FAO,
Production Yearbook 1971.

Bananas and Plantains: 1,400,000 metric tons (FAO
estimate) in 1972.

LAND USE, 1973
(hectares)

Arable Land	1,017,632
Land under Permanent Crops	170,900
Meadows and Pastures	434,778
Forest	70,222
All other land	871,508
Inland Water	218,360
TOTAL AREA	2,783,400

LIVESTOCK

	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	725,000	756,000	761,000
Sheep	278,000	296,000	303,000
Goats	560,000	590,000	631,000
Pigs	24,000	25,000	27,000

Poultry: 2,200,000 in 1970.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Traditional Fishing	5,966	1,846	1,568
Small-scale Fishing	4,876	1,270	1,171
Industrial Fishing	5,961	4,327	5,622
TOTAL	16,803	7,443	8,361

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock.

INDUSTRY

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Beer (hectolitres)	174,557	207,200	239,200	282,444	340,363
Lemonade (hectolitres)	31,736	33,700	37,000	35,149	31,037
Electricity ('000 kWh.)	18,433	22,145	24,302	24,517	24,840

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 Burundi franc.

Coins: 1, 5 and 10 francs

Notes: 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs.

Official exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=183 59 francs, US \$1=78 75 francs.

1,000 Burundi francs=£5 385=\$12 70.

Note The Burundi franc was introduced in May 1964, replacing (at par) the Rwanda-Burundi franc, valued at 2 U S cents (\$1=50 00 RB francs). This remained the exchange rate until January 1965. Between then and February 1973 the rate was \$1=87 50 Burundi francs (1 franc=1 143 U S cents). The present dollar-franc relationship has been in force since February 1973. In terms of sterling, the official exchange rate was £1=210 francs from November 1967 to August 1971, and £1=228 francs from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(million Burundi francs)

REVENUE	1971	1972	1973
Income Tax	447 3	539 4	523 1
Property Tax	54 8	50 4	45 1
Other Direct Taxes	240 1	229 2	227 4
Customs Duties	944 3	1,018 4	996 3
Excise Duties	367 5	402 9	479 0
Other Indirect Taxes	105 6	112 0	126 7
Administrative Receipts	140 7	165 5	168 9
TOTAL	2,300 3	2,518 1	2,566 5

EXPENDITURE	1971	1972	1973
General Administration	790 2	1,066 5	1,257 4
Social Services	741 7	702 8	713 2
Economic Services	353 6	378 5	389 3
Public Debt	57 3	89 0	94 1
TOTAL	1,942 8	2,236 8	2,454 0

Sources: Ministry of Finance; Bank of the Republic of Burundi

EXTERNAL TRADE

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Intermediate Goods	708 4	809 7	687 7
Capital Goods	549 3	549 9	554 5
Consumer Goods	1,361 2	1,376 8	1,252 9
TOTAL	2,618 9	2,736 4	2,495 1

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Coffee	1,293.2	1,927.1	2,046.9
Cotton	155.2	113.2	77.3
Hides and Skins	32.2	80.5	91.4
Tea	17.7	28.9	39.0
Minerals	21.8	28.3	31.8
Other Products	101.7	97.2	90.5
TOTAL	1,621.8	2,275.2	2,379.9

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million francs)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium-Luxembourg	528.2	619.5	607.7
France	306.7	240.7	291.3
Germany, Federal Republic	274.9	302.0	218.3
Italy	79.3	112.8	75.3
Japan	259.1	185.4	115.5
Kenya	92.7	74.9	117.7
Netherlands	87.8	107.3	65.9
Tanzania	74.4	76.7	31.3
United Kingdom	134.8	127.9	97.8
U.S.A.	106.9	141.7	108.8
Zaire	81.7	97.9	88.8
Others	592.4	649.6	676.7
TOTAL IMPORTS	2,618.9	2,736.4	2,495.1

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium-Luxembourg	94.2	105.9	155.0
France	18.7	31.6	89.3
Germany, Federal Republic	68.7	169.7	277.1
Italy	21.6	67.7	71.6
Netherlands	59.1	86.2	65.6
United Kingdom	99.3	12.3	33.8
U.S.A.	998.5	1,533.8	1,277.7
Others	261.8	268.0	409.8
TOTAL EXPORTS	1,621.9	2,275.2	2,379.9

Source: Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	3,219	3,788	4,164
Vans	923	1,086	1,201
Lorries	555	621	673
All Other Vehicles	399	421	465
TOTAL	5,096	5,916	6,503

LAKE TRAFFIC

(Bujumbura—'000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Goods:			
Arrivals	124.1	127.5	107.3
Departures	33.3	39.4	34.7

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC
(Bujumbura Airport)

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers:			
Arrivals	10,654	6,709	9,723
Departures	13,315	9,600	16,276
Freight (metric tons):			
Arrivals	219	132.7	221.9
Departures	153	108.2	187.6

Sources: Ministry of Communications and Aviation;
Bank of the Republic of Burundi.

EDUCATION

(Number of pupils)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Primary	181,758	179,896	135,787	127,176
Secondary	3,969	4,102	3,744	4,517
Vocational	1,814	1,862	1,428	1,720
Teacher Training	3,085	3,384	3,184	4,385
Ecole Normale Supérieure du Burundi*†	102	131	142	209
Université officielle de Bujumbura†	364	355	436	530
Ecole Nationale d'Administration†	—	—	52	35

* Now the Institut Universitaire des Sciences pour Education

† These three institutions amalgamated in September 1973 to form the new Université du Burundi.

Source: Ministry of Education and Cultural Affairs

THE CONSTITUTION

Burundi obtained internal self-government as a kingdom in January 1962 and full independence in July 1962. On July 8th, 1966, the Mwami (King), Mwambutsa IV, was deposed by Prince Charles Ndirizeye and the constitution, which provided for a legislative assembly of 33 members and a senate of 16, was suspended. On November 28th, 1966, Captain Micombero, who had been appointed Premier by Charles (as Mwami Ntare V), deposed the King and declared a republic with himself as President, heading a military National Committee of Revolution.

A republican constitution, providing for a new Presidential term of seven years, establishing a new Defence policy, reaffirming the status of Uprona as the sole legal political party, and embodying changes in the administration of justice, was approved in July 1974 by the Supreme Council inaugurated by President Micombero in 1971 and promulgated by the President. The new constitution also defined the nation's status as unitary, indivisible, laicist and democratic, and made provisions regarding basic human rights and freedoms.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Lieut.-Gen MICHEL MICOMBERO.

Following elections in October, President Micombero began a further seven-year Presidential term in November 1974.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

Minister of the Interior: Major JOSEPH RWURI
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: GILLES BINA-ZUBUTE
Minister of Communications and Aviation: MELCHIOR BWAKIRA
Minister of Information: BERNARD BIZINDAVYI
Minister of Social Affairs and Employment: DAMILN BARAKAMFITIYE
Minister of Justice: PHILIPPE MINANI

Minister of Civil Service: GRÉGOIRE BARAKAMFITIYE
Minister of Finance and the Economy: GABRIEL MPOZA-GARA
Minister of Education and Culture: ARTÉMON SIMBANANIYE
Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: PIERRE BIGAYIM-PUNZI
Minister of Public Health: Dr JOSEPH NINDORIIRA
Minister of Public Works, Transport and Equipment: Major LDOUARD NZAMBIMANA

PARLIAMENT

The Constitution was suspended on July 8th, 1966. A new Constitution was promulgated by the President of the Republic in July 1974 (see Constitution).

At the last election before the suspension, held on May 10th, 1965, *Uprona* won 21 seats, *Parti du Peuple* 10 and Independents 2 in the Legislative Assembly.

POLITICAL PARTY

Uprona (*Union et progrès national* Unity and National Progress) declared sole party by royal decree of November 24th, 1966, decree confirmed by republican government. Party's charter accepted by the National Political Bureau on July 30th, 1970, under the terms of the new Constitution of July 1974 the party is to be

the arbiter of the nation's political orientation, being responsible for the actions of the government and of the judiciary. See -Gen. Lieut.-Gen MICHEL MICOMBERO, Exec Sec BERNARD BIZINDAVYI.

Before November 1966 the main opposition party was the *Hutu Parti du Peuple*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO BURUNDI

(In Bujumbura unless otherwise stated)

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya.

Belgium: 9 avenue de l'Industrie, B.P. 1920; *Ambassador:* CLAUDE RUELLE.

Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Chad: *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE BAINAUGAM.

China, People's Republic (E): *Ambassador:* CHEN FENG.

Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Egypt: 31 ave. de la Liberté, B.P. 1520; *Ambassador:* ISMAIL TIMMAN.

Ethiopia: Kinshasa, Zaire.

France: coin avenue de l'Uprona et avenue de l'Angola, B.P. 1740; *Ambassador:* HENRI BERNARD.

Germany, Federal Republic: 22 rue de la Résidence; *Ambassador:* THOMAS TROEMEL.

Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Hungary: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

India: Kampala, Uganda.

Italy: Kampala, Uganda.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* KIM DAL KOUK.

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Poland: *Ambassador:* JEAN WITEK.

Romania: *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU BUJOR.

Rwanda: *Ambassador:* IGNACE KARUHIRE.

Somalia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Spain: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya; *Ambassador:* RICHARD PESTALOZZI.

Syria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Tanzania: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Uganda: *Ambassador:* Lt. Col. MICHAEL EDEMA OMBIA.

U.S.S.R.: 9 ave. de l'Uprona, B.P. 1034; *Ambassador:* D. POJIDAEV.

United Kingdom: Kinshasa, Zaire.

U.S.A.: ave. Olsen, B.P. 1720; *Ambassador:* M. JOST.

Vatican: 1 chaussée de Kitega, B.P. 1068; *Apostolic Nuncio:* WILLIAM CAREW.

Yugoslavia: Kampala, Uganda.

Zaire: 5 avenue Olsen, B.P. 872; *Ambassador:* Col. FERDINAND MALIBA.

Zambia: *Ambassador:* SPEEDWELL MAKAJA.

Burundi also has diplomatic relations with Portugal, Saudi Arabia and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Republican Constitution prescribes a judicial system wherein the Judges are subject to the decisions of Uprona made in the light of the revolutionary concept of the law. No appeal is provided for in the case of decisions of the Supreme Court. Two new Courts of Appeal are to be established at Kitega and Ngozi.

Supreme Court: Bujumbura; Pres. GAËTAN RUGABARARA.

Court of Appeal: Bujumbura; Pres. CHARLES MABUSHI.

Court of First Instance: Bujumbura; Pres. B. GAHUNGU.

Tribunals of First Instance: Bujumbura: Pres. MICHEL NGENDANKAZI; Butare: Pres. CALLIXTE NDIKUBWIMANA. Tribunals installed already or to be installed at Kayanza, Kirundo, Kitega, Ngozi and Bururi.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". Less than 40 per cent of the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

More than 60 per cent of the population are Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop of Kitega: Most Rev. ANDRÉ MAKARAKIZA, B.P. 118, Kitega; Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Ngozi Rt. Rev. STANISLAS KABURUNGU, Bishop of Bujumbura Rt. Rev. MICHEL NTUYAHAGA, Bishop of Bururi Rt. Rev. BERNARD BUDUDIRA, Bishop of Muyinga Rt. Rev. NESTOR BIHONDA, Bishop of Ruyigi JOACHIM RUHUNA.

ANGLICANS

Anglicans number about 50,000 and form part of the Province of Uganda.

Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Boga (Zaire): Most Rev. JANANI LUWUM.

Bishop of Burundi: Rt. Rev. Y. NKUNZUMWAMI, B.P. 58, Ibuye, Ngozi.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

There are about 200,000 other Protestants, some 160,000 of them Pentecostal.

ISLAM

About 1 per cent of the population is Muslim.

THE PRESS

All publications are strictly controlled by the government.

NEWSPAPERS

Burundi Chrétien: Bujumbura; fortnightly newspaper; French; published by the Archbishopric of Kitega.

Flash-Infor: Ministry of Information, B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; daily; French.

Ubumwe: B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1972; weekly.

Unité et Révolution: Government Printing Office, B.P. 1400, Bujumbura; f. 1967; an international news service is supplied under special agreement by Tass; weekly.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Économique et Financier: monthly; Ministry of Economy and Finance, B.P. 482, Bujumbura.

Kindugu: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; monthly; Swahili.

Ndongozi: P.O.B. 232, Bujumbura; Catholic; monthly; Kirundi.

RADIO

Voix de la Révolution: B.P. 1900, Bujumbura; Govt. station; broadcasts daily programmes in Kirundi, Swahili and French; Dir. FRANÇOIS MACERI.

Radio Cordac: B.P. 1140, Bujumbura; f. 1963; missionary station; broadcasts daily programmes in Kirundi, Swahili, French and English; Dir. C. B. KIRKPATRICK.

There are an estimated 75,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; amounts in Burundi francs).

BANKING

Burundi was one of the 19 founding members of the Association of African Central Banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque de la République du Burundi: B.P. 705, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. 30m.; Pres. BONAVENTURE KIDWINGIRA; Vice-Pres. PATRICE NSABABAGANWA; Dir. MICHEL MBABAREMPORE; Dir.-Gen. PHILIPPE DUVAUX.

Banque Belgo-Africaine Burundi: Blvd. de la Liberté, B.P. 585, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 36m.; Chair. GEORGES LECLERCQ.

Banque Commerciale du Burundi: B.P. 990, Bujumbura; f. 1960; cap. 75m.; Chair. DANIEL GILLET.

Banque de Crédit de Bujumbura: B.P. 300, Bujumbura; f. 1964; cap. and reserves 107m; Pres. E. BONVOISIN; Man. Dir. M. LAMBIN.

Banque Nationale de Développement Economique (BNDE): Bujumbura, B.P. 1620.

Caisse d'Epargne du Burundi: B.P. 615, Bujumbura; f. 1964; Man. JULIEN MUSARAGANYI; Asst. Man. A. JABON.

INSURANCE

Compagnie d'Assurances d'Outremer: Bujumbura

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

A National Trade Office was set up in early 1974 by President Micombero. It is responsible for the surveillance of international commercial operations between the Government of Burundi and other States or private organizations. Its function is also to ensure the importation of necessary materials.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce et de l'Industrie du Rwanda et du Burundi: P.O.B. 313, Bujumbura; f. 1923; Pres. M. R. LECLERE; Hon. Sec. M. T. POJER; 130 mems.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs du Burundi (UTB): Bujumbura; sole authorized union for Burundi workers; f. 1967 by amalgamation of all previous unions; closely allied with Uprona Party; Sec.-Gen. PIERRE-CLAVER KAYONDE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There is no system of railways in Burundi but studies on a rail link with Tanzania have recently begun. The link is to be financed by the World Bank and will improve Burundi's at present isolated trade position.

ROADS

The road network is very dense and there are 545 km. of national routes (although only 80 km. are asphalt) and over 5,000 km. of other roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Bujumbura is the principal port on Lake Tanganyika and the greater part of Burundi's external trade is dependent on the shipping services between Bujumbura and Tanzania and Zaire.

CIVIL AVIATION

Service des Transports Aériens du Burundi (STAB) (National Airline Co): Bujumbura; f. 1970; operates services to Kigali and Kinshasa.

Air Zaire, East African Airways and Sabena operate services to Bujumbura, the airport of which has recently been extended.

TOURISM

Office National au Tourisme: Bujumbura; f. 1972; Dir. LIBÉRAT NIYONDAGARA.

UNIVERSITY

Université du Burundi: B.P. 1550, Bujumbura; l'Université Officielle de Bujumbura, l'Ecole Normale Supérieure (now l'Institut Universitaire des Sciences pour l'Education) and l'Ecole Nationale d'Administration were amalgamated in September 1973 to form the new university.

CAMEROON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Cameroon lies on the west coast of Africa with Nigeria to the west, Chad and the Central African Republic to the east and the Congo People's Republic, Equatorial Guinea and Gabon to the south. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures of 26°C (80°F). It is hotter and drier inland. The official languages are French and English. In religion roughly half of all Cameroonians follow traditional beliefs. About 35 per cent are Christians, roughly divided between Roman Catholics and Protestants, and about 20 per cent, mostly in the north, are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a vertical tricolour of green, red and yellow with two gold stars in the green stripe. The capital is Yaoundé.

Recent History

East Cameroon, once a League of Nations Mandate and later a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, was under French administration until it became independent as the Republic of Cameroon on January 1st, 1960. West Cameroon, then the British-administered Trust Territory of Southern Cameroon, opted to join the Republic in February 1961, and a Federal Republic was created on October 1st, 1961. After 1962 the political, economic and social structures became increasingly integrated. In 1966 the governing parties of the two states united in a single party, *Union nationale camerounaise* (UNC). President Ahidjo was re-elected in March 1970. The guerrilla warfare, waged since 1955 by the opposition *Union des populations de Cameroun* (UPC), seemed definitively checked by the capture and execution in 1970 of the last of its leaders. Since 1970 the UNC has grown in significance and now embraces almost all the country's political, cultural, professional and social organizations.

In May 1972, after approval by referendum of a new Constitution, the Federal Republic of Cameroon became the United Republic of Cameroon. A fully centralized political and administrative system was quickly introduced, and in May 1973 a new National Assembly was elected. The United Republic has pursued an independent foreign policy. It withdrew from OCAM in July 1973, and has negotiated a revision of co-operation agreements with France.

Government

Cameroon is governed by a President and a unicameral 120 member National Assembly, each elected for five years by universal adult suffrage. The age of majority is 21. Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President who also appoints a Governor to each of the seven provinces.

Defence

Cameroon has an army of 5,000 and 10,000 men in paramilitary forces. The navy numbers 200, and the air force 300. France has a bilateral defence agreement with Cameroon. In 1973-74 defence was the largest item in the budget, at 7,579 million francs CFA.

Economic Affairs

Cameroon has one of the highest incomes per head in tropical Africa, though the basis of its economy is still essentially agricultural. The most important cash crops are cocoa, coffee, rubber and palm oil. Bananas have declined in importance in export earnings over the last few years, and many plantations have been converted to more profitable crops.

The industrial sector has grown rapidly since independence, though the Edea Dam and the aluminium smelter which uses 88 per cent of its hydro-electric power have been in operation since 1958. Industry is based on agricultural products, aluminium smelting and chemicals. Douala is the main commercial centre and port.

In 1972 Cameroon's Gross Domestic Product was more than \$1,000 million, of which about 40 per cent was derived from agriculture, forestry and fishing, while industry accounted for about 10 per cent. In the preceding decade industrial output grew annually by about 15 per cent, and G.D.P. had a real annual growth rate of 4.5 per cent.

Despite economic growth during the last decade, Cameroon remains dependent on foreign investment and the export of primary commodities. In 1973 the government initiated a "Green Revolution" designed to halt the drift of population from backward rural areas to the towns. The transport system is being developed to permit exploitation of natural resources in remote parts of the country.

Transport and Communications

Routes in former East Cameroon are linked with those of the ex-French Equatorial states while former West Cameroon is linked to Nigeria. The main rail links are between Douala and Yaoundé, and Yaoundé and Belabo. An extension from Belabo to Ngaoundéré, part of the trans-Cameroon railway project, was opened to traffic in February 1974. It may eventually run into Chad. A major road also links the two regions. British and French shipping lines call at Douala and Victoria. There are internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Government and Christian Missions maintain hospitals and medical centres but there are no welfare services covering the whole population.

Education

Education is provided by the government, missionary societies and private concerns. Education in state schools is free, and the government provides financial assistance for other schools. In 1974 about 80 per cent of school-age children attended school. The different systems, French and British, should be harmonized by 1976. A Federal University was established in 1962 and in addition some students go to France, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and the United Kingdom for higher education.

CAMEROON

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

Tourists are attracted by the cultural diversity of local customs, and by the national parks, game reserves and sandy beaches. The tourist trade is being expanded and in 1971-72 there were about 10,000 visitors. A visa is required by all foreigners.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption Day), October 7th (Djoulde Soumac, End of Ramadan), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 14th (Festival of Sheep).

1976: January 1st (Independence), February 11th

(Youth Day), May 1st (Labour Day), May 20th (National Day), May 27th (Ascension).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
475,442 sq. km.*	5,309,000	5,415,000	5,522,000	5,631,000	5,736,000	5,836,000

* 183,569 square miles.

Mid-1973 Population: 6,167,000 (UN estimate).

Principal Towns: Douala 340,000, Yaoundé (capital) 230,000, Bafoussam 55,000, Foumban 38,000, Victoria 32,100, Maroua 31,000.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 43.1 per 1,000; death rate 22.8 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT*

(1972-73)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Agriculture	24,569	476	25,044
Mining	2,614	12	2,626
Manufacturing	19,861	1,103	20,964
Chemical Industries	951	149	1,100
Public Works	12,030	58	12,088
Electrical Industries	1,528	104	1,632
Transport	9,303	144	9,447
Commerce	10,764	1,034	11,798
Public Service	26,924	3,044	29,968
Others	11,798	1,500	13,298

* Wage-earners only.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
 (production in '000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Maize	319*	263	360*	350
Millet and Sorghum	376	312	331	320*
Rice (paddy)	18	14	14	15*
Sugar Cane	87	115*	150*	150*
Potatoes	24	27	30	35*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	234	328	359	360*
Cassava (Manioc)	902	930	950	1,000*
Dry Beans	33	30*	35*	35*
Other Pulses	13	8*	7*	8*
Bananas	120*	125*	130*	130*
Palm Kernels	42	56	58	57*
Groundnuts (in shell)	188	190	209	170
Seed Cotton	n a.	38	46	56*
Cottonseed	52	23	28	34*
Sesame Seed	5.4	5.8	5.8*	6.0*
Coffee (green)	79.1	81.0	65	93
Cocoa Beans†	103.9	108.3	112.0	123.0
Tea	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.3
Tobacco (leaves)	5.0	6.0	6*	6*
Cotton (lint)	34	15	15	17
Natural Rubber	10.4	12.2	13.5*	15*

Plantains: 850,000 metric tons in 1970/71.

* FAO estimate.

† Twelve months ending September 30th of year stated. 1972/73: 106,900 metric tons.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK
 (estimates for December)

	1969	1970	1971*
Cattle	1,970,000*	1,960,000*	1,950,000
Sheep	1,500,000*	1,480,000*	1,470,000
Goats	2,050,000*	2,000,000*	2,000,000
Pigs	350,000	350,000	350,000
Horses	53,000*	55,000*	56,000
Asses	92,000	93,000*	94,000
Chickens	8,500,000	8,500,000*	8,500,000

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
 ('000 cubic metres)

	1970	1971
Sawlogs, Veneer Logs and Logs for Sleepers	750	820
Other Industrial Wood	465	475
Fuel Wood	6,380	6,510
TOTAL	7,595	7,805

* Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products 1971*.

FISHING

('000 metric tons,

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Inland Waters . . .	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
Atlantic Ocean . . .	15.5	20.8	24.5	21.6
TOTAL CATCH . . .	65.5	70.8	74.5	71.6

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972

MINING*

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Gold . . .	kilogrammes	6	7	3	3
Tin Concentrates	metric tons	35	36	36	36

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Palm Oil	'000 metric tons	52	54	56	58*
Raw Sugar	" "	5	10	12	12
Beer . . .	'000 hectolitres	562	702	880	898
Soft Drinks	" "	309	367	443	431
Cigarettes	" million	950	975	1,148	1,367
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	3,394	4,466	n a	n a
Sawnwood†	'000 cubic metres	108	120	120	n a
Soap	metric tons	6,302	7,386	n a	n a
Aluminium (unwrought)‡	" " "	46,736	52,373	50,693	43,434
Radio Receivers	" " "	28 4	59	n a	n a
Bicycles	" " "	23 3	24	n a	n a
Electric Energy	million kWh	1,046 0	1,175 2	1,182 8	1,133 0

* FAO estimate

† Unofficial estimates

‡ Using alumina imported from Guinea

Source: United Nations, The Growth of World Industry

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA)

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes.

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA, US \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA

1,000 francs CFA = £1 914 = \$4 579

Note: Between January 1959 and August 1969 the value of the franc CFA was 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 US cent (US \$1 = 246.853 francs CFA). Since January 1960 the franc CFA has been equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc = 50 francs CFA). In August 1969 the franc CFA was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 3.2 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 franc CFA = 0.3601 US cent (\$1 = 277.71 francs CFA) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 franc CFA = 0.3909 US cent (\$1 = 255.785 francs CFA). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within previously agreed margins. As a result the value of the franc CFA has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. In terms of sterling the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1 = 666.503 francs CFA (1 franc CFA = 0.15004p).

BUDGETS

(million francs CFA, July 1st to June 30th)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Current Budget . . .	50,230	56,490	62,200	69,200
Investment Budget . . .	7,810	10,360	12,300	14,800

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1971-76—million francs CFA)

Agriculture	20,720
Forestry	5,210
Stockbreeding	3,670
Industry and Mineral Prospecting	51,500
Power and Oil Refining	18,700
Roads and Bridges	26,400
Railways	15,900
Ports	6,500
Telecommunications	6,300
Civil Aeronautics and Meteorology	3,500
Education	21,500
Housing	15,000
Town Planning	11,400
Health	6,500
TOTAL (incl. others)	280,000*

* 149,000 million will be publicly financed and 131,000 million privately financed.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million francs CFA)

	1971			1972		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	65,266	65,878	— 612	60,344	71,318	—10,972
Freight on Merchandise	2,071	11,792	— 9,121	4,333	12,493	—8,167
Transport	333	1,684	— 1,351	3,646	2,030	1,616
Insurance	2,628	3,825	— 1,197	1,912	3,910	—1,998
Travel	3,011	2,996	15	4,766	3,613	1,153
Revenue and Interest	1,854	2,860	— 1,006	1,359	3,470	—2,115
Salaries	2,277	1,242	1,035	2,442	1,366	1,076
Other Services	3,874	4,205	— 331	3,499	6,030	—2,531
Government Activities	317	4,386	— 4,069	384	4,971	—4,587
Gifts	3,163	322	2,841	3,637	568	3,069
Total	85,394	99,190	—13,796	86,324	109,773	—23,450
Capital Sectors	8,046	6,557	1,489	8,323	7,991	332
GLOBAL TOTAL	93,440	105,747	—12,307	94,646	117,764	—23,118

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	46,220	53,000	67,241	69,352	76,384	74,221
Exports	46,723	58,574	62,777	57,283	55,699	78,321

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1972	1973
Cereals	1,664	2,096	Shellfish	653	1,127
Meal and flour	1,229	1,391	Cocoa	11,991	17,738
Beverages	1,356	1,382	Coffee (arabica)	6,709	7,885
Cement and clinker	969	941	Coffee (robusta)	8,730	12,397
Alumina	1,488	1,369	Bananas	2,250	2,405
Diesel fuel	1,212	1,262	Rubber	1,325	1,828
Medicines	1,558	2,049	Groundnuts	285	829
Plastics	1,362	1,421	Tobacco	2,137	2,440
Rubber, synthetic rubber and rubber goods	1,709	1,772	Cotton Fibre	1,945	2,501
Paper and allied products	2,112	2,129	Palm and Palm-cabbage Oil	347	607
Synthetic textiles	1,722	1,129	Cocoa Pulp	777	1,099
Footwear	1,023	1,214	Cocoa Butter	2,477	3,084
Non electric machinery	7,999	7,938	Logs	4,520	10,006
Electric machinery	3,666	3,952	Sawn and Rolled Wood	464	561
Road transport equipment	9,528	9,334	Aluminium	4,175	3,903
Air transport equipment	4,060	2,757	Aluminium Products	1,267	1,589

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
France	34,331	36,369	35,320	France	17,605	16,330	22,328
Gabon	3,020	3,135	3,211	Gabon	1,690	1,823	2,446
Federal Germany	5,185	5,915	7,063	Federal Germany	5,571	5,356	7,777
Italy	4,570	4,214	3,107	Japan	1,754	2,048	3,604
Japan	1,857	1,830	1,467	Netherlands	14,545	13,082	18,830
United Kingdom	2,894	2,550	n a	Spain	1,125	1,470	3,183
U S A	4,964	8,527	6,711	U S A	5,157	5,178	5,839

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Total receipts (million francs CFA)	3,056	3,259	3,330
Passengers carried ('000)	1,913	1,879	1,717
Passenger-km (million)	226	221	193
Freight carried ('000 tons)	1,055	1,071	1,101
Freight ton-km (million)	284	304	326

ROADS
MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1969	1970	1971
Cars	18,442	20,087	21,569
Buses and Coaches	2,110	2,299	2,468
Goods Vehicles	10,942	11,917	12,797

Source: World Road Statistics 1969-1973, International Road Federation, Geneva

SHIPPING (Douala)

	1971	1972	1973
Ships entered	1,636	1,231	1,088
Displacement ('000 net tons)	3,703	3,792	n.a.
Passengers disembarked	533	223	151
Passengers embarked	200	167	118
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	732	740	890
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	1,164	1,127	1,147

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
Aircraft arrivals and departures	50,607	44,108	44,960
Passenger arrivals ('000)	179	205	225
Freight loaded (tons)	17,594	15,253	19,989
Freight unloaded (tons)	7,869	7,244	8,380
Mail carried (tons)	1,304	1,230	1,219

TOURISM

In 1973 there were about 4,000 tourist beds. Cameroon had about 10,000 foreign visitors in 1971/72.

EDUCATION

	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils	Schools	Pupils
Primary and Nursery	4,139	935,791	4,137	938,071	4,275	963,961
Public	1,958	n.a.	2,176	485,482	2,242	511,789
Private	2,181	n.a.	1,961	452,589	2,033	452,172
Secondary	169	56,031	191	65,305	197	72,540
Public	45	19,139	50	23,083	52	26,604
Private	124	36,892	141	42,222	145	45,936
Technical	82	17,400	88	n.a.	98	22,571
Public	16	n.a.	15	n.a.	17	4,154
Private	66	n.a.	73	n.a.	81	18,417
Higher	11	2,744	11	3,559	12	4,484

In 1971-72 there were 19,089 teachers in primary and nursery schools, 2,739 in secondary schools and 950 in technical schools.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministry of Information and Culture, Yaoundé.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Ratified by referendum May 20th, 1972)

The People of Cameroon

Declares that the human being, without distinction as to race, religion, sex or belief, possesses inalienable and sacred rights.

Affirms its attachment to the fundamental freedoms embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter and in particular to the following principles:

Equal rights and obligations for all, and freedom and

security for the individual subject to the rights of others and the higher interests of the State. The home and the privacy of all correspondence are inviolate. Freedom of movement. Freedom within the law. Assurance of a fair hearing and that the law may not act retrospectively.

Freedom of belief. Freedom to practise a religion. The State is secular. Freedom of expression, freedom of the press, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of trade unions under conditions fixed by law.

Protection of the family as the natural basis of society.

The right to education, the provision and control of which is the duty of the State, the right of ownership unless in violation of public interests, and the right and duty to work. The duty of all to share the burden of public expenditure according to his means.

The State guarantees to all citizens of either sex the rights and freedoms set out in the preamble of the Constitution.

I Sovereignty

1. The Federal Republic of Cameroon, constituted from the State of East Cameroon and the State of West Cameroon, shall become a unitary State to be styled the United Republic of Cameroon with effect from the date of entry into force of this Constitution. The Republic shall be one and indivisible, democratic, secular and dedicated to social service. It shall ensure the equality before the law of all its citizens. Provisions that the official languages be French and English, for the motto, flag, national anthem and seal, that the capital be Yaoundé.

2-3. Sovereignty shall be vested in the people who shall exercise it either through the President of the Republic and the members returned by it to the National Assembly or by means of referendum. Elections are by universal suffrage, direct or indirect, by every citizen aged 21 or over in a secret ballot. Political parties or groups may take part in elections subject to the law and the principles of democracy and of national sovereignty and unity.

4. State authority shall be exercised by the President of the Republic and the National Assembly.

II The President of the Republic

5. The President of the Republic, as Head of State and Head of the Government, shall be responsible for the conduct of the affairs of the Republic.

6-7. Candidates for the office of President must hold civic and political rights and be at least 35 years old, and may not hold any other elective office or professional activity. Election is by a majority of votes cast by the people. The President is elected for five years and may be re-elected. Provisions are made for the continuity of office in the case of the President's resignation and for the President of the National Assembly to act as interim President should the President die or be incapacitated.

8-9. Ministers and Vice-Ministers are appointed by the President to whom they are responsible, and they may hold no other appointment. The President is also head of the armed forces, he negotiates and ratifies treaties, may exercise clemency after consultation with the Higher Judicial Council, promulgates and is responsible for the enforcement of laws, is responsible for internal and external security, makes civil and military appointments, provides for necessary administrative services.

10. The President, by reference to the Supreme Court, ensures that all laws passed are constitutional.

11. Provisions whereby the President may declare a State of Emergency or State of Siege.

III The National Assembly

12. The National Assembly shall be renewed every five years, though it may at the instance of the President of the Republic legislate to extend or shorten its term of office. It shall be composed of 120 members elected by universal suffrage.

13-14. Laws shall normally be passed by a simple majority of those present, but if a bill is read a second time at the request of the President of the Republic a majority of the National Assembly as a whole is required.

15-16. The National Assembly shall meet twice a year,

each session to last not more than 30 days; in one session it shall approve the budget. It may be recalled to an extraordinary session of not more than 15 days.

17-18. Elections and suitability of candidates and sitting members shall be governed by law.

IV Relations between the Executive and the Legislature

19. Bills may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or by any member of the National Assembly.

20. Reserved to the legislature are: the fundamental rights and duties of the citizen; the law of persons and property; the political, administrative and judicial system in respect of elections to the National Assembly, general regulation of national defence, authorization of penalties and criminal and civil procedure etc., and the organization of the local authorities; currency, the budget, dues and taxes, legislation on public property; economic and social policy; the education system.

21. The National Assembly may empower the President of the Republic to legislate by way of Ordinance for a limited period and for given purposes.

22-26. Other matters of procedure, including the right of the President of the Republic to address the Assembly and of the Ministers and Vice-Ministers to take part in debates.

27-29. The composition and conduct of the Assembly's programme of business. Provisions whereby the Assembly may inquire into governmental activity. The obligation of the President of the Republic to promulgate laws, which shall be published in both languages of the Republic.

30. Provisions whereby the President of the Republic, after consultation with the National Assembly, may submit to referendum certain reform bills liable to have profound repercussions on the future of the Nation and National Institutions.

V The Judiciary

31. Justice is administered in the name of the people. The President of the Republic shall ensure the independence of the judiciary and shall make appointments with the assistance of the Higher Judicial Council.

VI The Supreme Court

32-33. The Supreme Court has powers to uphold the Constitution in such cases as the death or incapacity of the President and the admissibility of laws, to give final judgements on appeals on the Judgement of the Court of Appeal and to decide complaints against administrative acts. It may be assisted by experts appointed by the President of the Republic.

VII Impeachment

34. There shall be a Court of Impeachment with jurisdiction to try the President of the Republic for high treason and the Ministers and Vice-Ministers for conspiracy against the security of the State.

VIII The Economic and Social Council

35. There shall be an Economic and Social Council, regulated by the law.

IX Amendment of the Constitution

36-37. Bills to amend the Constitution may be introduced either by the President of the Republic or the National Assembly. The President may decide to submit any amendment to the people by way of a referendum. No procedure to amend the Constitution may be accepted if it tends to impair the republican character, unity or territorial integrity of the State, or the democratic principles by which the Republic is governed.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMADOU AHIDJO.

CABINET

(February 1975)

Minister of State, Secretary-General at the Presidency: PAUL BIYA.

Minister of State in charge of the Armed Forces: SADOU DAUDOU.

Minister, Assistant Secretary-General: FRANÇOIS SENGAT-KUO.

Minister of Finance: CHARLES ONANA AWANA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: VINCENT EFON.

Minister of Territorial Administration: VICTOR AYISSI MVODO.

Minister of Justice: SIMON ACHU ACHIDI.

Minister of Agriculture: JEAN KEUTCHA.

Minister of National Education: BERNARD BIDIAS A NGON.

Minister of Industrial and Commercial Development: YOUSSEF DAUDA.

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: PAUL FOKAM KAMGA.

Minister of Employment and Social Insurance: ENOCH KWAYEB.

Minister of Public Works: VROUMSIA TCHINAYE.

Minister of Equipment, Housing and Lands: PAUL TESSA.

Minister of Planning and Territorial Development: MAIKANO ABDOULAYE.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: EMMANUEL EGBE TABI.

Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs: JOSEPH CHARLES DOUMBIA.

Minister of Mines and Power: HENRY NAMATA ELANGWE.

Minister charged with Special Functions at the Presidency: ABDOULAYE YADJI.

Minister of Livestock and Industry: SADO ANGOKAY.

Minister of Youth and Sport: FÉLIX TONYE MBOG.

Minister of Transport: CHRISTIAN BONGWA SONGWE.

Minister-Delegate to the Presidency, with responsibility for Parliamentary Relations: ZACHÉE MONGO SOO.

Minister-Delegate at the State Inspection: GILBERT ANDZE TCHOUNGUI.

Vice-Minister of Health and Public Assistance: Mrs. DELPHINE TSANGA.

Vice-Minister of National Education: MARTIN NGEHA LUMA.

Vice-Minister of Equipment and Housing: KOUANDI ALIOU.

Vice-Minister of Agriculture: JOSEPH AWOUMTI CHONGWAIN.

Director of the Civil Cabinet at the Presidency (with ministerial rank): PHILEMON BEB A DON.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORS

Centre-South Province: GABRIEL MOUAFO.

Eastern Province: STANISLAS BIAS.

Coastal Province: MARCEL MENGUÉMÉ.

Northern Province: OUSMANE MEY.

North-Western Province: GUILLAUME NSEKE.

Western Province: MARCEL MEDJO AKONO.

South-Western Province: TANDJONG ENOW.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: SOLOMON TANDENG MUNA.

ELECTION, MAY 18TH, 1973.

All 120 seats were won by the *Union nationale camerounaise*.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council is a national body set up under the unitary constitution to advise the Govern-

ment on economic and social problems arising. It replaces the regional organizations which carried out similar functions on a smaller scale. The Council consists of 65 members, who meet several times a year, a permanent secretariat and a president appointed by Presidential decree. The members are nominated for a five-year term, whilst the secretariat is elected annually. Pres. FÉLIX SABAL LECCO.

POLITICAL PARTY

Union nationale camerounaise (UNC): Yaoundé: f. 1966 by merger of the governing party of each state of the Federation (*Union camerounaise* and the *Kamerun National Democratic Party*), two opposition parties in East Cameroon (the *Parti démocratique camerounais* and the *Cameroon Socialists*), and the two opposition parties in West Cameroon (the *Cameroon Union Congress* and the *Cameroon People's National Congress*, which had already agreed in August 1965 to co-operate with the ruling KNDP in West Cameroon); its bodies are: Congress which meets every five years, Political Bureau, National Council which includes the Political

Bureau, sectional presidents, members of the National Assembly, members of the Government and the President of the Economic Council; Pres. AHMADOU AHIDJO; publ. *l'Unité* (weekly).

The UNC Charter, outlining the party's internal and external policies, was published in April, 1969. It supports efforts towards the liberation and unification of Africa; it supports a democratic system of government within Cameroon; and it lays down that economic and social development should be achieved in Cameroon through encouraging private initiative while reserving for the state a determining and organizing role.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CAMEROON

(In Yaoundé unless otherwise indicated)

Algeria: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo.
Austria: Lagos, Nigeria.
Belgium: B.P. 816; *Ambassador:* PIERRE BRANCART.
Canada: B.P. 572; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ASSELIN.
Central African Republic: B.P. 396; *Ambassador:* JEAN-MICHEL BENZOT (also accredited to Gabon and Nigeria).
Chad: Bangui, Central African Republic.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 1174; *Ambassador:* WEI PAO-SHAN.
Egypt: B.P. 809; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED EL ASHRI.
Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador:* ESCONO MICA.
Finland: Lagos, Nigeria.
France: B.P. 102; *Ambassador:* HUBERT DUBOIS.
Gabon: B.P. 4130; *Ambassador:* JEAN-FÉLICIEN OLOUNA.
Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 1160; *Ambassador:* HANS-GERO VON HORTSMANN.
Ghana: *Ambassador:* Col. SAMUEL ASANTE.
Greece: *Ambassador:* SLATHIS MITSOPoulos.
Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria.
India: Lagos, Nigeria.
Italy: B.P. 827; *Ambassador:* GUIDO NATALI.
Japan: Kinshasa, Zaïre.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* VAN BA KIEM.
Korea, Republic: *Ambassador:* YOON YOUNGKYO.
Lebanon: Accra, Ghana.
Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya.

Liberia: B.P. 1185; *Ambassador:* PETER JOHNSON.
Mali: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo.
Malta: *Ambassador:* DECASE EDOUARD.
Mauritania: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Morocco: Lagos, Nigeria.
Netherlands: B.P. 310; *Ambassador:* JAN LANKAMP.
Niger: *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM LOUTON.
Nigeria: B.P. 448; *Ambassador:* YUSUF SADA.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria.
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria.
Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria.
Rwanda: *Ambassador:* PIERRE CANISIUS MUDEENGE.
Saudi Arabia: *Ambassador:* FOUAD S. MOUFTI.
Spain: B.P. 877; *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN CASTILLO MORENO.
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria.
Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaïre.
Switzerland: B.P. 1169; *Chargé d'Affaires:* WILLY MAMBAURY.
Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 488; *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDR MALYCHEV.
United Kingdom: B.P. 547; *Ambassador:* E. F. GIVEN, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: B.P. 817; *Ambassador:* ROBERT MOORE.
Vatican: *Papal Nuncio:* Mgr. LUCIANO STORERO.
Yugoslavia: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo.
Zaire: P.O.B. 639; *Ambassador:* TUMA-WAHU DIA BAZIKA.

Cameroon also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Cuba, Denmark, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Libya, Malawi, Monaco, Tanzania, Uganda, the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Yaoundé; consists of a President, titular and substitute judges (7 at present), a *Procureur Général*, an *Avocat Général*, deputies to the *Procureur Général*, a Registrar and clerks.

President of the Supreme Court: MARCEL NGUINI.

Procureur Général: FRANÇOIS-XAVIER MBOUYOM.

Avocat Général: GEORGES SIMON EKEMA.

High Court of Justice: Yaoundé; consists of 9 titular judges and 6 substitute judges, all elected by the National Assembly.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 45 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 20 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 21 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: The total number of Roman Catholics is about 1,122,570 (including 26,368 catechumens). The Pères du Sacré-Coeur de Saint-Quentin,

the Pères du Saint-Esprit, the Oblats de Marie-Immaculée, the Société de St. Joseph de Mill-Hill and the Petits Frères du Père de Foucauld are the most active missionary orders. There are seminaries for African priests at Nkol-Bisson and Bamenda, and there is a Trappist monastery at Koutaba. The total number of priests (including Africans) is about 870.

Archbishop of Yaoundé: Mgr. JEAN ZOA. B.P. 207, Yaoundé.

BISHOPS

Bafia: Mgr. ANDRÉ LOUCHEUR.

Bafoussam: Mgr. DENIS NGANDE.

Bamenda: Mgr. PAUL VERDZEKOV.

Buea: Mgr. PIUS AWA.

Douala: Mgr. SIMON TONYE.

Doumé: Mgr. LAMBERT VAN HEYGEN.

Garoua: Mgr. JEAN PASQUIER.

Maroua: Mgr. JACQUES DE BERNON.

Mbalmayo: Mgr. PAUL ETOGA.

N'Kongsamba: (vacant).

Sangmélima: Mgr. PIERRE-CELESTIN NKOUE.

Yaoundé: Mgr. LOUIS CHARPENET.

CAMEROON

Protestant Churches: There are about 600,000 Protestants, with about 3,000 Church and Mission workers, and four theological schools.

Fédération Évangélique du Cameroun et de l'Afrique Équatoriale: B.P. 491, Yaoundé; Admin. Sec. Pastor MOUBITANG À MEPOUI.

THE PRESS

DAILY

Cameroon Tribune: B.P. 23, Yaoundé; f. 1974; French; circ. 15,000; Editor ENGELBERT NGOG-HOB.

PERIODICALS

Abbla: Yaoundé; f. 1963; cultural; weekly.

Le Bamiléké: B.P. 94, Dschang; every two months.

Bulletin de la Chambre d'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: B.P. 287, Yaoundé; monthly.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce d'Industrie et des Mines du Cameroun: B.P. 4011, Douala; monthly.

Bulletin de Statistique Générale: B.P. 660, Yaoundé.

Cameroon Tribune: B.P. 23, Yaoundé; weekly, English; Editor ENGELBERT NGOG-HOB.

L'Effort Camerounais: B.P. 345, Yaoundé; f. 1955; Roman Catholic weekly; Dir. J. PAUL BAYEMI; circ. 5,000.

L'Informateur National: B.P. 392, Yaoundé; every two months; circ. 2,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Cameroun: Imprimerie du Gouvernement, Yaoundé; weekly.

Mefes: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 3,200.

Mlān: Elat, Ebolowa; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Le Monde Noir: B.P. 736, Yaoundé.

Mwendi Ma Baptiste: Mondoungue; monthly; circ. 1,000.

Nku-Tam-Tam: Imprimerie Coulouma et Cie., B.P. 134, Yaoundé; bi-monthly; circ. 4,000.

Les Nouvelles du Mungo: B.P. 1, N'Kongsamba; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Le Peuple Camerounais: Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

L'Unité: Yaoundé; organ of *Union nationale camerounaise*; weekly.

La Voix des Jeunes: Imprimerie St.-Paul-Mvolyé, B.P. 550, Yaoundé; weekly; circ. 2,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Camerounaise de Presse: B.P. 1170, Yaoundé; Dir. ENGELBERT NGOG-HOB.

FOREIGN BUREAU

AFP (France): B.P. 229, Immeuble le Concorde, Ave. du Président J. F. Kennedy, Yaoundé; Corr. PIERRE MENOU.

Tass is also represented in Cameroon.

PUBLISHERS

Editions CLE: B.P. 1501, Yaoundé; f. 1963; financed by various Christian denominations; African literature: novels, short stories, drama, poetry, essays and studies; Christian literature: textbooks, theology and edifying works; Editor JEAN DINANG.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio, Finance

Librairie Saint Paul: B.P. 763, Yaoundé; education, medicine, philosophy, politics, religion and fiction.

UNESCO Publishing Centre: B.P. 808, Yaoundé; f. 1961; official educational publications and printing training.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion du Cameroun: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; Government service; Dir. EMMANUEL CHOTCHOM MOUDJIH.

Radio Cameroun: B.P. 281, Yaoundé; programmes in French, English and local languages; Dirs. RICHARD EKOKA, SAM EWANDA, M. KANDEM.

Radio Douala: B.P. 986, Douala; programmes in French, English, Douala, Bassa, Ewondo and Bamiléké; Dir. CÉLESTIN-LUCIEN SACK.

Radio Garoua: B.P. 103, Garoua; programmes in French, Hausa and Foulfoudé; Dir. BELLO MAL GANA.

Radio Buéa: P.O.B. 86, Buéa; programmes in English, French, Bali, Douala and other local languages; Dir. NGIEWIH ASUNKWAN.

In 1972 there were 214,000 radio-receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8, France; B.P. 83, Yaoundé; f. 1973 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; 4 brs. in Cameroon; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; Cameroon Man. MARCEL YONDO; Gen. Man. CHRISTIAN JOUDIOU; Asst. Gen. Man. J.-E. SATHOUD.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Cameroun: B.P. 5, Ave. du Président Ahidjo, Yaoundé; B.P. 4070, Douala; f. 1962; affiliated to the Banque Nationale de Paris, Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer and Barclays Bank International; 15 brs.; cap. 625m. francs CFA; Pres. T. BOUKAR; Man. Dir. EMMANUEL MOUTERDE.

Cameroon Bank Ltd.: Buéa; cap. 305m. francs CFA; 4 brs.; Dir.-Gen. G. M. KWENDE.

Société Camerounaise de Banque: B.P. 145, rue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1961; deposit bank; cap. 1,000m. francs CFA; res. 118m. francs CFA (1972); 18 brs.; Pres. EDOUARD KOULLA; Asst. Dir. M. CHOQUART.

Société Générale de Banques au Cameroun: B.P. 244, rue Monseigneur Vogt, Yaoundé; f. 1963; cap. 600m. francs CFA; res. 331m. francs CFA (1972); 12 brs.; Chair. EL-HADJ AHMADOU HAYATOU; Dir.-Gen. R. DUCHEMIN.

FOREIGN BANK

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; ave. de Gaulle, B.P. 4001, Douala; Dir. in Cameroon GUY LECUYER, B.P. 182, Yaoundé.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Camerounaise de Développement: B.P. 55, Yaoundé; f. 1951; 75.5 per cent state-owned; gives financial and technical assistance to development projects; cap. 1,500m. francs CFA; Pres. OUSMANE MEY; Dir.-Gen. TITTI GOTTLIEB.

CAMEROON

Société Financière pour le Développement du Cameroun: B.P. 5493, Douala.

Société Nationale d'Investissement du Cameroun: B.P. 423, place El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo, Yaoundé; f. 1964; invests in and grants loans to new and expanding concerns; cap. 250m. francs CFA; Pres. Dir.-Gen. LAURENT NTAMAG.

INSURANCE

Agence Camerounaise d'Assurances: rue de l'Hippodrome, Yaoundé, B.P. 209; cap. p.u. 8m. f. CFA; Dir. CLAUDE GERMAIN.

Assurances Générales (Chanas et Privat): B.P. 109, Douala; cap. p.u. 3m. f. CFA; 3 agencies.

Les Assureurs-Conseils Camerounais (Faugère, Jutheau et Cie.): B.P. 544, Douala.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Yaoundé, B.P. 46; Dir. RENÉ MALLORGA.

Caisse Nationale de Réassurances: Yaoundé, B.P. 4180; Dir. MARCEL YONDO.

SA E. Casalegno et Cie.: Douala, B.P. 443; Dir. EMILE CASALEGNO; cap. p.u. 5m. f. CFA.

Mutuelle Agricole du Cameroun: B.P. 962, Yaoundé; Dir. P. MOULET.

Société Nationale d'Assurances du Cameroun (SOCAR): f. 1973 by the Cameroon Government and various European companies; cap. 400m. francs CFA; Pres. GOTTLIEB TITTI; Dir.-Gen. PIERRE MEMIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre d'Agriculture, de l'Elevage et des Forêts du Cameroun: B.P. 287, Parc Repiquet, Yaoundé; 44 mems.; Pres. EPHREM MBA; Sec. LOUIS WAMBO; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et des Mines du Cameroun: B.P. 4011, Douala, f. 1963; branches: B.P. 36, Yaoundé; P.O.B. 211, Victoria; B.P. 59, Garoua; B.P. 6, Sangmelima; B.P. 134, Nkongsamba; 138 mems.; Pres. PAUL MONTHÉ; Sec.-Gen. JEAN MARIE TEDJONG; publs. *Bulletin Mensuel, Commerce Extérieur, Rapport Annuel, Compte-Rendu d'Activités*.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Groupe Interprofessionnel pour l'Etude et la Co-ordination des Intérêts Economiques de Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; f. 1957; 101 member associations; Pres. BERNARD CRETIN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs-Exportateurs du Cameroun: B.P. 562, Douala; Sec.-Gen. P. GIRMA.

Syndicat des Industriels du Cameroun: B.P. 673, Douala; f. 1953; Pres. M. NORGUIN, Mme DE PIERREBOURG.

Syndicat des Producteurs et Exportateurs de Bois: B.P. 570, Yaoundé; Pres. M. PRION.

Syndicats Professionnels Forestiers et Activités connexes du Cameroun: B.P. 100, Douala.

Union des Syndicats Professionnels du Cameroun: B.P. 829, Douala; Pres. MOUKOKO KINGUE.

TRADE UNION

National Union of Cameroon Workers (Union nationale des travailleurs du Cameroun—UNTC): Yaoundé; f. 1971; affiliated to *Union nationale camerounaise*; Pres. M. SATOUGLÉ.

Finance, Trade and Industry

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Cameroon Development Corporation: Bota, Victoria; f. 1947; a statutory agricultural enterprise established to acquire and develop land and plantations previously run by German firms and nationals; was hampered by financial difficulties until 1967 when the World Bank and Fond Européen de Développement offered loans totalling \$24 million; development work involved planting and replanting of 8 rubber, 6 oil palm, 1 banana and 1 tea estates; planted area in June 1974 was 31,250 ha. out of 80,000 ha. on lease from Government; processes palm oil, rubber and tea in own factories with projections for tripling of production by 1980; production in metric tons for 1973-74 was: bananas 14,300, palm oil 18,285, palm kernels 4,671, tea 871, rubber 10.6; Chair. NFOU V. E. MUKETE; Gen. Man. M. W. F. LEBURN.

Société d'Expansion et de Modernisation de la Riziculture de Yaoury—SEMRY: B.P. 46, Yaoua; expansion of rice-growing in areas where irrigation is possible and commercialization of rice products; Pres. O. MEV; Dir.-Gen. J. DU LAC.

Société Régionale des Zones d'Actions Prioritaires Intégrées du Centre Sud (ZAPI du Centre Sud): B.P. 4083, Yaoundé; f. 1972; development of the *Centre-Sud* province; Dir.-Gen. F. MOUKOKO NDOUMBE.

Société Régionale des Zones d'Actions Prioritaires Intégrées de l'Est (ZAPI de l'Est): B.P. 132, Bertoua; f. 1972; promotion of regional development; Pres. STANISLAS BIAS.

PRINCIPAL CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

Bakweri Co-operative Union of Farmers Ltd.: Dibanda, Tikou; produce marketing co-operative for bananas, cocoa and coffee; 14 societies, 2,000 mems.; Pres. DR. E. M. L. ENDELEY.

Cameroon Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: P.O.B. 19, Kumba; f. 1953; mems. 8 societies; central agency for marketing of members' coffee, cocoa and palm kernels; Man. A. B. ENYONG; Sec. M. M. EYOH (acting).

Coopérative des Planteurs Bamoun du Café Arabica—CPBCA: B.P. 49, Foumbot; f. 1942; body for buying, processing and marketing of coffee; Dir. SEIDOU MOUCHILLI MATAPIT.

Coopérative des Planteurs de Café Arabica de Bafoussam—GPCAB: B.P. 69, Bafoussam; f. 1958; Dir. CHRISTIAN FENKAN.

Co-operative Union of Western Cameroon Ltd.: policy-making and auditing body for all the societies in the Territory.

Société Africaine de Prévoyance: Yaoundé; a provident society with branches in each region for each particular activity.

West Cameroon Co-operative Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 135, Kumba; founded as central financing body of the Co-operative movement; gives short-term credits to member societies and provides agricultural services for members; policy-making body for the Co-operative Movement in W. Cameroon; 143 member unions and societies with total membership of about 45,000; member of International Co-operative Alliance; Pres. Chief T. E. NJEA.

There are 83 co-operatives for the harvesting and sale of bananas and coffee and for providing mutual credit.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 1,164 km. of one-metre gauge track, the North Line running from Douala to N'Kongsamba (172 km.), with a branch line leading north-east from Mbanga to Kumba (29 km.), and the Centre Line which forms the first stage of the Transcameroon railway and runs from Douala to Belabo (601 km.), with a branch line leading south-west from Otélé to Mbalmayo. The second stage of the Transcameroon railway, from Belabo to Ngaoundéré (325 km.), was opened to traffic in February 1974, and in the future it is to be extended eventually into Cbad, to Sahr. In addition an extension of its western branch is projected from Mbalmayo to Bangui, capital of the Central African Republic. Improvements to the line between Douala and Yaoundé will begin in 1974. Narrow gauge railways totalling 147 km. are used in former West Cameroon between the plantations and the ports.

Régie Nationale des Chemins de Fer du Cameroun—REGIFERCAM: B.P. 304, Douala; Dir. A. DESTOPELEIRE.

Office du Chemin de Fer Transcamerounais: B.P. 625, Yaoundé; supervises the laying of new railway lines and improvements to existing lines and undertakes research in the connection; Dir.-Gen. JEAN BAYON.

ROADS

In 1971, there were 1,050 km. of bitumen-surfaced roads, 5,200 km. of unsurfaced secondary roads and 17,000 km. of unclassified roads. The unclassified roads are maintained by local authorities.

Under the 1971-76 Plan emphasis has been laid on the development of the road network, particularly on the completion of a road linking the north and the south of the country.

SHIPPING

Office National des Ports/National Ports Authority: 5 blvd. Leclerc, B.P. 4020, Douala; Pres. C. BONGWA; Dir.-Gen. S. NGANN YONN.

The chief port is Douala. It has 2,370 metres of quays and a minimum depth of 5 metres in the channels, 8.5 metres at the quays. Traffic in 1973 totalled 2,057,969 tons. The port will soon be extended and modernized. Minimum depth will be increased to 8.4 metres in the channel and 10.5 metres at the quays. Facilities for ship-repair will also be provided.

There are also ports at Kribi, Victoria, Tiko and Garoua.

SAMOA: blvd. Leclerc, B.P. 1127, Douala; agents for Lloyd Triestino, Black Star Line, Seven Stars Line, Gold Star Line, Europe Africa Line; Dir. ALAIN BASTART.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement (SATA): Blvd. Leclerc, B.P. 546, Douala.

Société Camerounaise des Ets. Mory et Cie: B.P. 572, Douala; f. 1949; Dir. DANIEL PARISOT.

Société Camerounaise de Navigation—SOCANA: B.P. 263, Douala; Dir. FERNAND SAISSET.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux—SNCNV: B.P. 263, rue Kitchener, Douala and B.P. 18, Kribi; Dir. FERNAND SAISSET.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Cameroun)—SOAEM: B.P. 4057, rue du Roi Albert, Douala; f. 1959; Dir. FRANCIS ALEXANDRE.

SOCOPAO (Cameroun): B.P. 215, Douala; agents for Palm/Elder/Hocgh Lines, Bank Line, Dafra Line, Marasia S.A., Splosna Plovba, Greek West Africa Line, Veb Deutsche Seerederei, Polish Ocean Liners, Westwind Africa Line, Nautilus Keller Line, Estonian Shipping Co., A.G.T.I. Paris, K-Line Tokyo, Supermarine A/S, Dir.-Gen. PAUL BATAULT.

CIVIL AVIATION

Cameroon's principal airport is at Douala, where a new airport is under construction and should be completed by the end of 1975. Another major airport exists at Yaoundé which is capable of taking Caravelles, and there are about 20 smaller airports.

Cameroon Airlines: B.P. 4092, 3 ave. du Général de Gaulle, Douala; f. 1971; owned by the Cameroon Government (70 per cent) and Air France (30 per cent); services to Paris, Marseilles, Rome, Abidjan, Brazzaville, Libreville, Dakar and N'Djamena (Fort-Lamy), and domestic flights; fleet of one Boeing 707, two Boeing 737, two DC-4 and one Twin Otter; Pres. Dir.-Gen. SAMUEL EBOUA.

Cameroon is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air Mali, Air Zaire, Alitalia, Ethiopian Airlines, Iberia, LAGE, Nigeria Airways, Pan American, Sabena, Swissair and UTA.

TOURISM

In 1973 there were 4,000 tourist beds.

Commissariat-Général au Tourisme: B.P. 266, Yaoundé; f. 1970; provincial offices: B.P. 1310, Douala; B.P. 92, Buea; B.P. 50, Garoua; Bafoussam; Commissaire-Général AMINOU OUMAROU.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The four important centres for the creation, exhibition and sale of works of art are the handicraft centres of Maroua, Foumban, Bamenda and Douala.

L'Ensemble National: c/o le Ministère de la Jeunesse, de la Culture et de l'Éducation Nationale; the most famous representatives of Cameroonian traditional art.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Yaoundé: B.P. 337, Yaoundé; f. 1962; 321 teachers, 4,469 students.

CANADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominion of Canada occupies the northern part of North America (except Alaska and Greenland) and is the second largest country in the world. The border with the U.S.A. follows the upper St. Lawrence Seaway and the Great Lakes, continuing west along the 49th parallel. The climate is an extreme one, particularly inland. Winter temperatures drop well below freezing with a summer average of about 65°F (18°C). Rainfall varies from moderate to light and there are heavy falls of snow. More than 96 per cent of the population are of European origin, mainly British, French, Irish and German. The two official languages are English and French, the mother tongues of 60.2 per cent and 26.9 per cent, respectively, in 1971. More than 98 per cent of Canadians can speak English or French. In 1971 there were 230,900 Indians and 15,000 Eskimos. Forty-six per cent of the people are Roman Catholics. The largest Protestant churches are the United Church of Canada (17.5 per cent) and the Anglicans (11.8 per cent) but almost every Christian denomination is represented. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a red maple leaf on a white field, flanked by red panels. The capital is Ottawa.

Recent History

In 1963, a six-year Conservative government was succeeded by a minority Liberal Government under Lester Pearson. Mr. Pearson retired in April 1968 and his successor, Pierre Trudeau, won an electoral majority for the Liberals in June 1968. Mr. Trudeau's party was returned to power in the 1972 General Election, but with a reduced majority over the Progressive Conservatives. Foreign relations have altered significantly under the Trudeau government, with less emphasis on traditional links with Western Europe and the U.S.A. and a fostering of relations with Far East countries. Canada established diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1970 and the Prime Minister paid a successful state visit to China in October 1973. Relations with the U.S.S.R. are good and in 1973 Japan ranked as Canada's second largest trading partner. Quebec maintains her own cultural and educational links with France, and there has been pressure from some French-speaking Canadians for the separation of Quebec from the other provinces of the Dominion. The Liberals came into power there with a large majority in 1970 and the Quebec Liberation Front was outlawed after violent terrorist activities.

Trudeau was returned with an overall majority in elections in July 1974.

Government

Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada, is the Head of State and is represented at Ottawa by a Governor-General. Parliament consists of the Queen, the Senate and the House of Commons. Senators are appointed on a regional basis until the age of 75. Members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage. Executive power lies with the Cabinet selected by the Prime Minister. Each of

the ten provinces is headed by a Lieutenant-Governor and governed by a unicameral Legislative Assembly, from which the provincial premiers and cabinets are chosen. Two directly-administered areas, the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, are represented by one member in the House of Commons and locally by a Commissioner.

Defence

Canada co-operates with the U.S.A. in the defence of North America, sends forces to NATO's Atlantic and European sectors, and takes part in UN peace-keeping in the Middle East. Unification of the all-volunteer services as the Canadian Armed Forces was completed in 1968. The total strength of the Canadian Armed Forces has been progressively reduced from 120,000 in 1964 to 82,000 in 1974: army 33,000, navy 14,000, air force 36,000. The defence budget for 1973/74 was C\$2,232 million and for 1974/75 C\$2,361 million.

Economic Affairs

The Canadian economy is linked very closely with that of the U.S.A. About 67 per cent of total trade is with the U.S.A. and industry is heavily dependent on foreign investment, 80 per cent of it American. It is estimated that 65 per cent of Canada's largest companies are wholly-owned or effectively controlled by foreign corporations. Efforts to develop other markets, notably Japan, China and the U.S.S.R., and measures such as the Foreign Investments Review Act, which allows for assessment of the benefits to Canada of foreign investors' intentions, are being taken to lessen dependence on the U.S.A. Canada is one of the world's leading industrial countries, although farming still accounts for about 4 per cent of the country's gross domestic product and is the leading primary industry in terms of employment. Canada is the world's fourth largest exporter of agricultural products. The main exports in 1973 were motor vehicles and parts, lumber, newsprint, petroleum and wheat. Canada is the world's largest producer of asbestos, silver, nickel and zinc and is rich in many other minerals, notably iron, copper, uranium, cobalt, elemental sulphur, lead and gold. There are considerable oil and gas resources in Alberta and the Canadian Arctic islands. Although Canada is tenth in world crude oil production, it is Canada's leading mineral in dollar value. Other valuable primary industries are forestry, fishing and fur production. In 1974 the economy enjoyed one of the highest expansion rates of an industrialized country while suffering a slightly lower rate of inflation than that of comparable economies. However, in early 1975 the economy took a drastic down turn and unemployment reached 8.4 per cent, its highest level for 40 years.

Transport and Communications

Owing to the size of the country, Canada's economy is particularly dependent upon good communications. Canada's rail, river and canal system is being increasingly supplemented by roads, air services and pipelines. The St. Lawrence Seaway allows ocean-going ships to reach the

CANADA

Great Lakes; the Trans-Canadian Highway is one of the major features of a network of over half a million miles of roads in Canada. Nearly 60,000 miles of track provide an extensive rail service throughout the country. A railway is being planned to open up north-western British Columbia. Work started in 1970 on a new airport near Montreal and 66,000 miles of gas and oil pipelines have been built since 1950. The North West Passage was negotiated for the first time in 1969, and as a result the Arctic Waters Bill was passed in April 1971 giving Canada effective control of the passage and extending territorial waters from three miles offshore to twelve. Internal air services for freight and passengers play a major role in a country the size of Canada.

Social Welfare

About 25 per cent of the federal budget is devoted to health and welfare. The Federal Government administers family allowances, unemployment insurance and war veterans' and old age pensions. Other services are provided by the provinces, the range varying from province to province. The Canada Pension Plan, introduced in 1966, and its Quebec counterpart provide contributory retirement, disability and survivors' pensions for the majority of workers, based on past earnings. A Federal Medicare insurance programme in which all ten provinces participate covers all Canadians against medical expenses. The federal-provincial hospital insurance programme covers over 99 per cent of the insurable population of Canada.

Education

Education is a provincial matter and the period of compulsory education varies. French-speaking students are entitled by law to instruction in French. Primary education is from 6-7 years to 13-14, followed by 3-5 years at secondary or high school. There are 72 degree-awarding institutions and 340 affiliated or independent colleges.

Tourism

Canada offers a wide range of outdoor tourist attractions: fishing, hunting, riding, canoeing, etc., in the great

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

National Parks. Winter sports carnivals are held in many centres and Indian and Prairie gatherings are popular, a famous one being the Calgary Stampede. Most visitors are from the U.S.A. (over 37 million in 1973) and tourist spending in 1973 amounted to C\$1,394 million.

Visas are not required to visit Canada by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sports are Canadian football and ice hockey. Baseball, tennis, athletics and winter and water sports are all popular and soccer is increasingly played, particularly in southern Ontario. In 1976 the Summer Olympic Games are due to be held in Montreal.

Public Holidays

1975: September 1st (Labour Day), October 13th (Thanksgiving Day), November 11th (Remembrance Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), April 16th (Good Friday), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 20th (Victoria Day), July 1st (Dominion Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in general use with the exception of the 2,000 lb. American ton; the introduction of the metric system is under consideration.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C \$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = C \$2.336;

U.S. \$1 = 99.18 Canadian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Source: Statistics Canada, Ottawa.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION	VITAL STATISTICS (1973)		
Total	Land	Water	Estimate (June 1974)	Birth Rate per '000	Marriage Rate per '000	Death Rate per '000
3,851,809	3,560,238	291,571	22,446,000	15.5	9.0	7.4

CHIEF CITIES

(Metropolitan population: 1973 est.)

Ottawa (capital)	619,000	Edmonton	518,000	London	293,000
Montreal	2,775,000	Hamilton	513,000	Windsor	264,000
Toronto	2,692,000	Quebec	493,000	Kitchener	235,000
Vancouver	1,116,000	Calgary	431,000	Halifax	222,000
Winnipeg	560,000	St. Catharines-Niagara	308,000		

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (June 1974 est.)	CAPITAL
PROVINCES:			
Alberta	255,285	1,714,000	Edmonton
British Columbia	366,255	2,395,000	Victoria
Manitoba	251,000	1,011,000	Winnipeg
New Brunswick	28,354	662,000	Fredericton
Newfoundland	156,185	542,000	St. John's
Nova Scotia	21,425	813,000	Halifax
Ontario	412,582	8,094,000	Toronto
Prince Edward Island	2,184	117,000	Charlottetown
Quebec	594,860	6,134,000	Quebec
Saskatchewan	251,700	907,000	Regina
TERRITORIES:			
Yukon Territory	207,076	19,000	Whitehorse
Northwest Territories	1,304,903	38,000	Yellowknife

IMMIGRATION

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
United Kingdom	31,977	26,497	15,451	18,197	26,973
United States	22,785	24,424	24,366	22,618	25,242
Other	106,769	96,792	82,083	81,251	131,985
TOTAL	161,531	147,713	121,900	122,066	184,200

EMPLOYMENT
('000)

	1970 (average)	1971 (average)	1972 (average)	1973 (average)
Agriculture	511	510	481	467
Other Primary Industries	218	224	217	228
Manufacturing	1,790	1,795	1,857	1,968
Construction	471	495	501	549
Transport and Utilities	692	702	730	773
Trade	1,320	1,330	1,410	1,498
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	365	385	385	410
Services	2,025	2,118	2,194	2,284
Public Administration	486	520	553	582
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,879	8,079	8,329	8,759

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE
(sq. miles)

CROPS	PASTURE	FOREST LAND	WILDLAND	OTHER	TOTAL
107,446	15,977	1,199,450	1,938,939	298,849	3,560,661*

* Other sources give Canada's total land area as 3,560,238 square miles.

CROPS

		AREA ('000 acres)		PRODUCTION ('000)		YIELD PER ACRE	
		1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Wheat	bushels	21,350	24,761	533,288	628,738	25.0	25.4
Oats	"	6,104	6,698	300,208	326,880	49.2	48.8
Barley	"	12,509	11,958	518,316	474,570	41.4	39.7
Rye	"	635	634	13,524	14,282	21.3	22.5
Corn	"	1,327	1,286	99,538	108,941	75.0	84.7
Buckwheat	"	103	89	1,711	1,129	16.6	12.7
Beans	"	134	133	3,233	2,885	24.1	21.7
Flax	"	1,321	1,450	17,617	19,400	13.3	13.4
Rapeseed	"	3,270	3,150	57,300	53,200	17.5	16.9
Potatoes	cwt.	244	262	43,886	46,803	179.8	178.5
Tame Hay	tons	12,859	13,200	23,929	26,448	1.9	2.0
Sugar Beet	tons	78	69	1,070	994	13.8	14.4

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Milch Cows	2,584.0	2,550.6	2,257.5	2,210	2,152	2,080
Other Cattle	6,572.1	6,864.9	11,020.8	11,446	11,900	12,898
Sheep	883.0	898.0	860.7	845	833	784
Pigs	5,772.0	7,086.0	8,106.9	6,995	7,022	6,564

Horses: 342,000 in 1973.

DAIRY PRODUCE

	MILK ('000 lb.)	BUTTER ('000 lb.)	FACTORY CHEESE ('000 lb.)	ICE CREAM ('000 gallons)	EGGS ('000 doz.)
1969	18,711,382	355,871	207,137	29,105	464,023
1970	18,312,599	333,885	215,279	29,839	490,705
1971	17,774,991	293,618	248,030	29,836	489,663
1972	17,676,203	298,101	249,456	30,368	468,355
1973	16,886,033	259,300	248,270	30,242	461,265

FORESTRY
MERCHANTABLE TIMBER, 1973
(million cubic ft.)

	SOFTWOODS	HARDWOODS	TOTAL
Newfoundland	7,775	1,241	9,016
Prince Edward Island	136	64	200
Nova Scotia	6,283	2,672	8,955
New Brunswick	14,655	5,793	20,448
Quebec	96,965	33,466	130,431
Ontario	91,390	58,269	149,659
Manitoba	12,174	3,584	15,758
Saskatchewan	10,343	7,011	17,354
Alberta	33,038	20,102	53,740
British Columbia	260,375	7,224	267,599
TOTAL*	533,734	139,426	673,160

* Excluding the Yukon (5,900 million cubic feet) and Northwest Territories (3,500 million cubic feet).

FUR INDUSTRY

NUMBER AND VALUE OF PELTS PRODUCED

	1971-72 SEASON		1972-73 SEASON	
	Number	Value (Canadian \$)	Number	Value (Canadian \$)
Newfoundland	60,185	586,147	53,095	580,725
Prince Edward Island	14,292	168,786	11,424	156,057
Nova Scotia	146,378	1,631,329	135,340	2,010,788
New Brunswick	38,362	407,566	30,691	519,159
Quebec	410,428	3,213,796	384,367	4,865,410
Ontario	1,023,532	9,688,164	1,109,807	13,986,830
Manitoba	674,415	3,748,452	508,143	4,747,829
Saskatchewan	644,100	2,625,283	533,577	4,308,935
Alberta	687,713	4,859,195	727,971	8,380,026
British Columbia	314,175	3,537,066	291,369	4,681,337
Northwest Territories	197,489	1,424,444	108,249	1,441,798
Yukon	21,340	136,007	41,045	339,437
TOTAL	4,274,599	32,733,913	3,956,463	46,659,186

SEA FISHERIES

	QUANTITY ('000 lb.)		VALUE (Canadian \$'000)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Atlantic Total	n.a.	n.a.	145,321	170,815
Cod	402,609	323,199	26,156	29,478
Flounders and soles	257,921	267,950	14,016	18,238
Haddock	31,610	33,433	4,517	6,423
Halibut	2,765	2,756	1,691	2,050
Pollock	33,590	50,306	1,641	2,909
Redfish	242,319	356,703	9,476	17,651
Herring	670,270	497,980	12,655	12,182
Salmon	3,362	4,676	2,127	3,341
Lobsters	33,187	35,486	36,999	40,396
Scallops	12,050	11,193	19,508	16,302
Tuna	8,729	13,980	2,283	3,760
Pacific Total	n.a.	n.a.	75,128	113,464
Halibut	22,083	14,307	13,684	10,414
Herring	86,025	122,085	2,726	9,142
Salmon	164,386	181,120	50,341	85,789
Canada Total	n.a.	n.a.	220,449	284,279

MINING

		1972		1973*	
		QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian \$'000)	QUANTITY ('000)	VALUE (Canadian \$'000)
Metallic					
Bismuth	lb.	275	850	90	444
Cadmium	"	4,268	10,798	4,285	15,592
Cobalt	"	3,351	8,321	3,946	11,667
Columbium (Cb ₂ O ₅)	"	3,874	3,868	2,867	3,720
Copper	"	1,586,607	806,427	1,798,950	1,147,629
Gold	troy oz.	2,079	119,742	1,930	186,111
Iron Ore	ton	42,698	489,023	55,107	613,112
Iron, remelt	"	n.a.	41,544	n.a.	41,423
Lead	lb.	738,849	113,990	771,728	124,556
Magnesium	"	11,848	4,537	11,660	4,319
Molybdenum	"	28,493	44,068	27,450	39,188
Nickel	"	517,975	717,485	537,816	785,213
Platinum group	oz.	406	34,657	288	34,274
Selenium	lb.	582	5,186	598	5,430
Silver	troy oz.	44,792	74,803	48,843	122,107
Uranium (U ₃ O ₈)	lb.	9,763	n.a.	9,328	n.a.
Zinc	"	2,488,284	474,541	2,725,297	652,981
Non-metallic					
Asbestos	ton	1,687	206,089	1,974	241,001
Barite	"	77	804	98	1,020
Fluorspar	"	n.a.	5,432	n.a.	5,505
Gypsum	"	8,099	19,336	8,316	21,998
Magnesian dolomite, brucite	"	n.a.	2,929	n.a.	3,100
Nepheline syenite	"	559	5,902	576	7,372
Peat Moss	"	376	13,612	390	14,855
Potash (K ₂ O)	"	3,852	135,513	4,432	151,123
Pyrite, pyrrhotite	"	126	456	22	147
Quartz	"	2,664	9,536	2,800	10,250
Salt	"	5,417	40,144	5,327	45,185
Soapstone and talc†	"	81	1,463	110	2,162
Sodium sulphate	"	507	6,201	525	6,930
Sulphur, in smelter gas	"	679	5,118	742	9,641
Sulphur, elemental	"	3,636	19,588	4,545	22,630
Titanium dioxide, etc.	"	n.a.	40,828	n.a.	46,318
Fuels					
Coal	ton	20,709	150,600	21,960	176,979
Natural gas	m. cu. ft.	2,913,537	397,186	3,152,410	482,155
Natural gas by-products	bbl.	108,587	250,940	118,732	341,127
Petroleum, crude	"	561,977	1,568,828	649,868	2,246,149
Structural materials					
Clay products	ton	n.a.	52,348	n.a.	57,995
Cement	"	9,976	209,221	10,884	228,094
Lime	"	1,730	26,732	1,826	28,421
Sand and gravel	"	225,194	178,100	228,000	187,500
Stone	"	80,203	103,326	85,500	107,000

* Preliminary estimate.

† Includes pyrophyllite.

INDUSTRY
VALUE OF SHIPMENTS
(C \$'000)

	1970	1971	1972
Motor Vehicle Manufacturers	2,962,528	3,681,719	4,033,647
Pulp and Paper Mills	2,850,836	2,832,267	3,127,821
Slaughtering and Meat Processors	2,061,419	2,121,358	2,551,415
Petroleum Refining	1,758,940	2,045,825	2,361,709
Iron and Steel Mills	1,691,662	1,764,037	1,900,799
Motor Vehicle Parts and Accessories Manufacturers	1,272,154	1,660,665	1,903,161
Dairy Products Industry	1,369,206	1,463,218	1,573,723
Sawmills and Planing Mills	1,135,377	1,395,507	1,893,573
Miscellaneous Machinery and Equipment Manufacturers	1,277,801	1,334,704	1,454,351
Smelting and Refining	1,080,015	1,045,621	977,961
Miscellaneous Food Processors	782,492	852,770	905,876
Metal Stamping and Pressing Industry	807,569	843,857	878,511
Commercial Printing	711,429	764,189	859,656
Communications Equipment Manufacturers	712,137	660,190	755,763
Rubber Products Industries	634,959	662,556	722,630
Publishing and Printing	588,795	614,935	680,214
Feed Industry	585,843	604,791	667,028
Women's Clothing Factories	512,804	563,112	606,562
Men's Clothing Factories	512,214	550,523	621,140
Manufacturers of Electrical Industrial Equipment	514,134	534,950	525,868
Miscellaneous Metal Fabricating Industries	478,318	513,675	557,952
Bakeries	502,891	510,123	541,271
Plastics Fabricating Industry	438,310	501,338	594,679
Wire and Wire Products Manufacturers	441,577	478,757	560,523
Fruit and Vegetable Carriers and Preservers	472,211	478,336	523,353

Electric Energy (million kWh) : 204,723 in 1970, 216,472 in 1971; 238,568 in 1972, 262,139 in 1973.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Canadian dollar (C\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = C\$2.336; U.S. \$1 = 99.18 Canadian cents

C\$100 = £42.81 = U.S. \$100.87.

Note: Between May 1962 and May 1970 the par value of the Canadian dollar was 92.5 U.S. cents, giving an exchange rate of U.S. \$1 = C\$1.081. In terms of sterling, the rate between November 1967 and May 1970 was C\$1 = 7s. 8½d. (38.54 new pence) or £1 = C\$2.5946.

FEDERAL BUDGET

(C\$ million, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1973/74	EXPENDITURE	1973/74
Income Taxes:		Indian Affairs and Northern Development	595
Personal	7,926	Manpower and Immigration	1,643
Corporate	3,411	National Defence	2,232
Non-resident	324	National Health and Welfare	3,759
Estate Taxes	14	Post Office	591
Customs Duties	1,385	Provincial Subsidies	1,721
Sales Taxes	2,693	Public Debt Charges	2,592
All other Taxes	1,380	Secretary of State	1,026
Non-tax Revenues	2,234	Transport	827
		Other Expenditure	5,053
TOTAL REVENUE	19,367	OTHER EXPENDITURE	20,039

Estimates (1974/75): Expenditure C\$22,023 million.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS (C \$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wages, Salaries, and Supplementary Labour Income	46,706	51,342	56,976	64,108
Military Pay and Allowances	914	908	979	1,039
Corporation Profits before Taxes	7,699	8,692	10,522	14,275
Deduct: Dividends paid to Non-residents	-952	-1,079	-1,032	-1,246
Interest, and Miscellaneous Investment Income	3,428	3,810	4,370	5,180
Accrued Net Income of Farm Operators from Farm Production	1,211	1,464	1,572	3,014
Net Income of Non-farm Unincorporated Business Including Rents	5,424	5,861	6,359	6,803
Inventory Valuation Adjustment	-195	-671	-1,000	-2,418
NET NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	64,235	70,327	78,746	90,755
Indirect Taxes less Subsidies	11,299	12,308	13,796	15,357
Capital Consumption Allowances and Miscellaneous Valuation Adjustments	9,806	10,589	11,626	13,057
Residual Error of Estimate	345	83	-675	-267
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	85,685	93,307	103,493	118,902

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (C \$ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold Holdings	872.3	790.7	791.8	834.1	926.9
U.S. Dollar Holdings	1,743.6	3,022.1	4,060.6	4,355.0	3,927.2
Notes in Circulation	3,446.2	3,632.3	4,103.4	4,806.2	5,551.2

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (1961 = 100)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All Items	120.1	125.5	129.7	133.4	139.8	150.4
Food	122.0	127.1	130.0	131.4	141.4	162.0
Housing	118.6	124.7	130.9	136.8	143.2	152.4
Clothing	121.1	124.5	126.8	128.7	132.0	138.6
Transportation	114.7	120.0	124.8	129.9	133.3	136.8
Health, Education and Personal Care	127.4	133.6	139.5	142.4	149.2	156.4
Recreation and Reading	119.7	126.8	131.2	135.6	139.4	145.2
Tobacco and Alcohol	120.4	125.0	126.5	128.6	132.1	136.3

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(C \$ million)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Current Account:</i>						
Merchandise	20,179	18,571	1,608	25,409	23,278	2,131
Freight and shipping	1,218	1,300	— 82	1,404	1,456	— 52
Travel	1,230	1,464	— 234	1,394	1,684	— 290
Investment income	627	1,667	— 1,040	653	1,905	— 1,252
Transfer payments	907	631	276	1,024	679	345
Withholding tax	—	288	— 288	—	318	— 318
Other current transactions	1,311	2,174	— 863	1,441	2,340	— 899
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	25,472	26,095	— 623	31,325	31,660	— 335
<i>Capital Account:</i>						
Direct Investments	715	385	330	720	590	130
Canadian securities	2,049	613	1,436	1,384	679	705
Foreign securities	318	58	260	108	56	52
Government loans	37	249	— 212	42	249	— 207
Other long-term transactions (net)	—	53	— 53	—	13	— 13
Change in foreign currency holdings	822	378	464	412	587	— 175
Other short-term movements (net)*	—	1,363	— 1,363	—	624	— 624
CAPITAL BALANCE (exclusive of changes in official holdings)	842	—	842	—	132	— 132
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	117	—	117	—	—	—
Net official monetary movements	336	—	336	—	467	— 467

* Including net errors and omissions.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL BREAKDOWN
(Current balances—million C \$)

	U.S.A.	ALL OTHER COUNTRIES	TOTAL
1968	— 747	650	— 97
1969	— 845	— 72	— 917
1970	— 165	1,271	1,106
1971	— 282	588	306
1972	— 419	— 204	— 623
1973	— 1,191	856	— 335

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Canadian \$'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	12,357,982	14,130,375	13,951,903	15,616,893	18,667,755	23,316,806
Exports	13,624,013	14,925,871	16,910,098	17,396,609	19,589,437	24,643,575

CANADA

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(Canadian \$'000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
Motor Vehicles and Parts	4,932,621	6,059,250	Motor Vehicles and Parts	4,688,408	5,293,435
Non Farm Machinery	1,751,544	2,123,497	Lumber	1,174,210	1,598,093
Crude Petroleum	680,743	941,019	Newsprint	1,157,693	1,285,928
Communications Equipment	528,500	652,272	Crude Petroleum	1,007,505	1,483,131
Steel, all types	640,800	812,021	Wheat	927,109	1,217,630
Electrical Equipment	347,513	397,339	Wood and Similar Pulp	819,020	1,054,165
Wearing Apparel and Acces-			Nickel, Ores and Alloys	692,049	833,660
sories			Copper, Ores and Alloys	677,829	1,070,512
Tractors and Parts	383,094	458,045	Aircraft and Parts	468,017	414,066
Aircraft and Parts	324,501	406,140	Machinery (except farm)	451,356	551,130
Fruit and Fruit Products	294,229	540,010	Aluminium, Ores and Alloys	405,273	395,412
Scientific Equipment	290,242	359,464	Iron and Steel and Alloys	395,098	476,361
Printed Matter	282,500	327,249	Iron Ores and Concentrates	352,681	461,996
Plastic Materials	277,495	316,894	Fish	310,537	433,526
Chemicals	266,062	323,908	Natural Gas	306,843	350,745
Wood, Lumber Plywood	263,341	329,755	Grains, other than Wheat	284,067	365,047
Photographic Products	224,548	301,214	Zinc, Ores and Alloys	256,978	394,981
Electronic Computers	221,054	282,438	Fertilizers and Fertilizer		
Other Petroleum and Coal Pro-	212,418	276,374	Materials	249,279	282,649
ducts			Asbestos Unmanufactured	234,795	277,522
Cotton including Yarn, Thread,	210,082	214,023	Chemicals	222,426	286,220
Fibre, etc.	179,112	192,487	Communications Equipment	218,513	300,827
Coal	178,792	167,081	Farm Machinery	216,964	290,200
Aluminium Ores, Concentrates			Whisky	209,579	231,081
and Scraps	177,599	221,199	Other Paper	206,832	267,109
Medical Products and Supplies	175,873	211,235	Wood Fabricated Materials	193,017	247,562
Basic Hardware	174,047	177,892			
Sugar and Sugar Preparations	166,743	211,684			
Farm Equipment	166,046	229,068			

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(Canadian \$'000)

COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Argentina	7,246	11,679	14,459	50,334	60,647	34,076
Australia	125,671	196,746	235,970	180,188	156,093	204,117
Belgium-Luxembourg	58,981	90,131	103,803	180,545	197,162	280,971
Brazil	50,698	61,866	87,074	93,255	86,269	111,322
China, People's Republic	23,302	250,954	52,904	204,053	263,624	287,747
France	213,092	512,642	326,763	154,292	154,060	208,897
German Federal Republic	429,417	104,970	606,737	312,668	312,668	437,641
Hong Kong	80,188	44,404	109,872	317,075	21,064	27,557
India	44,610	204,005	38,466	20,028	99,312	155,377
Italy	157,473	19,649	237,238	142,809	200,622	291,078
Jamaica	28,551	1,071,467	22,040	208,190	39,513	41,924
Japan	801,864	52,952	83,282	39,259	959,260	1,793,457
Jamaica	50,162	91,742	118,023	828,789	99,079	118,557
Japan	76,397	42,696	73,119	78,984	251,626	279,898
Mexico	40,254	77,136	77,583	234,043	38,257	49,338
Netherlands	53,195	58,942	86,801	34,714	152,463	180,680
New Zealand	54,590	50,765	166,199	186,105	43,795	59,204
Norway	38,546	140,970	117,796	63,684	55,419	64,550
South Africa	114,178	101,685	163,711	64,249	45,182	58,092
Spain	86,180	126,186	1,005,424	43,646	40,316	63,578
Sweden	80,706	949,467	16,496,651	35,591	24,476	33,668
Switzerland	837,258	12,876,507	22,984	13,947	1,342,782	1,571,879
Taiwan	10,945,630	15,199	522,345	1,379,804	13,539,508	16,606,640
United Kingdom	12,647	410,908		11,683,148	284,712	290,567
United States	387,664			127,638	150,270	102,009
U.S.S.R.				121,765		
Venezuela						

TOURISM

	1972		1973	
	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)	NUMBER	EXPENDITURE (Canadian \$'000)
Tourists from the United States . . .	36,245,990	1,023,000	37,184,302	1,124,000
Tourists from other countries . . .	902,188	207,000	1,104,844	270,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(millions)

	1972	1973
Passenger-miles . . .	2,043	1,599
Net ton-miles . . .	123,657	130,760

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED
('000)

	1972	1973*
Cars . . .	7,407	7,866
Commercial Vehicles . . .	2,045	2,212
Motorcycles . . .	249	289

* Preliminary.

INTERNATIONAL SEABORNE SHIPPING

	Goods (⁰⁰⁰ tons)		VESSELS (number)	
	Loaded	Unloaded	Entered	Cleared
1968 . . .	86,711	54,130	26,761	27,231
1969 . . .	77,638	57,041	25,082	25,479
1970 . . .	105,609	58,781	25,384	25,888
1971 . . .	105,697	60,857	24,970	25,269
1972 . . .	109,116	68,261	24,771	24,967

CIVIL AVIATION
CANADIAN CARRIERS—REVENUE TRAFFIC
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1972	1973
Miles flown . . .	227,557	254,650
Passenger-miles . . .	13,499,667	16,081,820
Cargo ton-miles . . .	437,231	479,156
Mail ton-miles . . .	53,438	59,647

INLAND WATER TRAFFIC
(⁰⁰⁰ cargo tons)

	ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY	WELLAND CANAL
1970 . . .	51,171	62,963
1971 . . .	52,987	63,058
1972 . . .	53,657	64,194
1973 . . .	57,634	67,195

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973	1974
Total households . . .	6,266,000	6,493,000
Homes with radio . . .	6,124,000	6,374,000
Homes with television . . .	6,017,000	6,257,000
Homes with telephone . . .	5,955,000	6,223,000

EDUCATION
(1973-74)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary and Secondary Universities and Colleges* . . .	16,027	269,213	5,671,092
	68	29,210	332,412

* Degree-granting institutions, full-time teachers and full-time students.

Daily newspapers (1973): 121; total circulation 4,803,561.

THE CONSTITUTION

Constitutional development has been based mainly upon four important acts of the British Parliament: the Quebec Act of 1774, the Constitutional Act of 1791, the Act of Union of 1840, and the British North America Act of 1867. The first is chiefly important as it established the French civil law throughout the then province of Quebec and guaranteed the free exercise of Roman Catholicism. The second is noteworthy for the division of the province into the French-speaking province of Lower Canada and the English-speaking province of Upper Canada, and for the concession of representative government through an elective Legislative Assembly which, however, had no control over the executive government except in so far as it could refuse to vote taxes (the non-tax revenue of the province was outside of its control). The Act of Union (Section 45) mentions the appointment by Her Majesty of the Executive Council, but does not refer to the responsibility of the Council. It can be stated that responsible government has existed in Canada by constitutional practice and precedent. It was recognized in the instructions which the Colonial Secretary of State transmitted to the Governors.

Responsible government appeared in Canada in 1847, the year when Lord Elgin was appointed Governor-General. On March 11th, 1848, the reorganization of the Baldwin-Lafontaine ministry inaugurated the era of free government in Canada.

The fourth act separated the two Canadas from their existing legislative union to make them provinces, each administering its own local affairs, in a wider confederation, which within a comparatively short period so extended its boundaries as to take in the whole of British North America, except Newfoundland and Labrador.

The British North America Act 1867 provides that the Constitution of the Dominion shall be "similar in principle to that of the United Kingdom"; that the executive authority shall be vested in the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, and carried on in his name by a Governor-General and Privy Council; and that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Parliament of two Houses, called the "Senate", and the "House of Commons".

The present position of Canada in the British Commonwealth of Nations was defined at the Imperial Conference of 1926: "The self-governing Dominions are autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown."

The Statute of Westminster received the Royal Assent in December 1931. In its application to Canada the Statute emancipates the Legislatures of the provinces as well as the Dominion Parliament from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act. A special section was, however, included providing that the Statute should not apply to the repeal, amendment or alteration of the British North America Acts of 1867 to 1930, and also preventing the Dominions and provinces, in the exercise of their enlarged legislative powers, from trenching upon provincial and Dominion fields of legislative power respectively. Numerous attempts to devise amendment procedures within Canada without reference to Westminster have been made without success, and Amendment of the British North America Acts 1867 to 1962 still remains a procedural problem awaiting solution.

The Government

The national government works itself out through three main agencies. There is **Parliament** (consisting of the Queen as represented by the Governor-General, the Senate and the House of Commons) which makes the laws; the

Executive (the Cabinet or Ministry) which applies the laws; and the **Judiciary** which interprets the laws.

Particular features of the British system of government are the close relation which exists between the Executive and Legislative branches, and the doctrine of Cabinet responsibility which has become crystallized in the course of time. The members of the Cabinet, or executive committee, are chosen from the political party commanding a majority in the House of Commons. Each Minister or member of the Cabinet is usually responsible for the administration of a department, although there may be Ministers without portfolio whose experience and counsel are drawn upon to strengthen the Cabinet, but who are not at the head of departments.

The second characteristic of the British system, the collective responsibility of the Cabinet, is very important. While each Minister is primarily responsible for the administration of his own particular department, that responsibility is shared, before Parliament and the country, by all his colleagues. Thus the Government of the day, not any particular Minister, is answerable for and must continue to exist, or must fall, on the stand taken by a Minister when acting in his official capacity.

Meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the President of the Privy Council, but all Ministers, including the Prime Minister and the President of the Privy Council, meet as equals and there is no precedence in Council. From the Cabinet signed orders and recommendations go to the Governor-General for his approval, and it is in this way that the Crown acts only on the advice of its responsible Ministers. The Cabinet takes the responsibility for its advice being in accordance with the will of Parliament and is held strictly accountable.

The Federal Parliament

Parliament must meet at least once a year, so that twelve months do not elapse between the last meeting in one session and the first meeting in the next. The duration of Parliament may not be longer than five years. Senators (a maximum of 102 in number) are appointed until age 75 by the Governor-General in Council. They must be at least 30 years of age, British subjects, residents of the province they represent, and in possession of \$4,000 over and above their liabilities. Members of the House of Commons are elected by universal adult suffrage for the duration of Parliament.

Under the British North America Act, which is the basis of the Constitution, the Federal Parliament has exclusive legislative authority in all matters relating to public debt and property; regulation of trade and commerce; raising of money by any mode of taxation; borrowing of money on the public credit; postal service; census and statistics; militia, military and naval service and defence; fixing and providing for salaries and allowances of the officers of the Government; beacons, buoys and lighthouses; navigation and shipping; quarantine and the establishment and maintenance of marine hospitals; sea-coast and inland fisheries; ferries on an international or interprovincial frontier; currency and coinage; banking, incorporation of banks, and issue of paper money; savings banks; weights and measures; bills of exchange and promissory notes; interest; legal tender; bankruptcy and insolvency; patents of invention and discovery; copyrights; Indians and lands reserved for Indians; naturalization and aliens; marriage and divorce; the criminal laws, except the constitution of courts of criminal jurisdiction but including the procedure in criminal matters; the establishment, maintenance and management of penitentiaries; such classes of subjects as

are expressly excepted in the enumeration of the classes of subjects exclusively assigned to the Legislatures of the provinces by the Act. Judicial interpretation and later amendment have, in certain cases, modified or clearly defined the respective powers of the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Provincial Government

In each of the ten Provinces (Newfoundland joined with Canada as the tenth province on April 1st, 1949) the Queen is represented by a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, and governing with the advice and assistance of the Ministry or Executive Council, which is responsible to the Legislature and resigns office when it ceases to enjoy the confidence of that body. The Legislatures are unicameral, consisting of an elected Legislative Assembly.

The Legislature in each province may exclusively make laws in relation to: amendment of the constitution of the province, except as regards the Lieutenant-Governor; direct taxation within the province; borrowing of money on the credit of the province; establishment and tenure of provincial offices and appointment and payment of provincial officers; the management and sale of public lands belonging to the province and of the timber and wood thereon; the establishment, maintenance and management of public and reformatory prisons in and for the province; the establishment, maintenance and management of hospitals, asylums, charities and charitable institutions

in and for the province, other than marine hospitals; municipal institutions in the province; shop, saloon, tavern, auctioneer and other licences issued for the raising of provincial or municipal revenue; local works and undertakings other than interprovincial or international lines of ships, railways, canals, telegraphs, etc., or works which, though wholly situated within the province are declared by the Federal Parliament to be for the general advantage either of Canada or of two or more provinces; the incorporation of companies with provincial objects; the solemnization of marriage in the province; property and civil rights in the province; the administration of justice in the province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of provincial courts both in civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in these courts; the imposition of punishment by fine, penalty or imprisonment for enforcing any law of the province relating to any of the aforesaid subjects; generally all matters of a merely local or private nature in the province. Further, provincial Legislatures may exclusively make laws in relation to education, subject to the protection of religious minorities, who are to retain the privileges and rights enjoyed before Confederation.

Municipal Government

Under the British North America Act, the municipalities are the creations of the Provincial Governments. Their basis of organization and the extent of their authority vary in different provinces, but almost everywhere they have very considerable powers of local self-government.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: JULES LÉGER, C.C.

FEDERAL MINISTRY

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU.

Leader of the Government in the Senate: Hon. RAYMOND J. PERRAULT.

Secretary of State for External Affairs: Hon. ALLAN J. MACLEACHEN.

Minister of Transport: Hon. JEAN MARCHAND.

Minister of Labour: Hon. JOHN MUNRO.

Minister of Communications: Hon. GÉRARD PELLETIER.

Minister of Regional Economic Expansion: Hon. DONALD JAMIESON.

Minister of Manpower and Immigration: Hon. ROBERT ANDRAS.

Minister of National Defence: Hon. JAMES RICHARDSON.

Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs: Hon. ANDRÉ OUELLET.

Minister of National Revenue: Hon. RONALD BASFORD.

Minister of Supply and Services: Hon. JEAN-PIERRE GOYER.

Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce: Hon. ALASTAIR GILLESPIE.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. EUGÈNE WHELAN.

Postmaster General: Hon. BRYCE S. MACKASEY.

Minister of Veterans Affairs: Hon. DANIEL MACDONALD.

Minister of National Health and Welfare: Hon. MARC LALONDE.

Minister of State for Science and Technology and Minister of Public Works: Hon. CHARLES M. DRURY.

Solicitor-General: Hon. WARREN ALLMAND.

Secretary of State: Hon. HUGH FAULKNER.

President of the Treasury Board: Hon. JEAN CHÉRIEN.

Minister of Finance: Hon. JOHN N. TURNER.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: Hon. OTTO EMIL LANG.

Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources: Hon. DONALD S. MACDONALD.

Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: Hon. J. JUDD BUCHANAN.

Minister of the Environment: Hon. JEANNE SAUVE.

Minister of State for Urban Affairs: Hon. BARNETT J. DAWSON.

Minister of State for Fisheries: Hon. ROMEO LEBLANC.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

Speaker: Hon. RENAUDE LAPOINTE.

Liberals	72	Ontario	24
Progressive Conservatives	17	Quebec	24
Independent	2	Nova Scotia	10
Independent Liberal	1	New Brunswick	10
Social Credit	1	Prince Edward Is.	4
Vacant	9	British Columbia	6
		Manitoba	6
		Saskatchewan	6
		Alberta	6
		Newfoundland	6
	102		102

HOUSE OF COMMONS

Speaker: Hon. JAMES JEROME.

GENERAL ELECTION, JULY 1974

	SEATS
Liberals	141
Progressive Conservatives	95
New Democratic Party	16
Social Credit	11
Independent	1
TOTAL	264

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

ALBERTA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. RALPH STEINHAEUER.

Secretary: PATRICIA HALLIGAN.

MINISTRY

(1974)

Premier, President of the Council: Hon. PETER LOUGHEED.

Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary: Hon. C. MERVIN LEITCH.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. Dr. HUGH M. HORNER.

Minister of Federal and Inter-Governmental Affairs: Hon. DONALD R. GETTY.

Minister of Education: Hon. LOUIS D. HYNDMAN.

Provincial Treasurer: Hon. GORDON T. W. MINIELY.

Minister of Health and Social Development: Hon. NEIL S. CRAWFORD.

Minister of the Environment: Hon. WILLIAM J. YURKO.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. DAVID J. RUSSELL.

Minister of Advanced Education: Hon. JAMES L. FOSTER.

Minister of Manpower and Labour: Hon. Dr. ALBERT E. HOHOL.

Minister of Mines and Minerals: Hon. WILLIAM D. DICKIE.

Minister of Telephones: Hon. ROY FARRAN.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. Dr. WINSTON O. BACKUS.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. FREDERICK H. PEACOCK.

Minister of Highways and Transport: Hon. CLARENCE COPITHORNE.

Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. Dr. ALLAN A. WARRACK.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation: Hon. HORST A. SCHMID.

Minister of Consumer Affairs: Hon. ROBERT W. DOWLING.

Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. GEORGE TOPOLNISKY, Hon. J. ALLEN ADAIR.

Clerk: W. H. MACDONALD.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. WALTER STEWART OWEN, Q.C., LL.D.

MINISTRY

(1975)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. DAVID BARRETT.

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Travel Industry: Hon. ERNEST HALL.

Attorney-General: Hon. ALEXANDER BARRETT MACDONALD, Q.C.

Minister of Economic Development: Hon. G. V. LUK.

Minister of Land, Forests and Water Resources: Hon. ROBERT ARTHUR WILLIAMS.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. DAVID DANIEL STUPICH.

Minister of Mines and Petroleum Resources: Hon. LEO THOMAS NIMSICK.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Hon. ROBERT MARTIN STRACHAN.

Minister of Labour: Hon. WILLIAM STEWART KING.

Minister of Education: Hon. EILEEN ELIZABETH DAILLY.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. JAMES GIBSON LORIMER.

Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance: Hon. DENNIS GEOFFREY COCKE.

Minister of Public Works: Hon. WILLIAM LEONARD HARTLEY.

Minister of Human Resources: Hon. NORMAN LEVI.

Minister of Highways: Hon. GRAHAM RICHARD LEA.

Minister of Recreation and Conservation: Hon. JACK RADFORD.

Minister of Housing: Hon. LORNE NICOLSON.

Minister of Consumer Services: Hon. PHYLLIS FLORENCE YOUNG.

MANITOBA

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. WILLIAM J. McKEAG.

Official Secretary: Mrs. M. M. RUTHERFORD.

MINISTRY

(1975)

Premier, President of the Council, Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations and Minister of Finance: Hon. EDWARD RICHARD SCHREYER.

Minister of Consumer, Corporate and Internal Services and Minister of Education: Hon. IAN TURNBULL.

CANADA

Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs: Hon. RENÉ TOUPIN.
Minister of Mines, Natural Resources and Environmental Management: Hon. SIDNEY GREEN, Q.C.
Attorney-General and Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. HOWARD PAWLEY.
Minister of Colleges and Universities Affairs and Minister of Education: Hon. BEN HANUSCHAK.
Minister of Health and Social Development and Minister responsible for Manitoba Lotteries Act: Hon. LAURENT L. DESTARDINS.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. RUSSELL DOERN.
Minister of Labour and Minister responsible for Civil Service Act: Hon. A. R. PAULLEY.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. SAMUEL USKIW.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. LEONARD EVANS.
Minister of Northern Affairs: Hon. RON MCBRYDE.
Minister of Highways: Hon. PETER BURTONIAK.
Minister for Urban Affairs: Hon. SAUL A. MILLER.
Minister responsible for Correction and Rehabilitation: JOSEPH R. BOYCE.
Minister of Co-operative Developments and Minister responsible for Lands, Forests and Wildlife Resources: Hon. HARVEY BOSTROM.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. H. J. ROBICHAUD.
Official Secretary: RHETA McELWAIN.

MINISTRY (1974)

Premier: Hon. RICHARD HATFIELD.
Minister of Fisheries and Provincial Secretary: Hon. OMER LEGER.
Minister of Justice: Hon. PAUL CREAGHAN.
Minister of Finance and Chairman of Electric Power Commission: Hon. EDISON STAIRS.
Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Hon. MALCOLM McLEOD.
Minister of Economic Growth: Hon. LAWRENCE GARVIE.
Minister of Labour: Hon. RODMAN LOGAN.
Minister of Highways: Hon. WILFRED BISHOP.
Minister of Supply and Services: Hon. GEORGE HORTON.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. ROLAND BOUDREAU.
Minister of Health: Hon. WILLIAM COCKBURN.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. HORACE SMITH.
Minister of Social Services: Hon. LESLIE HULL.
Minister of Education: Hon. GERALD MERRITHEW.
Minister of Tourism and Environment: Hon. FERNAND DUBE.
Minister of Youth: Hon. JEAN-PIERRE OVELLETT.
Minister of Treasury Board: Hon. J. STEWART BROOKS.

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. E. JOHN A. HARNUM.
Private Secretary: Capt. A. SHEA.

MINISTRY (1973)

Premier: Hon. FRANK D. MOORES.
Minister of Justice and President of the Council: Hon. ALEX T. HICKMAN.

Provincial Governments

Minister of Finance and President of the Treasury Board: Hon. J. C. CROSBIE.
Minister of Education: Hon. G. OTTENHEIMER.
Minister of Transport and Communications: Hon. Dr. T. FARRELL.
Minister of Social Assistance: Hon. A. J. MURPHY.
Minister of Health: Hon. A. T. ROWE.
Minister of Industrial Development: Hon. C. W. DOODY.
Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing: Hon. H. COLLINS.
Minister of Provincial Affairs and Environment: Hon. T. HICKEY.
Minister of Manpower and Industrial Relations: Hon. G. DAWE.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests: Hon. E. MAYNARD.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. R. CHEESEMAN.
Minister of Public Works and Services: Hon. V. EARLE.
Minister of Tourism: Hon. T. DOYLE.
Minister of Rehabilitation and Recreation: Hon. J. ROUSSEAU.
Minister of Mines and Energy: Hon. L. BARRY.
Minister of Rural Development: Hon. J. REID.
Minister without Portfolio: Hon. WILLIAM MARSHALL.

NOVA SCOTIA

Lieutenant-Governor: Brig. Hon. VICTOR OLAND, E.D.

MINISTRY (1974)

Premier: Hon. CLARENCE L. GOSSE.
Minister of Finance: Hon. PETER M. NICHOLSON.
Minister of Highways, Minister of Mines: Hon. LEONARD L. PACE, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary, Minister of Recreation: Hon. A. GARNET BROWN.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. BENOIT COMEAU.
Minister of Education: Hon. J. WILLIAM GILLIS.
Attorney-General, Minister in Charge of the Civil Service Act: ALLAN E. SULLIVAN, Q.C.
Minister of Development: Hon. GEORGE M. MITCHELL, Q.C.
Minister of Public Health, Minister of Labour: Hon. WILLIAM M. MACEachern.
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Liquor Control Act: Hon. J. FRASER MOONEY.
Minister of the Environment, Minister of Tourism: Hon. GLEN M. BAGNELL.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. MAURICE E. DELORY, M.D.
Minister of Agriculture and Marketing: Hon. JOHN HAWKINS.
Minister of Social Services: Hon. HAROLD M. HUSKILSON.
Minister of Fisheries: Hon. ALEXANDER M. CAMERON.
Minister without Portfolio with responsibility for Consumer Affairs: Hon. MAYNARD MACASKILL.

ONTARIO

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. PAULINE MCGIBBON.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL (1974)

Premier and President of the Council: Hon. WILLIAM G. DAVIS, Q.C.
Provincial Secretary for Justice and Attorney General: Hon. ROBERT WELCH, Q.C.

CANADA

Provincial Secretary for Social Development: Hon. MARGARET BIRCH.
Provincial Secretary for Resources Development: Hon. ALLAN GROSSMAN.
Treasurer of Ontario and Minister of Economics and Intergovernmental Affairs: Hon. J. WHITE.
Chairman, Management Board of Cabinet: Hon. E. WINKLER.
Minister of Agriculture and Food: Hon. W. A. STEWART.
Minister of Colleges and Universities: Hon. JAMES AULD.
Minister of Community and Social Services: Hon. R. BRUNELLE.
Minister of Consumer and Commercial Relations: Hon. J. T. CLEMENT.
Minister of Correctional Services: Hon. RICHARD POTTER, M.D.
Minister of Education: Hon. T. L. WELLS.
Minister of Energy: Hon. W. D. McKEOUGH.
Minister of the Environment: Hon. WILLIAM NEWMAN.
Minister of Government Services: Hon. J. W. SNOW.
Minister of Health: Hon. F. MILLER.
Minister of Housing: Hon. SIDNEY HANDLEMAN.
Minister of Industry and Tourism: Hon. C. BENNETT.
Minister of Labour: Hon. J. P. MACBETH, Q.C.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. L. E. BERNIER.
Minister of Revenue: Hon. ARTHUR MEEN.
Solicitor General: Hon. GEORGE KERR, Q.C.
Minister of Transportation and Communications: Hon. JOHN RHODES.
Ministers without Portfolio: Hon. JACK McNIE, Hon. DONALD IRVINE (Municipal Affairs), Hon. DENNIS TIMBRELL (Youth Secretariat).
Secretary of the Cabinet: J. D. FLECK.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. J. GEORGE MACKAY.
Premier's Secretary: GORDON SAGE.

MINISTRY (1974)

Premier, President of the Executive Council, Minister of Justice, Attorney and Advocate General: Hon. ALEXANDER B. CAMPBELL.
Minister of Public Works and of Highways: Hon. BRUCE L. STEWART.
Minister of Finance: Hon. T. EARLE HICKEY.
Minister of Development and Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. JOHN MALONEY.
Minister of Community Services and Minister of the Environment and Tourism: Hon. GILBERT R. CLEMENTS.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. A. E. INGS.
Minister of Health and Minister of Social Services: Hon. CATHERINE CAUBECK.
Minister without Portfolio, Minister responsible for the P.E.I. Housing Authority: Hon. GEORGE PROUDE.
Minister of Education and Provincial Secretary: Hon. BENNETT CAMPBELL.
Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Labour: GEORGE HENDERSON.

QUEBEC

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. HUGUES LAPOINTE, Q.C.
Official Secretary: Col. GABRIEL TASCHIEREAU.

Provincial Governments

MINISTRY (1974)

Prime Minister: Hon. ROBERT BOURASSA.
Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Intergovernmental Affairs: Hon. GÉRARD D. LÉVESQUE.
Minister of Social Affairs: Hon. CLAUDE FORGET.
Minister of Justice: Hon. JÉRÔME CHOQUETTE.
Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. GUY SAINT-PIERRE.
Minister of Finance: Hon. RAYMOND GARNEAU.
Minister of Public Works: Hon. MAURICE TESSIER.
Minister of Financial Institutions, Companies and Cooperatives: Hon. WILLIAM TETLEY.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. NORMAND TOUPIN.
Minister of Natural Resources: Hon. GILLES MASSÉ.
Minister of Lands and Forests: Hon. KEVIN DRUMMOND.
Minister of Education: Hon. FRANÇOIS CLOUTIER.
Minister of Communications: Hon. JEAN-PAUL L'ALLIER.
Minister of Revenue: Hon. GÉRALD HARVEY.
Minister of Labour and Manpower: Hon. JEAN COUNROYER.
Minister of Immigration: Hon. JEAN BIENVENUE.
Minister of Tourism, Fish and Game: Hon. CLAUDE SIMARD.
Minister for Intergovernmental Affairs, Minister of State for Finance and Minister of State for Civil Service: Hon. OSWALD PARENT.
Minister of the Environment and Municipal Affairs: Hon. VICTOR C. GOLDBLOOM.
Minister of Transport, Minister of Public Works and Supply: Hon. RAYMOND MAILLOUX.
Minister of Cultural Affairs: Hon. DENIS HARDY.
Minister of State responsible for ODEQ: Hon. ROBERT QUENNEVILLE.
Minister of State responsible for Youth, Recreation, Sport: Hon. PAUL PHANEUF.
Minister of State responsible for Municipal Affairs: Hon. GEORGE VAILLANCOURT.
Minister of State for Social Affairs: Hon. LISE BACON.
Minister of State for Executive Council: Hon. FERNAND LALONDE.
Minister of State responsible for OPDQ: Hon. BERNARD LACHAPPELLE.
Minister of State for Transport: Hon. PAUL BERTNIAUME.

SASKATCHEWAN

Lieutenant-Governor: Hon. S. WOROBETZ, M.C., M.D.
Secretary: Mrs. W. A. CHAMP.

MINISTRY (1974)

Premier and President of the Council: Hon. ALLAN BLAKE-NEY.
Attorney-General and Deputy Premier: Hon. ROY ROMANOW.
Minister of Agriculture: Hon. J. R. MESSER.
Minister of Health: Hon. W. E. SMISHEK.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: Hon. E. I. WOOD.
Minister of Labour: Hon. G. T. SNYDER.
Minister Northern Saskatchewan: Hon. G. R. BOWERMAN.
Minister of Education and Continuing Education: Hon. GORDON MACMURCHY.

CANADA

Provincial Governments, Canadian Territories, Political Parties, etc.

Minister of Environment and Development: Hon. N. E. BYERS.

Minister of Highways and Transportation: Hon. EILING KRAMER.

Minister of Government Services and Telephones: Hon. J. E. BROCKELBANK.

Minister of Industry and Commerce: Hon. KIM THORSON.

Minister of Social Services: Hon. ALEX TAYLOR.

Minister of Finance: Hon. W. ROBBINS.

Minister of Culture and Youth, Consumer Affairs and Provincial Secretary: Hon. E. L. TCHORZEWSKI.

Minister of Minerals: Hon. ELWOOD COWLEY.

Minister of Tourism and Renewable Resources: Hon. JOHN KOWALCHUK.

Minister of Co-operatives and Co-operative Development: Hon. DON COOY.

CANADIAN TERRITORIES

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

(Seat of Government: Yellowknife)

Member of Parliament: R. J. ORANGE.

Commissioner: STUART HODGSON.

YUKON TERRITORY

(Seat of Government: Whitehorse)

Member of Parliament: ERIK NIELSEN.

Commissioner: JAMES SMITH.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Liberal Party: National Liberal Federation of Canada, 251 Cooper Street, Ottawa; believes in Canadian autonomy, comprehensive social security, freer trade within the North Atlantic Community; Hon. Pres. Rt. Hon. PIERRE ELLIOTT TRUDEAU, M.P.; Pres. Hon. JOHN NICHOL; Exec. Dir. and Organizer A. R. O'BRIEN; Public Relations Dir. IAN HOWARD.

The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada: 178 Queen St., Ottawa 4; f. 1854; the party which was the architect of Canadian Confederation and of Dominion status; believes in individualism and free enterprise wherever feasible and continued participation in NATO and the Commonwealth; Leader Hon. ROBERT L. STANFIELD, P.C., Q.C., M.P., LL.D.; Pres. NATHAN NURGITZ, LL.B., Q.C.; Nat. Dir. LIAM S. O'BRIAN.

The New Democratic Party: 301 Metcalfe St., Ottawa; f. 1961 by representatives of the Co-operative Common-

wealth Federation and Canadian trade union movement; advocates major economic planning, national social security and non-nuclear role for Canada; Leader DAVID LEWIS, M.P.

Social Credit Party: Parliament Bldg., Ottawa, Ont.; advocates monetary reform; governing party of Alberta from 1935 until 1971 and British Columbia 1952 to 1972; Leader RÉAL CAOUETTE, M.P.

The Communist Party: 24 Cecil Street, Toronto, Ontario M5T 1N2; Sec.-Gen. WM. KASHTAN.

L'Union Nationale: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1965; anti-Communist; Leader GABRIEL LOUBIER.

Le Parti Québécois: Montreal, Quebec; f. 1968; provincial separatist; Pres. RENÉ LÉVESQUE; Vice-Pres. CAMILLE LAURIN; 120,000 mems.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CANADA

(In Ottawa, unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A.

Algeria: Suite 402-403, 435 Daly Ave., K1N 6H3 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AÏSSA SEFERDJELI.

Argentina: 10 Driveway, K2P 1C7 (E); *Ambassador:* BENITO LLAMBI.

Australia: 90 Sparks St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* JAMES CHARLES INGRAM.

Austria: 445 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WALTER MAGRUTSH.

Bangladesh: 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ABDUL MOMIN.

Barbados: Suite 200, 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* OLIVER HAMLET JACKMAN (also accred. to Cuba).

Belgium: Apts. 601-604, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL RYMENANS.

Bolivia: 115 Abbey Hill Drive, Hazeldean, P.O.B. 154 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. LUIS ALBERTO VALLE.

Botswana: Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (HC).

Brazil: 450 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS FREDERICO DA ROCHA.

Bulgaria: 325 Stewart St. (E); *Ambassador:* LYUBOMIR ZHELYAZKOV.

Burma: Suite 702, 116 Albert St., K1N 6K5 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* U AYE.

Burundi: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).

Cameroon: 470 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* F. X. TCHOUNGUI.

Central African Republic: 275 Macharen St. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. SYLVESTRE BANGUI.

Chad: 1132 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. 20037, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E); *Ambassador:* BAWOYEU ALINGUE.

- Chile:** 56 Sparks St., Suite 204, K1P 5A9 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. HORACIO F. ARCE.
- China, People's Republic:** 411-415 St. Andrew St. (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG WEN-CHIN.
- Colombia:** Suite 112, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. LUIS ERNESTO ORDÓÑEZ CASTILLO.
- Congo People's Republic:** c/o Permanent Mission of the People's Republic of the Congo to the United Nations, 444 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
- Costa Rica:** 2112 South St., N.W. 20008, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- Cuba:** 700 Echo Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ DE COSSIO.
- Cyprus:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (HC).
- Czechoslovakia:** 171 Clemow Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JAROMIR JOHANES.
- Dahomey:** 130 Albert St. Suite 508 (E); *Ambassador:* FAUSTIN A. Y. GBAGUIDI.
- Denmark:** Suite 702, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* HENNING HJORTH-NIELSEN.
- Dominican Republic:** Suite 202, 200 Rideau Terrace (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ A. NOBOA GARNES.
- Egypt:** 454 Laurier Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SABRI KAMAL.
- El Salvador:** The Driveway Place, 350 Driveway, Suite 101 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO TRIGUEROS.
- Fiji:** c/o Permanent Mission of Fiji to the United Nations, New York, U.S.A. (HC).
- Finland:** 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* NIILU JUHANI PUSA.
- France:** 42 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES VIOT.
- Gabon:** 54 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* LUBIN MARTIAL NTOUTOUME OBAME.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 1 Waverley St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUPPRECHT VON KELLER.
- Ghana:** Suite 810, 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* FRANZ ABABIO YAO DJAISI.
- Greece:** Suite 110, Château Laurier Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN YANNAKAKIS.
- Grenada:** 227 Laurier Ave. W., Suite 207 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MARIE J. MCINTYRE.
- Guatemala:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- Guinea:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- Guyana:** 151 Slater St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. ROBERT MOORE (also accredited to Cuba).
- Haiti:** 150 Driveway, Apt. 111 (E); *Ambassador:* PHILIPPE CANTAVE.
- Honduras:** Washington, D.C. 20011, U.S.A. (E).
- Hungary:** 7 Delaware Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS BARTHA.
- Iceland:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- India:** 200 MacLaren St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* UMA SHANKAR BAJPAI.
- Indonesia:** Apt. 107-111, 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. JAMIN GINTINGS.
- Iran:** Suite 307-8, 85 Range Rd., K1N 8J6 (E); *Ambassador:* FAZZLOLAH REZA.
- Iraq:** 377 Stewart St., K1N 6K9 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDUL HASSAN ZALZALAH.
- Ireland:** 170 Metcalfe St. (E); *Ambassador:* PATRICK F. POWER.
- Israel:** 45 Powell Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* THEODOR MERON.
- Italy:** 107 Laurier Ave. W. (E); *Ambassador:* Baron MAURIZIO DE STROBE DI FRATTA E CAMPOCIENO.
- Ivory Coast:** 381 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* DIEUDONNÉ ESSIENE.
- Jamaica:** 85 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Hon. WILLS OGILVY ISAACS.
- Japan:** The Fuller Building, 75 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* AKIRA NISHIYAMA.
- Jordan:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- Kenya:** Permanent Mission of Kenya to the United Nations, 866 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).
- Korea, Republic:** Suite 608, 151 Slater St. (E); *Ambassador:* KIM YOUNG-CHO.
- Kuwait:** Washington, D.C. 20008 (E).
- Lebanon:** 640 Lyon St. (E); *Ambassador:* NABIH NOUSSAIR.
- Lesotho:** Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (HC).
- Liberia:** Washington, D.C. 20011, U.S.A. (E).
- Libya:** c/o Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Republic to the United Nations, New York, U.S.A. (E).
- Luxembourg:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- Madagascar:** New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
- Malawi:** Permanent Mission of the Republic of Malawi to the United Nations, 777 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).
- Malaysia:** 130 Albert St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* HAJI MOHAMED ZAKARIA.
- Mali:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- Malta:** 1060 Brussels, Belgium (HC).
- Mauritania:** New York, N.Y. 10018, U.S.A. (E).
- Mauritius:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (HC).
- Mexico:** 130 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL URDANETA DE LA TOUR.
- Mongolia:** London (E).
- Morocco:** 38 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* NOURREDDINE HASNAOUI.
- Nepal:** Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- Netherlands:** 275 Slater St. (E); *Ambassador:* WADIM THORN LEESON.
- New Zealand:** Suite 804, 77 Metcalfe St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* JACK SHEPHERD.
- Nicaragua:** Washington, D.C. 20009, U.S.A. (E).
- Niger:** 190 Lisgar St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAI ARY TANIMOUNE.
- Nigeria:** Place de Ville, Tower A, 320 Queen St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* PETER AYODELE AFOLABI.
- Norway:** 700 Victoria Building, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* ASBJORN SKARSTEIN.
- Oman:** Permanent Mission of Oman to the United Nations, 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016, U.S.A. (E).
- Pakistan:** 505 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* IFTIKHAR ALI (also accredited to Cuba).
- Panama:** 2862 McGill Terrace N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
- Peru:** 539 Island Park Drive, K1Y 0B6 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO DEUSTUA ARROSPIDE.
- Philippines:** Suite 607, 130 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* PRIVADO G. JIMÉNEZ.
- Poland:** 443 Daly Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF CSEZAK.
- Portugal:** 645 Island Park Drive (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SALVADOR SAMPAYO GARRIDO.
- Qatar:** Permanent Mission of Qatar to the United Nations, 845 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022 (E).
- Romania:** 473-475 Wilbrod St. (E); *Ambassador:* BUCUR SCHIOPU.
- Rwanda:** 130 Albert St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NSENGIYUMVA.

CANADA

Senegal: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Sierra Leone: Permanent Mission of Sierra Leone to the United Nations, 919 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (HC).
Singapore: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (HC).
Somalia: New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
South Africa: 15 Sussex Drive (E); *Ambassador:* NORMAN JOHN BEST.
Spain: Apts. 310-312, 124 Springfield Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA MORO.
Sri Lanka: 85 Range Road, Suites 102-104 (HC); *High Commissioner:* VERNON L. B. MENDIS (also accredited to Cuba).
Sudan: Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A. (E).
Swaziland: Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A. (HC).
Sweden: Suite 604, 140 Wellington St. (E); *Ambassador:* ÅKE MALMAEUS.
Switzerland: 5 Marlborough Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ERWIN BERNATH.
Syria: New York, N.Y. 10022, U.S.A. (E).
Tanzania: 50 Range Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* FREDERICK RUTAKYAMIRWA.
Thailand: 85 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Col. BANBHOT BHANICH SUPAPOL.
Togo: Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Trinidad and Tobago: Suite 508, 75 Albert St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* MATTHEW RAMCHARAN.
Tunisia: 515 O'Connor St., K1S 3P8 (E); *Ambassador:* TAIEB SLIM.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Turkey: 197 Wurttemberg St., K1N 8L9 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ORAL AKGÜN.
Uganda: 170 Laurier Ave. W., Suite 601, K1P 5V5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* KHALID YOUNIS KINENE.
U.S.S.R.: 285 Charlotte St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALEKSANDR NIKOLAYEVICH YAKOVLEV.
United Kingdom: 80 Elgin St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir JOHN JOHNSTON.
U.S.A.: 100 Wellington St., K1P 5T1 (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. PORTER.
Upper Volta: 404 Queen St., K1R 5A7 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS DOMINIQUE OVÉDRAOGO.
Uruguay: Washington, D.C. 20006, U.S.A. (E).
Vatican: 724 Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park (Apostolic Nunciature); *Pro-nuncio:* Most Rev. GUIDO DEL MESTRI.
Venezuela: 151 Sparks St., K1P 5E3 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. RUBEN CARPIO.
Viet-Nam, Republic: 2251 R St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, U.S.A. (E).
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Permanent Mission of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, 211E 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. (E).
Yugoslavia: 17 Blackburn Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* PETER BABIC.
Zaire: 18 Range Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SHALA DIBWE TSHIMBALANGA.
Zambia: 2197 Riverside Drive (HC); *High Commissioner:* DUNSTAN WESTON KAMANA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

FEDERAL COURTS

The Supreme Court of Canada has jurisdiction as a Court of Appeal in both civil and criminal cases throughout Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada: BORA LASKIN.

Puisne Judges: Hon. D. C. ABBOTT, P.C., Hon. RONALD MARTLAND, Hon. WILFRED JUDSON, Hon. R. A. RITCHIE, Hon. EMMETT M. HALL, Hon. W. F. SPENCE, Hon. L. P. PIGEON.

The Federal Court of Canada, Supreme Court of Canada Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9; the Trial Division of the Federal Court has jurisdiction in cases involving the Crown, Crown Officers or servants, relief against Federal Boards, Commissions, and other tribunals, inter-Provincial and Federal-Provincial disputes, industrial or industrial property matters, Admiralty, income tax and estate tax appeals, and other matters where no other court has appropriate jurisdiction. As the **Citizenship Appeal Court**, the Trial Division has exclusive jurisdiction to hear all appeals included under the Canadian Citizenship Act. The **Federal Court of Appeal** has jurisdiction on appeals from the Trial Division, Federal Tribunals, and on decisions of Federal Boards and Commissions. The Court has one Registry for all of Canada and consists of the Principal Office in Ottawa and such Local Offices established in principal centres throughout Canada and the Officer of the Court who has overall responsibility for the Court is known as the Administrator of the Court.

Chief Justice: Hon. WILBUR ROY JACKETT.

Associate Chief Justice: Hon. CAMILIEN NOËL.

Trial Division Judges: Hon. A. ALEX CATTENACH, Hon. HUGH F. GIBSON, Hon. ALLISON M. WALSH, Hon. ROD KERR, Hon. DARREL V. HEALD, Hon. FRANK U. COLLIER, Hon. GEORGE A. ADDY, Hon. PATRICK M. MAHONEY, P.C., Hon. RAYMOND G. DECARY.

Court of Appeal Judges: Hon. ARTHUR LOUIS THURLOW, Hon. LOUIS PRATTE, Hon. JOHN J. URIE, Hon. WILLIAM F. RYAN.

Administrator of the Court: WALTER C. COLLIER.

The Court Martial Appeal Court of Canada

Supreme Court of Canada Bldg., Wellington St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H9.

President: Hon. H. F. GIBSON.

Puisne Judges: Hon. ROD KERR, Hon. W. R. JACKETT, Hon. ARTHUR L. THURLOW, Hon. CAMILIEN NOËL, Hon. A. ALEX CATTENACH, Hon. ALLISON M. WALSH, Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DARREL V. HEALD, Hon. Mr. JUSTICE LOUIS PRATTE, Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FRANK U. COLLIER, Hon. YVES BERNIER, Hon. DAVID M. DICKSON, Hon. GORDON C. HALL, Hon. GORDON L. S. HART, Hon. ARTHUR R. JESSUP, Hon. WILLIAM R. MCINTYRE, Hon. WILLIAM R. SINCLAIR, Hon. DAVID R. VERCHERE, Hon. JOHN J. URIE, Hon. GEORGE A. ADDY, Hon. PATRICK M. MAHONEY, Hon. RAYMOND G. DECARY.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

ALBERTA

Supreme Court—Appellate Division

Chief Justice of Alberta: Hon. W. A. MCGILLIVRAY.

Justices of Appeal:

Hons. N. D. McDERMID D. C. PROWSE
J. M. CAIRNS W. R. SINCLAIR
G. H. ALLEN A. F. MOIR
C. W. CLEMENT W. H. HADDAD

Supreme Court—Trial Division

Chief Justice, Trial Division: Hon. J. V. H. MILVAIN.

Puisne Judges: Hons. NEIL PRIMROSE (Edmonton), P. GRESCHUK (Edmonton), M. E. MANNING (Edmonton), W. J. C. KIRBY (Calgary), A. M. DECHENE (Edmonton), MICHAEL B. O'BYRNE (Edmonton), A. J. CULLEN (Calgary), S. S. LIEBERMAN (Edmonton), H. J. MACDONALD (Calgary), D. H. BOWEN (Edmonton), W. K. MOORE (Calgary), J. C. CAVANAGH, M. E. SHANNON, F. H. QUIGLEY, G. A. C. STEER.

BRITISH COLUMBIA**Court of Appeal**

Chief Justice of British Columbia: (vacant).

Justices of Appeal: Hons. C. W. TYSOE, H. A. MACLEAN, E. B. BULL, M. M. MCFARLANE, A. E. BRANCA, A. B. ROBERTSON, N. T. NEMETZ, J. D. TAGGART.

Supreme Court

Chief Justice: Hon. J. O. WILSON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. A. B. WOOTTON, J. G. RUTTAN, D. R. VERCHERE, E. E. HINKSON, J. S. AIKINS, V. L. DRYER, W. K. SMITH, G. G. S. RAE, A. B. MACFARLANE, G. F. T. GREGORY, J. G. GOULD, H. C. MCKAY, R. P. ANDERSON, T. R. BERGER, J. A. MACDONALD, P. D. SEATON, W. R. MCINTYRE, F. C. MUNROE, D. E. ANDREWS.

MANITOBA**Court of Appeal**

Chief Justice of Manitoba: S. FREEDMAN.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. DU VAL GUY, A. MONNIN, G. C. HALL, R. J. MATAS.

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. A. S. DEWAR.

Puisne Judges: Hons. I. NITIKMAN, L. DENISSET, J. E. WILSON, J. M. HUNT, J. R. SOLOMON, A. C. HAMILTON, W. S. WRIGHT.

NEW BRUNSWICK**Supreme Court—Appeal Division**

Chief Justice of New Brunswick: Hon. CHARLES J. A. HUGHES.

Puisne Judges: Hons. R. V. LIMERICK, J. N. BUGOLD, HENRY RYAN.

Queen's Bench Division

Chief Justice: Hon. A. J. CORMIER.

Puisne Judges:

Hons. J. A. PICHETTE C. LEGER
D. M. DICKSON RONALD STEVENSON
J. P. BARRY

NEWFOUNDLAND**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice: Hon. ROBERT STAFFORD FURLONG.

Puisne Judges: Hons. ARTHUR S. MIFFLIN, NATHANIEL S. NOEL.

NOVA SCOTIA**Supreme Court—Appeal Division**

Chief Justice of Nova Scotia: Hon. I. M. McKEIGAN.

Justices: Hons. T. H. COFFIN, A. G. COOPER, A. L. MACDONALD.

Trial Division

Chief Justice: Hon. G. S. COWAN.

Justices: Hons. F. W. BISSETT, J. L. DUBINSKY, G. L. S. HART, V. A. MORRISON, M. C. JONES, A. M. MACINTOSH.

ONTARIO**Supreme Court—Court of Appeal**

Chief Justice of Ontario: Hon. G. A. GALE.

Justices:

Hons. J. D. ARNUP	A. R. JESSUP
J. W. BROOKE	A. KELLY
C. L. DUBIN	G. A. MARTIN
W. Z. ESTEY	W. F. SCHROEDER
G. T. EVANS	

High Court of Justice

Chief Justice: Hon. D. C. WELLS.

Justices:

Hons. T. P. CALLON	A. H. LIEFF
J. D. CROMARTY	E. G. MOORHOUSE
J. F. DONNELLY	D. R. MORAND
W. A. DONOHUE	J. W. MORDEN
N. C. FRASER	J. G. J. O'DRISCOLL
P. T. GALLIGAN	D. F. O'LEARY
A. GOODMAN	J. H. OSLER
C. GRANT	W. D. PARKER
E. L. HAINES	L. T. PENNELL
E. P. HARTT	R. F. REID
D. H. W. HENRY	A. STARK
R. E. HOLLAND	E. G. THOMPSON
L. W. HOULDEN	M. M. VAN CAMP
S. H. S. HUGHES	F. S. WEATHERSTON
D. A. KEITH	J. L. WILSON
M. N. LACOURCIERE	P. WRIGHT
M. LERNER	T. G. ZUBER

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**Supreme Court**

Chief Justice: Hon. ST. CLAIR TRAINOR.

Judges: Hons. GEORGE J. TWEEDY, R. REGINALD BELL, JOHN NICHOLSON.

QUEBEC**Court of Queen's Bench (Appeal Side)****MONTREAL**

Chief Justice: Hon. LUCIEN TREMBLAY.

Judges: Hons. P. C. CASEY, G-ED. RINFRET, GEORGES R. W. OWEN, G. H. MONTGOMERY, ROGER BROSSARD, MARCEL CRETE, JEAN BEETZ, FRED KAUSMAN, LAURENT BÉLAGER.

QUEBEC CITY

Judges: Hons. JEAN TURGEON, FRANÇOIS LAJOIE, ANTOINE RIVARD, CLAUDE GAGNON.

CANADA

SASKATCHEWAN

Court of Appeal

Chief Justice of Saskatchewan: Hon. E. M. CULLITON.

Puisne Judges: Hons. MERVYN WOODS, R. L. BROWN-RIDGE, ROY HALL

Court of Queen's Bench

Chief Justice: Hon. A. H. BENCE.

Puisne Judges: Hons. F. W. JOHNSON, D. C. DISBURY, M. A. MACPHERSON, R. A. MACDONALD, A. L. SIROIS, E. D. BAYDA, E. N. HUGHES, C. L. B. ESTEY.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Judge of the Territorial Court: Hon. Mr. Justice W. G. MORROW.

YUKON TERRITORY

Judges of the Supreme Court: Hons. Mr. Justice H. C. B. MADDISON (Whitehorse), W. G. MORROW (Yellowknife), A. E. SIROIS (Saskatoon).

Clerk of the Supreme Court and Registrar of Appeal Court: J. WORSSELL, Room 259, Federal Bldg., Whitehorse.

RELIGION

Nearly 80 per cent of the population belongs to the three main churches; in order of size: Roman Catholic, United and Anglican. Numerous other churches and denominations are represented.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

Roman Catholic population of Canada, 1971 Census: 9,975,000.

Canadian Catholic Conference: 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, Ont. K1N 7B1; Pres. Most Rev. J. M. FORTIER, Archbishop of Sherbrooke, P.Q.; Vice-Pres. Most Rev. G. E. CARTER, Bishop of London.

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio: Most Rev. GUIDO DEL MESTRI, D.D., Apostolic Nunciature, 724 Manor Ave., Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, Ont. K1M 0E3.

ARCHBISHOPS

Edmonton: JOSEPH MACNEIL.

Halifax: JAMES M. HAYES.

Kingston: J. L. WILHELM.

St. John's: PATRICK J. SKINNER.

Quebec: Cardinal MAURICE ROY.

Rimouski: GILLES OUELLET.

Regina: CHARLES A. HAPLIN.

Sherbrooke: J. M. FORTIER.

St. Boniface: MAURICE BAUDOUX.

Toronto: PHILIP POCOCK.

Montreal: PAUL GREGOIRE.

Moncton: DONAT CHIASSON.

Ottawa: J. A. PLOURDE.

Vancouver: J. CARNEY.

Grouard-McLennan: H. LEGARE.

Keewatin-Le-Pas: P. DUMOUCHEL.

Winnipeg: Cardinal GEORGE FLAHIFF.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

2,354 pastoral churches, 2,030 ministers, and 993,190 members (Census figure 3,664,008); United Church House, 85 St. Clair Ave. E., Toronto M4G 1W5.

The United Church of Canada was formed in 1925 with the union of Methodist, Congregational and Presbyterian churches in Canada. Other free churches have since joined and there are proposals for union with the Anglican church.

Moderator: Rt. Rev. N. BRUCE McLEOD, M.A., B.D.

Secretary: Rev. GEORGE M. MORRISON, D.D., F.C.A.

Treasurer: DOUGLAS BORGAL.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA

Anglican population of Canada, 1971 Census: 2,543,180 (membership 1,066,083—1973).

Primate of the Anglican Church of Canada: Most Rev. E. W. SCOTT, D.D., D.C.L.

General Sec. of General Synod: Ven. E. S. LIGHT, C.D., B.A., L.T.H., D.D., Church House, 600 Jarvis St., Toronto M1M 2W2.

ARCHBISHOPS

Nova Scotia: W. W. DAVIS.

Qu'Appelle: G. F. C. JACKSON.

Moosonee: J. A. WATTON.

British Columbia: (vacant).

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA

872,330 members (1971 census).

50 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Ont.

Moderator: Rev. H. F. DAVIDSON, M.A., D.D.

Principal Clerk: Rev. L. H. FOWLER, M.A., B.D., D.D. (Don Mills, Ont.).

Deputy Clerk: Rev. D. C. MACDONALD, B.A., D.D. (Don Mills, Ont.).

Treasurer: R. R. MERIFIELD, P.C. (Toronto).

Publs. include: *The Presbyterian Record*, *These Days*, *Glad Tidings*, *The Message*.

BAPTIST ORGANIZATION

Baptist Federation of Canada: Box 1298, Brantford Ont.; (1961 census) 519,585; 1,211 churches; membership 140,000; missions: Angola, Kenya, Bolivia, India; Pres. Dr. J. FRANK PATCH; Gen. Sec. Dr. R. F. BULLEN; publs. *The Canadian Baptist*, *The Atlantic Baptist*, *Tidings*, *Link and Visitor*, *Enterprise*.

THE LUTHERAN CHURCH IN CANADA

Ordained ministers 859, organized congregations 1,006, membership 299,645 (1974).

Lutheran Council in Canada: 500-365 Hargrave St., Winnipeg; Gen. Sec. Dr. EARL J. TREUSCH.

Canadian Lutheran World Relief: 1820 Arlington St., Winnipeg; material aid and immigration agency for Lutherans; Exec. Sec. J. G. KEIL.

JEWISH COMMUNITIES

The Jews of Canada number 254,368 (1961 Census).

Canadian Jewish Congress: 1590 McGregor Ave., Montreal 109, Exec. Vice-Pres. S. HAYES.

Jewish Community Council: 151 Chapel St., Ottawa, Ont.; Pres. N. ZAGERMAN; Exec. Dir. HY HOCHBERG.

THE ORTHODOX CHURCH

GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH

Members (1961 Census), 239,766; 27 Teddington Park Ave., Toronto 12, Titular Bishop of Ancona His Grace THEODOSIOS.

UKRAINIAN GREEK ORTHODOX CHURCH OF CANADA

300 parishes, 150,000 members; 7 St. John's Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Man; f. 1918.

Publ. *Herald* circ. 5,000 (with English supplement).

Metropolitan: Most Rev. ILARION (OHLENKO) Metropolitan of Winnipeg and of all Canada; 332 Bannerman Ave., Winnipeg R2W 0T9.

The Romanian Orthodox and the Syrian Orthodox Churches are also represented in Canada.

UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

228,000 members (1971 Census).

Archeparchy of Winnipeg: Most Rev. MAXIM HERMANIUK, C.S.S.R., D.D., Archbishop Metropolitan of Winnipeg, 235 Scotia St., Winnipeg R2V 1V7.

Eparchy of Edmonton: Most Rev. NEIL SAVARYN, O.S.B.M., D.D., 6240 Ada Blvd., Edmonton T5W 4P1.

Eparchy of Toronto: Most Rev. ISIDORE BORECKY, D.D., Toronto M4V 2V8.

Eparchy of Saskatoon: Most Rev. ANDREW ROBORECKY, D.D., 866 Saskatchewan Crescent, Saskatoon S7N 0L4.

Publs. *Ukrainian News*, *Our Aim*, *Progress*, *The Light*, *Redeemer's Voice*, *Logos*.

Eparchy of New Westminster: Most Rev. JEROME CHINY, O.S.B.M., D.D., J.C.D., 550 W. 14th Ave., Vancouver, B.C., V5Z 1P6.

OTHER CHURCHES

Christian Church (Disciples of Christ): 35 churches, 4,700 mems.; 39 Arkell Rd., Guelph, Ontario N1H 6H8; Exec. Minister R. K. LELAND; publ. *The Canadian Disciple* (monthly).

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormons): 60,000 mems.; Ontario Mission: 338 Queen St. East, Brampton, Ontario; Quebec Mission: 1255 Laird Blvd., Suite 150, Montreal 304, Que.; Prcs. JOHN K. M. OLSEN; Prcs. ROY R. SPACKMAN; Alberta-Saskatchewan Mission: 1010-70th Ave., S.W. Calgary Alberta; Prcs. H. CLAY GORTON; Alaska-British Columbia Mission: 5055 Connaught Drive Vancouver 13 B.C.; Pres. RAYMOND C. BOWERS.

Evangelical United Brethren Church: 10,291 mems.

Pentecostal Assemblies of Canada: 10 Overlea Blvd., Toronto, Ontario M4H 1A5; Gen. Superintendent R. W. TAITINGER; Gen. Sec. J. MONTGOMERY; Exec. Dir. Overseas Missions C. W. LYNN; 110,000 mems.; publ. *The Pentecostal Testimony*, circ. 15,000.

Reformed Episcopal Church in Canada: 7,600 mems.; 1654 Renfrew St., Vancouver 6, B.C. V5K 4E1; f. 1873; Bishop Rt. Rev. GORDON STACEY, D.D.; Sec. of the Synod J. CALHOUN.

Religious Society of Friends: 60 Lowther Ave., Toronto M5R 1C7; Clerk of Canadian Yearly Meeting of Friends PHILIP L. MARTIN; publ. *Canadian Friend*.

Salvation Army in Canada: 20 Albert Street, Toronto, Ont. M5G 1A6; Commissioner ARNOLD BROWN.

THE PRESS

The vastness of the country hampers distribution and the establishment of a strong national press; so the daily press in Canada is essentially local in coverage, influence and distribution. However, a considerable proportion of the contents of the smaller Canadian papers is from syndicated sources in the U.S.A. or the United Kingdom, and news which is not local has a strong U.S. flavour. In mid-1973 there were 112 daily newspapers: 100 in English and 12 in French with a combined circulation of over 4.5 million, representing three-quarters of the country's households and covering the major centres of population.

There is an increasing trend towards group ownership: over a third of daily newspapers are owned by three major groups: Thomson's, Southam and Frec Press and twelve groups account for over three-quarters of national circulation.

In 1973 about 900 weekly and twice-weekly newspapers with a total circulation of more than 3,000,000 served the more remote areas of the country and a significant feature of the Canadian press is the publishing of newspapers catering for ethnic groups: there are over 80 of these (mainly weekly) publications appearing in over 20 languages, with a total circulation of about 3,000,000.

There are numerous periodicals for business, trade, professional, recreational and special interest readership, although periodical publishing, particularly, suffers from substantial competition from publications originating in the U.S.A. Among periodicals, the only one which can claim to be national in its attitudes and readership is the fortnightly *Maclean's Magazine*, which also has a French edition.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

ALBERTA

Calgary Albertan: 830 10th Ave., S.W. Calgary. T2R 0B1; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Publ. BRUCE RUDD; Man. Editor LES BUHASZ; circ. 31,734.

Calgary Herald: 206-7th Ave., Calgary T2P 0W8; f. 1885; evening; Independent; Publ. F. G. SWANSON; Editor-in-Chief R. L. SANBURN; circ. 111,526.

Journal: 10006-101 St., Edmonton T5J 2S6; f. 1903; evening; Independent; Editor A. SNADDON; circ. 162,560.

Lethbridge Herald: 504 7th St. South, Lethbridge T1J 3Z7; f. 1907; evening; Independent-Liberal; Publ. and Editor C. W. MOWERS; Man. Editor DON PILLING; circ. 22,522.

Medicine Hat News: 4-6th Ave., Medicine Hat T1A 7E6; f. 1910; Independent-Liberal; Publ. IAN C. MACDONALD; Editor P. MOSSEY; circ. 9,336.

Red Deer Advocate: P.O.B. 520, Red Deer; f. 1901; evening; Publ. GORDON GRIERSON; Editor J. E. BOWER; circ. 11,949.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Chinese Times: 1 Pender St. East, Vancouver V6A 1S9; f. 1907; morning; Independent; Editor CHAN MUN BUN; circ. 5,000.

Citizen, The: 150 Brunswick St., Prince George; f. 1957; evening; Publ. J. F. EVANS; Editor N. A. SKAE; circ. 17,669.

CANADA

Colonist: 2621 Douglas St., Box 300, Victoria V8W 2N4; f. 1858; morning (ex. Mon.); independent-liberal; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief R. J. BOWER; Man. Editor F. BARNES; circ. 43,202 (daily), 48,784 (Sunday).

The Columbian: 329 North Rd., Coquitlam, P.O.B. 730, New Westminster V3L 4Z7; f. 1860; evening; independent; Publ. R. D. TAYLOR; Man. Editor E. A. McLELLAN; circ. 29,611.

Courier: 492 Doyle Ave., Kelowna; f. 1904; evening; Publ. R. P. MACLEAN; circ. 11,613.

Free Press: 225 Commercial St., Nanaimo; f. 1874; evening; independent; Publ. C. W. RAMSDEN; Editor J. PIFER; circ. 10,133.

News: 266 Baker St., Nelson; f. 1902; morning; Independent; Editor J. LEGG; circ. 8,854.

Province: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver V6H 3G2; f. 1898; morning; Independent; Publ. P. SHERMAN; Man. Editor M. J. MOORE; circ. 128,089.

Sentinel: 206 Seymour St., Kamloops V2C 2E6; f. 1880; evening; independent; Publ. R. LAIDLAW; Editor T. MCKAY; circ. 12,149.

Sun: 2250 Granville St., Vancouver V6H 3G2; f. 1886; evening; liberal; Editorial Dir. BRUCE HUTCHISON; Publ. J. STUART KEATE; circ. 253,812.

Victoria Times: 2621 Douglas St., Box 300, Victoria V8W 2N4; f. 1884; evening; independent-liberal; Publ. H. S. UNDERHILL, Editor GEORGE OAKE; circ. 33,845.

MANITOBA

Graphic: 201 Saskatchewan Ave., Portage la Prairie; f. 1895; evening; independent; Publ. IAN A. MACKENZIE; Editor E. G. MOFFAT; circ. 3,867.

Reminder: 38 Main St., Flin Flon; f. 1946; Independent; evening, excl. Sun.; Publ. T. W. DOBSON; Editor BRUCE KEDDIE; circ. 3,600.

Sun: 501 Rosser Ave., Brandon; f. 1882; evening; Con.; Publ. L. D. WHITEHEAD; circ. 15,040.

Tribune: 257 Smith St., Winnipeg R3C 3B2; f. 1890; evening; Independent; Publ. A. R. WILLIAMS; Editor TOM GREEN; circ. 71,202.

Winnipeg Free Press: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg R3C 3C1; f. 1874; evening; independent; Publ. R. S. MALONE; Exec. Editor PETER McLINTOCK; circ. 135,770.

NEW BRUNSWICK

L'Evangeline: 80 Church St., Moncton; f. 1887; French; morning; Independent; Editor C. BOURQUE; circ. 11,922.

Gleaner: Phoenix Square, Fredericton; f. 1880; evening; Independent; Dir. R. WAMBOLDT; circ. 19,171.

Telegraph-Journal and Evening Times-Globe: Cnr. Crown and Union Streets, Saint John; Independent; Pres. and Publ. R. COSTELLO; Editor FRED HAZEL; circ. morning 32,271; evening 28,456.

Times and Transcript: Moncton Publishing Co. Ltd., 939 Main St., Moncton; morning, evening; Independent; Publ. E. W. LARACEY; Man. Editor JAMES NICOL; circ. morning 17,490, evening 21,788.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Telegram: Duckworth St., St. John's; f. 1879; evening; independent; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; Publ. S. R. HERDER; Editor M. F. HARRINGTON; circ. 30,568, Sat. 49,572.

Daily News: 206 Water St., St. John's; f. 1894; morning; independent; Publ. and Man. Editor W. R. CALLAHAN; Editor J. R. THOMAS; circ. 7,315.

The Press

Western Star: Brook St., Corner Brook; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; Editor W. MCKAY; circ. 18,249.

NOVA SCOTIA

Cape Breton Post: Dorehester St., Sydney; f. 1900; evening; Independent; Publ. ROY D. DUCHEMIN; Editor IAN McNEIL; circ. 28,796.

Chronicle-Herald: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875; morning; independent; Publ. G. W. DENNIS; Man. Editor A. M. SAVAGE; circ. 66,376.

Daily News: 576 Prince St. Truro; f. 1891; evening; independent; Publ. PHILIP McLEOD; Editor ARNIE MACNEIL; circ. 5,066.

Mail-Star: 1650 Argyle St., Halifax; f. 1875; evening; Independent; Man. Editor A. M. SAVAGE; circ. 49,398.

News: Provost St., New Glasgow; f. 1910; evening; Conservative; Publ. and Editor J. R. H. SUTHERLAND; circ. 9,950.

ONTARIO

Beacon-Herald: 108 Ontario St., Stratford; f. 1887; evening; Independent; Editor S. DINGMAN; circ. 10,917.

Chatham News: 45-47 Fourth St., Box 2007, Chatham N7M 5M6; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1865; evening; independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. W. TELFER; Editor D. C. WAITE; circ. 15,023.

Chronicle-Journal: 177 Arthur St., Thunder Bay; evening; Publ. G. B. MACGILLIVRAY; circ. 24,246.

Citizen: 1101 Baxter Rd., Ottawa K2C 3M4; f. 1843; evening; independent; Editor CHRISTOPHER YOUNG; Publ. R. W. SOUTHAM; circ. 97,375.

Corriere Canadese: 1000 Lawrence Ave., W. Toronto M6A 1P2; f. 1954; morning; Italian; Publ. D. IANNUZZI; Man. Editor E. CAPRILE; circ. 21,219.

Daily Journal Record: 297 Randall St., Oakville; f. 1962; morning; Editor JOHN STRIMAS; circ. 9,213.

Daily Reporter: 26 Ainstie St., S. Cambridge; f. 1846; evening; Independent; Publ. N. D. HAMILTON; Man. Editor M. MOWBRAY; circ. 13,662.

Daily Times: 33 Queen St., W. Brampton L6Y 1M1; f. 1885; evening; Publ. E. C. PRINCE; Man. Editor R. YAWORSKI; circ. 8,596.

Le Droit: 375 Rideau St., Ottawa K1N 5Y7; f. 1913; evening; French; independent; Publ. J.-R. BÉLANGER; Editor JEAN-GUY BRUNEAU; circ. 44,587.

Examiner: 16 Bayfield St., Barrie; f. 1864; evening; Independent; Publ. J. A. ROBB; Man. Editor D. M. HENSHAW; circ. 10,578.

Examiner: 400 Water St., Peterborough; f. 1884; evening; Independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. W. J. GARNER; Man. Editor: G. F. TONER; circ. 25,889.

Expositor: 53 Dalhousie St., Brantford N3T 5S8; f. 1852; evening; independent; Publ. E. H. WHEATLEY; Editor K. J. STRACHAN; circ. 28,754.

Free Press: Box 2280, London N6A 4G1; f. 1949; morning and evening; independent; Publ. WALTER J. BLACKBURN; Editor WILLIAM C. HEINE; circ. 128,856.

Globe and Mail: 444 Front St. W., Toronto M5V 2S9; f. 1844; morning; independent; Pres. and Publ. and Editor-in-Chief RICHARD S. MALONE; Editor R. J. DOYLE; circ. 265,565.

Intelligencer: 45 Bridge St. E., Belleville; f. 1870; evening; independent; Publ. G. A. MORTON; Man. Editor M. H. SWITZER; circ. 17,657.

Mercury: 8-12 Macdonnell St., Guelph N1H 6P7; f. 1854; evening; independent; Publ. R. L. HAMILL; Editor A. SMITH; circ. 18,083.

Northern Daily News: 8 Duncan Ave., Kirkland Lake; f. 1922; evening (ex. Sunday); Man. and Editor T. O'LAUGHLIN; circ. 5,813.

Nugget: Box 570, North Bay P1B 8J6; f. 1909; evening; independent; Exec. Editor C. M. FELLMAN; circ. 22,169.

Observer: 186 Alexander St., Pembroke; f. 1855; evening; Publ. R. C. ROOKE; Editor W. H. HIGGINSON; circ. 7,328.

Oshawa Times: 44 Richmond St., Oshawa; evening; Independent; Man. Editor ERIK WATT; circ. 24,653.

Ottawa Journal: 365 Laurier Ave. W., Ottawa K1G 3K6; f. 1885; evening; independent-conservative; Man. Editor D. L. HUMPHREYS; circ. 82,275.

Packet and Times: 31 Colborne St., Orillia; f. 1867; evening; Editor G. CZERNY; circ. 8,523.

Record: 225 Fairway, Kitchener; f. 1878; evening; Independent; Publ. and Editor JOHN E. MOTZ; circ. 62,860.

Recorder and Times: 23 King St., Brockville; f. 1821; evening; Independent; Editor A. C. RUNCIMAN; circ. 11,761.

Review: Valley Way and Morrison St., Niagara Falls L2E 6T6; f. 1879; evening; independent; Publ. and Editor W. B. LESLIE; circ. 19,943.

Sarnia Observer: 241 N. Front St., Sarnia; evening; independent; Publ. and Gen. Man. L. A. DEMARCHI; Man. Editor JOHN A. FARRINGTON; circ. 19,417.

Sault Daily Star: 369 Queen St. E., Sault Ste. Marie; f. 1912; noon and evening; independent; Man. Dir. R. L. CURRAN; Man. Editor J. A. CURRAN; circ. 23,271.

Sentinel-Review: 16-18 Brock St., Woodstock; f. 1886; evening; independent; Publ. R. G. DUNDAS; Editor J. P. HASKETT; circ. 9,638.

Shing Wah Daily News: 12 Hagerman St., Toronto; f. 1916; evening (ex. Sun.); Chinese; Editor H. B. GIANG; circ. 4,260.

Simco Reformer: Argyle St., Simco; f. 1858; evening; independent; Man. Editor ELTHAM DURRANT; circ. 9,142.

Spectator: 115 King St. East, Hamilton L8N 3G3; f. 1846; evening; independent; Publ. J. D. MUIR; Exec. Editor G. BULLOCK; circ. 134,470.

Standard: 17-21 Queen St., St. Catharines; f. 1891; evening; independent; Publ. J. R. BATES; Chief Editor L. N. SMITH; circ. 39,177.

Standard-Freeholder: 44 Pitt St., Cornwall; f. 1846; afternoon; independent; Man. Editor RUSS DEWAR; circ. 15,008.

Star: 167 Ferry St., Windsor N9A 4M5; f. 1918; evening; independent; Publ. J. P. O'CALLAGHAN; Editor R. M. PEARSON; circ. 85,831.

Sudbury Star: 33 McKenzie St.; f. 1909; evening; Publ., Gen. Man. J. R. MEAKES; Man. Editor GEORGE GRACE; circ. 37,963.

Sun-Times: Box 56, Owen Sound N4K 5P2; f. 1854; evening; independent; Editor ROBERT HULL; circ. 16,206.

Times-News: 177 Arthur St., Thunder Bay; morning; Publ. G. B. MACGILLIVRAY; circ. 6,807.

Times-Journal: 16 Hineks St., St. Thomas N5P 3W6; f. 1882; evening; independent; Publ. L. J. BEAVIS; Man. Editor HUGH AGNEW; circ. 11,238.

Timmins Press: 125 Cedar South, Timmins P4N 2G9; Thomson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1933; evening; Publ. J. KOBYLNIK; Editor G. REYNOLDS; circ. 11,950.

Toronto Star: 1 Yonge St., M5E 1E6; f. 1892; evening; independent; Pres. and Publ. BELAND H. HONDERICH; Editor MARTIN GOODMAN; circ. 584,424.

Toronto Sun: 322 King St. West; f. 1971; morning; independent; Publ. DOUG CREIGHTON; Editor PETER WORTHINGTON; circ. 104,503.

Welland-Port Colborne Tribune: 228 E. Main St., Welland; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1863; evening; independent; Publ. A. S. TOPP; Editor P. TISSINGTON; circ. 18,605.

Whig-Standard: 306 King St., Kingston K7L 3B4; f. 1810; evening; independent; Publ. M. L. DAVIES; Editor W. F. STANTON; circ. 33,321.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Guardian: 165 Prince St., Charlottetown; f. 1887; morning; independent; Publ. W. J. HANCOX; Editor P. CALLAGHAN; circ. 16,500.

Journal-Pioneer: Water St., Summerside; f. 1957; evening; Publ. ELMER MURPHY; circ. 9,549.

QUEBEC

F.—Published in French.

Le Devoir: 211 Rue du St. Sacrement Montreal 125; f. 1910; morning; independent; F.; Publ. and Editor CLAUDE RYAN; circ. 41,311.

Gazette: 1000 St. Antoine St., Montreal H3C 3R7; f. 1778; morning; independent; Publ. M. FARRELL; Editor R. L. CRYSLER; circ. 130,937.

Le Jour: 387 Lebeau Blvd., Montreal H4N 1S2; f. 1974; morning; Publ. and Man. Editor YVES MICHAUD; circ. 31,105.

Le Journal de Montreal: 155 Port Royal W., Montreal H3L 2B3; f. 1964; morning; F.; Editor JACQUES BEAU-CHAMP; circ. 152,827.

Le Journal du Nord-Ouest: 82 Perreault St., W. Ronyn; f. 1974; morning; Editor GERARD COLLIER.

Le Journal de Quebec: 450 Becharde St., Ville de Vanier; f. 1967; morning; F.; Chief Editor D. LAMOUREUX; circ. 26,186.

Montreal-Matin: 2580 Blvd. St. Joseph East, Montreal H1Y 2A2; f. 1930; morning; F.; independent; Publ. LUC BEAUREGARD; Man. Editor ANDRE BEAUVAIS; circ. 129,706.

Montreal Star: Box 4005, Place D'Armes H2Y 1M6; f. 1869; evening; independent; Publ. D. A. PRICE; Editor-in-Chief F. B. WALKER; circ. 188,157.

Le Nouvelliste: 500 St. Georges St., Trois Rivières, P.Q. G9A 2K8; f. 1920; morning; F.; independent; Pres. and Gen. Man. CHARLES D'AMOUR; Man. Editor J. RENE FERRON; Editor S. ST-AMANT; circ. 49,848.

La Presse: 7 St. James St. West, Montreal H2Y 1K9; f. 1884; evening; independent; Publ. and Editor ROGER LEMELIN; circ. 200,590.

Le Quotidien: 316 Labrecque Ave., Chicoutimi G7H 4F5; f. 1973; evening; F.; Editor BERTRAND TREMLAY; circ. 20,189.

Record: Box 1200, Sherbrooke; f. 1897; evening; independent; Publ. NORMAN NICHOLL; circ. 6,327.

Le Soleil: 390 St. Vallier St. E., Quebec G1K 7J6; f. 1881; evening; independent; F.; Man. Editor MICHEL ALLOUCHERIE; circ. 122,412.

La Tribune: 221 Dufferin Ave., Sherbrooke; f. 1910; evening; independent; F.; Publ. YVON DUBÉ; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Editor CHARLES-ANDRÉ BEAUDOIN; circ. 41,066.

La Voix de L'Est: 136 Main St., Granby; f. 1945; evening; F.; Pres. and Editor ROLAND GAGNE; Man. Editor VALÈRE AUDY; circ. 9,075.

SASKATCHEWAN

Daily Herald: 30 Tenth St. E., Prince Albert; Thompson Newspapers Ltd.; f. 1971; evening; independent; Publ. J. P. FRIESEN; Man. Editor D. WRIGHT; circ. 8,180.

Leader-Post: Leader-Post Bldg., Park St. and Victoria Ave., Regina S4P 3G4; f. 1883; evening; Editor IVOR WILLIAMS; Exec. Vice-Pres. MAX MACDONALD; circ. 67,310.

Saskatoon Star-Phoenix: 204 5th Ave. W., Saskatoon; f. 1902; evening; independent; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. STRUTHERS; Exec. Editor S. KING; circ. 45,265.

Times-Herald: 44 Fairford St., West Moose Jaw; f. 1889; evening; independent, Publ. S. R. BUTLER; Editor L. MEZZAROS; circ. 8,716.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(W = weekly; F = fortnightly; M = monthly;
Q = quarterly.)

ALBERTA

Calgary North Hill News: Box 3160, Stn. B, Calgary T2M 4L7; W.; circ. 22,535.

Edmonton Western Catholic Reporter: 9537-76 Ave., Edmonton T6C 4H7; circ. 28,188.

Ukrainian News: 10967 97th St., Edmonton T5H 2M8; f. 1929; Editor Rev. M. SOPULAK; W.; circ. 8,579.

Western Week: 12 Piron St., St. Albert; Publ. W. E. JAMISON; W.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Country Life in British Columbia: 207 West Hastings St., Vancouver V6B 1J8; f. 1915, associated with the B.C. Federation of Agriculture; Editor J. R. ARMSTRONG; M.; circ. 10,715.

The Enterprise: 936 Brunette Ave., Coquitlam; weekly; circ. 13,000.

North and West Vancouver Citizen: 200 Donaghy Ave., Vancouver; W.; circ. 15,907.

Richmond Review: 805 Anderson Rd., Richmond V6Y 1S3; W.; circ. 15,907.

This Week: 1062 Austin Ave., Coquitlam V3K 3P3; W.; circ. 215,000.

Western Business and Industry: 2000 W. 12th Ave., Vancouver 9; Editor DON JOHNSTON M.

MANITOBA

Beaver: Hudson's Bay Co., Hudson's Bay House, Winnipeg R3C 2R1; f. 1920; travel, exploration, development, ethnology and history of the Canadian North; Editor HELEN BURGESS; Q; circ. 38,000.

Canadian Farmer: 842 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. R2W 3R6; f. 1903; Ukrainian; Independent; Editor-in-Chief MYROSLAW ROMAN SHKAWRYTKO; W; circ. 22,780.

Country Guide: 1760 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg R3H 0B6; f. 1882; agriculture; Editor DAVID WREFORD; circ. 258,000.

Courier-Nordwesten: 955 Alexander Ave., Winnipeg R3C 2X8; f. 1907; German; independent; Man. Editor: B. LAENGIN, W.; circ. 14,982.

Free Press Weekly—Report on Farming: 300 Carlton St., Winnipeg R3C 3C1; f. 1872; Editor BRUCE McDONALD; circ. 249,388.

Motor in Canada: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg R3C 3B1; f. 1915; Publ. ARTHUR H. STROCK; Editor RALF NEUENDORFF; M.; circ. 13,067.

Our Sunday Visitor of Canada: 504 Scott Bldg., 272 Main St., Winnipeg; f. 1959; Editor GONTRAN LAVIOLETTE, O.M.I.; circ. 41,600.

Trade and Commerce: 1077 St. James St., P.O.B. 6900, Winnipeg R3C 3B1; f. 1906; Editor R. TYRE; M.; circ. 9,054.

Ukrainian Voice: 842 Main St., Winnipeg R2W 3R6; f. 1910; independent; Man. Editor M. HNATIW; W.; circ. 13,076.

Western Jewish News: 306 Time Building, Winnipeg; Independent; W.; circ. 16,230.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Atlantic Advocate: Gleaner Building, Fredericton; f. 1956; Editor JAMES D. MORRISON; M.; circ. 19,743.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Herald: O'Leary Ave., St. John's; f. 1945; Independent; W.; Editor NEIL MURRAY; W.; circ. 21,608.

Newfoundland Quarterly: P.O.B. 5874, St. John's; f. 1901; history, the arts and general; Editor L. W. JAMES.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

Instituit (The Eskimo Way): f. 1959; Eskimo and English; Editor HARRIET GORDON RUSTON; circ. 4,000.

NOVA SCOTIA

Dalhousie Review: Dalhousie University, Halifax; f. 1921; literary and general; Q; Editor A. R. BEVAN.

ONTARIO

Applied Graphics: Suite 212, Willowdale; f. 1969; Editor PETER PERRY; circ. 7,409.

Canada Gazette: Ottawa, K1A 0S7; f. 1867; official organ of the Government of Canada; Editor Queen's Printer; W.

Canadian Aeronautics and Space Journal: Commonwealth Bldg., 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa; f. 1954; Man. Editor P. A. COBBETT; M.

Canadian Bar Review: 2 Tremont Crescent, Don Mills M3B 2S1; f. 1923; Editor Dr. J. G. CASTEL; Q.; circ. 15,940.

Canadian Boating: 5200 Dixie Rd., Mississauga; f. 1926; Editor BRUCE PROCTOR; M.; circ. 20,925.

Canadian Forest Industries: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1880; Editor STEVE TROWER; M.; circ. 11,144.

Canadian Geographical Journal: 488 Wilbrod St., Ottawa K1N 6M8; f. 1930; organ of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society; Editor DAVID MACLELLAN; M.; circ. 21,393.

Canadian Labour: 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ontario; f. 1956; Labour; Editor K. ROBINSON.

Canadian Nurse: 50 The Driveway, Ottawa K2P 1E2; f. 1908; official organ of the Canadian Nurses' Association; Editor VIRGINIA A. LINDABURY; French edition *L'Infirmière Canadienne*; f. 1959; Editor CLAIRE BIGUÉ; circ. 112,131.

Canadian Sportsman: 80 Brock St. E. Tillsonburg; f. 1870; Editor G. CLIFFORD CHAPMAN; W.

Chemistry in Canada: 151 Slater St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3; f. 1949; Editor D. W. EMMERSON; M.; circ. 7,835.

Cinema Canada: Suite 3, 6 Washington Ave., Toronto 5; Editor and Publ. GEORGE C. KOLLER; 6 times yearly.

Electronics and Communications: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1953; Editor GEOFFREY SPARK; 10 times yearly; circ. 12,556.

Engineering and Contract Record: Southam Business Publications Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Road, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1888; Editor T. BRANDON JONES; circ. 17,859.

Executive (incorporating *Monetary Times*): 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1958; Editor LOREN J. CHUDDY; M.; circ. 25,066.

Independent Forester: 789 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1881; fraternal; Editor FRANCINE FORTIER; circ. 702,903.

Labour Gazette: Canada Department of Labour, Ottawa; f. 1900; English and French editions; labour problems, industrial, economic, statistical; Editor JACK E. NUGENT; M.

Labour Review: Canadian Federation of Labour, Box 64, Terminal "A", Ottawa 2; f. 1936; Editor W. T. BURFORD; M.

Modern Medicine of Canada—Médecine Moderne du Canada: Southam Business Pubs. Ltd., 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2X7; f. 1946; M.; Editor J. A. KELLEN; Man. T. TUCKER; published in English and French; circ. 23,700 (English), 6,600 (French).

Montrealer Zeitung: Box 278, Pickering L1V 2R4; German; Editor ROSEL GREINWALD; W.; circ. 11,400.

Nouvelle Revue Canadienne, La: Case Postale 614, Ottawa; French; literary.

Oral Health: 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills; f. 1911; Editor S. MARR; circ. 10,023.

ONTARIO—PUBLISHED IN TORONTO

The following are all published by Maclean-Hunter Publishing Co. Ltd., 481 University Avenue, Toronto M5W 1A7.

Bus and Truck Transport: f. 1925; Editor P. INGRAM; M.; circ. 19,804.

Canadian Automotive Trade: f. 1920; Editor E. BELITSKY; M.; circ. 29,184.

Canadian Aviation: f. 1928; Editor HUGH WHITTINGTON; Publ. CHARLES T. TURNER; circ. 13,622.

Canadian Building: f. 1952; Editor CLIFFORD FOWKE; M.; circ. 18,371.

Canadian Electronics Engineering: f. 1957; Editor C. S. HAND; circ. 10,447.

Canadian Grocer: f. 1886; Editor MAURICE SHORE; M.; circ. 14,369.

Canadian Hotel & Restaurant: f. 1923; Editor ROBERT DICKSON; M.; circ. 23,336.

Chatelaine: f. 1928; women's journal; French and English editions; Editors DORIS McCUBBIN, FRANCINE MONTPEIT; M.; circ. 1,256,621.

Civic: f. 1949; public works magazine; Editor WALTER JONES; M.; circ. 13,956.

Design Engineering: f. 1955; Editor W. M. KING; M.; circ. 10,003.

Electrical Contractor and Maintenance Supervisor: Editor GEORGE H. McNEVIN; M.; circ. 13,394.

Financial Post: f. 1907; Editor and Publ. PAUL S. DEACON; W.; circ. 148,789.

Heavy Construction News: f. 1957; Editor DAVID JUDGE; every second Monday; circ. 17,437.

Home Goods Retailing: f. 1955; Editor HELEN BAMEN; M.; circ. 14,454.

Maclean's Magazine: f. 1905; general interest; French and English editions; Editors PETER C. NEWMAN, LOUIS MARTIN; M.; circ. 848,034.

Marketing: 481 University Ave.; f. 1908; Publ. A. L. RODGER; Edittr COLIN MUNCIE; W.; circ. 7,832.

Medical Post: f. 1965; Publ. M. R. MARK; Editor E. DAMUDE; F.; circ. 25,924.

Modern Power and Engineering: f. 1907; Publ. and Editor W. B. GLASSFORD; circ. 11,773.

Office Equipment and Methods: f. 1955; Editor ARDEN GAYMAN; M.; circ. 16,518.

Style: f. 1888; Editor PAT PORTH; F.; circ. 11,250.

Board of Trade Journal: Board of Trade Building, 11 Adelaide St. W., M5H 1M8; f. 1910; Editor D. J. GHENT; circ. 15,073.

CA Magazine: The Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants, 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto M4W 1G5; f. 1911; Editor DOROTHY COOPER; M.; circ. 32,789.

Canadian Churchman: 600 Jarvis St., Toronto M4Y 2J6; (newspaper of the Anglican Church of Canada); f. 1871; general and religious; Editor HUGH McCULLUM; M.; circ. 245,720.

Canadian Forum: 56 Esplanade St. E., Toronto 1; f. 1920; political, literary and economic; Editor MICHAEL CROSS; M.

Canadian Jewish News: Ste 15, 22 Balliol St., Toronto M4S 1C1; circ. 29,386.

Canadian Magazine: 401 Bay St., Toronto M5H 2Y8; Editor MICHAEL HANLOW; W.; circ. 1,940,581.

Canadian Motorist: Ontario Motor League, Carlton Tower, 2 Carlton St., M5B 1K4; f. 1914; an official publication of the Ontario Motor League; Editor JERRY TUTUNJIAN; 6 times a year; circ. 114,830.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal: 175 College St., Toronto M5T 1P8; f. 1868; Editor ARNOLD V. RAISON; M.; circ. 10,763.

Canadian Poultry Review: 6 Adelaide St., E. M5C 1H6; f. 1876; Editor R. J. BLUHM; M.; circ. 6,208.

Canadian Research and Development: 481 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5W 1A7; Editor DOUGLAS DINGELDEIN; 6 times a year; circ. 8,272.

Canadian Review of Music and Art: 66 College St.; f. 1942; Editor LOUIS DE B. CORRNEAN; two-monthly.

Canadian School Journal: 51 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto 12; f. 1921; Editor Mrs. JEAN M. WATSON; circ. 4,712.

Canadian Travel Press: 150 King St. West, Suite 401, Toronto M5H 1K1; Editor E. BAXTER; fortnightly; circ. 9,209.

Courier: 455 Spadina Ave.; f. 1907; German; Independent; Editors B. LAENGIN, H. BOFF; W.; circ. 9,105.

Engineering: 17 Inkerman Ave., M4Y 1M5; f. 1957; Editor K. GIBBONS; M.; circ. 57,559.

Engineering Digest: 46 St. Clair Ave. East, Toronto M4T 1N2; f. 1954; Editor H. W. MEYFARTH; 10 times yearly; circ. 54,414.

Farm and Country: Suite 305, 3rd Floor, 30 Bloor St. W., Toronto M4W 1A2; f. 1936; Editor JOHN PHILLIPS; F.; circ. 85,996.

Health: 76 Avenue Rd.; f. 1933; health education; Editor-in-Chief Dr. GORDON BATES; Q.; circ. 25,825.

Holstein-Friesian Journal: 6 Adelaide St. E., Toronto M5C 1H6; f. 1938; official organ of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada; Editor H. J. COLSON; M.; circ. 17,028.

In Review: Canadian Books for Children: Provincial Library Service, Ont. Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 1C5; f. 1967; literary; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH; Q.

Industrial Canada: 67 Yonge St.; Man. A. L. ABBOTT; Editor A. W. HOUSE; M.

Jewish Standard: 8 Colborne St., Toronto M5E 1E1; f. 1929; Editor JULIUS HAYMAN; 2-monthly.

Journal of the Canadian Dental Association: 234 St. George St., Toronto, Ontario M5R 2P2; f. 1935; Editor Dr. R. M. GRANIGER; M.; circ. 10,286.

Kingston Road and Main Street Herald: 73 Adelaide St. West; f. 1928; Conservative; Editor FLORENCE CHARPLES; W.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart: 833 Broadview Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4K 2P9; f. 1891; Catholic; Editor Rev. F. J. POWER, S.J.; M.; circ. 20,000.

New Equipment News: 46 St. Clair Ave. East; f. 1940; industrial; Editor D. H. GRAHAM; M.; circ. 23,834.

New Pathway: Box 230, Station M, Toronto M6S 4T3; Ukrainian; Editor W. LEVYTSKY; W.; circ. 12,000.

Northern Miner: 77 River St., Toronto M5A 3P2; f. 1915; Editor J. W. CARRINGTON; circ. 22,740. Also publ. **Canadian Mines Handbook** (annually, July); Editor F. M. FIELDER; circ. 19,519.

Ontario Library Review: Provincial Library Service, Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities, Mowat Block, Queen's Park, Toronto M7A 1C5; f. 1916; Editor IRMA K. McDONOUGH.

Ontario Medical Review: 240 St. George St., Toronto M5R 2P4; f. 1922; Editor RONALD E. BROWNRIDGE; M.; circ. 12,688.

Ontario Milk Producer: 50 Maitland St., Toronto M4Y 1C7; f. 1925; Editor D. A. McGRATH; circ. 24,893.

Physics in Canada/La Physique au Canada: bulletin of the Canadian Association of Physicists, 151 Slater, Suite 903, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5H3; Editor R. L. CLARKE, Dept. of Physics, Carleton University, Ottawa K1S 5B6, Ont.; 7 times yearly; circ. 2,116.

Quest: 2 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto M4V 1K6; Editor NICHOLAS STEED; 6 a year; circ. 638,030.

Quill and Quire: 59 Front St. E., Toronto M5E 1B3; f. 1935; covers the Canadian book industry; Editor FIONA MEE; M.; circ. 12,075.

Sentinel: 94 Sheppard Ave., Willowdale; f. 1875; Protestant; Editor and Business Man. GORDON KEYES; 10 yearly; circ. 5,254.

Star Week: 1 Yonge St., Toronto; W.; circ. 749,248.

Studies in Religion/Sciences religieuses: University of Toronto Press, Toronto, M5S 1A6; f. 1971; Man. Editor Prof. J. W. GRANT.

Time (Canada edition): 1155 Dorchester Blvd. W. Montreal H3B 2K2; est. 1943; Pres. and Man. Dir. STEPHEN S. LA RUE; Editor CLELL BRYANT; W.; circ. 511,078.

Toronto Life: 59 Front St. E., Toronto M5E 1B3; f. 1966; Man. Editor BERNADETTE SULGIT; M.; circ. 23,071.

University of Toronto Law Journal: University of Toronto Press, Toronto M5S 1A6; f. 1935; Editor R. RISK; Q.

Youthstream: 307 Davenport Rd., Toronto M5R 1K5; circ. 311,750.

QUEBEC

Canadian Doctor: 310 Victoria Ave., Westmont H3Z 2M9; f. 1935; Publ. A. R. URQUHART; Editor DAVID ELKINS; M.; circ. 30,009.

Lachine Messenger: 1015 Notre Dame, Lachine H8S 2C3, Quebec; f. 1932; French and English; Editor GEORGES LEGAULT; W.; circ. 21,500.

La Salle Messenger: 405 Terrasse Newmann, La Salle; f. 1954; French and English; Editor ROGER GAGNON; circ. 30,150.

Verdun Messenger: 3136 blvd. La Salle, Verdun H4G 1Y9; f. 1913; French and English; Editor H. J. DUHAMEL; W.; circ. 26,400.

QUEBEC—PUBLISHED IN MONTREAL

Allo Police: 1117 St. Catherine St., Montreal H3B 1H9; f. 1953; Editor ANDRE PARENT; W.; circ. 132,729.

Au Grand Air: 1219 Hotel de Ville; f. 1961; Publ. HARRY A. WILLIS; 6 yearly.

L'Automobile: 5020 de Salberry; f. 1939; Editor L. DIONNE; M.; circ. 11,039.

Bulletin des Agriculteurs: 5670 Chauveau St.; f. 1918; Publ. LUCILLE F. DAVIS; M.; circ. 124,028.

Canadian Business: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill; published by C. B. Media Ltd.; f. 1930; Man. Dir. and Editor ROBIN SCHIELE; M.; circ. 37,718.

Canadian Jewish Chronicle Review: 4781 Van Horne Ave., Montreal, Quebec H3W 1J1; f. 1966; Editor ARNOLD AGES; M.; circ. 7,005.

Canadian Medical Association Journal: 1867 Alta Vista Dr., Ottawa K1G 0G8; f. 1911; Editor Dr. J. R. ANDERSON; twice-monthly; circ. 28,145.

Canadian Mining and Metallurgical Bulletin: 906-1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal H3B 1J3; f. 1898; official publication of Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy; Editor E. G. TAPP.

Chatelaine: 625 President Kennedy Ave.; f. 1960; French edition; women's general; Editor A. MONTPETIT; M.; circ. 273,428.

Commerce: 1080 Beaver Hill Hall, Montreal H2Z 1T1; Editor MAURICE CHARTRAND; M.; circ. 27,063.

Dimanche Dernière Heure: 5699 Christophe-Colombe St., Montreal H2S 2E9; f. 1965; Man. Editor ROLAND COTE; W.; circ. 44,839.

Dimanche-Matin: 5701 Christophe-Colomb St., Montreal H2S 2E9; f. 1954; French; Editor JACQUES FRANCOEUR; W.; circ. 237,781.

Echos Vedettes: 4270 Papineau St., Montreal H2H 1T1; f. 1963; W.; circ. 144,009.

Engineering Journal: 2050 Mansfield St., Montreal 110; f. 1918; organ of Engineering Institute of Canada; Editor BYRON T. KERR, M.E.I.C.; M.; circ. 8,632.

Financial Times of Canada: 10 Arundel St., Place Bonaventure, Montreal H5A 1B6; f. 1912; Editor DONALD CARLSON; W.; circ. 53,025.

Hockey News: 1434 St. Catherine St., f. 1947; Editor CHARLES HAPLIN; W.; circ. 73,350.

L'Ingénieur: a/s Ecole Polytechnique, Casier Postale 6079, succursale A, Montreal H3C 3A7; f. 1915; Editor MADELEINE G. LAMBERT; M.; circ. 8,081.

Jewish Eagle: 4180 de Courtrai suite 218; f. 1907; Yiddish, Independent; Editor JOSEPH GALLAY; W.; circ. 17,860.

Le Journal des Vedettes: 4270 Papineau St., H2H 1T1; f. 1953; Editor JACQUES MATTI; W.; circ. 33,335.

Labour World (Le Monde Ouvrier): 177 Sherbrooke St. West, 18; f. 1915; French and English; Labour; Editor GAETAN DUTOIR; W.; circ. 140,000.

Liberty: 73 Richmond St. West; f. 1947; Editor FRANK RASKY; M; circ. 500,000.

Le Maclean: 235 Avenue du Président Kennedy, Montreal H3A 1K5; Publ. LLOYD HODGKINSON; Editor LOUIS MARTIN; M.; circ. 154,417.

Monitor, The: 6525 Somerled, Montreal 265; f. 1925; non-party; Editor LOU MILLER; W; circ. 35,500.

Montrealer, The: 2160 Mountain St., Ste. 706; f. 1926; Editor EILEEN COLLYER; Business Man. JAMES H. COLLYER; circ. 23,964.

Montrealer Nachrichten: 3458 Marlowe Ave., H4A 3L7; f. 1954; German; Editor-in-Chief MARIO VON BRENTANI; circ. 16,285.

Le Nouveau Samedi: 4270 Papineau Ave., H2H 1T1; f. 1888; Editor ANDRE LECOMTE; W.; circ. 48,557.

Nouvelle Relève, La: 60-ouest, rue Saint Jacques; f. 1934; literary; Editors ROBERT CHARBONNEAU, CLAUDE HORTUBISE; M.

Nouvelles Illustrées: 4270 Papineau Ave., H2H 1T1; f. 1954; Editor A. LECOMTE; W.; circ. 92,183.

Patrie, La: 3019 Sherbrooke St. E., H1W 1B3; f. 1878; Pres. JACQUES DION; W.; circ. 62,153.

Perspectives: 231 ouest, St. Jacques; f. 1959; French; Editor PIERRE GASCON; W.; circ. 794,623.

Le Petit Journal: 3019 Sherbrooke St. E., H1W 1B3; f. 1926; French; independent; Editor J. C. HARVEY; W.; circ. 111,704.

Photo Age (inc. Canadian Photographer): 970 McEachran Ave.; f. 1954; Editor GUENTER KARKUT; M.

Photo-Journal: 3019 Sherbrooke St. E., H1W 1B3; f. 1937; Editor PIERRE-PAUL LAFORTUNE; W.; circ. 78,821.

Photo-Vedettes: 4270 Papineau Ave., 2H2 1T1; W.; circ. 57,806.

Plaisirs de Québec: 135 Sherbrooke St. E., Montreal; Editor BERNARD TURCOT; M.; circ. 38,000.

Progrès-Dimanche: 316 Labrecque, Chicoutimi G7H 5C1; W.; circ. 36,487.

Québec Industriel, Le: 625 ave. du Président Kennedy; f. 1946; Publ. JEAN M. CHAGNON; Editor ROBERT HENRY; M.; circ. 7,988.

Reader's Digest: 215 Redfern Ave.; f. 1943; Editor CHARLES W. MAGILL; M.; circ. 1,250,347.

Relations: 8100 St. Lawrence Blvd., Montreal, P.Q. H2P 2L9; f. 1941; French; edited by Jesuit Fathers; social, cultural, economic and international affairs; Editor-in-Chief IRÉNÉE DESROCHERS, S.J.; M. circ. 7,427.

Rod and Gun in Canada: 1219 Hotel de Ville; f. 1899; Editor and Publisher HARRY WILLSIE; 6 yearly; circ. 55,500.

Samedi, Le: 4270 Papineau St.; f. 1889; French; illustrated; Editor ANDRÉ LECOMTE; W.; circ. 78,954.

Sélection du Reader's Digest: 215 Redfern Ave.; Editor DENICE SURPRENANT; M.; circ. 274,323.

Sunday Express: 1229 Mountain St., Montreal H3G 1Z2; f. 1969; Editor and Publ. J. AZARIA; W.; circ. 51,727.

Technique pour Tous: 294 carré Saint-Louis; f. 1926; French and English; education; Editor EDDY MACFARLANE; M. (Ex. July and Aug.).

Télé-Radiomonde: 4270 Papineau Ave., H2H 1T1; f. 1939; Editor PIERRE NADEAU; W.; circ. 48,391.

La Terre de Chez Nous: 515 ave. Viger, Montreal H2L 2P2; f. 1929; agriculture; French; Editor JEAN-MARC KIROUAC; W.; circ. 56,745.

Vers Demain: Rougemont, P.Q.; Social Credit and Roman Catholic; Dir. LOUIS EVEN; Administrator and Editor-in-Chief GILBERTE COTÉ-MERCIER; French edition every 2 months; circ. 55,000; English edition quarterly; circ. 20,000.

Weekend Magazine: 231 St. James St. W., H2Y 1M6; f. 1951; Editor FRANK LOWE; W.; circ. 1,647,414.

SASKATCHEWAN

Commonwealth, The: 1630 Quebec St., Regina; f. 1938; Editor ANGUS RICKER; bi-weekly; circ. 18,000.

Fish and Game Sportsman: P.O.B. 1654, Regina; f. 1968; Editor J. B. WILKINSON; Q.; circ. 10,787.

Western Producer: P.O.B. 2500, Saskatoon S7K 2C4; f. 1923; world and agricultural news; Editor R. H. PHILLIPS; W.; circ. 154,504.

YUKON TERRITORY

Star: 208 Main St., Whitehorse; f. 1900; independent; Editor GRAEME CONNELL; Publ. BOB ERLAM; 3 times weekly; circ. 5,520.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY

Drum, The: P.O.B. 1069, Inuvik, N.W.T.; f. 1966; English; Editor THOMAS H. BUTTERS; W.

NEWS AGENCY

Canadian Press, The: 36 King St. E., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2L9; f. 1917; 102 daily newspaper members; national news co-operative; Pres. GABRIEL GILBERT; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOHN DAUPHINEE.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Canadian Community Newspapers' Association: 12 Shuter St., Suite 304, Toronto, Ontario M5B 1A2; f. 1919; 668 mems.; Pres. A. Y. McLEAN; Gen. Man. E. M. WALKER.

Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association: 250 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5; f. 1919; 83 mems.; Pres. JOHN D. MUIR; Gen. Man. JOHN FOY.

Canadian Managing Editors' Conference: 565 Avenue Rd., Toronto 7, Ont.

Canadian Section Commonwealth Press Union: Hon. Sec. P. E. USSHER, 36 King St. E., Toronto, M5C 2L9.

National Press Club of Canada: 150 Wellington, Ottawa 4, Ont.; Pres. C. W. E. MACPHERSON.

Periodical Press Association: 100 University Ave., Ste. 508, Toronto M5J 1V6; Pres. J. L. CRAIG; Man. GEORGE MANSFIELD; constituent associations:

Agricultural Press Association of Canada: Pres. J. L. DAVIES.

Canadian Business Press: Pres. R. W. ROBERTSON.

Magazine Publishers' Association of Canada: Pres. L. M. HODGKINSON.

Toronto Men's Press Club: 119 King St. W., Toronto; Pres. D. K. McKEE.

Winnipeg Press Club: Marlborough Hotel, Smith St., Winnipeg 1, Man.; Pres. IAN SUTHERLAND.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Montreal

ANSA: 257 rue Dante, Montreal; Representative CAMILLO GARLI.

Agence Parisienne de Presse (APP): 664 Grosvenor Ave.

UPI: Place Victoria Suite 432, 800 Victoria Square; Man. Dir. DONALD MACKAY.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Addison-Wesley (Canada) Ltd.: 36 Prince Andrew Place, Don Mills, Ont., M3C 2H4; mathematics, science, language, business and social sciences textbooks, trade juveniles.

Editions d'Aigle: 2105, rue Bourdages, Saint-Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Thomas Allen and Son Ltd.: 850 York Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 3A7.

Editions de l'Arbre: 60 St. James West, Montreal, P.Q.

Associated Publishers: 728 Yonge Street, Toronto 5, Ont.

Editions de l'Atelier: 3744 rue Jean-Brillant, Montreal 26; f. 1955; Manager RAYNALD GOUGEON; juvenile, religious books, poetry.

Editions Beauchemin Ltée.: 450 ave. Beaumont, Montreal H3N 1T8; f. 1842; Pres. EDMOND FRENETTE; school books and literature.

Bélisle Editeur, Inc.: 35-39 rue Sault-au-Matelot, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1940; Dir. and Publisher LOUIS-ALEXANDRE BÉLISLE; technical, classical, and literary books; technical, French-English and French-Canadian dictionaries.

Editions Bellarmín: 8100 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal H2P 2L9, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. Rev. ALBERT PLANTE, S.J.; religious and social.

Bellhaven House Ltd.: 1145 Bellamy Rd. North; Scarborough 707, Ont.; f. 1964; Man. Dir. R. SOUTHGATE; represents foreign educational publishers.

***Book Society of Canada Ltd.:** P.O. Box 200, 4386 Sheppard Avenue East, Agincourt, Toronto, Ont.; elementary and secondary school publishers.

Boreal Express: C.P. 418, Station Youville, Montreal H2P 2V6, Quebec; f. 1962; history.

Burns and MacEachern Ltd.: 62 Rainside Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; Chair. and Pres. B. D. SANDWELL; art, architecture, general, textbooks.

Canada Law Book Ltd.: 100 Richmond St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1855; Pres. W. L. COWING; law reports, law journals, legal textbooks, etc.

Canadian Music Sales Corporation Ltd.: 58 Advance Rd., Toronto, Ont. M8Z 2T8; f. 1937; Pres. T. P. REGAN; music publishers, distributors for music, records.

Centre Éducatif et Culturel: 8101 est, boul. Métropolitain, Montreal H1J 1J9, P.Q.; f. 1956; educational books; Pres. EMÉ LACROIX.

Centre Pédagogique: 2299 Versant Nord, Ste-Foy, Quebec, G1N 4C2.

Le Cercle du Livre de France Ltée.: 3300 blvd. Rosemount, Montreal 36; f. 1947; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; general literature in French.

Clarke, Irwin and Co. Ltd.: 791 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto M6C 1B8, Ont.; f. 1930; Pres. IRENE I. CLARKE; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. H. CLARKE; educational and general trade publishers.

***William Collins, Sons and Co. (Canada) Ltd.:** 100 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont., M3B 2T5.

Copp Clark Publishing: 517 Wellington St. W., Toronto M5Y 1G1, Ont.; f. 1841; a division of Copp Clark Ltd.; trade books, text and reference material; Pres. M. I. PITMAN.

***J. M. Dent and Sons (Canada), Ltd.:** 100, Searsdale Road, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. C. SKINNER; text-book and general publishers.

Dodd, Mead and Co. (Canada) Ltd.: 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16, Ont.

Doubleday Canada Ltd.: 105 Bond St., Toronto M5B 1Y3, Ont.

Écrits du Canada Français: 380 Ouest rue Craig, Montreal H2Y 1J9.

Éditeur Officiel du Québec: Ministère des Communications, Cité parlementaire, Quebec, G1A 1G7; f. 1868; French language Govt. publications; Head CHARLES-HENRI DUBÉ.

Encyclopaedia Britannica of Canada Ltd.: 151 Bloor St. West, Toronto 5; f. 1937; Pres. P. B. NORTON; other publs. *Britannica Junior*, *World Atlas*, *Britannica Book of the Year*, *Britannica World Language Dictionary*, *Great Books of the Western World*, *Great Ideas Today*, *F. E. Crompton Encyclopedia*.

Editions de l'Etoile: 325-327 East Mont-Royal, Montreal H2T 1P8, P.Q.; f. 1939; Dir. JEAN DESGRANGES; history, travel and (in French only) fiction.

Editions Estérel: 6397 rue Saint-Denis, Montreal 10, P.Q.

Evangelical Publishers: 4 Albert St., Toronto 1, Ont., f. 1912; Man. Dir. and Treas. A. J. STEWART.

Les Editions Fides: 245 est, blvd. Dorchester, Montreal 129; f. 1937; Pres. PAUL-A. MARTIN, C.S.C.; Gen. Man. PIERRE CLOUTIER; religious, history, textbooks and literature.

Editions Françaises: 8840 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal 11, P.Q.

Editions France-Québec Inc.: 3550 cst., rue Rachel, Montreal 401, P.Q.

***Samuel French (Canada), Ltd.:** 27 Grenville Street, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. in Canada 1933; Manageress Miss M. H. COXWELL; drama.

W. J. Gage Ltd.: 1500 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1844; Pres. G. H. LOVE.

General Publishing Co. Ltd.: 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1934; Pres. JACK STODDART; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK E. STODDART.

***Ginn and Company,** 35 Mobile Drive, Toronto, Ontario, M4A 1H6; f. 1929; Gen. Man. FRANK E. WATSON; textbooks.

Granger Frères Ltd.: 210 Cremazie Blvd. West, Montreal P.Q.; f. 1885; Pres. C. LESLIE ROBERTSON; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LECOMPTE; French textbooks, religious books and prayer books.

***Hamish Hamilton Ltd.:** 81 Curlew Dr., Don Mills, Ont. M3A 2R1.

***Hamlyn Publishing Group (Canada) Ltd.:** 850 York Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont. M3B 3A7.

Harvest House Ltd.: 4795 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, P.Q. H3Z 2B9.

Editions de l'Hexagone: P.O.B. 337, Bureau Postal N, Montreal 129, P.Q.; f. 1953; Dirs. GASTON MIRON, ALAIN HORIC.

***Hodder and Stoughton Ltd., of Canada:** 103-107 Vanderhoof Avenue, Toronto 17, Ont.; f. in Canada 1912; Chair. PAUL HODDER-WILLIAMS; Pres. SAM STEWART; Vice-Pres. C. L. WHITESIDE; Treas. A. ECKSTEIN; general.

Holt, Rinehart and Winston of Canada Limited: 55 Horner Ave., Toronto, Ont. M8Z 4X6; f. 1904; general trade, educational, college, reference and children's.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers.

- Les Editions de l'Horizon:** 6235 rue Deacon, Montreal; f. 1963; Dir. JACQUES DE ROUSSAN; French Canadian history.
- Editions Hurtubise HMM, Ltée.:** 380 ouest, rue Craig, Montreal 126; f. 1960; Man. CLAUDE HURTUBISE; trade and textbooks.
- Information Canada:** Ottawa, Ont.; art, business, government, science, social sciences.
- Institut de Recherches Psychologiques:** 34 ouest, rue Fleury, Montreal H3L 1S9, P.Q.; f. 1959; educational.
- Irwin-Dorsey Ltd.:** 265 Guelph St., Georgetown, Ont.; a wholly owned subsidiary of Richard D. Irwin, Inc. (U.S.A.); f. 1967; Pres. RICHARD E. WILLIS, Jr.; economics, business and social science.
- Editions Jeunesse:** 250, ouest, rue Faillon, Montreal H2R 2V7, P.Q.; f. 1962; Pres. GONTRAN TROTTIER; children's and juvenile books.
- Editions du Jour:** 3411 rue St.-Denis, Montreal 129; f. 1962; Man. JACQUES HÉBERT; general.
- Editions du Levrier:** 5375 ave. Notre-Dame-de-Graces, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1934; Dir. Rev. PAUL-M. DUPRÉ, O.P.; education, philosophy, psychology, theology, scientific.
- Librairie de L'Action:** Place Jean-Talon, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1920; Man. JULES-A. LORTIE; classics, educational, sociology, theology and juvenile.
- Librairie DEOM:** 1773 rue St.-Denis, Montreal H2X 3K4; f. 1896; Man. JEAN BODE; poetry and fiction.
- Librairie Dussault:** 8955 Blvd. St.-Laurent, Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of general literature in French language and children's books and albums; also wholesale booksellers of all French books published in Europe; branches in Quebec, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Trois-Rivières and Hull.
- Librairie Garneau, Ltd.:** 47 Buade, Quebec, P.Q.; f. 1844; Pres. LAVÉRY SIROIS; Canadian historical publications.
- Librairie Générale Canadienne:** 5608 Stirling, Montreal, P.Q.; Dir. EUGENE ACHARD; books only.
- Librairie Hachette (Canada) Ltée.:** 554 Ste. Catherine est., Montreal H2L 2E1; Dir. PASCAL ASSATHIANY.
- Librairie Leméac:** 371 ouest, ave. Laurier, Montreal H2V 2K6; f. 1952; Pres. GÉRARD LEMÉAC; Dir. Mme. C. VOGLIMACCI; general, specialized and Canadiana.
- Librairie St. Viateur:** 5199 St. Dominique, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1886; text and children's books.
- Editions Lidec Inc.:** 1083 ave. Van Horne, Montreal H2V 1J6, P.Q.
- J. B. Lippincott Company of Canada Ltd.:** 75 Horner Ave., Toronto 18, Ont.; medical, nursing, dental and pharmaceutical publications.
- Little, Brown and Co. (Canada) Ltd.:** 25 Hollinger Rd., Toronto 16; trade and educational.
- *Longman Canada Ltd.:** 55 Barber Green Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. in Canada 1924; general, medical, educational; Pres. R. KILPATRICK.
- Samuel Lowe Company of Canada Ltd.:** 184 Front St. East, Toronto 2, Ont.; inc. 1945; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. A. FRY; children's books and games.
- McAlinsh & Co. Ltd.:** 1835 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont., M4S 1L7.
- Macleon-Hunter Ltd.:** 481 University Ave., Toronto M5W 1A7, Ont.; f. 1887; Chair. DONALD HUNTER; consumer and business periodicals, radio, television, cable television.
- McClelland and Stewart, Ltd.:** 25 Hollinger Road, Toronto 16, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. J. G. MCCLELLAND; trade, illustrated and educational.
- McGill-Queen's University Press:** 1020 Pine Ave. West, Montreal, Quebec H3A 1A2.
- McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd.:** 330 Progress Ave., Scarborough, Ont.; Pres. R. D. BESSE.
- George J. McLeod, Ltd.:** 73 Bathurst St., Toronto M5V 2P8, Ont.; f. 1898; Pres. H. E. LANGFORD, Q.C.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. DOUGLAS J. McLEOD; general, fiction, technical, non-fiction.
- *Macmillan Company of Canada, Ltd., The:** 70 Bond Street, Toronto, M5B 1X3, Ont.; f. 1905; general.
- Editions Maristes:** 1113 rue Desnoyers, St.-Vincent-de-Paul (Ville Laval), P.Q.; f. 1912; Dir. JEAN POIRIER.
- Methuen Publications:** 2330 Midland ave., Agincourt, Ont.
- Editions Mirabel:** 8955 Blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montreal H2N 1M6, P.Q.; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; trade books in French.
- Musson Book Co. Ltd.:** 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1894; Pres. and Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK STODDART.
- National Business Publications Ltd.:** 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ontario M3B 2X7; technical and business journals and directories.
- Nelson, Foster and Scott, Ltd.:** 299 Yorkland Blvd., Willowdale, Ontario M2J 1S9.
- *Thomas Nelson and Sons (Canada) Ltd.:** 81 Curlew Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1914; Pres. J. C. FLEMING; textbooks, trade.
- New Press:** 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ontario; Pres. and Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK STODDART.
- Ontario Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 33 Kern Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1893; Pres. D. W. BEST; Canadian history.
- *Oxford University Press (Canadian Branch):** 70 Wynford Drive, Don Mills, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Man. L. M. WILKINSON; general, education, religious, juvenile, Canadiana.
- Palatine, Ltd.:** 1460 ave. Union, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1947; Pres. MAURICE BOURDEL; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; publishers of French books in Canada and distributors in Canada of books in French published in France and Switzerland.
- Palm Publishers Press Services Ltd.:** 1949 55th Ave., Dorval, Montreal 760; Pres. R. W. KEYSERLINGK.
- Paper Jacks:** New Press 30 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ontario; Pres. JACK STODDART.
- Editions Partil Pris:** C.P. 149—"N", Montreal 18, P.Q.
- Editions Pedagogia Inc.:** 192 rue Dorchester; f. 1961; Pres. FERNAND BÉRUBÉ; school and library books.
- Editions du Pélican:** 1432 rue de Villars, Quebec G1T 2C2; f. 1956; Man. RÉAL D'ANJOÛ; art, history, sport.
- Pergamon of Canada Ltd.:** P.O.B. 9600, Don Mills, Ontario M3C 2T9; f. 1965; Gen. Man. B. H. DUNN; scientific, technical, journals, textbooks.
- *Sir Isaac Pitman (Canada) Ltd.:** 495 Wellington St. W., Toronto M5Y 1G1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. M. I. PITMAN; general.
- Pocket Books of Canada Ltd.:** 225 Yonge St., Toronto.
- Prentice-Hall of Canada Ltd.:** 1870 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough 706, Ont.
- Les Presses de l'Université Laval:** C.P. 2447, Quebec G1K 7R4; f. 1950; Dir. CLAUDE FRÉMONT; scholarly books and periodicals.

* Canadian branches of English Publishers

CANADA

- Les Presses de L'Université de Montréal:** C.P. 6128, Montréal 101, P.Q.
- Les Presses de l'Université du Québec:** case postale 250, Succursale N, Montréal H2X 3M4.
- Progress Books:** 487 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont., M5V 1T4.
- Random House of Canada Ltd.:** 370 Alliance Ave., Toronto M6N 2H8, Ont.; Dir. D. V. BRADSTREET.
- Renouf Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 2182 St. Catherine St. W., Montréal H3N 1M2, P.Q.
- Editions du Renouveau Pédagogique:** 8955 blvd. Saint-Laurent, Montréal H2N 1M6, P.Q.; f. 1965; Pres. ANDRÉ DUSSAULT; French textbooks.
- Editions du Richelieu:** C.P. 216, Saint-Jean-de-Québec, P.Q.
- Riverside Books Ltd.:** 47 Green St., Montréal 23.
- Baunders of Toronto Ltd.:** 1885 Leslie St., Don Mills, Ont.; f. 1935; Dirs. C. R. ALLEN, Ross F. McDONALD, S. W. ALLEN, A. J. RICHARDS.
- Smithers and Bonellie Ltd.:** 56 Esplanade St., Toronto 1, Ont.; Pres. WILLIAM BONELLIE; Sec. and Treas. JACK T. FINLAY; fiction, non-fiction, children's books.
- Groupe Sogides:** Les Editions de l'Homme, de L'Actuelle et des Presse Libres, 955 rue Amherst, Montréal H2L 3K4; comprehensive list.
- Southam Business Publications Limited:** 1450 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills, Ont.; publish 65 business magazines.
- Gordon V. Thompson, Ltd.:** 29 Birch Ave., Toronto, M4V 1E2, Ont.; f. 1909; Pres. JOHN C. BIRD; music, educational, sacred, standard and popular.
- United Church Publishing House:** 47 Coldwater Rd., Don Mills, Ont.
- University of Toronto Press:** Front Campus, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6; f. 1901; Dir. MARSH

Publishers, Radio and Television

- JEANNERET; scholarly and university texts and reference books; 18 journals.
- Les Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa:** 65 Hastey Ave., Ottawa K1N 6N5; f. 1937; Man. Rev. LÉOPOLD LANCTOT, O.M.I.; university books.
- Van Nostrand Reinhold Ltd.:** 1410 Birchmont Rd., Scarborough, Ont.; f. 1970; technical and educational; Pres. CAMPBELL HUGHES.
- G. R. Welch Co. Ltd.:** 310 Judson St., Toronto, Ont. M82 1J9; f. 1935; Pres. G. H. WELCH.
- Xerox Education Group—Canada:** 35 Mobile Drive, Toronto, Ont. M4A 1N6; Pres. F. E. WATSON; textbooks.

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

- Canadian Book Publishers' Council:** Suite 701, 45 Charles St. East, Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1S2; f. 1910; 53 mems.; trade association of firms who publish and/or represent publishers in the U.K. and the U.S.A.; Pres. W. DARNELL; Exec. Dir. TOIVO ROHT.
- Le Conseil Supérieur du Livre:** 436 Est. rue Sherbrooke, Montréal H2L 1J6; f. 1961; Pres. PIERRE TISSEYRE; Dir.-Gen. J.-Z.-LEON PATENAUE; constituent associations:
- Association des Editeurs Canadiens:** f. 1943; 45 mems.; Pres. CLAUDE HORTUBISE; Dir.-Gen. J.-Z.-LEON PATENAUE.
- Société des Editeurs de Manuels Scolaires:** f. 1970; 20 mems.; Pres. ROLAND SASSEVILLE; Dir.-Gen. J.-Z.-LEON PATENAUE.
- Association des Libraires du Québec:** f. 1969; 45 mems. Pres. RAYMOND CARIGNAN.
- Association Québécoise des Presses Universitaires:** f. 1972; 4 mems.; Pres. CLAUDE FERMONT; Sec. DANIELLE ROS.
- * Canadian branches of English Publishers.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The 1968 Broadcasting Act established broadcasting policy in Canada, reinforcing the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation as the national broadcasting service and creating the Canadian Radio-Television Commission with authority over all aspects of public, private, radio and television broadcasting. The Act stipulates that the Public service should be predominantly Canadian in content; in 1970 new regulations provided for a graduated increase in Canadian television programming to 60 per cent by October 1972, and a minimum of 30 per cent Canadian content in AM radio; in 1971 70 per cent of broadcasting at peak hours was of Canadian origin. Half the population has access to programmes broadcast by networks in the U.S.A.

Canadian broadcasting is a combination of public and private enterprise which provides radio and television services for almost all of the country's population. All stations and networks are subject to the regulations of the Canadian Radio-Television Commission, but are entitled to freedom of expression and enjoy varying degrees of autonomy. Most privately-owned television stations and many of the private radio stations are affiliated with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and help to distribute national broadcasting services over CBC networks. Of the unaffiliated television stations, eleven form the CTV Television Network Ltd., which now reaches over 63 per cent of the population.

In July 1971 the Commission announced policies aimed at integrating cable television into the Canadian broadcasting system.

Canadian Radio-Television Commission: Head Office 100 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0N2; Chair. PIERRE JUNEAU; Vice-Chair. HARRY J. BOYLE; Full-time mems. Mrs. PAT PEARCE, HAROLD DORNAN, REAL THERRIEN.

Canadian Broadcasting Corporation: 1500 Bronson Ave., P.O.B. 8478, Ottawa K1G 3J5; Pres. LAURENT A. PICARD; Exec. Vice-Pres. LISTER SINCLAIR.

The Corporation is publicly owned and was established by an Act of the Canadian Parliament in 1936 to provide the national broadcasting service in Canada.

The CBC is financed mainly by public funds voted annually by Parliament. Supplementary revenue is obtained from commercial advertising. As a publicly owned corporation, the CBC is responsible to Parliament, and reports on its operations each year through a Cabinet Minister designated in the Broadcasting Act.

The CBC is a member of several international broadcasting organizations and is active in international programme sales and exchanges. With the Canadian International Development Agency and UNESCO, CBC has aided foreign broadcasting organizations and provides broadcasting training for foreign students. CBC maintains

CANADA

offices in London, Paris, New York and Washington and news bureaux in Moscow, Lima and the Far East.

RADIO

The CBC operates two AM networks, in English and in French, an FM network in English, and a multilingual service in the English, French, Indian and Eskimo languages, providing medium and shortwave broadcasting to the Canadian North. There are 436 outlets for the national radio service, 55 CBC-owned originating stations, 278 CBC-owned low-power relay transmitters, and 103 privately-owned affiliated stations. CBC radio service is within reach of 98.7 per cent of the Canadian population. Radio Canada International broadcasts by shortwave in 11 languages to eastern and western Europe, Africa, Australasia, Latin America, the Caribbean and North America. It also distributes programmes to foreign broadcasters. The CBC Armed Forces Service, in co-operation with the Department of National Defence, provides recorded and shortwave programmes and television films for Canadian military bases in Canada and abroad.

TELEVISION

Outlets for the national television service total 385, in-

Radio and Television, Finance

cluding 23 CBC-owned originating stations, 158 CBC-owned network relay and rebroadcasting stations, and 38 privately owned affiliates with their 166 rebroadcasting stations. CBC television services are within reach of 97.4 per cent of the Canadian population. Most evening programming is in colour, and about 32 per cent of households have colour sets.

CTV Television Network: 42 Charles St., E., Toronto M4Y 1T4 and 20 Elmira, Place Bonaventure, Montreal H5A 1A9; Pres. and Man. Dir. M. CHERCOVER; Exec. Vice-Pres. K. CAMPBELL.

The network is privately-owned and provides a second television service in Halifax, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Winnipeg, Edmonton, Calgary, Kitchener, Regina, Vancouver, Saskatoon, Sudbury, Moncton, Yorkton, North Bay, Sydney and St. John's.

Global Television Network: 81 Barber Green Rd., Don Mills, Toronto, Ont. M3C 2A3; Chair. P. B. Hill; Pres. and Chief Exec. A. A. BRUNER.

TVA: 1405 Alexandre de Seve, Montreal 133; Admin. Co-ord. G. BELANGER.

FINANCE

cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; \$ = Canadian dollar.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of Canada: 234 Wellington Street, Ottawa; f. 1934; cap. p.u. \$5m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. G. K. BOVEY; Sen. Deputy Gov. R. W. LAWSON.

Industrial Development Bank: Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; auth. cap. \$75m. (1974); Pres. G. K. BOVEY; Gen. Man. E. R. CLARK.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of British Columbia: 1725 Two Bentall Centre, Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1968; cap. p.u. \$5.1m.; dep. \$385,707 (July 1974); Chair. and Pres. ALBERT E. HALL.

Bank of Montreal: 129 James St. West (P.O.B. 6002), Montreal, Que. H3C 3B6; f. 1817; cap. p.u. \$68m.; dep. \$13,291m. (Oct. 1974); Chair. G. ARNOLD HART; Deputy Chair. and Chief. Exec. F. H. MCNEIL; Pres. WILLIAM D. MULHOLLAND.

Bank of Nova Scotia: King and Bay Sts., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1832; cap. p.u. \$33.75m.; dep. \$10.7m. (July 1974); Chair. and Pres. C. E. RITCHIE; Chief Gen. Man. J. A. G. BELL.

Banque Canadienne Nationale: Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que. H2Y 2W3; f. 1874; cap. p.u. \$14m.; dep. \$3.5m. (1974); Chair. and Pres. LOUIS HÉBERT; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Chief Gen. Man. GERMAIN PERREAULT.

BNP Canada Inc.: 800 Place Victoria, Montreal; f. 1961; cap. p.u. \$3m.; Pres. R. CHARBONNEAU; Gen. Man. G. LEGRAND.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Commerce Court, Toronto, Ont. M5L 1A2; cap. p.u. \$69.7m.; dep. \$16.47m. (1974); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer J. P. R. WADSWORTH; Vice-Chair. L. G. GREENWOOD; Pres. and Chief Op. Officer R. E. HARRISON.

Mercantile Bank of Canada, The: 625 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que. H3B 1R3; cap. p.u. \$10m.; dep. \$595,000 (July 1974); Pres. P. H. AUSTIN.

Provincial Bank of Canada, The: 215 St. James St., Montreal, Que.; f. 1900; cap. p.u. \$10.4m.; dep. \$2.2m. (July 1974); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer LÉO LAVOIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND PRIMEAU.

Royal Bank of Canada, The: 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que.; f. 1869; cap. p.u. \$66.5m.; dep. \$18.6m. (July 1974); Chair. and Pres. W. E. McLAUGHLIN; Deputy Chair. and Exec. Vice-Pres. J. K. FINLAYSON and W. D. H. GARDINER.

Toronto-Dominion Bank, The: P.O.B. 1, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto 111, Ont.; f. 1856; assets \$11,230m; dep. \$10.2m. (July 1974); Chair. and Chief Exec. A. T. LAMBERT; Pres. R. M. THOMSON.

SAVINGS BANKS WITH FEDERAL CHARTERS

Montreal City and District Savings Bank: 262 St. James St. West, Montreal Que.; cap. p.u. \$2m.; Pres. E. DONALD GRAY-DONALD; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. F. X. GUÉRARD.

Province of Alberta Treasury Branches: P.O.B. 1440, 9912 107 St., Edmonton, Alta.; f. 1938; Supt. of Branches F. SPARROW.

Province of Ontario Savings Office: Parliament Building, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1X8; f. 1921; Dir. M. J. DUGAS.

TRUST AND LOAN ORGANISATIONS

Caisses Populaires Desjardins: 8175 blvd. St. Laurent, Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. EMILE GIRARDIN; organization operating under the Savings and Credit Unions Act (Quebec).

Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company: 320 Bay St., Toronto 1; f. 1855; combined assets \$415m.; Pres. DONALD G. NEELANDS.

Canada Trust Co., The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation: London, Ont. N6A 4Z2; cap. p.u. \$11m.; Chair. J. A. TAYLOR; Pres. and Chief A. H. MINGAY.

Crédit Foncier Franco-Canadien: 612 St. James St., Montreal, Que. H3C 1E1; f. 1880; total assets \$630m. (1974); Chair. HERBERT H. LANK; Pres. and Gen. Man. RAYMOND LAVOIE.

Eastern Canada Savings and Loan Co.: Halifax, N.S.; f. 1888; cap. \$2m.; Pres. D. M. SMITH; Gen. Man. D. H. COCHRANE.

Eskimo Loan Fund of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development: a fund set aside for the purpose of making loans to Canadian Eskimos.

Guaranty Trust Co. of Canada: 366 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1925; cap. and reserves \$44.975m. (1972); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer G. R. SHARWOOD; Pres. A. R. MARCHMENT.

Montreal Trust Co.: 1 Place Ville Marie, Montreal, Que.; f. 1889; cap. p.u. \$2.6m.; Chair. FRANK E. CASE; Vice-Chair. G. W. HODGSON; Pres. P. BRITTON PAINE, Q.C.; Sec. J. K. REYNOLDS.

National Trust Co. Ltd.: 21 King St. East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1898; cap. and res. \$53.9m. (1974); Chair. E. H. HEENEY; Pres. J. L. A. COLHOUN.

Royal Trust Co., The: 630 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, Que.; f. 1892; cap. and reserves \$70.4m.; general trust business through 68 offices in Canada, London, Dublin and Channel Islands; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer CONRAD F. HARRINGTON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer K. A. WHITE.

Trust Général du Canada: 909 rue Dorchester, Ouest, Montreal, Que.; f. 1928; cap. p.u. \$4.5m.; Pres. M. ROBERT JUSSAUME; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT; Treas. A. COTÉ; Sec. R. PICOTTE.

Victoria and Grey Trust Co.: 85 Kent St., Lindsay, Ont.; f. 1895; cap. p.u. \$7.4m. (1974); Chair. Hon. WALTER HARRIS, Q.C.; Pres. COLIN E. BENNET, Q.C.

Western Savings and Loan Association: 280 Smith St., Winnipeg, Man.; cap. p.u. \$94.8m.; Chair. C. E. ATCHISON; Pres. A. S. JACKSON.

BANKERS' ORGANIZATION

Canadian Bankers' Association, The: Box 282, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ont. M5K 1K2; f. 1893; Pres. J. A. BOYLE; Exec. Dir. J. H. PERRY; Sec.-Treas. J. F. RIEGERT, 10 mem. banks.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Alberta Stock Exchange: 201, 500 4th Ave. S.W., Calgary, Alberta T2P 1K7; f. 1914; 27 mems.; Chair. W. R. FULTON; Vice-Chair. G. H. POWIS; Sec.-Treas. A. S. HAWKINS; Pres. J. R. THOMSON.

Canadian Stock Exchange: 453 St. François Xavier St., Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1926; 100 mems.; Pres. C. B. NEAPOLÉ; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Montreal Stock Exchange: 453 St. François Xavier Street, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1874; 80 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEO. A. CRUIKSHANK.

Toronto Stock Exchange: 234 Bay Street, Toronto, Ont. M5J 1R1; f. 1852; 85 mems.; Pres. J. R. KIMBER, Q.C.

Vancouver Stock Exchange: 536 Howe St., Vancouver 1, B.C.; 52 mems.; Pres. THOMAS A. DOHM.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange: 100-233 Portage Ave., 22 mems. Pres. R. W. RICHARDS; Sec.-Treas. F. W. BUCHANAN.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Astoria-Life Insurance Company: 1184 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal 110, Que.; f. 1934; Man. Dir. GEORGES ROUSSIN; Pres. J. P. TARDIF.

Antigonish Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 434, Antigonish, N.S.; f. 1910; Man. D. J. CHISHOLM.

Les Artisans, cooperative d'Assurance-vie: 333 est. rue Craig, Montreal, Que. H2X 1R9; f. 1876; Pres. R. PARÉ; Dir.-Gen. L.-P. SAVARD.

Beaver Insurance Co.: 60 Adelaide Street West, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1913; Pres. and Man. Dir. D. S. HARLEY, M.C.

British America Assurance Co.: 40 Scott Street, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1833; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW, O.B.E.; Pres. D. B. MARTIN, F.I.A.

British Canadian Insurance Co.: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal; f. 1917; Chair. GRAHAM MORROW; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.

British Northwestern Insurance Co.: 217 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. F. CAIRD, F.C.I.L., F.I.I.C.

Canada Life Assurance Co.: 330 University Ave., Toronto 100, Ont.; f. 1847; Chair. J. G. HUNGERFORD, Q.C.

Canadian General Insurance Co.: 170 University Ave., Toronto 110, Ont.; f. 1907; Chair. J. W. McCUTCHEON; Pres. R. E. BETHELL.

Canadian Home Assurance Co.: 1075 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q. H2Z 1S6; f. 1928; Pres. H. R. POLLAK.

Canadian Indemnity Company: 333 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1912; Chair. C. S. RILEY; Vice-Chair. P. D. CURRY.

Canada Security Assurance Co.: Norwich Union Bldg., 60 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1H5; f. 1913; Pres. and Gen. Man. J. CAMPBELL.

Canadian Surety Co., The: 8th Floor, 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto 101, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. and Gen. Man. DONALD D. MCKAY.

Century Insurance Co. of Canada: 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2S2; f. 1890; Chair. Hon. W. M. HAMILTON; Pres. G. R. ELLIOTT.

Commerce General Insurance Company, The: 2450 blvd. Girouard, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; f. 1907; Chair. B. BENOIT; Pres. J. R. ST-GERMAIN; Vice-Pres. and Dir.-Gen. G. ST-GERMAIN.

Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The: 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1911; Pres. W. L. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. H. T. C. TAYLOR, F. J. THOMPSON.

Confederation Life Insurance Co.: 321 Bloor St. East, Toronto, Ont. M4W 1H1; f. 1871; Pres. J. CRAIG DAVIDSON.

Les Coopérants Compagnie Mutuelle d'Assurance-vie: 1259 rue Berri, Montreal, Que. H2L 4C7; f. 1936; Pres. PAUL COUTURE; Dir.-Gen. CARNIN GRAVELINE; Sec. PIERRE-EUGÈNE PROULX.

Crown Life Insurance Co.: 120 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1900; Chair. C. F. W. BURNS; Pres. R. C. DOWSETT.

Dominion Insurance Corp.: 790 Bay St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1904; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. H. L. MASSIE.

Dominion Life Assurance Co.: 111 Westmount Road, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1889; Pres. E. G. SCHAFER.

Dominion of Canada General Insurance Co.: 165 University Avenue, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. H. S. GOODERHAM; Gen. Mans. H. N. HANLY, J. M. RUTHERFORD.

Eaton Life Assurance Co.: 14 College St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1920; Chair. G. D. WOTHERSPOON; Pres. A. G. WEAVER.

Excelsior Life Insurance Co.: 20 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1889; Chair. Maj.-Gen. A. BRUCE MATTHEWS, D.S.O.; Pres. J. W. WESTAWAY.

- Federation Insurance Co. of Canada:** 275 St. James St. W., Montreal, P.Q. H2Y 1M9; f. 1947; Man. Dir. E. E. AHL.
- Fidelity Life Assurance Co.:** 1112 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2S2; f. 1912; Chair. Hon. W. M. HAMILTON; Pres. J. S. M. CUNNINGHAM; Vice-Pres. R. G. HENDERSON.
- General Accident Assurance Co. of Canada:** 357 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, B.A., A.I.L.C.; Vice-Pres. D. F. SMITH.
- Gerling Global General Insurance Co.:** 480 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1V6; f. 1955; Chair. Dr. H. GERLING; Pres. A. BRANDIN; Snr. Vice-Pres. and Treas. Dr. R. KERN.
- Gerling Global Life Insurance Co.:** 480 University Ave., Toronto M5G 1V6; f. 1957; Exce. Vice-Pres. K. H. KLAESER.
- Gerling Global Reinsurance Co.:** 480 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1V6; f. 1957; Pres. A. H. BRANDIN.
- Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada:** 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1894; Pres. D. B. MARTIN.
- Gore Mutual Insurance Co.:** Galt, Ont.; f. 1839; Pres. D. MCINTOSH.
- Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co.:** 574 Grain Exchange Building, Winnipeg, Man.; f. 1919; Pres. W. McRAIR; Gen. Man. J. TIMMERMAN.
- Great-West Life Assurance Co., The:** 60 Osborne St. North, Winnipeg; Man. R3C 3A5; f. 1891; Pres. J. W. BURNS.
- Guardian Insurance Co. of Canada:** 240 St. James St. West; Montreal, Que.; f. 1911; Chair. Col. IRWIN H. EAKIN; Pres. N. H. MANNING; Vice-Pres. and Sec. D. S. HARLEY.
- Halifax Insurance Co.:** 1303 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1809; Chair. A. G. S. GRIFFIN; Pres. J. E. MACNELLY.
- Hudson Bay Insurance Co.:** 630 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal, Que.; f. 1905; Pres. J. B. MARTIN.
- Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada:** 95 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ont. M4V 1N7; f. 1896; Chair. A. ROSS POYNTZ, F.C.I.A.; Pres. G. K. FOX, F.C.I.A.
- Kings Mutual Insurance Co.:** Berwick, N.S.; f. 1904; Pres. H. FULLER; Man. D. C. COOK.
- London and Lancashire Guarantee and Accident Co. of Canada:** 61-65 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1908; Pres. G. F. BURNE; Man. and Sec. J. HOLDEN.
- London Life Insurance Co.:** 255 Wufferin Ave., London, Ont. N6A 4K1; f. 1874; Chair. JOSEPH JEFFERY; Pres. A. H. JEFFERY; Exce. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. M. C. PRYCE.
- Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.:** 200 Bloor Street East, Toronto 5, Ont.; f. 1887; Pres. E. S. JACKSON.
- Maritime Life Assurance Co.:** 2701 Dutch Village Rd., Halifax, N.S.; f. 1923; Pres. O. M. ERICKSEN; Chair. R. G. SMITH.
- Mercantile and General Reinsurance Company of Canada Ltd.:** 141 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1951; Chair. L. W. SKEY; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. M. BATTEN.
- Missisquoi and Rouville Insurance Co.:** Box 70, Frelighsburg, Que. J0J 1C0; f. 1835; Pres. W. W. FOOT; Vice Pres. and Gen. Man. L. R. BOAST.
- Monarch Life Assurance Co.:** 333 Broadway Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R3C 0S9; f. 1904; Chair. T. BRUCE ROSS; Pres. HAROLD THOMPSON.
- Montreal Life Insurance Co.:** 630 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. H3A 1E4; f. 1908; Pres. G. ALEXANDER.
- Mutual Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The:** 227 King Street South, Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1869; Chair. K. R. MACGREGOR, F.S.A.; Pres. J. H. PANABAKER.
- National Life Assurance Co. of Canada:** 522 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1Y7; f. 1897; Pres. J. A. RHIND.
- North American Life Assurance Co.:** 105 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1879; Chair. J. H. TAYLOR; Pres. D. W. PRETTY; Vice-Pres. L. S. MACKERSY, J. M. BREEN.
- Northern Life Assurance Co. of Canada:** 291 Dundas St., London, Ont.; f. 1894; Chair. R. M. IVEY, Q.C.; Pres. G. L. BOWIE.
- Portage La Prairie Mutual Insurance Co.:** Portage La Prairie, Man.; f. 1884; Pres. J. C. MILLER, Q.C.; Gen. Man. E. M. BROWN.
- La Prévoyance cie d'Assurances:** 507 Place d'Armes, P.O. 1270, Place d'Armes, Montreal, Que. H2Y 3K6; f. 1905; Pres. C. A. LANG.
- Reliance Insurance Co. of Canada:** 759 Victoria Square, Montreal 1, Que.; f. 1920; Pres. P. QUESNOT; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. W. G. PEREGO.
- The Safeguard Life Insurance Co.:** 152 Notre-Dame St. East, Montreal, Que. H2Y 1C4; f. 1901; Pres. and Man. Dir. C. GAUTHIER.
- Saskatchewan Government Insurance Office:** Government Insurance Building, 2215 11th Ave., Regina, Sask.; f. 1945; Chair. Hon. R. J. ROMANOW; Gen. Man. J. GREEN.
- Scottish Canadian Assurance Corporation:** 357 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. JAMES E. BURNS, A.I.L.C.
- Sovereign Life Assurance Co. of Canada, The:** 1320 Yonge St., Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1902; Pres. and Man. Dir. W. R. LIVINGSTON.
- Standand and Sherbrooke Insurance Co.:** 2000 Prospect St., Sherbrooke, P.Q.; f. 1835; Man. Dir. J. P. GAUTIER.
- Sun Life Assurance Co. of Canada:** P.O.B. 6075, Montreal, Que. H3C 2H6; f. 1865; Chair. A. M. CAMPBELL, F.I.A., F.S.A.; Pres. T. M. GALT, F.S.A.
- Toronto Mutual Life Insurance Co.:** 175 Bloor St. East, Toronto 5, Ont.; Pres. JOHN T. ENGLISH; Chair. H. W. B. BOYNTON.
- United Canadian Shares Ltd.:** 333 Main St., Winnipeg 1, Man.; f. 1951; Pres. C. S. RILEY; Vice-Pres. T. B. ROSS.
- Waterloo Mutual Insurance Co.:** Waterloo, Ont.; f. 1863; Pres. W. J. MCGIBBON; Man. Dir. G. B. KENNEY.
- Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.:** 1 Wawanesa, Man.; f. 1896; Pres. M. C. HOLDEN.
- Wellington Fire Insurance Co.:** 15 Toronto St., Toronto Ont.; f. 1927; Pres. R. B. MORAN.
- Western Assurance Co.:** 40 Scott St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1851; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. B. MARTIN.
- Western Life Assurance Co.:** 105 Main St. East, P.O.B. 67, Hamilton, Ont.; f. 1910; Chair. J. D. MACARTHUR; Pres. and Man. Dir. L. J. LEHANE.
- Western Union Insurance Co.:** 640-8 Ave. S.W., 811 7th St. S.W., Calgary, Alta.; f. 1840; Man. Dir. D. J. FREEZE.
- Zurich Life Insurance Co. of Canada:** 188 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5H 3C4; Pres. and Chief Exce. Officer, R. N. MACKINTOSH.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

All Canada Insurance Federation: Suite 801, 500 St. James's St. West, Montreal; f. 1909; Pres. J. E. BURNS; Man. and Gen. Counsel E. H. S. PIPER, q.c.; 192 mem. companies (other than life).

Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada: 555 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4Y 1Y7; f. 1917; Pres. PAUL KIERSTEAD.

Canadian Federation of Insurance Agents and Brokers Associations: 330 Bay St., Toronto; Pres. JOHN S. KIRBY; Gen. Man. FRED G. FUNSTON.

Canadian Inland Underwriters' Association: 357 Bay St., Toronto 1; Sec. WILSON E. McLEAN, q.c.

Canadian Life Insurance Association: 44 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5H 1E9; f. 1894; Sec. T. DOUGLAS KENT; 117 member companies.

Insurance Crime Prevention Bureaux—Services Anti-Grime des Assureurs: 365 Evans Ave., Suite 410, Toronto, Ont. M8Z 1K2; f. 1923; Gen. Man. P. J. COLLINS; Sec. E. S. ESCUBEDO.

Insurance Institute of Ontario: 220 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1P3; f. 1899; Pres. R. M. WILLEMSSEN; Man. T. ROXBURGH; 4,000 mems.

Insurers' Advisory Organization of Canada: Room 100, 36 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. M5C 2E2; Pres. E. F. BELTON.

Insurers' Advisory Organization: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; f. 1883; Man. D. H. SAUNDERS; 63 mem. Cos.

Life Insurance Institute of Canada: 44 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5H 1E9; Sec. GARRY S. THOMSON.

Life Underwriters' Association of Canada: 41 Lesmill Rd., Don Mills, Ont., f. 1906; Pres. R. A. MITCHELL; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. L. KAYLER, q.c.

New Brunswick Board of Underwriters: Royal Bank Building, St. John, N.B.; f. 1866; Man. J. L. MURPHY; 106 mems.; (Branch of Canadian Underwriters' Association, Montreal, Quebec).

Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters: Tramway Bldg., Sackville St., P.O.B. 938, Halifax; f. 1857; Man. R. D. PUGH; 62 mems.

Ontario Association of Accident and Health Underwriters: 182 Bloor Street West, Toronto 5; f. 1947; Pres. ALLAN C. COSBURN; Sec. CHARLES E. REA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal H2Z 1T2; f. 1926; Pres. J. E. KING; Chair. B. PANET-RAYMOND; Hon. Treas. M. BIGRAS; Gen. Man. C. H. SCOFFIELD; mems. over 800 boards of trade and chambers of commerce, 31 national trade associations and 2,700 business firms and corporations; provincial chambers in every province; town and city chambers which are autonomous organizations are members of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association: 67 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1871; the national organization of manufacturers of Canada; Pres. D. SPRAGUE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. W. D. H. FRÉCHETTE; Gen. Sec. B. K. LARSEN; 8,000 mems.; publs. *Industrial Canada* (monthly), *Canadian Trade Index* (annual), *Industry* (fortnightly).

AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

Agricultural Institute of Canada: Suite 907, 151 Slater St., Ottawa K1P 5H4; f. 1920; Gen. Man. W. E. HENDERSON; 43 brs.; 9 provincial sections; 8 affiliated societies; publs. *Canadian Journal of Plant Science* (quarterly), *Canadian Journal of Soil Science* (quarterly), *Canadian Journal of Animal Science* (quarterly), and *The Agrologist* (every 2 months).

Allied Florists and Growers of Canada, Inc.: 10 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, Ont.; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; 500 mems.

Canadian Federation of Agriculture: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1935; Pres. J. M. BENTLEY; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK; 15 mems. (9 provincial Federations).

Canadian Horticultural Council: 1568 Carling ave., Ottawa 3; f. 1922; Pres. E. W. PEILL; Sec. W. DAMAN; 38,000 mems.

Canadian Seed Growers' Association, The: Box 8455, Ottawa, Ont. K1G 3T1; f. 1904; Sec. E. T. McLAUGHLIN; 6,969 mems.; publ. *The Seed Scoop* (4 times a year; in English and French).

Canadian Sugar Beet Producers' Association: 143 Wellington St. West, Chatham, Ont.; Sec. M. C. CAMPBELL.

Central Farmers' Institute: Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Pres. R. A. PROFITT; Sec. LINCOLN DEWAR; 850 mems.

Dairy Farmers of Canada: 111 Sparks St., Ottawa; f. 1934 as Canadian Federation of Dairy Farmers; 37 member associations; Exec. Sec. DAVID KIRK.

National Dairy Council of Canada: Journal Bldg., 365 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa K1P 5K2; Pres. JOHN R. JACKSON; 700 mems.

United Co-operatives of Ontario: 151 City Centre Dr., P.O.B. 527, Mississauga, Ont.; f. 1914; Pres. T. LANGMAN; Gen. Man. JULIAN SMITH; 65 brs., 60 local co-operative mems.; member of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

United Farmers of Alberta Co-operative, Ltd.: 1119 First Street South-east, Calgary; f. 1931; Pres. G. SAYLE; Sec. A. P. OLSON; 50,000 mems.

BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION

Canadian Painting Contractors Association: 79 Ellesmere Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1R 4B9; Gen. Man. K. EDGAR.

The Canadian Construction Association: "Construction House", 151 O'Connor St., Ottawa K2P 1T2; f. 1918; Chair. R. A. BIRD; Pres. H. DE PUYJALON; Gen. Man. S. D. C. CHUTTER; mems. over 600, including local and regional associations, 100 integrated and affiliated associations.

Canadian Institute of Steel Construction: 201 Consumers Rd., Suite 300, Willowdale, Ont. M2J 4G8; Pres. R. G. JOHNSON; 75 mems.

Canadian Paint Manufacturers Association/Association des Fabricants de Peintures du Canada: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, P.Q. H2Z 1T5; f. 1913; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. L. BARRY; 66 mems.

National Concrete Products Association: Room 309, Ontario Food Terminal, Toronto 18, Ont.; f. 1949; Sec.-Man. GARTH R. MATTHEWS; 51 mems.

National Construction Council of Canada: 501 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont.; f. 1932; Pres. H. C. NICHOLLS, Toronto; Gen. Sec. I. MARKUS; mems. 12 (national organisations).

HOTELS AND CATERING

Canadian Restaurant Association: 94 Cumberland St., 8th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M5R 1A3; f. 1944; Pres. BRIAN COOPER; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. S. KENT; 4,000 mems.

Hotel Association of Canada Inc.: 202-10275 Jasper Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5J 1Y2; Pres. J. P. BELLAND; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. T. BARR.

CLOTHING

Men's Clothing Manufacturers' Association of Ontario: 430 King Street West, Suite 100, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1L5; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. LAWRIE FINE; 22 mems.

Montreal Shoe Manufacturers' Association: Montreal; f. 1947; 75 mems.; Pres. GUY CORBEIL, 435 St. Paul Street East, Montreal 1.

National Apparel Bureau (Ontario) Corp.: 410 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1S8; f. 1933; Pres. A. RICHMAN; Sec. L. GREENSPAN; 200 mems.

The Shoe Manufacturers' Association of Canada: Suite 710, 1010 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que. H3B 3R4; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. JEAN-GUY MAHEU; Sec. PIERRE ROBILLARD; 137 mems. (and subsidiaries).

ELECTRICITY

Canadian Electrical Manufacturers Association: 10 Price St., Toronto, Ont. M4W 1Z5; f. 1944; Pres. B. W. BALL; Gen. Man. K. C. HAGUE; Sec. C. R. VERRIER; publ. *Circuit*; 173 mems.

Ontario Electrical League: 620 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5G 1X6; Man. R. D. GUY.

ENTERTAINMENT

Canadian Motion Picture Distributors' Association: 14 Berkindale Dr., Willowdale, Ont. M2L 1Z5; Pres. F. MANCUSO; Vice-Pres. V. BEATIE.

FISHERIES

Fisheries Association of British Columbia: Room 400, 100 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6B 1R8; Chair. E. L. HARRISON; Man. J. N. SPITZ.

Fisheries Council of Canada: Room 209, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5L6; Pres. H. P. CONNOR; Man. K. M. CAMPBELL.

FOOD AND BEVERAGES

Allied Trades of the Baking Industry (Canada) Ltd.: 21 King Street East, Toronto; f. 1922; Sec. W. E. FLOODY; 190 mems.; publ. *The Bakers' Journal*.

Brewers Association of Canada: 151 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5E3; f. 1943; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer K. R. LAVERY; Sec. FRED A. BARNFORD.

Canadian Association of Ice Industries, Inc.: 10 Shoincliffe,

Islington, Toronto 12, Ont.; f. 1922; Exec. Sec. Mrs. MILFRED CROFT.

Canadian Bottlers of Carbonated Beverages: Suite 35, 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1941; Pres. E. C. BEALING; Exec. Sec. C. W. FLOODY; publ. *C.B.C.B. News*; 500 mems.

Canadian Grocery Distributors Institute: 6000 E. Metropolitan Blvd. S.122, Montreal, Que. H1S 1B2; f. 1919; Exec. Pres. B. P. TURCOT; 300 mems.

Canadian National Millers' Association: 300 St. Sacrement St., Montreal; f. 1920; Chair. SOL KANEE; Vice-Chair. R. G. DALE; Sec. D. E. MURPHY; 26 mems.

Confectionery Association of Canada: 44 King St. West, Room 2523, Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1919; Pres. K. A. BROWN; 1st Vice-Pres. W. H. WARDLE; 28 active, 59 associate mems.

Meat Packers Council of Canada: 5230 Dundas Street West, Islington, Ont.; f. 1919; Gen. Man. H. K. LECKIE; 37 mems.

Ontario Food Processors' Association: Room 309, Food Terminal, Toronto, Ont. M8Y 1H8; Exec. Sec. MURIEL B. WEBSTER.

Western Food Processors Association: 608 Marine Building, 355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2G8; Man. J. A. RANKIN; 15 mems.

FORESTRY, LUMBER AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

Canadian Forestry Association: 185 Somerset St. West, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 0J2; f. 1900; Pres. L. R. LEPINE; Exec. Dir. A. D. HALL, R.P.F.

Canadian Lumbermen's Association: 27 Goulbourn Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. K1N 8C7; f. 1908; Excc. Dir. D. D. LOCKHART; 400 mems.

Canadian Paper Box Manufacturers Association Inc.: 185 Bay St., Toronto; f. 1916; Excc. Sec. J. G. M. BEERENS; 125 mems.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Association: 2300 Sun Life Bldg., Montreal; f. 1913; Pres. HOWARD HART; Vice-Pres. I. B. CHENOWETH; 60 mems.

Ontario Forest Industries Association: 907-159 Bay St., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1J7; f. 1943; Pres. G. A. GENGÉ; Man. R. B. LOUGHLAN; 41 mems.

Quebec Forest Industries Association Ltd.: 500 Grande Allée East, Quebec City; f. 1924; Chair. C. R. TITTEMORE; Pres. ANATOLE COTÉ; Sec. J. WILFRID TURCOTTE; Treas. MISS LOUISE SAMSON.

MINING

Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines and Resources: 10009 105 St., Edmonton; f. 1936; Man. J. H. CHESNEY; 50 mines, 3,500 mems.

British Columbia and Yukon Chamber of Mines: 840 West Hasting St., Vancouver 1; f. 1912; Man. THOMAS ELLIOTT; 1,650 mems.

Chamber of Mines of Eastern British Columbia: 371 Baker St., Nelson, B.C.; Pres. E. DENNY; Sec.-Treas. HARRY F. STEVENS.

Mining Association of British Columbia: 305-1200 West Pender Street, Vancouver; f. 1921; Sec.-Treas. C. H. MITCHELL; 86 mem. companies.

Mining Society of Nova Scotia: 341 King Edward St., Glace Bay, Nova Scotia; f. 1887; Sec. R. F. MAC-KINNON; 240 mems.

Ontario Mining Association: 199 Bay St., Toronto 1, Ont.; f. 1920; Pres. J. A. GRAHAM; Exec. Dir. NORMAN A. WADGE; Sec.-Treas. E. G. CRAYSON; mems. approx. 50 mines.

Ontario Natural Gas Association: 6 Adelaide St. East, Suite 803, Toronto, Ont. M5C 1H6; Pres. G. W. CARPENTER; Exec. Dir. and Sec. W. L. DUTTON; 290 mems.

PHARMACEUTICAL

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association of Canada: 1110 Gillin Bldg., 141 Laurier Ave. West, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5J3; f. 1914; Pres. Dr. W. W. WIGLE; 60 mems.

Toilet Goods Manufacturers Association: 1819 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont. M4S 1X9; Exec. Vice-Pres. NORMAN R. RICHARDSON; Exec. Sec. SHARRON WISSLER.

PRINTING

Council of Printing Industries: 159 Bay St., Suite 808, Toronto, Ont. M5J 1J7; Gen. Man. E. C. CALDWELL.

RADIO AND TV

Radio-Television Manufacturers' Association of Canada: 159 Bay Street, Toronto 1; Pres. R. A. HACKBUSCH; Exec. Sec. S. D. BROWNLEE; 56 mems. cos.

RETAILING

Retail Council of Canada: 74 Victoria St., Toronto 1; f. 1963; Chair. J. C. BARROW; Pres. J. W. ERWIN; mems.: 346 direct, 44 associate, 26 affiliates.

Retail Merchants' Association of Canada Inc.: 1780 Birchmount Rd., Scarborough, Ont. M1P 2H8; f. 1896; Pres. J. D. BASTABLE; Nat. Man. G. E. CROMPTON; national association of provincial groups, locally incorporated and autonomous.

SHIPBUILDING

Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association: 100 Sparks St., Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1944; Pres. W. H. WHITE; Exec. Dir. D. TAYLOR; 10 shipyards.

TEXTILES

Canadian Carpet Institute: 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal 128, Que.; f. 1962; Pres. J. A. STEVENS; Exec. Dir. P. T. NANCE.

Canadian Textiles Institute: Suite 1002, 1080 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, Que. H2Z 1T6; Pres. J. I. ARMSTRONG.

TRANSPORT

Air Transport Association of Canada: 701-116 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G3; f. 1934; Pres. A. C. MORRISON; Sec. H. M. PICKARD; 274 mem. firms (1974).

Canadian Industrial Traffic League, Inc., The: 13 Adelaide Street East, Toronto; f. 1916; Gen. Sec. H. A. MANN; 875 mems.

Canadian Trucking Association: Varette Bldg., 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; f. 1937; Exec. Dir. A. KENNETH MACLAREN.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers' Association: 25 Adelaide St. East, Toronto; 8 mems.; Gen. Man. J. G. DYKES; publ. *Facts and Figures of the Automotive Industry*.

The Railway Association of Canada: 1117 St. Catherine St. West, Montreal, Que. H3B 1H9; f. 1917; Pres. Exec. Sec. R. E. WILKES; 16 full mem. and 8 associate Cos.

Shipping Federation of Canada Inc.: 326 Board of Trade Building, Montreal; f. 1903; Pres. J. A. CRICHTON; 40 mems.

WHOLESALE TRADE

Canadian Importers' Association, Inc.: 2249 Yonge Street, Toronto 7, Ont.; f. 1932; Gen. Manager KEITH G. DIXON; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly); over 600 mems.

Canadian Warehousing Association: 6 Adelaide Street E., Suite 903, Toronto, Ont. M5C 1M6; f. 1917; Exec. Vice-Pres. F. HALEY HORNE; 150 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1973 there were 2,556,236 union members in Canada, representing 28.8 per cent of the labour force. Of these, 56.5 per cent belonged to unions with headquarters in the United States.

In 1973 78.7 per cent of unions were affiliated either to the Canadian Labour Congress or to the Confederation of National Trade Unions.

Canadian Labour Congress: 2841 Riverside Drive, Ottawa, Ont.; f. 1956; about 70 per cent of the affiliated unions are international in scope and have headquarters in the United States; Pres. JOSEPH MORRIS; Sec.-Treas. DONALD MONTGOMERY; 110 international, national and provincial affiliates with 7,300 locals and 123 directly chartered unions; 1,900,000 mems. (1974); Publ. *Canadian Labour* (quarterly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH OVER 10,000 MEMBERS

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America: Dir. in Canada and Vice-Pres. H. LAUTMAN, 20 Blvd. de Maisonneuve West, Montreal H2X 1Z3; 17,000 mems. (1974).

Amalgamated Transit Union: Int. Vice-Pres. ARTHUR BURKE, 340 Riverspray Crescent, Apt. 1106, Mississauga, Ont.

American Federation of Musicians of the United States and Canada: Vice-Pres. ALLAN WOOD, 101 Thorncliffe Drive, Toronto 17, Ont.; 13,000 mems.

British Columbia Government Employees' Association: Pres. N. T. RICHARDS, 2972 Larkdowne Rd., Victoria, B.C.

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: Suite 690, 550 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, Que. H3A 1B9; Inter. Vice-Pres. W. C. Y. MCGREGOR; 19,768 mems.

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of United States and Canada: Gen. Vice-Pres. and Canadian Admin. J. PAUL RAYMOND, 544 43rd Ave., LaSalle City, P.Q.; 24,581 mems.

Canadian Brotherhood of Railway, Transport and General Workers: 2300 Carling Ave., Ottawa K2B 7G1; f. 1908; Pres. D. N. SECORD; Sec.-Treas. R. A. GINGERICH; 38,098 mems. (1974); publ. *Canadian Transport* (monthly)

Canadian Food and Allied Workers: Room 305, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Nat. Dir. R. MATHIEU; 40,000 mems.

Canadian Union of Public Employees: Suite 800, 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4, Ont.; Nat. Pres. S. A. LITTLE; Nat. Sec.-Treas. GRACE HARTMAN; 195,000 mems. (1974); publs. *CUPE Journal* (monthly, English), *Le Réseau* (monthly).

Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union: Int. Vice-Pres. O. ZAMBRI, 103 Church St., Room 301, Toronto 1, Ont.; 14,057 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: Gen. Vice-Pres. MIKE RYGUS, 80 Argyle Ave., Suite 302, Ottawa, Ont. K2P 1B5; 54,700 mems. (1974).

International Brotherhood of Bolemmakers, Iron Shipbuilders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: Vice-Pres. in Canada JOHN D. CARROLL, Suite 209, 2489 Bloor St. West, Toronto 9; 11,002 mems.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: Suite 601, 88 University Ave., Toronto, Ont. M5J 1V1; Vice-Pres. in Canada K. G. ROSE; 29,250 mems.

CANADA

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: Vice-Pres. in Canada L. H. LORRAIN, Suite 320, 1010 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal 110, P.Q.; 35,338 mems.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: Rep. in Canada ROBERT C. EDWARDS; 3000 Barclay Avenue, Montreal 26; 36,891 mems.

International Chemical Workers' Union: Pres. THOMAS E. BOYLE; Canadian Vice-Pres. and Dir. of Organization in Canada THOMAS W. SLOAN, Suite 48, Shoreacres House, 1262 Don Mills Rd., Don Mills 404, Ont.; f. 1944; 15,000 mems. in Canada; publ. *Chemical Worker Paper*; circ. 110,000.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: Vice-Pres. in Canada S. BRESNER, 405 Concord St., Montreal 2, P.Q.; 25,000 mems.; publ. *La Justice*.

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers' AFL-CIO-CLC: Room 504, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; Pres. in Canada GEORGE HUTCHENS; 12,000 mems.

International Woodworkers of America: Rep. in Canada: JOE MIYAZAWA, Vancouver, B.C.; 41,847 mems.

Labourers International Union of North America: 203, 268 Seymour St., Vancouver, B.C.; Sub-Regional Man. for B.C., Alberta and Saskatchewan W. E. HART; 43,129 mems.

Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: Ste. 100, 9950-107th St., Edmonton, Alberta T5K 1G5; Canadian Dir. C. REINER; 20,000 mems. (1974).

The Order of Railroad Telegraphers: Vice-Pres. in Canada F. E. EASTERBROOK, 607-85 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4; 10,268 mems.

Public Service Alliance of Canada: 233 Gilmour St., Ottawa 4; f. 1966; Pres. C. A. EDWARDS; 150,000 mems. (1974); publs. *Argus-Journal* (monthly), *Civil Service Review* (quarterly).

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: Dir. in Canada G. BARLOW, 15 Gervais Drive, Don Mills, Ont.; 26,000 mems.; publ. *The Record*.

Seafarers International Union of Canada: 634 St. James Street West, Montreal; 15,000 mems.

United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America International Union: Dir. Canadian Region DENNIS McDERMOTT 2450 Victoria Park Ave.,

Trade and Industry, Transport

Willowdale, Ont. M2J 4A1; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Solidarity*.

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: Dir. in Canada NORMAN ALLISON, 33 Cecil Street, Toronto 2B; 13,000 mems.

United Steelworkers of America: National Dir. in Canada W. MAHONEY, 55 Eglinton Ave. E., Toronto; 180,000 mems.

United Transportation Union: 1729 Bank St., Ottawa 8, Ont.; Canadian Legislative Rep. W. G. MCGREGOR.

Confederation of National Trade Unions—CNTU: 1001 St.-Denis Street, Montreal, Que. H2X 3J1; f. 1921; Nat. Pres. MARCEL PEPIN; Sec.-Gen. J. PHILBEAULT; 165,000 mems.; 1,089 unions in Quebec Province, 1 in Newfoundland, and 3 in Ontario; publ. *Le Travail* (monthly).

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH OVER 10,000 MEMBERS

Fédération canadienne des Employés de Services publics: 429 est Lagachetière, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. FRANCINE XELLE; 25,530 mems.

Fédération canadienne des Travailleurs du Textile: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Directeur professionnel YVON JACQUES; 11,071 mems.

Fédération du Commerce, Inc. (C.S.N.): 155 blvd. Charest Est, Quebec, P.Q.; Dir. JACQUES ARCHAMBAULT.

Fédération nationale des Services, Inc.: 1001 rue St.-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.; Sec. RENAUD FLYNN; 44,800 mems.

Fédération nationale des Syndicats du Bâtiment et du Bois, Inc.: 155E blvd. Charest, Quebec G1K 3G6; Sec. YVON LECLERC; 25,000 mems. (1974).

Federation of Building Workers of Canada: 1231 Demon-tigny Street East, Montreal; Sec. J. B. DELISLE; 20,408 mems.

National Metal Trades' Federation: 2002 St.-Denis St., Montreal, P.Q.; Pres. ADRIEN PLOURDE; Sec. MAURICE LANGEVIN; 23,800 mems.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED BODIES

L'Union des Producteurs agricoles: 515 Viger Ave., Montreal, Que. H2L 2P2; f. 1924; Sec.-Gen. J.-M. KIROUAC; 50,000 mems.; publ. *La Terre de Chez Nous*.

United Mine Workers of America: Pres. in Canada W. MARSH, McDonnell Building, Glace Bay, N.S.; 21,860 mems. in Canada.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Algoma Central Railway: 289 Bay St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; passenger service, iron ore, coal grain, forest products and stone transportation; Chair. JOHN B. AIRD; Pres. L. N. SAVOIE; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. A. THOMPSON.

British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority: 970 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C. V6Z 1Y3; 104 miles, 21 diesel locomotives; Chair. D. CASS-BEGGS.

British Columbia Railway Co.: 1095 West Pender St., Vancouver, B.C. V6E 2N6; f. 1912; owned by British Columbia Govt.; 1,238 miles; 100 diesel locomotives;

Pres. Hon. DAVID BARRETT; Exec. Vice-Pres. Hon W. S. KING; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. S. BROADBENT

Canadian National Railways (Grand Trunk Railway System); Sec. P.O.B. 8100, Montreal, Que. H3C 3N4; Head Office: 935 Lagachetière St. W., Montreal; Chair. PIERRE TASCHEREAU; Pres. and Chief Exec. R. A. BANDERN.

36,221 miles operated; revenue (Dec. 1973) \$1,400,839m.; operating expenses \$1,375,125m.

Canadian Pacific Ltd.: Windsor Station, Montreal, Que.; f. 1881; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer I. D. SINCLAIR, Q.C.; Pres. F. S. BURBIDGE; Vice-Pres. K. CAMPBELL; Sec. J. C. AMES.

Miles operated (1973): 21,204 including 4,621 for controlled companies; net earnings (1973) \$126.1m.

Cartier Railway Co.: Port Cartier, Duplessis County, P.Q.; 287 miles; 31 diesel locomotives (1974); Pres. L. J. PATTERSON.

Northern Alberta Railways: Edmonton, Alta; 923 miles; 17 diesel locomotives; Pres. J. W. G. MACDOUGALL; Sec. R. T. VAUGHAN.

Ontario Northland Railway: North Bay, Ont.; operated by Ontario Govt. Commission; Chair. J. H. JESSIMAN; Gen. Man. F. S. CLIFFORD; rail, highway, boat, bus, air and communications services.

Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway Co.: Suite 1150, 1245 Sherbrooke St. West, Montreal, P.Q. H3G 1G8; 358 miles; 80 diesel locomotives; Pres. W. J. BENNETT; Man. D. B. NEUFELD.

Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company: Hamilton, Ont.; 111 miles; 18 diesel locomotives; Pres. J. A. McDONALD, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.A.

White Pass and Yukon Corporation Ltd.: Standard Bldg., 510 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B.C.; 111 miles; 18 diesel locomotives; integrated rail-ship-truck transportation system; Pres. R. A. HUBBER-RICHARD.

ROADS

Provincial Governments are responsible for roads within their boundaries. The Federal Government is responsible for the construction of major roads in the Yukon and North-west Territories and in National Parks. At the end of 1971 the mileage of all provincial, federal and municipal roads was 516,783, of which 395,437 miles were surfaced and 121,346 miles were earth roads.

The Trans-Canadian Highway extends from St. John's, Newfoundland, to Victoria, British Columbia.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes provide Canada and the United States with a system of inland waterways stretching 2,300 miles across the continent. There is a 35-foot navigation channel from Montreal to the sea and a 27-foot channel from Montreal to Lake Erie. The St. Lawrence Seaway project was initiated partly to provide a deep waterway and partly to satisfy the demand for more electric power. Power development has been undertaken by the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, and by New York State. The navigation facilities and conditions are within the jurisdiction of the federal governments of the United States and Canada.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER AND GREAT LAKES SHIPPING

Abtcosti Shipping Co.: 800 Dorchester Boulevard W., Montreal, P.Q.; cargo, St. Lawrence River ports; Pres. J. D. ANDREW; Man. PIERRE GERMAIN; 4 vessels.

British Columbia Ferries: 816 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C. V8W 1T3; passenger and car ferries; Gen. Man. C. GALLAGHER; 24 ferries (1974).

Canada Steamship Lines Ltd.: 759 Victoria Pl., Montreal, P.Q. H2Y 2K3 (P.O.B. 100, Station 'A', Montreal, P.Q. H3C 2R7); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer LOUIS R. DESMARAIS; 30 vessels; 376,100 tons gross.

Hall Corporation (Shipping) Ltd.: 4333 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal, Que. H3Z 1P1; Chair. F. A. AUGSBURY, Jr.; Pres. A. PULLIN; 13 tankers; 8 cargo vessels; 250,000 t.d.w.

Paterson, N. M., and Sons Ltd.: P.O.B. 664, Fort William, Ont.; bulk carriers; Pres. Senator N. M. PATERSON; Vice-Pres. DONALD S. PATERSON, JOHN N. PATERSON; Man. J. N. SUTHERLAND; 16 vessels; 94,862 tons gross.

Scott Misener Steamships Ltd.: 115 Dieppe Rd., P.O.B. 100, St. Catherine's, Ont.; bulk cargo; Chair. RALPH S. MISENER; Pres. S. A. MISENER; 10 vessels; 104,281 tons gross.

Upper Lakes Shipping Ltd.: 49 Jackes Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4T 1E2; Pres. and Dir. J. D. LEITCH; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. L. A. KAAKE; bulk carriers; 22 vessels; 480,000 t.d.w.

Westdale Shipping Ltd.: 106 Lakeshire Rd. East., Port Credit, Ont.; bulk cargoes; Pres. K. SMITH; 9 vessels; 92,000 t.d.w.

SHIPPING

Blue Peter Steamships Ltd.: Harbour Drive, St. John's, Newfoundland; refrigerated cargo Canada-U.S.A., Europe; Chair. L. H. M. AYRE; Gen. Man. R. M. CLANCY; 4 vessels.

Branch Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 540, Sorel, P.Q. J3P 5P4; Great Lakes, St. Lawrence River and Gulf, Atlantic Coast, Arctic and N.W.T.; Chair. A. SIMARD; Pres. L.-H. TELLIER; Superintendent Y. DURAND; 10 tankers, 68,400 t.d.w. (1974).

Canadian Coast Guard: Government of Canada, Ministry of Transport, Transport Canada Bldg., Place de Ville, Ottawa K1A 0N7, fleet (1974) of 166 vessels including 20 full ice-breakers; search and rescue, buoy tenders, cable vessel, survey, auxiliary, supply, landing, weather station and various other vessels and 2 hovercraft; 31 helicopters and 1 fixed-wing aircraft; Dir. Captain W. J. H. STUART.

Canadian City Line: 410 St. Nicholas St., Montreal, P.Q. H2Y 2P5; Canada-India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and Ceylon and South and East Africa; Chair. and Pres. W. R. EAKIN; 5 vessels.

Clarke Transportation Canada Ltd., and Associated Companies: 1155 Dorchester Blvd. West, Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1921; divisions: pool car, domestic steamships, road transport, steamship agency, automobile; Pres. S. D. CLARKE; 5 vessels.

East Coast Marine and Ferry Services: Moncton, N.B. east coast of Canada; Gen. Man. R. J. TINGLEY; 23 ships.

Federal Commerce and Navigation (1974) Ltd.: 3800 Stock Exchange Tower, Montreal, P.Q. H4Z 1C4; f. 1944; ship-owners, operators, contractors, Terminal operators; Pres. L. G. PATHY; owned and chartered fleet of 1m. d.w.t.

Imperial Oil Ltd.: Transportation Dept., Marine Division, 111 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1K3; coastal, Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, South American, Caribbean and Gulf ports to Canadian East and U.S. Atlantic ports, Persian Gulf to U.K. and European ports; Pres. J. A. ARMSTRONG; Man. Marine Div. W. G. ABEL; 11 vessels; 200,000 t.d.w.

Saguenay Shipping Ltd.: 1060 University St., Montreal 101, P.Q.; owned by Aluminium Co. of Canada Ltd.; Canada-Caribbean, Central and South America; United Kingdom/North Continent-Caribbean; Pres. JOHN L. EYRE; over 30 vessels chartered.

Seaboard Shipping Co. Ltd.: Seaboard House, Vancouver, B.C.; United Kingdom-Continent, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Mediterranean, West Indies, U.S. Atlantic Coast; Pres. C. D. G. ROBERTS; Vice-Pres. C. L. JACOBS.

Shell Canadian Tankers (1964) Ltd.: P.O.B. 400, Terminal "A", Toronto; petroleum products in bulk; Pres. and Chief Excc. Officer D. W. MENZEL; Man. J. D. FINNIE; 1 ocean tanker, 12,608 g.r.t.; 5 Lake tankers, 15,909 g.r.t.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Canada: Place Ville Marie, Montreal, P.Q. H3B 3P7; f. 1937 as a subsidiary of Canadian National Railways; Chair. and Chief Exec. YVES PRATTE; Pres. R. T. VAUGHAN; Operates services throughout Canada to the United States, the British Isles, Paris, Brussels, Prague, Copenhagen, Moscow, Zürich, Vienna, Bermuda and the West Indies; (1973) revenue passengers carried 10m.; total revenue ton miles 1,349m.; fleet of 4 Boeing 747, 6 L-1011, 38 DC-8, 51 DC-9, 8 Viscounts.

Canadian Pacific Airlines: 1900 Granville Square, 200 Granville St., Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2R1; Pres. J. C. GILMER; Vice-Pres. and Comptroller C. F. O'BRIEN; Vice-Pres. International and Corporate Services H. D. CAMERON; Vice-Pres. Technical Services I. A. GRAY; Vice-Pres. Customer Service G. E. MANNING; Vice-Pres. Flight Operations R. B. PHILLIPS.

Revenue passenger flight miles (est. 1973) 3,061m.; passengers 1,755,750; revenue cargo ton miles 51m.; revenue mail ton miles 13m.; operates DC-8s, Boeing 737s, 727s, 747s.

Norcanair (North Canada Air Ltd.): P.O.B. 850, Prince Albert, Sask.; acquired Saskair 1965; Pres. and Gen. Manager J. B. LLOYD; Traffic and Sales Vice-Pres. IAN MACLEOD; Production and Engineering Vice-Pres. J. POOL; unduplicated route mileage 1,650; fleet includes DC-3s, Cansos, F27s, Bristol Freighters and Otters, and other small craft.

Pacific Western Airlines Ltd.: Vancouver Airport, B.C.; Pres. D. WATSON; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. W. R. HARRIS; Vice-Pres. Finance and Sec. D. F. GRANGER; operates Boeing 707-138B and 320C, 737-200 and 727-100C, Lockheed L-382 Hercules, Convair 640.

Quebecair: P.O.B. 490, Montreal International Airport, Dorval, P.Q. H4Y 1B5; local and charter services; Pres. Hon. L. CHEVRIER; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. LIZOTTE; operates 3 BAC 1-11, 4 Fairchild F-27; unduplicated route mileage 6,000.

TransAir-Midwest Limited: Winnipeg International Airport, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3J 0H7; f. 1969; Pres. A. V. MAURO; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. A. MORRISON; fleet includes YS-11; Argosy, 707, 737, Fokker, F-28's, Twin Otters, helicopters.

TOURISM

Canadian Government Office of Tourism: 150 Kent St., Ottawa, Ont. K1A 0H6; Federal Dept. of Industry, Trade and Commerce; Asst. Dep. Minister Tourism T. R. G. FLETCHER.

REGIONAL OFFICES

Eastern United States: 16th Floor, 1251 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Western United States and Pacific Area: Suite 2300, Crocker Plaza, 600 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104.

Europe: Macdonald House, Room 40, 1 Grosvenor Sq., London W1X 0AB, England.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: Suite 1900, AMP Bldg., Circular Quay, Sydney, N.S.W. 2000.

France: 4 rue Scribe, Paris 9e.

German Federal Republic: 6 Frankfurt/Main, Bieber-gasse 6-10.

Japan: AIU Akasaka Bldg., 2nd Floor, No. 1-2, Akasaka 3-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Mexico: Melhor Ocampo 463, Mexico 5, D.F.

Netherlands: Laan Van Meerdervoort 96, The Hague.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 9, Canada House, London SW1 Y5DR.

United States: there are offices in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Washington, Atlanta, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Minneapolis, New York, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Seattle.

Travel Industry Association of Canada: Suite 1016, 130 Albert St., Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5G4; non-profit organization to disseminate travel industry information; publ. *Canadian Tourism* (bi-monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Government agencies: **National Film Board, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, National Arts Centre** and the **National Gallery**. The **Canada Council** also plays an important part in promoting the arts.

Canadian Conference of the Arts: 85 Lombard Street, Toronto, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1945; to promote and encourage the arts and culture in Canada; 39 member societies; National Dir. ALAN JARVIS.

Canadian Music Council: 188 Elmwood Ave., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 3M6; f. 1949; mems. 19 national organiza-

tions, 29 group mems., CBC and individual musicians; Pres. R. NAPIER; Sec. JOHN COZENS; publ. *The Canada Music Book—Les Cahiers canadiens de musique*.

National Arts Centre: Ottawa; f. 1969; opera house, theatre, experimental theatre, salon, resident 46-piece orchestra; Dir.-Gen. GORDON HAMILTON SOUTHAM.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Canadian Opera Company: Beardmore Building, 35-39 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont.; f. 1950; Gen. Dir. HERMAN GEIGER-TOREL; publ. *Opera Canada* (quarterly).

Les Feux Follets: Montreal, P.Q.; f. 1952; national folk dance ensemble; Art Dir. ALAN LUND.

Le Grand Theatre de Quebec: 269 est. St. Cyrille, Quebec 4; f. 1971; arts centre with facilities for dramatic, musical and visual arts; Gen. Man. G. BEAULNE.

National Ballet of Canada: 157 King St. East, Toronto, Ont. M5C 1G9; touring company of 120.

Queen Elizabeth Playhouse: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1962; home of the Playhouse Theatre Company; 647 seats.

Queen Elizabeth Theatre: Vancouver, B.C.; f. 1959; houses the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra and the Vancouver Opera Assn.; 2,800 seats.

The Royal Winnipeg Ballet: 289 Portage Ave., Winnipeg; f. 1938; Artistic Dir. ARNOLD SPOHR.

Stratford Festival Theatre: Stratford, Ont.; f. 1953; Canada's national English-language theatre company; Artistic Dir. ROBIN PHILLIPS.

Theatre Department of the National Arts Centre: Box 1534, Station "B", Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1971; Artistic Dir. JEAN ROBERTS; Assoe. Dir. JEAN HERBIET.

There are theatre centres in Toronto and Manitoba.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Montreal Symphony Orchestra: La Place des Arts, 200 de Maisonneuve Blvd., Montreal 129, P.Q.; f. 1934; Pres. ROBERT J. BRUEK; Gen. Man. JACQUES DRUELLE; Musical Dir. FRANZ-PAUL DECKER.

National Arts Centre Orchestra: resident orchestra of the National Arts Centre, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5W1; f. 1969; Man. KENNETH MURPHY; Conductor MARIO BERNARDI.

L'Orchestre Symphonique de Quebec: Palais Montcalm, bur. 50, Quebec 4, P.Q.; Musical Dir. PIERRE DERVAUX.

Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra: Room 117, 555 Main St., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; Gen. Man. L. D. STONE; Conductor and Dir. of Music PIERO GAMBA.

There are also symphony orchestras in a number of cities, including Toronto, Vancouver and Halifax, and youth orchestras in Quebec and Toronto and opera associations in Vancouver and Edmonton.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd.: 275 Slater St., Ottawa, Ontario; Pres. J. L. GRAY; federal government agency for nuclear research and development, production of radioactive isotopes and design, development and marketing of power reactors; four research reactors at Chalk River, Ontario, and one at Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment, Pinawa, Manitoba; one nuclear power station in operation at Rolphton, Ontario and one at Douglas Point, Ontario (both in conjunction with Ontario Hydro); another reactor, of 250 MW power at Gentilly, P.Q. (in conjunction with Hydro Quebec); nuclear consultant to Ontario Hydro for Pickering (4 540 MW units) and Bruce (4 750 MW units under construction) generating stations, both with AECL designed CANDU reactors.

Atomic Energy Control Board: P.O.B. 1046, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5S9; Pres. Dr. D. G. HURST, responsible for all regulatory matters, makes grants for research.

Eldorado Nuclear Ltd.: Port Hope, Ontario; Pres. W. M. GILCHRIST; produces various forms of uranium.

McMaster University: Hamilton, Ont.; swimming pool reactor, power 5,000 kW., started 1959, and a 20 MeV Tandem Accelerator.

Ontario Hydro: 620 University Ave., Toronto; four 500 M.W. power reactors under construction at Pickering, Ontario; Chair. GEORGE E. GATHERCOLE, LL.D.

University of Toronto: Toronto; sub-critical reactor, started 1958.

UNIVERSITIES

Acadia University: Wolfville, Nova Scotia; 160 teachers, 2,400 students.

University of Alberta: Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta; 1,400 teachers, 18,524 students.

Bishop's University: Lennoxville, Quebec; 70 teachers, 1,000 students.

Brandon University: Brandon, Manitoba; 130 teachers, 2,162 students.

University of British Columbia: Vancouver V6T 1W5, British Columbia, 1,653 teachers, 21,358 students.

Brock University: St. Catharines, Ontario; 170 teachers, 2,228 students.

University of Calgary: Calgary, Alberta; 796 teachers, 12,294 students.

Carleton University: Rideau River Campus, Colonel By Drive, Ottawa, Ont. K1S 5B6; 599 teachers, 13,700 students.

Dalhousie University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 1,000 teachers, 7,384 students.

University of Guelph: Guelph, Ontario; 860 teachers, 8,403 students.

University of King's College: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 11 professors; 300 students.

Lakehead University: Oliver Rd., Port Arthur, Ontario; 227 teachers, 2,870 students.

Laurentian University of Sudbury: Ramsay Lake Rd., Sudbury, Ontario; 253 teachers, 4,348 students.

Laval University: Cité Universitaire, Quebec, P.Q.; 2,367 teachers, 16,961 students.

University of Lethbridge: Lethbridge, Alberta; 120 teachers, 2,000 students.

McGill University: Montreal 110, Quebec; 3,100 teachers, 16,000 students.

McMaster University: Hamilton 16, Ont.; 875 teachers, 14,585 students.

University of Manitoba: Winnipeg 19, Manitoba; 1,294 teachers, 13,693 students.

Memorial University of Newfoundland: St. John's, Newfoundland; 597 teachers, 11,508 students.

University of Moncton: Moncton, New Brunswick; 350 full-time teachers, 6,256 students.

University of Montreal: C.P. 6128, Montreal, P.Q.; 1,257 professors, 23,055 students.

Mount Allison University: Sackville, New Brunswick; 130 teachers, 1,386 students.

Mount St. Vincent University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 85 teachers, 1,000 students.

University of New Brunswick: Fredericton, New Brunswick; 380 teachers, 5,231.

Notre Dame University of Nelson: Nelson, B.C.; 66 teachers, 528 students.

University of Ottawa: Ottawa, Ontario; 881 teachers, 15,671 students.

University of Prince Edward Island: Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island; 140 teachers, 2,466 students.

Université du Québec: Sainte Foy, Quebec; 862 teachers; 22,947 students.

Queen's University: Kingston, Ontario; 857 teachers, 9,866 students.

St. Francis Xavier University: Antigonish, Nova Scotia; 169 teachers, 2,188 students.

St. Mary's University: Halifax, Nova Scotia; 137 teachers, 3,330 students.

University of Saskatchewan: Saskatoon, Saskatchewan; 798 teachers, 10,000 students.

Université de Sherbrooke: Cité Universitaire, Sherbrooke, Quebec, P.Q.; 980 teachers, 4,738 students.

Simon Fraser University: Burnaby, British Columbia; 365 teachers, 7,097 students.

Sir George Williams University: 1435 Drummond St., Montreal 25, P.Q.; 661 teachers, 16,228 students.

University of Toronto: Toronto 181, Ontario; 5,114 teachers, 42,929 students.

Trent University: Peterborough, Ontario; 157 teachers, 1,950 students.

University of Victoria: Victoria, B.C.; 455 teachers, 6,069 students.

University of Waterloo: Waterloo, Ontario; 760 teachers, 13,800 students.

University of Western Ontario: London, Ontario; 800 teachers, 16,000 students.

Wilfrid Laurier University: Waterloo, Ontario; 162 teachers, 11,515 students.

University of Windsor: 400 Huron Line, Windsor, Ontario; 470 teachers, 5,705 students.

University of Winnipeg: 515 Portage Ave., Winnipeg 2, Manitoba; 156 teachers, 4,908 students.

York University: 700 Keele St., Downsview, Ontario; 1,008 teachers, 28,000 students.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The Cape Verde Islands are an archipelago of ten islands and five islets in the North Atlantic, about 250 miles west of Dakar, Senegal. All but three are mountainous and lie in a semi-arid belt, with little rain and high temperatures (yearly average 24°C or 76°F). The language is a creole Portuguese. The majority of the population is Roman Catholic. The capital is Cidade de Praia.

Recent History

The Cape Verde Islands were colonized by the Portuguese in the 15th century. Since the early 1960s liberation movements in the Portuguese Overseas Territories have been working for independence and, in this context, the archipelago was linked with the mainland territory of Guinea-Bissau. However, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde made little progress in the islands, although regarding them as an integral part of their territory. When Guinea-Bissau was granted independence in 1974 Cape Verde elected to become independent rather than enter into a federation with Guinea-Bissau. It will become independent in July 1975 and elections for a constituent assembly will be held in June.

Government

A transitional government under a Portuguese High Commissioner is to rule until independence in July 1975.

Economic Affairs

The islands have a subsistence economy due mainly to

severe shortages of rain. São Tiago is the main agricultural producer, growing cash crops such as bananas, sugar cane, coffee beans and groundnuts. The main staples are maize, beans and cassava. Livestock breeding predominates on the three flat islands. It is hoped that the fishing industry will be developed. Mining is of little significance. Traditionally the islands have an unfavourable trade balance. The main trading partner is Portugal.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in the Cape Verde Islands. There is an airport at Praia. There were 1,946 km. of roads in 1972.

Education

There were 420 primary schools and 13 secondary schools in 1972 with a total of 62,710 pupils.

Tourism

A tourist complex is being built on Boavista with Belgian capital. It includes three hotels with accommodation for 1,200 people.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Cape Verde escudo.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 57.95 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 3,929 sq. km. (1,517 sq. miles).

Population: 272,072 (1970 census). Vital statistics (1973): births 8,418, deaths 3,513.

Agriculture: *Principal Crops* (1972): Bananas 5,187 metric tons, Sugar Cane 5,719 metric tons. *Livestock* (1971): Asses 10,685, Cattle 14,804, Sheep 1,649, Goats 47,482, Pigs 25,051.

Fishing: 4,186 metric tons (1973).

Industry (1972—metric tons): Pozzolana 7,920, Salt 36,443, Bread 1,572, Canned fish 470, Cigarettes 29 and Distilled alcoholic beverages 205,000 litres.

Finance: 100 centavos = 1 Cape Verde escudo; 1,000 escudos are known as a *conto*. Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5 and 10 escudos. Notes: 20, 50, 100 and 500 escudos. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 57.95 escudos; U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos; 100 Cape Verde escudos = £1.726 = \$4.067.

Currency in Circulation (1973—'000 escudos): Notes 206,038, Coins 9,574.

Balance of Payments (1972—million escudos): Trade -375.8, Services +434.3, Capital -0.5, Total +58.0.

Budget (1973—'000 escudos): Ordinary receipts 282,420,

Extraordinary receipts 409,365, Total 691,785; Ordinary expenditure 158,051, Extraordinary expenditure 7,810, Total 165,861.

Military Budget (1972—contos): 32,700.

External Trade (1973—'000 escudos): *Imports:* 833,047 (Portugal 438,403, United Kingdom 105,579, Angola 90,596), including maize 56,138, rice 31,877, vehicles 27,573, wheat flour 27,270, beans 25,403, sugar 23,699, cement 23,102.

Exports: 47,799 (Portugal 29,200, U.S.A. 12,130), including fish 10,113, canned fish 9,633, crustaceans and molluscs 5,779, salt 3,666, bananas 3,103.

Transport: *Roads* (1973): Cars 2,288, Motor cycles 1,171, Lorries and buses 646, Total 4,105. *Shipping* (1973): Freight loaded 378,447 metric tons, Vessels entered 988, Passengers transported 9,188. *Civil Aviation* (1973): Freight entered and cleared 337,146 metric tons, Passengers transported 17,783.

Education (1973): *Primary:* Schools 501, Teachers 1,078, Pupils 63,734. *Secondary and Technical:* Schools 11, Teachers 186, Pupils 3,712.

Statistics supplied by Banco Nacional Ultramarino and Centro de Informação e Turismo, Cabo Verde.

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS

THE GOVERNMENT

Note: Elections were held in late March 1973 to the new Legislative Assembly of 22 members. 20 native members and 2 from Metropolitan Portugal were elected.

High Commissioner: Cmdr. VICENTE ALMEIDA D'EÇA.

Until independence in July 1975 the country is ruled by a transitional government headed by the High Commissioner.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Conferência das Organizações Nacionais das Colónias Portuguesas (CONCP): 18 rue Dirah, Hydra, Algiers, Algeria; f. 1961; central organization for MPLA, Angola, FRELIMO, Mozambique, PAIGC, Guinea and Cape Verde, CLSTP, São Tomé; Pres. SAMORA MACHEL.

Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (*African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde*): B.P. 298, Conakry, Guinea; Sec.-Gen. ARISTIDES PEREIRA (For further details see Guinea-Bissau chapter).

União Democrática do Cabo Verde: f. 1974; Pres. João BAPTISTA MONTEIRO.

União dos Povos das Ilhas do Cabo Verde (UPICV) (*Union of the Peoples of the Cape Verde Islands*).

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Suffragan See, São Tiago de Cabo Verde (attached to the Metropolitan See of Lisbon): Praia, São Tiago; Rt. Rev. JOSÉ FELIPE DO CARMO COLAÇO. There are about 206,000 Roman Catholics.

THE PRESS

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 113, Praia, São Tiago; official.

Notícias de Cabo Verde: Caixa Postal 15, São Vicente; f. 1932; fortnightly; independent; Dirs. MANUEL RIBEIRO DE ALMEIDA, RAUL RIBEIRO.

RADIO

Rádio Barlavento: Caixa Postal 29, São Vicente; private station; Dir. O. BARBOSA.

Rádio Clube de Cabo Verde: Caixa Postal 26, Praia, São Tiago; private station; Pres. M. DE JESUS RODRIGUES.

Rádio Clube Mindelo: Caixa Postal 101, São Vicente; private station; Dir.-Gen. F. J. MARTINS.

There were 5,223 radio receivers in use at the end of 1972. There is no television service.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Rua do Comércio 84, Lisbon; Praia; 3 brs. in Cape Verde Islands: Praia, S. Vicente and Sal.

The Government, Political Parties, Religion, etc.

INSURANCE

Many leading Portuguese insurance companies have agents in the Cape Verde Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

Cable and Wireless Ltd.: Rua Infante D. Henrique, Mindelo, S. Vicente.

Companhia de Pesca e Congelação de Cabo Verde S.A.R.L.: Mindelo, S. Vicente; fishing and canning.

Companhia Portuguesa Rádio Marconi: Achada de Santo António, Praia, São Tiago.

Companhia da Pozolana de Cabo Verde: Porto Novo, Santo Antão.

Companhia São Vicente de Cabo Verde: Av. da República Mindello, S. Vincente.

Italcable: Mindelo, S. Vicente.

Salins du Cap Vert: Pedra de Lume, Sal.

Shell Portuguesa S.A.R.L.: Av. da República, Mindelo, S. Vicente; import and distribution of petroleum products.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 1,946 km. of roads in 1972.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent in São Tiago: JOÃO BENIOLEL DE CARVALHO, LTDA., Caixa Postal 56, Praia.

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent in São Tiago: FRANCISCO JOSÉ DA COSTA, Rua Sá da Bandeira 40-48, Praia (Head Office: Rua Instituto Vergílio Machado, Lisbon).

Sociedade Geral do Comércio, Indústria e Transportes: P.O.B. 56, Praia, São Tiago; agent: JOÃO BENIOLEL DE CARVALHO, LTDA. (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos de Cabo Verde (TACV): Rua da Scrpá Pinto, Praia; f. 1955; connects São Vicente, Praia, Ilha do Sal, São Nicolau, Boavista, Fogo and Maio; Gen. Man. VASCO DE OLIVEIRA E MELO; fleet: three Dove, three BN-2A Islander and two HS-748 Avro.

South African Airways call at Sal on the Europe-South Africa route. T.A.P. services to Lisbon and Bissau, Guinea.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Caixa Postal 118, Praia, São Tiago; official tourism department.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Central African Republic lies in the heart of equatorial Africa and is bounded by Chad to the north, the Sudan to the east, the Congo People's Republic and Zaïre to the south and Cameroon to the west. Climate is tropical with an average temperature of 26°C (79°F) and heavy rains in the south-western forest areas. The national language is Sangho, but French is the official language. Many of the population hold animist beliefs, but nearly half are Christians. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, green and yellow, divided vertically by a red band, with a yellow star in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Bangui.

Recent History

Formerly the territory of Oubangui-Chari within French Equatorial Africa, the Republic took its present name when it achieved self-government in 1958. Full independence was attained in 1960. The leading figure in the campaign for self-government and the first President, Bartholémy Boganda, died in 1959. His successor, David Dacko, was overthrown by a military *coup d'état* at the end of 1965 which brought to power Colonel (now Marshal) Jean-Bédel Bokassa.

At the beginning of January 1966 Colonel Bokassa formed a new government, rescinded the Constitution and dissolved the National Assembly. An alleged conspiracy against the President in April 1969 led to the arrest and execution of Lt.-Col. Alexandre Banza, the Minister of Health. Bokassa was made Life President in March 1972. In April 1973 a leading Minister, Auguste M'Bongo, was arrested for an alleged attempted *coup d'état*. In January 1974 the leaders of the UGTC, the only trade union in the country, were also arrested for conspiracy. In May Bokassa attacked French influence, nationalizing various concerns and closing the Consulate-General. He was promoted to the rank of Marshal of the Republic in the same month. A government reshuffle in January 1975 made Elisabeth Domitien the first woman in Africa to hold a post as Prime Minister.

Government

The Constitution was abrogated in January 1966 and the President has full competence to act in all affairs of state.

Defence

The armed forces number about 3,000 men. Military service is compulsory for adult males.

Economic Affairs

About 85 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture, which accounts for 50 per cent of GDP. The most important cash crops are cotton and coffee, but subsistence farming predominates. Industrial production is minimal. Diamonds account for over half the country's export earnings but production has declined since nationalization of the mines in 1969. Considerable deposits of uranium have been found, but are not yet being ex-

ploited. The only growing sector of the economy is forestry. Lack of transport facilities and inefficient administration hamper all sectors.

In 1968 the C.A.R. formed the UEAC with Zaïre and Chad, but at the end of the year it withdrew from the organization and rejoined the UDEAC. The C.A.R. has close economic links with France.

Transport and Communications

Bangui is about 1,450 km. from the sea but roads radiate east, north and west to the Sudan, Chad and Cameroon respectively. There are no railways, and the chief artery of transport is the Oubangui river which flows into the Congo and thereby provides an outlet from Bangui to Brazzaville, from where a railway runs to the port of Pointe-Noire. There is an international airport at Mpoko, near Bangui, and numerous airfields allow for extensive internal services.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage for 60,000 employees and provides for employment accident benefits. There are 36 prefectorial hospitals, 36 maternity hospitals, 108 welfare centres and 200 first aid centres.

Education

In the 1970/71 school year 55 per cent of children in the appropriate age-group received primary education. Opportunities for secondary and higher education are very limited. There were only 10,960 places in secondary schools in 1970/71.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the waterfalls, the forests and many varieties of wild animals. There is excellent hunting and also opportunities for fishing. In 1970 about 8,000 tourists visited the C.A.R.

Public Holidays

1975: August 13th (Independence Day), August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (All Saints), December 1st (National Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), March 29th (Death of Boganda), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 1st (May Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 6th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 622,984 sq. km. (240,535 sq. miles).

Population (1971 estimate): 1,637,000, excluding refugees from the Sudan, numbering 28,000 in 1966.

Capital: Bangui (an autonomous commune), population 301,793 (1968).

EMPLOYMENT
(^{'000}—1971)

Agriculture, Forestry and Mining	475
Manufacturing Industry and Construction	52
Commerce, Transport and Other Services	32
Administration	7.5
Unemployed	43.5

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1968
(^{'000} hectares)

Arable Land	5,840
Land under Permanent Crops	60
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	100
Forest Land	7,400
Other areas (including rough grazing)	48,898
TOTAL	62,298

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA HARVESTED (^{'000} hectares)			PRODUCTION (^{'000} metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Bananas	20*	20*	20*	170*	170*	170*	8,500*	8,500*	8,500*
Cassava (Manioc)	200*	210*	210*	1,000*	1,100*	1,100*	5,000*	5,238*	5,238*
Coffee	26*	26*	26*	9.6	10.5	11	369	404	423
Cottonseed	126	125	125	33.8	30.6	31.0	270	245	248
Cotton (lint)				19.8	18	17	160	144	136
Groundnuts (in shell)	105*	105*	105*	85	85*	85*	810*	810*	810*
Maize	63	58*	60*	48	45*	50*	766	776*	833*
Millet and Sorghum	80*	80*	80*	50*	50*	50*	625*	625*	625*
Oranges and Tangerines	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	11*	11*	11*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Rice (paddy)	13	14	15*	13	14	16*	1,024	1,035	1,067*
Sesame Seed	52*	52*	52*	16*	16*	16*	308*	308*	308*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	16*	18*	18*	47*	49*	49*	2,938*	2,722*	2,722*

* FAO estimate.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook* 1972; FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

LIVESTOCK NUMBERS*

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle . . .	470,000	480,000	450,000
Goats . . .	520,000	530,000	535,000
Sheep . . .	64,000	66,000	68,000
Pigs . . .	54,000	56,000	58,000
Asses . . .	1,000	1,000	1,000
Chickens . .	1,070,000	1,100,000	1,150,000
Ducks . . .	5,000	5,000	5,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS*

(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Beef and Veal . . .	13,000	13,000	13,000
Cows' milk . . .	26,000	26,000	27,000
Honey . . .	5,000	5,000	5,000
Raw Cattle Hides . .	1,690	1,700	1,740
Hen Eggs . . .	700	800	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
(cubic metres)

1970	2,306,000
1971	2,346,000

* Unofficial estimates, except for logs (306,000 cubic metres in 1969).

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

(metric tons)

1970	3,000*
1971	3,500
1972	3,500*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.INDUSTRY AND MINING
COTTON MANUFACTURES

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
Loin-cloths	'000 metres	4,034	3,851	3,146
Cloth	" "	811	1,240	1,237
Unfinished Cloth	" "	3,093	2,955	2,847
Gauze	'000 sq. metres	750	494	432
Printed Cotton	'000 metres	5,152	4,684	4,422
Blankets, Rugs, Covers, etc.	'000	223	140	96
Cotton Wool and Carded Cotton	metric tons	25	51	31

OTHER INDUSTRIAL AND MINERAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
Beer	hectolitres	97,089	110,231	118,630
Soft Drinks	" "	28,123	31,492	29,646
Sawnwood	cu. metres	55,000	66,617	78,466
Soap	metric tons	2,425	3,279	2,939
Radio Sets	number	9,500	8,804	n.a.
Motor Cycles	"	5,769	6,375	5,711
Bicycles	"	7,742	8,852	7,494
Electric Energy	'000 kWh.	41,200	46,727	47,313
Diamonds	carats	535,317	493,600	468,438

Beer (1972): 132,000 hectolitres. Diamonds (1972): 524,102 carats; (1973): 380,000 carats.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA=£1.944=\$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1970	1971*	1972*	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971*	1972*
Income Taxes . . .	990	1,288	1,288	Transfers to:			
Other Direct Taxes . .	1,983	2,341	2,341	Households . . .	386	337	333
Import Duties . . .	2,380	2,230	2,170	National Bodies . .	754	708	496
Export Duties . . .	255	250	250	Foreign Bodies . . .	667	603	385
Taxes on Sales and Turn-over . . .	1,380	1,321	1,320	Gross Fixed Capital Formation . . .	860	1,292	1,234
Other Indirect Taxes . .	2,030	2,156	2,149	Expenditure on:			
Income from Property . .	313	403	223	Education . . .	1,652†	1,642	1,808†
Contributions and Subsidies . . .	415	550	400	Public Health . . .	656	632	607†
Reimbursement of Loans and Advances . . .	—	151	42	Agriculture and Cattle Rearing . .	591	479	725
Other Receipts . . .	1,560	1,849	1,497	Interior . . .	741	838	841
	11,306	12,539	11,680	Defence . . .	1,351	1,468	1,227
DEFICIT . . .	778	—	—	Other Goods and Services . .	1,681	1,935	1,945
				Other Expenditures . .	2,745	2,605	2,079
TOTAL . . .	12,084	12,539	11,680§	TOTAL . . .	12,084	12,539	11,680§

* Forecasts.

† Including expenditure of the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

‡ Including expenditure of the Ministry of Social Affairs.

§ Revised 1972 revenue and expenditure: 13,800 million francs CFA.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(1971-75)

SOURCES OF FINANCING	MILLION FRANCS CFA	PLANNED EXPENDITURE	MILLION FRANCS CFA
Public Sector		Agriculture	14,827
Domestic	28,642	Mining	1,741
Foreign	17,891	Manufacturing and Handicrafts	11,486
Private Sector		Energy	4,698
Domestic	12,520	Transport and Communications	13,701
Foreign	4,726	Tourism	845
Resources to find		Commerce	1,204
		Health and Social Affairs	2,160
		Education, etc.	2,839
		Housing and Urban Affairs	4,698
		Other	5,580
TOTAL	63,779	TOTAL	63,779

Planned Growth Rate: 9.2 per cent per annum.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports . . .	8,816	9,193	9,492	9,053	8,547
Exports . . .	8,816	9,196	8,434	8,939	9,929

* Excluding trade with other countries in the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa: Cameroon, the Congo People's Republic, Gabon and, until 1969, Chad.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Machinery . . .	1,740	1,830	1,799
Cotton Textiles . . .	1,285	1,230	928
Motor Vehicles . . .	1,363	1,830	1,447
Petroleum Products . . .	691	29	12
Shoes . . .	122	90	69
Paper and Paper Products . . .	257	264	258
Clothing . . .	99	55	74
Tyres . . .	72	99	123

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Diamonds . . .	4,123	3,466	3,367
Coffee . . .	1,404	1,864	2,228
Cotton . . .	2,382	1,896	2,161
Wood . . .	627	517	946
Rubber . . .	93	61	50
Tobacco . . .	185	215	230
Hides and Skins . . .	50	40	35

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971
France . . .	5,325	5,484	5,488
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	696	741	540
Netherlands . . .	327	293	247
United Kingdom . . .	409	265	265
U.S.A. . .	466	529	493

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Belgium/Luxembourg . . .	497	1,029	1,073
Chad . . .	330	457	257
France . . .	4,706	4,225	5,014
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	176	344	382
Israel . . .	1,339	1,265	835
Italy . . .	515	250	109
Japan . . .	152	365	27
South Africa . . .	137	48	21
United Kingdom . . .	248	146	230
U.S.A. . .	814	20	58

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

Motor vehicles in use

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger Cars . . .	8,678	10,200	10,900
Buses and Coaches . . .	155		
Goods Vehicles . . .	1,767	2,700	2,900

CIVIL AVIATION

('000) Scheduled services*

	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown . . .	1,511	1,688	1,719
Passenger-km. . .	55,659	61,867	68,914
Cargo ton-km. . .	4,665	5,539	5,811
Mail ton-km. . .	464	478	529

Source: IRF World Road Statistics 1969-73.

* Including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

INLAND WATERWAYS TRAFFIC (metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Freight loaded at Bangui .	62,308	74,200	62,600
of which:			
Freight from Chad .	34,862	n.a.	n.a.
Freight unloaded at Bangui	154,225	193,000	160,000
of which:			
Freight for Chad .	18,592	n.a.	n.a.

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government etc.

EDUCATION

(1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	778	178,550
Secondary	21	9,540
Technical	15	1,420

There are also pre-primary schools which were attended by 6,863 pupils in 1969-70, 4 colleges and a university.

In October 1973 the Ministry of Education announced there were 201,000 pupils in primary schools, 19,000 in secondary, and 1,200 in technical education.

Source: Direction de la Statistique Générale et des Etudes Economiques, Bangui, except where specified.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of February 16th, 1959, was modified five times up until 1964, and was abrogated on January 4th, 1966, when a constitutional act was adopted giving the President full competence to act in all affairs of state.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Life President of the Republic: Marshal JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

President of the Government, Minister of Justice, Minister of Defence, Minister of Military Aviation, Minister of the Civil Service and Social Security, Minister for Mines: Marshal JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA.

Prime Minister: ELISABETH DOMITEN.

Minister of State for Tourism, Waters and Forests, Hunting and Fishing: ANGE PATASSÉ.

Assistant Minister of State for National Defence, Minister of State for Veterans and War Victims, Minister of State for Energy: FRANÇOIS GON.

Minister of State for the Interior: LOUIS ALAZOULA.

Minister of State Delegate to the Presidency, responsible for National Organizations: JEAN AMITY.

Minister of State for Finance: ALPHONSE KOYAMBA.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: JOSEPH POTOLO.

Minister of State for Town Planning and Territorial Development: HENRI MAIDOU.

Minister of State for Posts and Telecommunications: ANTOINE GOALO.

Minister of State for Education and Educational Reform: JEAN-LOUIS PSIMUIS.

Minister of State for Justice and Labour: CLÉMENT N'GAI-VOUETO.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: AUGUSTIN DALLOT-BEFIO.

Minister of the Plan, International Co-operation and Statistics: JEAN-PAUL MOKODOPO.

Minister of Agriculture: JOACHIM DA SILVA N'ZENGUE.

Minister of Public Works: ANTONIO FRANCK.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency in charge of the Government Secretariat: ALEXIS TCHOUTI.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency, responsible for Social Affairs: MARIE JOSEPH ZANE-FE-TOUAM-BONA.

Minister for Information: ANDRÉ-CHRISTIAN ZANE-FE-TOUAM-BONA.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency, responsible for the Organization and Security of River and Land Transport: HENRI-PAUL BOUNDIO.

Minister of Trade and Industry: MARCELLIN LAMINE.

Minister of Youth, Sports and Arts: LOUIS-PIERRE GAMBA.

Minister for Civil Aviation: FRANÇOIS OTINA.

Assistant Minister of Finance, responsible for the Organization of the Co-ordination of Customs Revenue: MARIE-CHRISTIANE GBOKOU.

Secretary of State for the Gathering, Treatment and Export of Agricultural Products: ABEL MAGBOTAIDE.

Secretary of State for Finance, responsible for the Budget and Price Control: VINCENT BENOIT WAKORO.

Secretary of State for Missions: JEAN-JACQUES SAGANZA.

Secretary of State for the Control of State Staff Expenditure: MICHEL BANGUI TANDET.

Secretary of State for the Artisanat and Small and Medium Businesses: JEAN SEBIRI.

Secretary of State for the Press: VICTOR TETEYA.

Secretary of State for the Government Fleet of Cars: MARIE CHARLOTTE AGUIDE.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was dissolved on January 4th, 1966, and Marshal Bokassa has announced that he has no intention of reinstating it.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement d'évolution sociale de l'Afrique noire (MESAN): Leader Marshal JEAN-BÉDEL BOKASSA; Head of Secretariat GEORGES YAKITIL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

(In Bangui unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: Place de la République; *Ambassador:* M. AMEEL.
Cameroon: B.P. 935; *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accredited to Gabon).

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Chad: B.P. 461; *Ambassador:* NDJONGA BESSEGALA.

China (Taiwan): *Ambassador:* HUEH SAN SIN.

Congo People's Republic: B.P. 1414; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* BONIFACE IMBI.

Denmark: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Egypt: *Ambassador:* AHMED EL SAIS KADEL HAK.

France: blvd. du Général-de-Gaulle, B.P. 934; *Ambassador:* JEAN LE CANNELLIER.

Gabon: B.P. 1570; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH MEGNIER-MBO.

German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Germany, Federal Republic: rue Lamoignon, B.P. 901; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* HANS-HENNING WOLTER.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Iraq: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Italy: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Ivory Coast: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Japan: *Ambassador:* YUTAKA TAMURA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* RIM MYEUNG MAKOUANGO.

The Central African Republic also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Cambodia (Government-in-exile), Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary and Libya.

Korea, Republic: *Ambassador:* TAEK KOUN LEE.

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana.

Liberia: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MANNAH M. DAVIS.

Mali: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo.

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Nigeria: *Ambassador:* GALTIMA ABU BUKAR-KOLO.

Pakistan: Khartoum, Sudan.

Romania: *Ambassador:* GHEORGHE POPESCU.

Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Spain: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Sudan: Bangui; *Ambassador:* AMBROSE WOL.

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Tunisia: Kinshasa, Zaire.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 869; *Ambassador:* YEVGENIY MELNIKOV.

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

U.S.A.: Place de la République, B.P. 924; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM DALE.

Vatican: *Nuncio:* Mgr. MARIO TAGLIAFERRI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: B.P. 982; *Ambassador:* LINH QUANG VIEN.

Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* DJAVID EMINI.

Zaire: B.P. 989; *Ambassador:* KABEYA WA MUKEBA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Bangui; the highest juridical organ. Acts as a Court of Cassation in civil and penal cases and as Court of Appeal in administrative cases; operates in three sections: judicial, administrative and accounts; President M. BORNOU; Vice-Pres. M. LESCUYER.

There are a Criminal Court and 7 Civil Courts, with Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 60 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 5 per cent are Muslims and 35 per cent Christian; Roman Catholics comprise 20 per cent of the total population.

Roman Catholic Missions: There are 92 parishes and 1,452 mission stations with a personnel of 2,478.

Archdiocese of Bangui: B.P. 798, Bangui; f. 1894; 27 parishes, 56 priests; Archbishop Mgr. JOACHIM N'DAYEN.

Diocese of Bambari: B.P. 80, Bambari; f. 1920; 11 missions, 22 priests; Bishop (vacant); Apostolic Administrator Mgr. J. N'DAYEN.

Diocese of Bangassou: B.P. 84, Bangassou; f. 1929; 21 missions, 28 priests; Bishop Mgr. ANTONIUS MAANICUS.

Diocese of Berberati: B.P. 22, Berberati; f. 1923; 17 missions; 51 priests; Bishop Mgr. ALPHONSE-CELESTIN-BASILE BAUD.

Diocese of Bossangoa: B.P. 7, Bossangoa; f. 1943; 13 missions, 34 priests; Bishop Mgr. TOUSSAINT LÉON CHAMBON.

Episcopal Conference: Secretariat B.P. 1518, Bangui.

Protestant Missions: In the Central African Republic, Chad, Gabon, and Congo (Brazzaville) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Église Protestante de Bangui: Bangui.

PRESS

In June 1974 it was announced that Marshal Bokassa had decided to create a Central African press. Several new periodicals and a daily information paper were to be produced. The circulation of French newspapers and magazines is forbidden and the French publishing house in Bangui has been nationalized.

Bangui-Match: f. 1974; monthly.

Connais-tu la R.C.A.?: f. 1974; economic information; fortnightly.

Soukoula: f. 1974; weekly.

Ta Tene (The Truth): f. 1974; organ of MESAN; daily.

Terre Africaine: f. 1974; weekly.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Centrafricaine de Presse (ACAP): Bangui; f. 1974 by the nationalization of the French press agency AFP.

The TASS agency is now the only foreign press agency in the C.A.R.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Bangui: B.P. 940, Bangui; f. 1958 as Radiodiffusion Nationale Centrafricaine; Government station; programmes in French and Sango languages; Dir. F. P. ZEMONIAKO.

There were 60,000 radio receivers in use at December 31st, 1972.

Television broadcasting began in January 1974.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; B.P. 851, Bangui; f. 1973 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; Gen. Man. CHRISTIAN JOUDIOU; C.A.R. Man. FRANÇOIS PEHOVA.

Banque Nationale Centrafricaine des Dépôts: Place de la République, B.P. 851, Bangui; f. 1971; cap. 150m. francs CFA; Pres. A. TCHÉOUTCHI.

Banque Nationale Centrafricaine de Développement de la République Centrafricaine: B.P. 647, Bangui; f. 1961; cap. 420m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH MOUTOU-MONDZIAOU.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 817, Bangui; Dir. P. RAYNAUD.

Union Bancaire en Afrique Centrale: B.P. 839, rue de Brazza, Bangui; f. 1962; cap. 200m. francs CFA; res. 74.8m. francs CFA (1972); Pres. M. MONDZIAOU; Dir.-Gen. M. SENDRE.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale S.A.: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e, France; B.P. 910, Bangui; f. 1965; Man. in Bangui RENÉ LACLABÈRE.

INSURANCE

Agence Centrafricaine d'Assurances (ACA): B.P. 512, Bangui.

Assureurs Conseils Centrafricains Fangère et Jutheau: B.P. 743, Bangui; f. 1968; cap. 1m. francs CFA; Dir. PIERRE HUBERT.

Entreprise d'Etat d'Assurances et de Réassurances (SIRIRI): Bangui; f. 1973; cap. 100m. francs CFA.

Société Jeandreau et Cie. S.A.R.L.: B.P. 140, Bangui; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 500,000 Fr. CFA; Dir. H. JEANDREAU.

Société de Représentation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines (SORAREF): B.P. 852, Bangui; Dir.-Gen. JEAN-CHARLES BERKOWITZ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre d'Agriculture, d'Élevage, des Eaux et Forêts Chasses et Tourisme: B.P. 850, Bangui; Pres. MAURICE GAUDEVILLE; Sec.-Gen. A. TOMBIDAM.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry, etc.

Chambre de Commerce de Bangui: B.P. 813, Bangui; Pres. JEAN DE DIEU DESSANDE; Sec.-Gen. A. MAGBOTIADE.

Chambre des Industries et de l'Artisanat: B.P. 252, Bangui; Pres. JEAN SEBIRO.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs Centrafricains: B.P. 877, Bangui; became the sole recognized union in 1964; Sec.-Gen. FRED-PATRICE ZEMONIAKO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are no railways at present but there is a long-term project to connect Bangui to the Trans-Cameroon railway.

A railway is also due to be constructed from Sudan's Darfur province into the C.A.R.'s Vakaga province. An agreement between the two Governments was signed in December 1971.

ROADS

Compagnie Nationale des Transports Routiers: Bangui; f. 1971; Dir.-Gen. I. TINOR; state-controlled.

There are about 19,300 km. of roads, 6,000 km. of which are passable at all seasons by heavy vehicles. The total includes 5,100 km. of *routes nationales*, 3,800 km. of regional roads and 10,400 km. of rural roads. Both the total road length and the condition of the roads is inadequate for the traffic that uses the road system and very few roads have a tarmac surface. Seven main routes leave Bangui, and those that have been surfaced have been toll roads since 1971.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Agence Centrafricaine des Communications Fluviales (ACGF): B.P. 822, Bangui; f. 1969; state-owned; Dir.-Gen. G. LOUMANDET.

There are two navigable waterways. The first is open all the year, except in the dry season, and is formed by the Congo and Oubangui rivers; convoys of barges (of up to 800 tons load) ply between Bangui and Brazzaville. The second is the river Sangha, a tributary of the Oubangui, on which traffic is seasonal. There are two ports, at Bangui and Salo, on the rivers Oubangui and Sangha respectively. Efforts are being made to develop the stretch of river upstream from Salo to increase the transportation of timber from this area, and Nola will be developed as a timber port.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an international airport at Bangui and several small airports for internal services.

Air Centrafrique: B.P. 1432, Rue du Président Boganda, Bangui; f. 1966 as Air Bangui, reorganized in 1971 when the Government planned to withdraw from Air Afrique; extensive internal services; fleet of one DC-3, and one Baron.

Air Afrique: B.P. 875, Bangui; the C.A.R. Government has a 6 per cent share in Air Afrique.

The C.A.R. is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Zaire, Cameroon Airlines and UTA.

TOURISM

Direction Générale du Tourisme: P.O.B. 655, Bangui; Dir.-Gen. Mme B. MALENDOMA; Dir. of Tourist Org. J. C. DALLA.

UNIVERSITY

Jean-Bédél Bokassa Université de Bangui: f. 1970.

CHAD

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chad is a landlocked state in north central Africa, stretching south from Libya and the Tropic of Cancer to the Central African Republic. Niger and Cameroon lie to the west and the Sudan to the east. The climate is hot, arid in the desert north and very wet (annual rainfall 196 inches) in the south. The official language is French, but Arabic and various African languages are widely spoken. About half the population are Muslims living in the north; most others follow animistic beliefs. About 5 per cent are Christians. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of vertical blue, yellow and red stripes. The capital is N'Djamena (formerly Fort-Lamy).

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Chad became independent in 1960 under the leadership of François (now N'Garta) Tombalbaye. Civil disturbances began in 1963 with riots in the capital and a full-scale rebellion broke out in 1965, concentrated mainly in the north, where the nomadic Tuareg-Berbers have traditionally been opposed to their black, southern compatriots. The National Liberation Front (FROLINAT), which is officially banned, assumed leadership of the rebellion, which flared up again as civil war in 1969. With the help of French military forces the government survived this challenge, and since 1971 fighting has been only sporadic.

Chad's military and economic dependence on France has often been irksome to the Government. During 1973 President Tombalbaye attacked France several times, claiming that the French Government was involved in plots against him, but, early in 1974, despite the President's earlier description of co-operation with France as a new form of colonization, relations improved and Chad accepted French economic aid.

The plots in which France was alleged to be involved showed some opposition to President Tombalbaye within the Chad Progressist Party (PPT). Several ministers were dismissed and the army commander arrested during 1973, and in August Tombalbaye dissolved the PPT. A new party, the National Movement for Cultural and Social Revolution (MNRCS), was formed. The President announced its objectives as the economic revival of Chad, based on independence from foreign influence, total decolonization and a return to African authenticity. This involved the replacement of French by African names and the reintroduction of tribal initiation rites. Foreign news reports suggested that in 1974 Protestants were persecuted for opposing these rites and that the ceremonies themselves were sadistic and disruptive of the country's administration.

Government

Executive power lies with the President assisted by a Council of Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Legislative Assembly, elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term. Chad has officially been a one-party

state since 1965. The country is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Prefectures.

Defence

Chad's army numbers about 4,000 men. There are also some 100 men in the air force and 6,000 men in the National Guard and other para-military forces. The Chadian army is aided by about 1,300 French soldiers and 400 French military advisers.

Economic Affairs

Chad's economy is essentially one of subsistence, based on agriculture, stock-breeding and fishing, which together employ 89 per cent of the working population. The only significant cash crop is cotton, which provides the basis for Chad's major industry and some two-thirds of all export earnings. Groundnuts are grown, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local demand or to allow Chad's oil-mills to work at full capacity. Animal resources are under-exploited, despite government efforts to improve cattle stock and the construction of modern abattoirs. Lake Chad and the Lagone-Chari basin are well-stocked with fish, producing more than 100,000 tons a year. The drought which has affected the Sahel region in recent years has caused considerable loss of livestock, while fishing and agricultural production in 1973 and 1974 showed major decreases from previous years.

Industry is almost entirely based on agriculture. Textile production is the most important sector, followed by food and tobacco, particularly sugar refining, brewing, meat-packing and oil and flour milling. Mining is limited to natron, found to the north of Lake Chad, but deposits of tin and tungsten have been found, and concessions have been granted to prospect for petroleum and tungsten. Chad's foreign trade is principally with France and shows a considerable deficit. French financial and technical aid is necessary to meet this deficit. In 1972 only 8.44 per cent of managerial staff in private companies in Chad were Chadians.

Chad is a member of the French Community and the OAU, but has withdrawn from UDEAC and OCAM.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in Chad but an extension of the Trans-Cameroon railway into Chad is planned, thus connecting Ngaoundéré in Cameroon with Moundou, and eventually Sarh, in Chad. The river Chari is navigable from N'Djamena near to Lake Chad to Sarh in the far south. Roads are inadequate and only short stretches have been surfaced. There is an international airport at N'Djamena and over 40 aerodromes.

Social Welfare

An Employment Code guarantees a minimum wage and other rights for employees. Medical institutions in 1966 comprised 5 hospitals, 38 medical centres and over a hundred infirmaries and dispensaries.

Education

In 1971 about 22 per cent of children between 6 and 14 years old attended school. A National University was opened in 1971 with 300 students and in addition the Republic sends students to foreign universities.

Tourism

Chad provides a variety of scenery from the dense forests of the south to the deserts of the north. Wild animals abound, especially in the two national parks and five game reserves; there is excellent hunting, mainly around Sarh.

Visas are not required to visit Chad by nationals of the following countries: Andorra, Central African Republic, Congo People's Republic, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Federal Republic of Germany, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Monaco, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta and Zaïre.

Public Holidays

1975: August 11th (Independence Day), August 15th

(Assumption), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 1st (All Saints'), November 28th (Proclamation of the Republic), December 14th (Id ul Adha, Feast of the Sacrifice), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), January 11th (National Holiday), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th ("Liberation of Africa"), May 27th (Ascension), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

Area: 1,284,000 sq. km. (495,800 sq. miles).

Population (1972 estimate): 3,791,000.

PREFECTURES

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Batha	88,800	335,000	3.8
Biltine	46,850	146,000	3.1
Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti (B.E.T.)*	600,350	82,000	0.1
Chari-Baguirmi	82,910	490,000	5.9
Guéra	58,950	181,000	3.1
Kanem	114,520	193,000	1.7
Lac	22,230	131,000	5.9
Logone Occidental	8,695	252,000	29.0
Logone Oriental	28,035	280,000	10.0
Mayo-Kebbi	30,105	555,000	18.4
Moyen-Chari	45,180	427,000	9.4
Ouadaï	76,240	352,000	5.6
Salamat	63,000	95,000	1.5
Tandjilé	18,045	272,000	15.1
TOTAL	1,284,000	3,791,000	2.95

* The Borkou-Ennedi-Tibesti prefecture was abolished in September 1972 and the three constituent sous-prefectures attached to neighbouring prefectures.

CHIEF TOWNS (Population—1972 estimate)

N'Djamena (capital)*	179,000	Kélo	16,800
Sarh*	43,700	Bongor	14,300
Moundou	39,600	Doba	13,300
Abéché	28,100	Pala	13,200
Koumra	17,000		

* Fort-Lamy was renamed N'Djamena in November 1973, and Fort-Archambault was renamed Sarh in July 1972.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1970—'000)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Stock-rearing	90	1	91
Other Agriculture	715	267	982
Fishing	12	1	13
Industry	46	1	47
Transport and Other Services	65	7	72
TOTAL	928	277	1,205

AGRICULTURE LAND USE, 1968 ('000 hectares)

Arable and under Permanent Crops	7,000
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	45,000
Forest Land	16,500
Other Land	58,500
Inland Water	1,400
TOTAL AREA	128,400

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			YIELD (kg. per hectare)		
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Cassava (Manioc)	17*	18*	18*	55*	57*	57*	3,235*	3,167*	3,167*
Cottonseed	283	302	276	67	65	63	237	215	228
Cotton (lint)				37	41	38	131	136	138
Dates				22*	22*	22*	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnuts (in shell)	160	160*	160*	115	115*	115*	719	719*	719*
Maize	7	7*	7*	12	12*	12*	1,714	1,714*	1,714*
Millet and Sorghum	921	890	965	651	610	631	707	686	654
Pulses	185*	185*	185*	90*	95*	95*	486*	514*	514*
Rice (paddy)	36	40	55	37	39	51	1,007	994	935
Sesame Seed	40*	40*	40*	12*	12*	12*	300*	300*	300*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	12*	14*	14*	52*	53*	53*	4,333*	3,786*	3,786*
Wheat	4	4	4	8	7	6	2,105	1,568	1,476

* FAO estimate.

1972/73 (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): Rice 25, Millet and Sorghum 366.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK
(¹000)

	1969-70	1970-71*	1971-72*
Cattle . .	4,500	4,550	4,600
Goats . .	2,300*	2,350	2,400
Sheep . .	1,800*	1,800	1,800
Horses . .	150	150	150
Asses . .	285	275	280
Camels . .	370	370	370
Chickens .	2,900*	2,950	3,000

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Animal Meat* . .	16,501	10,122	8,865
Beef*	15,568	9,121	7,752
Veal*	207	215	201
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat* . .	503	542	645
Pork*	129	132	143
Horse Meat* . .	94	112	124
Cows' Milk† . .	160,000	161,000	n.a.
Goats' Milk† . .	35,000	36,000	n.a.
Sheep's Milk† . .	14,000	14,000	n.a.
Hen Eggs† . .	2,700	1,200	n.a.

* Inspected production only, from refrigerated abattoirs at N'Djamena and Sarh.

†FAO estimate.

Sources: *Bulletin de Statistique*, Sous-Direction de la Statistique, N'Djamena, and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook 1972*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

1970	3,205,000
1971	3,260,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.FISHING
FRESH-WATER CATCH
(metric tons)

1969	110,000
1970	120,000
1971	120,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Flour	metric tons	686	937	874
Groundnut Oil	hectolitres	10,700	2,970	n.a.
Cottonseed Oil	"	6,000	5,010	n.a.
Oil Cake	metric tons	1,491	1,367	1,380
Beer	hectolitres	70,920	87,470	89,620
Soft Drinks	"	13,820	13,000	14,400
Sugar	metric tons	13,065	15,400	15,760
Cigarettes	'000 packets	1,660	11,850	12,606
Printed Textiles	'000 metres	13,350	15,120	14,790
Plastic Shoes	pairs	175,900	102,930	129,770
Bicycles	number	5,770	7,390	5,700

Source: Marchés Tropicaux.

ELECTRIC ENERGY
Production for public use (¹000 kWh.)

1971	48,000
1972	51,340
1973	56,728

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

Budget (1972): Balanced at 13,848 million francs CFA.

Budget (1973): Balanced at 17,018 million francs CFA.

Budget (1974): Balanced at 19,999 million francs CFA.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

	1968*	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	8,262	11,914	17,216	17,220	15,476	18,213
Exports	6,824	8,020	8,205	7,787	9,028	8,483

* Excluding trade with Cameroon, the Central African Republic, the Congo People's Republic and Gabon.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Beverages	389.2	335.4	373.0	Live Cattle	279.4	374.1	439.0
Cereal Products	573.9	550.7	851.7	Camels	87.7	85.7	98.8
Sugar, Confectionery,				Meat	1,501.6	931.7	638.0
Chocolate	1,307.0	1,972.9	2,048.4	Fish	32.1	95.6	47.6
Petroleum Products	2,719.0	2,122.6	2,954.2	Natron	11.6	90.3	41.0
Textiles, Clothing, etc.	1,002.8	913.1	985.4	Gums and Resins	37.3	44.7	22.8
Pharmaceuticals, Chemicals	642.2	578.8	642.7	Hides and Skins	90.9	112.7	219.9
Minerals and Metals	1,232.7	959.0	1,311.4	Raw Cotton	5,224.6	6,056.1	5,380.5
Machinery	997.7	968.4	906.3				
Transport Equipment	2,349.4	1,613.5	1,524.9				
Electrical Equipment	810.4	701.0	570.5				
TOTAL (incl. others)	17,219.6	15,475.7	18,213.5	TOTAL (incl. others)	7,786.6	9,028.3	8,483.2

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS*	1971	1972	1973
Cameroon	459.4	404.7	725.7	Cameroon	119.0	300.4	197.1
Central African Republic	313.5	222.5	232.6	Central African Republic	213.6	164.5	208.4
Congo People's Republic	697.5	567.2	774.5	Congo People's Republic	384.8	351.6	397.9
France	7,652.1	7,472.4	7,728.8	France	1,278.6	145.4	215.0
Gabon	477.2	446.9	489.5	Gabon	72.5	68.3	75.3
Germany, Federal Republic				Germany, Federal Republic			
Italy	549.4	466.6	410.8	Libya	16.4	22.5	92.1
Netherlands	380.0	282.3	224.7	Nigeria	84.7	80.2	129.3
Netherlands Antilles	424.3	535.2	232.9	Sudan	324.5	487.4	538.9
Nigeria	417.6	249.7	707.9	United Kingdom	29.6	22.5	49.6
U.S.A.	1,928.7	1,690.5	2,194.3	Zaire	28.8	30.7	15.3
	550.1	492.3	720.8		1,047.2	562.6	121.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	17,219.6	15,475.7	18,213.5	TOTAL (incl. others)	7,786.6	9,028.3	8,483.2

* Including exports to unspecified countries (million francs CFA): 4,066.4 in 1971; 6,054.5 in 1972; 5,282.3 in 1973.

Source: Bulletin de Statistique, Sous-Direction de la Statistique, N'Djamena.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC
Motor vehicles in use

	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	4,765	5,250
Commercial Vehicles . . .	6,048	6,152
TOTAL	10,813	11,402

CIVIL AVIATION
(‘000) Scheduled services*

	1969	1970	1971
Kilometres flown . . .	2,243	2,373	2,374
Passenger-km. . . .	73,435	78,953	89,000
Cargo ton-km. . . .	6,131	6,391	7,783
Mail ton-km. . . .	598	651	684

* Including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Tourism: There are 118 tourist hotel bedrooms in the main towns, and simpler accommodation in outlying places. 3,000 tourists visited Chad in the 1967-68 tourist season (Dec.-July), half of them from France.

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS (1970-71/ 1971-72)	PUPILS (1970-71)		
		Boys	Girls	Total
Primary	707	137,959	46,191	183,250
Public	664	129,236	38,681	167,917
Private (Catholic and Protestant) .	43	7,823	7,510	15,333
Secondary	31	8,536	731	9,267
Public	26	8,157	429	8,586
Private	5	379	302	681
Technical	2	473	22	495
TOTAL	740	146,068	46,944	193,012

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, B.P. 453, N'Djamena.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated June 5th, 1964)

Principles: Defence of the rights of man and public liberties; building of a true democracy founded on the separation of powers. The Republic is indivisible, lay, democratic and social. Sovereignty resides in the people who exercise it by equal, universal and secret suffrage. Equality of race, origin and religion; freedom of belief and opinion, guarantee of education.

Head of State: The Head of State is the President of the Republic, who is nominated by the sole party and elected by universal suffrage for a term of 7 years. He is Head of the Government and President of the Council of Ministers, which he appoints.

Council of Ministers: Appointed by the President, determines policy, law, and public office-holders.

National Assembly: Holds legislative power. Its 105 members are elected from a list presented by the sole party, and serve for five years. In case of a vote of no confidence the President may, after consultation with the President of the Assembly, dissolve Parliament.

Economic and Social Council: Advises the National Assembly on economic and social matters.

Political Party: Chad was officially declared to be a one-party state in November 1965. The party was the Chad Progressist Party (PPT), reformed 1973 as the National Movement for Cultural and Social Revolution (MNRCS).

Judiciary: Independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: N'GARTA TOMBALBAYE.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

President of the Council of Ministers: N'GARTA TOMBALBAYE.

Minister of State for the Civil Service and Labour: DJIBRINE KHERALLA.

Minister of State for Agriculture and Stockbreeding: DJIDINGAR DONO N'GARDOUN.

Minister of State for the Modern Economy, Planning, Trade and International Co-operation: ABDOULAYE LAMANA.

Minister to the Presidency for Relations with Parliament and the MNRCS: MAHAMAT DOUBA HALIFA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: DORALTA DJIRAIBE.

Minister of Tourism, Information and Traditional Affairs: BABA HASSANE.

Minister of National Defence: N'GARBAYE DABAI IDABAYE.

Minister of Water, Forests, Fishery and Hunting: DÉSSANDÉ TOG-BE.

Minister of Finance: M'BAILEMDANA N'GARNAYAL.

Minister of Transport and Telecommunications: IDRIS MAHAMAT AMANE.

Minister of National Education, Youth and Sports: DIKOA GARANDI.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Dr. BAROUN BAB-DJEGLEU.

Minister of Public Works and Territorial Development: ABDOULAYE DJONOUA.

Minister of Justice: BRAHIM SEID.

Secretary of State to the Presidency for Internal Affairs: YAKOUMA MAHAMAT.

Secretary of State for the Modern Economy, Trade, Planning and Co-operation: MOUNDARI NGARHODJINA ADOUM.

Secretary of State for Public Works and Territorial Development: KERIM AHMED TOGOI.

Secretary of State for Agriculture and Stockbreeding: GOLO TOUSSOU.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: ABBO NASSOUR.

Vice-Presidents: LAMIDO SALEH SAIDOU, TITINGAR RARI-KINGAR, MOGOMBAYE.

ELECTION, DECEMBER 14th, 1969

All 105 seats were won by the *Parti progressiste tchadien* (now held by the *Mouvement national pour la révolution culturelle et sociale*).

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

A consultative body set up to advise the President of the Republic; 25 members chosen by the Council of Ministers and divided into three commissions: Finance, Economy, Transport, Tourism and Hunting; Agriculture and Estate Affairs; Social Affairs.

President: M'BAITOUDDJI N'GANGTAR.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement national pour la révolution culturelle et sociale (MNRCS): f. 1973; after dissolution of *Parti progressiste tchadien*; Sec.-Gen. N'GARTA TOMBALBAYE.

There are several opposition groups, chiefly Muslim; all are banned and the leaders are in exile. One, FROLINAT (an acronym from National Liberation Front), claims to lead the revolt; its leaders are Dr. ABBA SIDDIK and HADJ ISSAKA. Another opposition party, *Mouvement Démocratique pour la Renovation Tchadienne (MDRT)*, was formed in Paris in 1973.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CHAD

(In N'Djamena unless otherwise indicated)

Belgium: Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic.

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Central African Republic: ave. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 115; Ambassador: ANTOINE KEZZA.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 104; Ambassador: WANG JEN-SAN.

Denmark: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Egypt: Ambassador: MAHMOUD HASSAN SALIM.

France: rue du Lieutenant Franjoux, B.P. 350; Ambassador: RAPHAEL-LÉONARD TOUZE.

Gabon: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

German Democratic Republic: ave. du Général Joseph-Désiré Mobutu; Ambassador: GERHARD KRAUSSE.

Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Italy: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Japan: Libreville, Gabon.

Korea, Republic: Paris 16e, France.

Lebanon: Accra, Ghana.

Libya: B.P. 407; Ambassador: IBRAHIM MOHAMED EL BICHARY.

Mali: Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic.

Morocco: Tripoli, Libya.

CHAD

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, Press, Radio, Finance

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Nigeria: 35 ave. Charles de Gaulle, B.P. 752; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* IBRAHIM KARFI.

Pakistan: Algiers, Algeria.

Saudi Arabia: Ambassador: ABBAS FAEIK GHAZZAWI.

Sudan: rue de Havre, B.P. 45; Ambassador: HAMID SALIH.

Switzerland: Lagos, Nigeria.

Tunisia: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.

U.S.S.R.: ave. Charles de Gaulle extension, B.P. 891; Ambassador: ARKADI SOKOLOV.

United Kingdom: Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic.

U.S.A.: ave. du Colonel d'Ornano, B.P. 413; Ambassador: EDWARD LITTLE.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Bangui, Central African Republic.

Yugoslavia: Brazzaville, Congo People's Republic.

Zaire: ave. du 20 août, B.P. 9-10; Ambassador: SUMINWA K. S. ANGAZI.

Chad also has diplomatic relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Oman.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: N'Djamena; f. 1962; the court for decisions on constitutional matters, it has a President, an Attorney-General and six counsellors in three chambers: judicial, administrative and financial; Pres. DJIME.

High Court of Justice: N'Djamena; superior court, empowered to judge the President of the Republic and members of the Government in matters of complicity against the state. The members are elected by the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal: N'Djamena.

A criminal court sits at N'Djamena, Sarh, Moundou and Abéché and wherever else it is necessary, and each of these four major towns has a magistrates' court.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 52 per cent of the population are Muslims, 43 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, mainly Roman Catholics.

Head of the Muslim Community: Imam Moussa.

Roman Catholic Church: Metropolitan Archdiocese of N'Djamena and three suffragan dioceses (Moundou, Pala, Sarh), dependent on the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples; 47 educational institutions; 165 resident priests; 178 male and 189 female members of religious institutes; 186,280 Catholics in a total population of 3,275,000 (December 1972 estimate).

Archbishop of N'Djamena: Mgr. PAUL DALMAIS, B.P. 456.

Bishop of Moundou: Mgr. SAMUEL LOUIS GAUMAIN, B.P. 61.

Bishop of Pala: Mgr. GEORGES-HILAIRE DUPONT, B.P. 9.

Bishop of Sarh: Mgr. HENRI VENIAT, B.P. 87.

Protestant Missions: L'Entente Évangélique, B.P. 127, N'Djamena; a fellowship of churches and missions working in Chad; Eglise Évangélique au Tchad, Assemblées Chrétiennes, Eglise Fraternelle Luthérienne and Eglise Évangélique des Frères.

PRESS

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistiques du Tchad: B.P. 453, N'Djamena; monthly.

Le Canard Déchaîné: f. 1973; weekly.

Info-Tchad: B.P. 670, N'Djamena; daily news bulletin issued by Chad Press Agency, ATP; in French; circ. 1,500.

Informations Économiques: B.P. 48, N'Djamena; weekly; edited by the Chambre de Commerce de la République du Tchad.

Journal Officiel de la République du Tchad: N'Djamena.

Le Tchad en Marche: Secrétariat d'Etat à l'Information, N'Djamena; monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Tchadienne de Presse (ATP): B.P. 670, N'Djamena.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): B.P. 83, N'Djamena; Corr. JEAN-CLAUDE FIOL.

Reuters (U.K.) is also represented in Chad.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne: B.P. 892, N'Djamena; government station; programmes in French, Arabic and 7 vernacular languages; a transmitter with a 100 kW circuit for short wave transmissions and a 20 kW circuit for medium wave were put into operation in June 1972; Dir. TOUMAR NAYO.

There are 70,000 radio licences.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des États de l'Afrique Centrale: 29 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris; B.P. 50, N'Djamena; f. 1973; bank of issue for five central African states; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; Gen. Man. C. JOUDIOU; Chad. Man. Y. KOULO BEZO.

Banque de Développement du Tchad: B.P. 19, N'Djamena; f. 1962; cap. 520m. francs CFA; 58.4 per cent state-owned; Dir.-Gen. DIGUIMNAYE.

Banque Tchadienne de Crédit et de Dépôts: B.P. 461, 6 rue Robert-Lévy, N'Djamena; f. 1963; cap. 250m. francs CFA; rcs. 54.8m. francs CFA (May 1972); 51 per cent state-owned; Pres. A. MEAR; Gen. Man. AHMADOU SODJÉ PALLAI; br. at Moundou.

Caisse Centrale de Co-opération Economique: B.P. 478, N'Djamena; Dir. R. LOUIS-JOSEPH.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, 75360 Paris; B.P. 87, N'Djamena and B.P. 204, Sarh; Dir. (N'Djamena) M. RIGAUX.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris; B.P. 38, N'Djamena; Dir. GUY ROMEO.

Banque Tchado-Libyen pour le Commerce Extérieure et le Développement (BATAL): N'Djamena; cap. 250m. francs CFA; owned by Libyan Arab Foreign Bank (51 per cent) and the State (49 per cent).

BANKERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Professionnelle des Banques au Tchad: N'Djamena.

Conseil National du Crédit: N'Djamena; f. 1965 to create a national credit policy and to organize the banking profession.

INSURANCE

Assureurs Conseils Tchadiens Faugère et Jutheau et Cie: B.P. 120, N'Djamena; Dir. J.-C. MEUNIER.

Société de Représentation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines (SORARAF): B.P. 481, N'Djamena; Dir. Mmc. FOURNIER.

About a dozen leading French insurance companies are represented in N'Djamena.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de la République du Tchad: B.P. 458, N'Djamena; f. 1938; Pres. AHMADOU SOUJÉ PALLAI; Sec.-Gen. N'GANGBET COSNAYE; publ. *Bulletin des Informations Economiques*.
Chambre de Commerce de Sarh: Sarh.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Union Interprofessionnelle du Tchad (UNITCHAD): B.P. 94, N'Djamena; Dir. GUY MAHDAVI.

TRADE UNION

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Tchad (UNATRA): B.P. 553, N'Djamena; f. 1968; mems. 8,000; Pres. SEMOKO YAMARA; Sec.-Gen. OUDALDAYE NAHAM.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 110 rue de l'Université, Paris 7e; B.P. 478, N'Djamena.

Mission Permanente d'Aide et de Coopération: B.P. 898, N'Djamena; French technical mission; Head of Mission RENÉ GUILHAUD.

Office National de Développement Rural (ONDR): B.P. 896, N'Djamena; Pres. Dir.-Gen. WARDUGOU.

Société Hotelière du Tchad: c/o BDT, B.P. 19, N'Djamena; Pres. PIREOLOSSOU; Dir.-Gen. DIGUIMBAYE.

Société pour le Développement de la Région du Lac (SODELAC): N'Djamena; Pres. Dir.-Gen. KOUMATEAU.

TRADE

Société Nationale de Commercialisation du Tchad (SONACOT): B.P. 630, N'Djamena; f. 1965; 66 per cent state-owned; national marketing, distribution and import-export company; Dir.-Gen. M'BAILAO.

TRANSPORT

Agence Transéquatoriale des Communications: B.P. 110, Sarh; f. 1959; develops common means of transport between the member states of the Scientific and Technical Research Committee of the OAU.

RAILWAYS

In 1962 Chad signed an agreement with Cameroon to extend the Trans-Cameroon railway from N'Gaoundéré to Sarh, a distance of 500 km. The total cost will be about 2,700 million f. CFA, and survey work began in 1964. The section from Belabo to N'Gaoundéré, the last major town in Cameroon before the Chad frontier, was opened to traffic in February 1974. In addition possibilities are being explored of extending Sudanese and Nigerian lines into Chad.

ROADS

Coopérative des Transporteurs Tchadiens (COPORTCHAD): B.P. 336, N'Djamena; road haulage.

In 1972 there were 30,725 km. of roads, of which 2,680 km. were national roads and 3,462 km. were secondary roads. There are also some 20,000 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic during the dry season from October to July. A 4,840 km. motor track leads from Rouiba, in Algeria, to Chad. In 1968 the International Development Association granted Chad a U.S. \$4 million loan for the improvement of its road system, notably in the provision of a direct link between Lake Chad and N'Djamena. Two stretches of road, from N'Djamena to Guelendeng and from N'Djamena to Massaquet, have been asphalted under this scheme. Studies were made in 1971 on a road from the north to the south of the country, linking three main regional centres of N'Djamena, Sarh and Abéché. The cost of the project is estimated at 12,000 million francs CFA.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There is a certain amount of traffic on the Chari and Logone rivers which meet just south of N'Djamena. Both routes, from Sarh to N'Djamena on the Chari and from Bongor and Moundou to N'Djamena on the Logone, are open only during the wet season, August-December, and provide a convenient alternative when roads become impassable.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport at N'Djamena has been in use since 1967, and there are over 40 smaller aerodromes.

Compagnie Nationale Air-Tchad: B.P. 168, 27 ave. Charles de Gaulle, N'Djamena; f. 1966; Government majority holding with 36 per cent UTA interest; regular passenger, freight and charter services within Chad; Pres. M. GAMI; Gen. Man. MARCEL DUVERNOIS; fleet of one DC-4, two DC-3 and one Beechcraft Baron.

Chad is also served by the following foreign airlines: Cameroon Air Lines, Air Afrique, Air Zaïre, Sudan Airways and UTA.

TOURISM

Ministère du Tourisme et de l'Artisanat: B.P. 748, N'Djamena; f. 1962; Dir. (vacant); also at B.P. 62, Sarh.

Agence Tchadienne de Voyages: Tchad-Tourisme, B.P. 894, N'Djamena; Pres. A. N'GAKOUTOU.

UNIVERSITY

Université du Tchad à N'Djamena: B.P. 117, N'Djamena; 40 teachers, 450 students.

CHILE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Chile is a long, narrow country stretching for 4,480 km. along the Pacific coast of South America from Peru and Bolivia in the north to Cape Horn in the far south. It is separated from Argentina to the east by the high Andes mountains. Both the mountains and the cold Humboldt Current influence the climate; between Arica in the north and Punta Arenas in the extreme south, some 4,000 km., the average maximum temperature varies by no more than 13°C. The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholics represent over 85 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is divided horizontally, the lower half red, the upper half with a white star on a blue square at the hoist and the remainder white. The capital is Santiago.

Recent History

In the elections of September 1970 Dr. Salvador Allende Gossens, the Marxist candidate of Unidad Popular, a coalition of five left-wing parties including the Communist party, was elected President by a narrow majority. Dr. Allende promised to transform Chilean society by constitutional means and among proposed measures designed to bring about "social emancipation" were the nationalization of private banks, the nationalization of the nitrates and copper industries, the intensification of agrarian reforms to give land to the peasants, and the extension of government control over foreign trade. During 1972 shortages of many basic foodstuffs and consumer goods became more acute. Inflation continued and the combination of these factors caused great discontent, especially among the middle classes. Rumours of further nationalization measures provoked the seven-week long "bosses' strike", which ended in November when General Carlos Prats became Minister of the Interior.

The Government failed to obtain a Congressional majority in the elections of March 1973 and was confronted with a deteriorating economic situation as well as an intensification of violent opposition to its policies. Accelerated inflation led to a run on consumer goods and a consequent shortage of food; demonstrations arising out of the strike of employees at the state-owned copper mines resulted in repeated clashes between pro- and anti-Government activists. President Allende declared his determination to avoid a civil war but strikes and continuing acts of violence led to the government being forcibly overthrown in September by the leaders of the armed forces. President Allende was killed.

Congress was dissolved, all political activity banned and strict censorship introduced. The military junta, under the leadership of Gen. Augusto Pinochet Ugarte, has not reversed the nationalization of the copper mines but compensation to the United States corporations concerned is due to be paid in 1975. However, about a dozen banks are to be returned to the private sector. Some religious leaders have openly attacked the régime because of alleged brutality and repression.

Government

Executive power is normally vested in the President, who is elected by popular vote for six years. The legislative organ is the National Congress, consisting of a Senate of 45 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 147 members. All citizens of eighteen or over are eligible to vote. Late in 1969 the Congress approved a reform granting greater independence to the President. Constitutional rule has been suspended since September 1973. The country is governed by a junta which exercises its powers through decree-laws.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for one year at 19 years of age, but exemption is frequent. In 1974 the army had a strength of 32,000, the air force 10,000 and the navy 18,000. A military assistance pact with the U.S.A. was signed in 1952. Para-military security forces number about 30,000. The defence budget for 1973 amounted to 8,000 million escudos.

Economic Affairs

About a quarter of the population lives on the land, concentrated particularly in the fertile central region. Although the country has great agricultural potential, inefficient utilization of land resources made it necessary in the 1960s for a third of the nation's food supply to be imported. Agrarian reforms involving the redistribution of land to the peasants under the Allende administration led to a further fall in home production, and the Government was obliged to import large quantities of wheat from Argentina when a transport strike led to the breakdown of bread distribution. Under the military Government, land taken over by the State under President Allende (areas of less than 40 hectares) is being returned to its former owners.

A Development Plan for 1974-80 is being prepared, based on the reconstruction of the farming, mining and petrochemical sectors. Chile is one of the world's largest producers and exporters of copper. As a result of cutbacks in petroleum production, world demand for natural sodium nitrate has increased, and Chilean nitrate mines are preparing to work to full capacity. Inflation remains a major problem. Retail prices in Santiago rose by over 610 per cent in the first 12 months of the junta's rule. On taking power, the military Government froze wages and granted sharp price rises; a system of bonuses and minimum wage rates was introduced to counter the resultant drastic fall in purchasing power. The currency was devalued by 91 per cent and further devaluations have followed. Between October 1973 and January 1975 the Chilean peso's value depreciated by 85 per cent against the U.S. dollar. Partial agreement was reached in Paris in February 1974 regarding the re-financing of Chile's debts. Foreign investment is being encouraged in order to create more foreign currency resources, and banks in Europe and the U.S.A. have re-opened loan facilities for Chile. Chile is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress, LAFTA and the Andean Development Corporation.

Transport and Communications

There are about 9,000 km. of railway track, of which four-fifths are state-owned; 70,701 km. of roads, of which eleven per cent are paved, and 840 km. of navigable rivers. The chief ports are Valparaíso, Talcahuano, Antofagasta, San Antonio and Punta Arenas. Air transport is provided by the state airline Línea Aérea Nacional, Ladeco and several foreign airlines. An international airport is in service at Pudahuel outside Santiago. Plans are going ahead to extend the provincial airport network.

Social Welfare

Employees, including agricultural workers, receive benefits for sickness, unemployment and retirement and there are dependents' allowances. There is a National Health Service which was established in 1952.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. Over 90 per cent of the population are literate (95 per cent in the towns). Primary school education has been extended from six to eight years and new academic and technical syllabuses have been drawn up for the secondary school course. There are eight universities with over 80,000 students.

Tourism

The long Andes range of mountains is the chief attraction to tourists. There are good beaches and many lakes, the

largest of which is Llanquihue. The special exchange rate for tourists stood at around 1,700 escudos to £1 in April 1974.

Visas are not required to visit Chile for a period of up to 90 days. This applies to all nationalities.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport and ski-ing and fishing are extremely popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), September 18th (Independence Day), September 19th (Army Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th, 17th (Good Friday and Easter Saturday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 21st (Navy Day), May 27th (Ascension Day), June 17th (Corpus Christi), June 29th (St. Peter and St. Paul).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

1,000 pesos (milésimos) = 100 cóndores (centésimos)
= 1 Chilean escudo.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 4,400 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 1,870 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1974 estimate)	RATE PER '000 (1970)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
756,945	10,405,103	26.96	7.37	8.54

PROVINCES

PROVINCE	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION†	CAPITAL
Aconcagua	9,873	185,628	San Felipe
Antofagasta	125,306	290,615	Antofagasta
Arauco	5,240	112,271	Lebu
Atacama	78,267	182,714	Copiapó
Aysén	103,584	57,228	Puerto Aysén
Bío-Bío	11,135	222,045	Los Angeles
Cautín	18,377	469,375	Temuco
Chiloé	26,695	126,526	Ancud
Colchagua	8,327	185,627	San Fernando
Concepción	5,681	749,065	Concepción
Coquimbo	39,647	382,076	La Serena
Curicó	5,266	129,024	Curicó

PROVINCE	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION†	CAPITAL
Linares	9,414	213,721	Linares
Llanquihue	18,205	233,907	Puerto Montt
Magallanes*	132,033	104,988	Punta Arenas
Malleco	14,095	208,103	Angol
Maule	5,697	93,438	Cauquenes
Nuble	13,951	357,208	Chillán
O'Higgins	7,105	355,959	Rancagua
Osorno	9,236	184,067	Osorno
Santiago	17,686	3,929,703	Santiago
Talca	10,141	262,521	Talca
Tarapacá	58,073	218,091	Iquique
Valdivia	18,472	306,015	Valdivia
Valparaíso	5,118	845,208	Valparaíso

* Excluding Chilean Antarctic Territory.

† 1974 estimates.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970 estimates)

Santiago (capital)	2,586,212	Valdivia	92,763
Valparaíso	292,847	Talca	88,452
Concepción	196,317	Chillán	85,008
Viña del Mar	153,085	Osorno	78,187
Antofagasta	137,968	Rancagua	69,444
Talcahuano	115,568	Punta Arenas	64,456
Temuco	104,372		

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(April 1st, 1971)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	556,500	18,100	574,600
Mining and Quarrying	56,900	1,700	58,600
Manufacturing	517,700	175,000	692,700
Construction	244,700	1,700	246,400
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services	14,900	400	15,400
Commerce	267,700	139,100	406,800
Transport, Storage and Communication	245,600	11,700	257,200
Services	285,500	408,400	694,000
Others	3,900	300	4,200
TOTAL	2,193,400	756,500	2,949,900

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 30,800 (males 14,700, females 16,100).

Source: ILO, Year Book of Labour Statistics 1973.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA SOWN ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)				
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	740	727	712	654	1,214	1,307	1,368	1,195	747
Barley	47	53	67	95	80	97	114	139	109
Oats	73	75	84	103	95	111	112	111	107
Rye	8	9	9	10	10	11	12	12	9
Maize	74	77	84	134	154	239	258	283	294
Beans (Dry)	57	70	79		47	66	72	83	65
Peas (Dry)	11	10	13		7	7	9	11	9
Lentils	17	18	18	24	8	11	12	11	10
Chickpeas	11	16	20		3	5	7	9	4
Potatoes	72	80	79	104	602	684	836	733	624
Rice	25	27	26	14	37	76	67	86	550
Sunflower Seed	20	15	15		28	28	20	20	n.a.
Sugar Beet	42	35	31	29	1,066	1,655	1,391	1,202	856
Rape Seed	54	49	56	28	64	70	82	78	40

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1971	1972
Cattle	3,051	3,125
Pigs	1,150*	1,180*
Sheep	6,800*	6,900*
Horses	440*	420*

Source: FAO.
* FAO estimate.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1971	1972
Fish	1,396,538	690,407
Shell-fish	97,908	101,572

MINING

		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Coal	'000 metric ton	1,611	1,704	1,510	1,626	1,457	1,390
Gold	kilogrammes	1,796	1,827	1,623	1,996	2,942	2,525
Iodine	tons	1,964	2,449	2,223	2,622	2,127	2,167
Iron ore	'000 metric tons	7,428	7,161	6,940	6,854	5,303	11,228*
Nitrates	" " "	679	782	674	829	807	702
Petroleum	cubic metres	2,177,390	2,122,440	1,976,965	2,048,119	1,992,496	1,817
Silver	kilogrammes	116,306	95,654	76,205	84,897	45,856	91,046

* Tons.

COPPER PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Refined copper	574,109	563,820	534,964	n.a.
Minerals, Concentrates, etc.	124,962	146,861	182,368	n.a.
TOTAL	699,071	710,681	717,332	725,720

INDUSTRY

		1971	1972	1973
Sugar	'000 tons	316	324	284
Paper and cardboard	" "	159	n.a.	n.a.
Cement	" "	1,370	1,408	1,372
Liquid cast iron	" "	500	486	458
Steel ingots	" "	607	580	508
Beer	million litres	279	229	206
Paraffin	" "	655	751	728
Diesel oil	" "	892	829	883
Fuel oil	" "	1,620	1,611	1,547
Tyres	'000 units	791	804	766
Cigarettes	million units	8,302	8,514	8,969
Matches	'000 boxes	322	413	409
Glass sheets	'000 sq. metres	2,677	2,355	3,426

FINANCE

1,000 pesos (milésimos)=100 cóndores (centésimos)=1 Chilcan escudo.

Coins: 2, 5 and 10 centésimos.

Notes: 50 centésimos; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 escudos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=4,400 escudos (trading rate) or 4,710 escudos (non-trade rate);

U.S. \$1=1,870 escudos (trading rate) or 2,000 escudos (non-trade rate).

10,000 Chilcan escudos=£2.27=\$5.35 (trading rates).

Note: In recent years the principal rate of exchange for overseas trade transactions fluctuated as follows: U.S. \$1=12.225 escudos from July 1970 to December 1971; \$1=15.80 escudos from December 1971 to August 1972; \$1=25.00 escudos from August 1972 to September 1973. A number of other exchange rates were in force for specific transactions, e.g. imports of non-essential goods, and for non-trade purposes such as tourism. On October 1st, 1973, the new military junta introduced a two-tier system with a single trading rate of \$1=280 escudos, representing a 91 per cent devaluation from the previous basic rate. Several more devaluations have since occurred. In terms of sterling, the principal trading rate was £1=29.34 escudos from July 1970 to August 1971; and £1=41.17 escudos from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET
(million escudos)

REVENUE	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Taxes on income	6,865.9	6,571.3	8,441.7	39,476.0
Taxes on wealth	798.5	1,282.4	1,605.9	3,484.0
Import duties	2,047.6	2,336.1	3,776.3	10,773.0
Other indirect taxes	8,604.8	12,466.4	22,321.4	109,439.0
Other receipts	992.4	1,268.2	2,229.8	4,396.0
TOTAL	19,309.2	23,924.4	38,375.1	167,568.0

EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Public debt service	1,983.2	2,511.6	1,582.3	8,676.0
Transfer payments	6,842.7	13,458.5	26,158.7	121,046.0
Subsidies	906.0	1,806.6	3,509.2	13,105.0
Current expenditure on goods and services	7,068.2	10,514.9	20,775.6	83,614.0
Direct investment	2,495.4	3,065.3	6,406.6	33,999.0
Indirect investment	2,895.9	5,099.7	6,518.1	40,598.0
TOTAL	22,191.4	36,456.6	64,950.5	301,038.0
<i>of which:</i>				
Defence	2,404.7	2,951.2	6,314.2	n.a.
Defence	3,841.8	6,140.2	12,783.9	n.a.
Social services	1,693.4	2,858.0	6,361.3	n.a.

* Estimate.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX IN SANTIAGO
(December 1969 = 100)

1948	1958	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
5.2	7.59	71.83	93.84	124.35	149.29	265.46	1,202.05

INDEX BY CATEGORIES
(December 1969 = 100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food	128.12	158.63	341.45	1,627.03
Housing	119.41	138.99	177.33	562.22
Clothing	116.45	146.73	233.24	1,251.03
Miscellaneous	127.63	143.53	230.79	1,001.86
General	124.35	149.29	265.46	1,202.05

INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES
(April 1959 = 100)

	1972	1973	1974
Public Utilities	6,878.6	16,985.7	92,900.1
Mining	5,405.5	15,448.9	87,242.6
Manufacturing Industries	4,927.8	14,853.3	95,612.8
Fiscal Institutions	3,887.3	11,266.0	91,327.1
Semi-fiscal Institutions	3,869.7	9,086.7	52,822.0
TOTAL WAGES AND SALARIES	4,563.3	12,602.0	81,436.6
Salaries	4,793.0	13,848.2	84,413.8
Wages	4,348.4	11,408.0	78,651.9

Figures are for April each year.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports c.i.f.	742.7	907.9	930.8	980.0	941.1	n.a.
Exports f.o.b.	935.9	1,075.4	1,248.5	962.3	855.4	1,230.5

January-June 1974: Exports \$1,352 million.

COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Livestock and Animal Products	40,666	52,513	104,221
Vegetable Products	63,816	70,286	72,269
Animal and Vegetable Fats	18,578	25,726	22,592
Manufactured Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	15,584	26,956	21,464
Mineral Products	65,356	100,740	96,179
Chemicals	98,452	97,208	106,456
Synthetic Plastics, Rubber	33,144	35,859	29,266
Skins and Leather Goods	4,325	7,487	15,731
Wood, Cork and Basket Products	1,972	1,936	1,892
Paper and Paper-making Materials	23,413	22,156	17,914
Textiles	46,385	59,156	61,540
Plaster, Cement, Ceramics and Glass	12,221	13,996	12,103
Metals and Metal Goods	85,576	67,156	65,215
Technical and Electrical Equipment	257,504	253,554	174,075
Transport Equipment	132,110	104,333	109,989
Optical and Precision Instruments	25,620	19,833	16,831

COMMODITIES *continued*

EXPORTS	1968	1969	1970*
Food and Live Animals	46,443	44,580	50,121
Fruit and Vegetables	18,160	16,193	23,490
Meat and Fish Meal Fodder	18,382	18,098	15,538
Chemical Wood Pulp	13,277	15,308	16,404
Crude Fertilizers	18,617	17,917	15,082
Natural Sodium Nitrate	15,821	16,791	13,940
Metalliferous Ores and Scrap	87,178	98,718	110,627
Iron Ore and Concentrates	71,543	71,026	71,374
Copper Ores	15,265	18,676	28,566
Chemicals	5,668	11,516	16,045
Basic Manufactures	736,559	835,038	983,351
Paper and Paperboard	10,201	12,490	15,078
Copper Metal	711,577	811,909	948,642
Copper and Alloys (unwrought)	702,030	810,418	944,601
Unrefined Copper	252,991	261,728	284,193
Refined Copper	449,039	548,690	660,408
TOTAL (incl. others)	935,864	1,067,883	1,233,611

* Provisional figures. Revised total is \$1,248.5 million.

Source: United Nations, *Yearbook of International Trade Statistics*.PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	93,324	110,664	143,956	78,499	59,529	51,056
Belgium and Luxembourg	8,034	12,223	19,995	38,357	17,199	12,860
Brazil	24,795	27,392	38,380	24,400	30,123	19,347
Ecuador	9,032	10,165	14,622	2,619	3,733	1,379
France	31,590	32,340	40,590	68,706	47,088	32,718
Germany, Federal Republic	115,462	102,521	83,385	134,900	122,900	116,974
Italy	24,757	19,807	32,204	92,439	70,194	60,654
Japan	27,700	44,319	33,472	149,754	183,485	147,709
Mexico	18,664	30,207	25,719	10,495	15,359	7,860
Netherlands	13,033	18,925	25,515	187,764	103,312	65,426
Peru	7,096	6,826	8,099	8,988	8,525	7,776
Portugal	456	504	812	61	15	1,497
Spain	21,346	30,947	34,637	29,727	24,582	13,983
Sweden	10,693	10,728	10,045	39,281	26,903	33,954
Switzerland	16,742	14,178	16,200	668	784	689
United Kingdom	58,103	64,399	54,354	154,155	110,139	93,989
U.S.A.	343,575	267,341	160,542	177,168	76,427	82,026

TOURISM

Visitors: 1968: 170,310; 1969: 181,182; 1970: 198,824; 1971: 261,214; 1972: 177,928.

TRANSPORT

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS
('000)

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers (number)	20,746	24,940	28,277
Passenger/km.	2,481,068	3,036,184	3,470,442
Freight . . (tons)	19,490	16,557	412,490

ROADS

	1971	1972	1973
Cars	193,914	216,091	225,247
Buses	15,769	15,773	15,179
Lorries	135,692	142,568	146,231
Motor Cycles	26,682	27,683	29,015

CHILE

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government

SHIPPING (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Total Tonnage	29,377	27,228	26,815
Loaded	22,563	21,973	20,444
Unloaded	6,814	5,255	6,371

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Km. Flown (⁰⁰⁰)	22,694	25,472	24,959
Passengers* (number)	574,880	696,934	708,126
Freight* (⁰⁰⁰ tons/km.)	127,292	156,447	166,411

* Includes foreign airlines.

EDUCATION

	PUPILS		
	1971	1972	1973
Kindergarten	88,820	77,999	79,363
Primary	2,242,070	2,310,307	2,314,223
Secondary	419,408	463,292	445,862

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, Santiago de Chile.

THE CONSTITUTION

Parts of the constitution are now suspended and a new text is under consideration.

The Constitution of 1925, somewhat amended, remains in force today. It provides for a unitary state and a republican form of government; a bi-cameral legislature and executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct popular vote. If the presidential candidate with the largest number of votes has not obtained more than half the votes cast—as happened in 1952 and 1958—Congress decides which of the two candidates with the highest number shall be President. The President is ineligible, on retirement, for immediate re-election.

He has wide powers of appointment and dismissal of Cabinet Ministers and some political officials. He is responsible for the maintenance of order and may, in the event of disturbance, declare a state of siege if Congress is not in session. He is also responsible for the conduct of foreign policy.

The President enjoys a modified veto on bills submitted by Congress, his rejections or amendments being overruled if a two-thirds majority of both Chambers so votes. Legislation may be initiated by the Chambers or by the

President, who is empowered to issue the decrees he may deem necessary for the execution of the laws. Members of his Cabinet, who cannot be members of Parliament, may attend sessions of Congress and speak, but may not vote.

Congress, whose ordinary sessions last from May 21st to September 18th, and whose extraordinary sessions last the rest of the year, consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. The former has 50 members, elected for eight years by ten provincial groups of departments, each group electing five Senators. Half of the Senate is renewable every four years. The Chamber of Deputies has 150 members, elected for four years by departments or groups of departments on the basis of proportional representation.

All voting is by ballot. All citizens over the age of 18 are entitled to vote.

The Republic is divided into 25 Provinces (Aconcagua, Antofagasta, Arauco, Atacama, Aysén, Bio-Bio, Cautín, Chiloé, Colchagua, Concepción, Coquimbo, Curicó, Linares, Llanquihue, Magallanes, Malleco, Maule, Ñuble, O'Higgins, Osorno, Santiago, Talca, Tarapacá, Valdivia, Valparaíso).

THE GOVERNMENT

JUNTA MILITAR DE GOBIERNO (JMG)

President: Gen. AUGUSTO PINOCHET UGARTE (A).

Members: Vice-Adm. JOSÉ TORIBIO MERINO (N),

Gen. GUSTAVO LEIGH GUZMÁN (AF),

Gen. CÉSAR MENDOZA DURÁN (C).

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of Interior: Gen. CÉSAR BENAVIDES ESCOBAR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Rear-Adm. PATRICIO CARVAJAL PRADO (N).

Minister of Economic Co-ordination: RAÚL SAEZ.

Minister of Finance: JORGE CAUAS.

Minister of Economic Affairs: FERNANDO LÉNIZ CERDA.

Minister of Education: Rear-Adm. HUGO CASTRO CABEZAS JIMÉNEZ (N).

Minister of Justice: Gen. HUGO BUITAMANTE (C).

Minister of Defence: Brig.-Gen. HERMAN BRADY.

CHILE

The Government, Congress, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Minister of Public Works: Brig.-Gen. SERGIO FIGUEROA GUTIÉRREZ (AF).
Minister of Transport: Gen. ENRIQUE GARÍN (A).
Minister of Agriculture: Gen. TUCAPEL VALLEJOS REGINALTO (C).
Minister of Lands and Settlement: Gen. MARIO MACKAY JARAQUEMADA (C).
Minister of Labour: Gen. NICANOR DÍAZ (AF).

Minister of Mines: Gen. AGUSTÍN TORO DÁVILA (A).
Minister of Health: Gen. FRANCISCO HERRERA LATOJA (AF).
Minister of Housing: Rear-Adm. ARTURO TRONCOSO DAROCH (N).
Secretary-General to the Government: Gen. HERNÁN BEJARES GONZÁLEZ (A).

(A) Army; (AF) Air Force; (N) Navy; (C) Carabineros.

CONGRESS

Congress was dissolved by the armed forces on September 13th, 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All "Marxist" political parties were declared unlawful on September 14th, 1973, and the activities of all political parties, including the **Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC)** and the **Partido Nacional** (the leading opposition parties during the administration of President Allende), were suspended on September 27th.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO CHILE
(In Santiago unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Note: The information given below is the most up-to-date available, although it is necessarily incomplete.

Argentina: Ahumada 341, 5°, Casilla 9867 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS AMERICA AMAYA.

Australia: Moneda 1123, 9° (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. D. BROWN.

Austria: Meced 68, Dept. 21; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. RAUL LEIFER (also accredited to Bolivia and Peru).

Belgium: Moneda 1160, 6°; *Ambassador:* RENÉ PANIS.

Brazil: Alonso Ovalle 1665; *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO C. DA CÂMARA CANTO.

Canada: Ahumada 11, 10° (E); *Ambassador:* ANDREW DONALD ROSS.

China, People's Republic: Pedro de Valdivia 550; *Ambassador:* HSU CHUNG-JU.

Colombia: Galería Antonio Vasas (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. OCTAVIO CALLE CALLE.

Costa Rica: Edificio Proveído Providencia 2411 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMÁS SOLEY SOLER.

Cyprus: (E); *Ambassador:* ZENON ROSSIDAS.

Denmark: Avda. Sta. María 0182, 2°, Casilla 13430 (E); *Ambassador:* NONNY WRIGHT.

Dominican Republic: Casilla 160077, Correo Providencia (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TANEVEDO DULVE.

Ecuador: Avda. Providencia 1979, 5° (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GUSTAVO CORDONEZ FAVEJA.

Egypt: Triana 865 (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH BADK.

El Salvador: Carlos Antunez 2026 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MIXEJO FISCINALER.

Finland: Aleantara 218 (E); *Ambassador:* PAAVO KAARLEHTO.

France: Avda. Condell 65 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ LUSTIG.

Germany, Federal Republic: Agustinas 785, 7° y 8° (E); *Ambassador:* KURT LUEDDE-NEURATH.

Greece: Avda. Rogue Saenz Pena 547 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN N. SOSSIDIS.

Guatemala: Avda. Vitacura 2902 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO JUÁREZ TOLEDO.

Honduras: Bustos 2128 (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO LOPEZ VILLAMIL.

Hungary: Los Leones 2279 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FERENC CSÁSZÁR (relations suspended).

India: Triana 871, Casilla 10433 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* K. M. CHAKVARARTY (also accredited to Peru).

Indonesia: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Iran: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Israel: Meced 136, 7°, Casilla 1224 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE TOR.

Italy: Triana 843, Casilla 3114 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* TOMAS DE VERGOTTINI.

Japan: Huérfanos 757, 8° (E); *Ambassador:* MATAO ENDO.

Jordan: Avda. Providencia 545, Casilla 10431 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. H. R. SHAWVEA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* KANG CHUN HUI.

Korea, Republic: Los Leones 1480 (E); *Ambassador:* BYUNG KI HAN.

Lebanon: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).

CHILE

Mexico: Percz Valci, Zuela 1631 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* REYNALDO CALDERÓN FRANCO.

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED EL FASSI EL HALFAOUI.

Nepal: Washington, U.S.A. (E).

Netherlands: Las Violetas 2368, Casilla 56-D (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS J. GOEDHART.

New Zealand: Isidora Coyenechea 3516, Casilla 112 (E).

Nicaragua: Avda. Nueva Los Leones 82 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SALINAS MUNZ.

Norway: Américo Vespucio Norte 548 (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. AUGUST FLEISCHER.

Pakistan: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Panama: Avda. Ricardo Lyon 2035, Correo 9892 (E); *Ambassador:* JOAQUIN MEZA ICAZA.

Paraguay: Huérfanos 886, 5° (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. HIPOLITO VIVEROS.

Peru: Avda. Andrés Bello 1751, Casilla 16277 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. VÍCTOR ODICIO TAMARÓJ.

Phillipines: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Poland: Burgos 140 (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ NOWORYTA.

Portugal: Avda. Andrés Bello 1051, Dept. 302 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL AUGUSTO MALHEIRO.

The military Government has broken diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The following are the main tribunals:

The Supreme Court, consisting of 13 members, appointed for life by the President of the Republic from a list of five names submitted by the Supreme Court when vacancies arise.

Twelve Courts of Appeal, whose members are appointed for life from a list submitted to the President by the Supreme Court. The number of members of each court varies. Judges of the lower courts are appointed in a similar manner from lists submitted by the Court of Appeal of the district in which the vacancy arises.

Electoral Qualifications Tribunal, consisting of five members, appointed for four years; two of whom must be members of the Supreme Court, one a member of the Santiago Court of Appeal, one an ex-president of the Senate, and one an ex-president of the Chamber of Deputies.

President of the Supreme Court: ENRIQUE URRUTIA M.

Ministers of the Supreme Court

JUAN POMÉS
OCTAVIO RAMÍREZ
ENRIQUE CORREA L.
ENILIO ULLOA M.
OSUALDO ERDETTA
JOSÉ M. EYZAGUIRRE
VÍCTOR RIVAS
EDUARDO ORTÍZ SANDOVAL
ISRAEL BÓRGUEZ
RAFAEL RETANAL
LUIS MALDONADO

Attorney-General: URBANO MARÍN.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Romania: Benjamin 2955, Casilla 290 (E); *Ambassador:* SANDA DE DUMITRESCU.

South Africa: Hotel Carrera-Sheraton 1220-1, Casilla 16189 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERT ABRAHAM DU PLODY.

Spain: Avda. Andrés Bello 1895, Casilla 16456; *Ambassador:* LOUIS GORIA DE LLEVA Y RODRIGUEZ.

Sweden: Pedro de Valdivia 1218 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Bolivia).

Switzerland: José Miguel de la Barra 536, 3°, Casilla 3875 (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES MASSET.

Syria: Don Carlos 2941 (E); *Ambassador:* BOURHAN KAYAL.

Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Turkey: Montolin 150 (E); *Ambassador:* NECDET OZMEN (also accred. to Bolivia and Peru).

United Kingdom: La Concepción 177, Providencia (E); *Ambassador:* R. L. SECONDE.

U.S.A.: Agustinas 1343, 5° (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID POPPER.

Uruguay: Avda. Pedro de Valdivia 711, Casilla 2636 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO GONZALEZ CASAL.

Vatican: Montolin 200 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Excmo. Rev. Mons. SOTERO SANZ VILLALBA.

Venezuela: Pedro de Valdivia 2103, Casilla 16577 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO ARELLANO MORENO.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the principal religion.

SANTIAGO

Metropolitan See: Archbishop H.E. Cardinal RAÚL SILVA HENRÍQUEZ, S.D.B., Apostolic Administrator of Santiago and Primate of Chile; La Serena, Casilla 30-D.

Auxiliary-Bishops: ENRIQUE ALVEAR V., FERNANDO ARIZTÍA R., JORGE HOUTON P., SERGIO VALECH.

Five Suffragan Bishops.

ANTOFAGASTA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. CARLOS OVIEDO CAVADA.

Vicar-General: Mgr. JUAN LUIS YSERN DE ARCE.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

CONCEPCIÓN

Metropolitan See: Most Rev. MANUEL SÁNCHEZ BEGUIRISTAIN; Casilla 65-C.

Vicar-General: Mgr. RENÉ INOSTROZA ARRIAGADA.

Four Suffragan Bishops.

PUERTO MONTT

Metropolitan See: ELADIO VICUÑA ARANGVIZ; Casilla 17.

Vicar-General: Mgr. MANUEL CÓRDOVA.

Three Suffragan Bishops.

LA SERENA

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. JUAN FRANCISCO FRESNO LARRAÍN; Casilla 7.

Auxiliary Bishop: Mgr. SERGIO CONTRERAS N.

Two Suffragan Bishops.

Metropolitan See: Rt. Rev. ENILIO TAGLE COVARRUBIAJ.

THE PRESS

As a quarter of the inhabitants of Chile live in Santiago and Valparaíso, the circulation of provincial papers is not large, some appearing only on alternate days or once and twice a week.

El Mercurio and *La Tercera de la Hora* were the only newspapers permitted to continue publication immediately after the assumption of power by the military government; strict censorship is now in force, and many of the newspapers and periodicals listed below have been suspended.

DAILIES

SANTIAGO

Clarín: Galvez 106; f. 1954; daily; Dir. ALBERTO GAMBOA SOTO; circ. 150,000 (morning).

El Diario Ilustrado: Moneda 1162, Casilla 270, 5 Correo, f. 1902; morning; Traditional Conservative, Catholic; Dir. ANDRÉS ABURTO S.; circ. 55,000 (weekdays), 64,000 (Sundays).

El Diario Oficial: Agustinas 1269; Dir. RUBEN ALZOLA BRICEÑO; circ. 15,000.

El Mercurio: Compañía 1214; f. 1900; morning; Right-wing, independent; Santiago Dir. RENÉ SILVA ESPEJO; Propr. Empr. El Mercurio S.A.; circ. 265,000 (weekdays), 310,000 (Sundays).

La Nación: Agustinas 1269; f. 1917; morning; non-party; Propr. Empr. La Nación S.A.; Dir. OSCAR WAISS; circ. 45,000.

El Paredón: f. 1961; tabloid; Left-wing; Editor LAUTARO OJEDA.

La Segunda: Compañía 1214, 2°; f. 1931; evening; Dir. MARIO CARNEYRO CASTRO; circ. 65,000 (suspended).

La Tercera de la Hora: Casilla 9-D, Calle V. Mackenna 1870; f. 1950; daily, morning; independent; Dir. ALBERTO GUERRERO; circ. 80,000.

Última Hora: Tenderini 171; f. 1943; evening; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO GALDAMES; circ. 180,000.

Las Últimas Noticias: Compañía 1214; f. 1902; midday; tabloid; independent; Dir. NICOLAS VELASCO DEL CAMPO; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 100,000 (Saturdays).

VALPARAÍSO

La Estrella: Esmeralda 1002, Casilla 57-V.; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir. FRANCISCO LE DANTEC; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio*; circ. 28,000, 34,000 (Sundays).

El Mercurio: Esmeralda 1002; f. 1827; morning; Editor HERNAN CARMONA; owned by the Proprs. of *El Mercurio* in Santiago; circ. 70,000.

La Unión: Casilla 19-V; f. 1885; morning; pro-Catholic; Dir. ALFREDO SILVA CARVALLO; circ. 22,000, 40,000 (Sundays).

ANTOFAGASTA

La Estrella del Norte: f. 1966; morning; Dir. ALFONSO CASTAGNETO; circ. 10,000.

El Mercurio de Antofagasta: Calle Matta 2112; f. 1906; morning; independent; Proprs. Soc. Chilena de Publicaciones; Dir. MARIO CORTEZ FLORES; circ. 22,000.

CHILLÁN

La Discusión de Chillán: Casilla 14-D; f. 1870; morning; independent; Dir. ALFONSO LAGOS VILLAR; circ. 8,000.

CONCEPCIÓN

La Crónica: Casilla 8-C; f. 1948; evening; tabloid; non-political; Editor A. LAMAS; Dir. MIGUEL SANCHEZ; circ. 42,000.

La Patria: Huérfanos 1022; f. 1923; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ GÓMEZ; publ. by Soc. Periodística del Sur, who also own: *La Prensa*, Osorno; *El Diario Austral*, Temuco; *El Correo de Valdivia*, Valdivia; circ. 32,000.

El Sur: Casilla 8-C; f. 1882; morning; independent; Dir. IVÁN CIENTUEGOS URIBE; circ. 42,000.

COQUIMBO

El Norte: Casilla 127; f. 1932; daily.

El Regional: Calle Aldunate 944-54, Casilla 137; daily; non-political; Dir. JUAN R. MARIN M.; circ. 4,000.

CURICÓ

La Prensa: Casilla 17; f. 1898; morning; Right-wing; Man. Dir. OSCAR RAMÍREZ MERINO; circ. 4,500.

IQUIQUE

La Estrella de Iquique: f. 1966; morning; Dir. ENRIQUE RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 4,000.

El Tarapacá: Casilla 557; f. 1894; morning; Right-wing; Dir. MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 7,000.

LA SERENA

El Día: Casilla 13-D; f. 1944; morning; Dir. JUAN PUGA R.; circ. 10,800.

LA UNIÓN

La Región: Casilla 360; f. 1958; daily.

Diario La Unión: Prat 1237; f. 1937.

LOS ANDES

Frontera: Casilla 400; f. 1958; daily.

La Nueva Prensa: Santa Rosa 444, Casilla 224; f. 1951; tabloid; Dir. EDUARDO CAMPOS LEIVA; circ. 1,500.

OSORNO

La Prensa: Cochrane 746, Casilla 46-D; f. 1917; morning; Right-wing; Dir. MANUEL FUENTES; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 26,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

OVALLE

La Provincia: Ariztía 258, Casilla 253; f. 1936; morning; Radical; Editor LUIS MÉNDEZ MELLA; circ. 5,000.

El Tamaya: Casilla 71; f. 1876; morning; Dir. ARMANDO DIAZ CASTILLO; circ. 1,500.

PUERTO MONTT

El Llanquihue: Antonio Varas 167; f. 1885; morning; independent; Dir. EWALDO HOHMANN J.; circ. 6,000.

PUNTA ARENAS

El Magallanes: Waldo Seguel 636, Casilla 16-D; f. 1894; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ BOZIC LABORIC; circ. 3,000.

La Prensa Austral: Waldo Seguel 646, Casilla 9-D; f. 1942; morning; anti-Communist; Dir. MARIO BELMAR; circ. 8,000.

RANCAGUA

El Rancaguelno: Casilla 50; f. 1915; evening; independent; Dir. HECTOR GONZÁLEZ VALENZUELA; circ. 10,000.

TALCA

La Mañana: Casilla 7-D; f. 1906; morning; Right-wing; commercial, industrial and agricultural interests; Editor JUAN C. BRAVO; circ. 10,000.

TEMUCO

El Diario Austral: Bulnes esq., de Varas, Casilla 1-D; f. 1916; morning; commercial, industrial and agricultural interests; anti-Communist; Dir. RAÚL GALLARDO LARA; Propr. Soc. Periodística del Sur; circ. 26,000. (See under *La Patria*, Concepción.)

TOCOPILLA

La Prensa: Casilla 2099; f. 1924; morning; independent; Dir. MARIO CORTES; circ. 8,000, 12,000 (Saturdays).

VALDIVIA

El Correo de Valdivia: Yungay 758, Casilla 15-D; f. 1895; morning; non-party; Dir. MARIO ALFARO; circ. 12,000.

PERIODICALS

SANTIAGO

El Agrario: monthly; farming interests.

Arquitectura y Construcción: Teatinos 248, 8°; f. 1946; architects' and builders' monthly; Editor Arch. LARGIO ARREDONDO U.

Boletín Banco Central de Chile: Casilla 967; f. 1926; economics; circ. 4,000.

Boletín Minero: Moneda 759; monthly; mining interests.

El Campesino: farming monthly; publ. by the Sociedad Nacional de Agricultura, Tenderini 187, Casilla 40-D; Dir. F. WILLOUGHBY-MACDONALD M.

Chile Aéreo: Edificio La Nación, Oficina 611, Casilla 913; monthly; official organ of Club Aéreo de Chile.

Chile Filatélico: Huérfanos 972; f. 1889; monthly; Dir. ALVARO BONILLA-LARA.

Chile Textil: Casilla 10172; f. 1944; monthly; textile industry; Editor WALTER LECHNER.

Confidencias: Avda. Santa María 76, Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 96,000.

Desfile: Bandera 131; weekly; general interest; illustrated.

Economía y Finanzas: Clasificador 441, Correo Central; f. 1937; financial monthly; Dir. DANIEL ARMANET; Editor CHRISTIAN CASANOVA.

Ercilla: Quebec 497, Casilla 63-D; f. 1934; weekly; general interest; Editor EMILIO FILIPPI M.; Man. GERARDO INFANTE VIAL.

Eva: Casilla 84-D; weekly; women's magazine; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 80,000.

La Farmacia Chilena: monthly.

Flash: Avda. Santa María 104, 2°; weekly, general interest; illustrated.

Industria: Sociedad Fomento Fabril, Moneda 759; monthly.

Panorama Económico: Casilla 10220; f. 1947; monthly.

Política y Espíritu: Avda. Colón 3494; f. 1945; monthly; Christian Democrat; Dir. JAIME CASTILLO V.

Punto Final: Unión Central 1010, Oficina 1108; left-wing; fortnightly.

Radiomanía: Huérfanos 979, Oficina 328; monthly; broadcasting and wireless; Dir. LUCHO ARÓN.

Revista Chilena de Ingeniería: engineering bi-monthly.

Revista Médica de Chile: Esmeralda 678, Casilla 23-D; f. 1872; monthly; official organ of the Sociedad Médica de Santiago; circ. 2,000.

Rosita: Avda. Santa María 76, Casilla 84-D; weekly; dressmakers' journal; publ. by Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 56,000.

Sieto Díaz: Avda. Santa María 188, 2°; weekly; general interest.

Telecrán: Avda. Santa María 76; f. 1969; weekly; film and TV magazine; published by Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; circ. 125,000.

El Teniente: Casilla 49-D; f. 1953; magazine of the Sociedad Minera El Teniente; circ. 15,000.

Topaze: Calle Loreto 22, Casilla 2310; f. 1931; weekly; satirical; Dir. LUIS GOYENECHEA.

Vea: Avda. Santa María 188, 1°; f. 1939; weekly; general interest, illustrated; publ. Empresa Editora Zig-Zag; Dir. GENARO MEDINA; circ. 180,000.

En Viaje: Ferrocarriles del Estado, Casilla 1173; general and tourist interest; monthly; also yearly tourist guide with maps and hotel information.

VALPARAÍSO

Mar: Avda. Errázuriz 471, Casilla 117-V; f. 1915; monthly; maritime affairs; organ of the Liga Marítima de Chile; Dir. T. B. SEPULVEDA WHITTLE.

Scientia: Casilla 110-V; f. 1934; quarterly; technical and scientific; edited by Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María; Dir. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ DE LA FUENTE.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Nacional de Prensa: Bandera 84, Santiago; Pres. GERMÁN PICÓ CAÑAS.

NEWS AGENCIES

SANTIAGO

ANSA: Agustinas 1269; f. 1954; Bureau Chief GIORGIO BAGONI BETTOLINI.

AP: Casilla 2653, Tenderini 85; Bureau Chief WILLIAM F. NICHOLSON.

UPI: Calle Nataníel 47, 9°, Casilla 71-D; Man. MARTIN P. HOUSEMAN.

The following are also represented: Deutsche Press, Agentur (DPA), Prensa Latina, Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Andrés Bello: Ahumada 131, 4°, Santiago; medicine, history, economy, sociology.

Empresa Ercilla, S.A.: Avda. Santa María 108, 3°, Santiago; literature, fiction, translations.

Editorial González Porto Ltda.: Miraflores 109, Casilla 165-D, Santiago; juvenile, general non-fiction, textbooks.

Editorial Jurídica de Chile: Ahumada 131, Casilla 4256, Santiago; law, social sciences; f. 1947; Man. Dir. RUBÉN OYARZUN GALLEGOS.

Walter Lechner Ltda.: Casilla 10172, Santiago; handicrafts, fashion, directories.

Librería y Editorial Nascimento: San Antonio 390, Casilla 2298, Santiago; f. 1920; general; Man. Dir. JULIO GEORGE NASUMENTO.

Editorial del Nuevo Extremo: Ahumada 6, Casilla 10471, Santiago; fiction.

Editorial Orbe: Galería Imperio 256, Santiago; education, children's books, history, fiction; f. 1940; Man. Dir. JOAQUÍN ALMENDROS JIMÉNEZ.

CHILE

Editorial Pomaire Ltda.: Avda. Bulnes 80, 5°, Oficina 56, Santiago; fiction.

Editorial Universitaria, S.A.: María Luisa Santander 0447, Santiago; education and reference; f. 1947; Man. Dir. EDUARDO CASTRO LE FORT.

Zamorano y Caperán: Compañía 1015, Casilla 362, Santiago; f. 1909; law, history, bibliography.

Empresa Editora Zig-Zag, S.A.: Casilla 84-D, Santiago; general publishers of literary works, reference books and magazines; Pres. SERGIO MUJICA L.; Gen. Man. SANTIAGO TORO JORY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Asociación de Radiodifusoras de Chile (ADDR): Pasaje Matte 956, Oficina 801, Casilla 10476, Santiago de Chile; f. 1936; 45 broadcasting stations; Pres. DANIEL RAMÍREZ ESTAY; Excc. Dir. JORGE QUINTEROS TRICOT; Admin. Sec. ENRIQUE PRIETO CHÁVEZ.

Radio Difusoras Australes Soc. Ltda.: Casilla 2871, Santiago; Dirs.-Gen. J. LAVANDERO E., G. CORTES C.; four stations.

There are 31 short wave and 144 medium wave stations, most of which are associated with ADDR.

In 1974 there were about 1,500,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional de Chile: Plaza de Armas 444, 2°, Santiago; 15 stations; Dir. A. OLIVARES B.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Casilla 14600, Santiago; non-commercial; Gen. Man. O. PABST R.

Universidad Católica de Valparaíso: Casilla 3021, Valparaíso; Dir. E. VARGAS H.

Universidad de Chile: Casilla 12985, Santiago; f. 1960; educational; Dir. M. PLANET.

In 1974 there were about 525,000 receivers.

The first permanent earth station in South America for satellite communications was opened in 1968. It is 70 miles south-west of Santiago and is owned by the Empresa Nacional de Telecomunicaciones, S.A.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; rcs.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

Superintendent of Banks: ENRIQUE MARSHALL.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Chile: Agustinas 1180; f. 1926; issues notes; cap. 10.1m., dep. 15,166m. (May 1972); Pres. Gen. EDUARDO CANO; Vice-Pres. P. BARAONA URZÚA; Gen. Man. Col. C. MOLINA ORREGO.

SANTIAGO

Banco del Estado de Chile: Alameda Bernardo O'Higgins 1111, Casilla 24; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 42,702m., res. 770m. (Dec. 1972); state bank; incorporates the

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Caja Nacional de Ahorros, Caja de Crédito Agrario, Caja de Crédito Hipotecario and Instituto de Crédito Industrial; Pres. Gen. ENRIQUE GONZÁLEZ BATTLE; Gen. Man. OSVALDO YAMORANO VICENCIO; 189 brs.

Note: Locally-owned banks, nationalized under the Allende régime, are being returned to their former owners.

Banco de Chile: Alameda 251, Casilla 151-D; f. 1894; cap. and res. 9,457m., dep. 54,460m. (1973); Pres. MANUEL VINAGRE D.; Gen. Man. ALVARO VALDES T.

Banco de Crédito e Inversiones: Huérfanos 1134, Casilla 136D; f. 1937; Chief Exec. JORGE YARUR BANNA; Gen. Man. GUIDO GIOVANETTI C.

Banco Español-Chile: f. 1926; cap. 40m., res. 93.3m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. CARLOS SAN MARTÍN MADARIAGA; Gen. Man. H. VARGAS SCHNEIDER.

Banco Nacional del Trabajo: Agustinas 828; f. 1955; cap. 18.7m., res. 29.6m. (June 1971); Pres. G. VILLABLANCA COLLADO; Gen. H. FUENZALIDA LABBÁ.

Banco Sud Americano: Morandé 226; f. 1944; cap. 30m., res. 83.3m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ELYODORO MATTE O.; Gen. Man. G. MORGAN TORRES.

VALPARAÍSO

Banco Hipotecario de Desarrollo: Esmeralda 978; f. 1883; cap. and res. 196m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. IGNACIO COUSIN ARAGÓN; Gen. Man. ADRIANO SIMONETTI MICHEL.

CONCEPCIÓN

Banco de Concepción: O'Higgins 612, Casilla 17-C; f. 1871; cap. 25m., dep. 447.8m. (Dec. 1971); Gen. Man. OTTO BENNEWITZ B.; publ. *Memorias Anuales*.

OSORNO

Banco Osorno y La Unión: Casilla 25-O; f. 1908; cap. 23.0m., dep. 1,040m. (June 1971); Pres. MOISÉS ZELTZER; Gen. Man. MARCELO RINGELING L.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio: Bandera 75, Casilla 123-D, Santiago; f. 1893; 43 mems.; Pres. EUGENIO BLANCO RUIZ; Man. CARLOS CARVALLO STAGO; publs. *Cierre y Operaciones Diarias*, *Índice de Precios y Acciones*, *Análisis del Mercado Bursátil*, *Estudios Sobre Empresas*, *Transacciones*, *Crisis y Dividendos*.

Bolsa de Corredores: Valparaíso.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Araucanía, Compañía de Seguros: Condell 1231, Valparaíso; f. 1944; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

Caja Reaseguradora Chile: Bandera 84, Carreger; f. 1927; reinsurance in fire, earthquake, marine, hull, life, motor car, aviation, fidelity guarantee, livestock, burglary, glass, miscellaneous; Pres. HERNAN DÁVILA ECHAURREN; Man. RAÚL UNDURRAGA ALEMPARTE.

Consorcio La Chilena Consolidada: Bandera 127, Santiago.

Consorcio Nacional de Seguros: Bandera 236, Santiago.

La Construcción: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1954; life; Pres. LUIS CIFUENTES; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Financiera: Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1958; non-life; Pres. GUILLERMO CORREA FUENZALIDA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

La Germanía: Condell 1231, Valparaíso; f. 1914; non-life; Pres. E. OSCHWALD CHICERIO; Man. O. HARLANDT RICHTER.

CHILE

- La Independencia:** Bandera 236, Santiago; f. 1948; non-life; Pres. A. FUENTES NAVARRETE; Gen. Man. C. TOMASELLO ROSSL.
- Lautaro:** Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1944; non-life, re-insurance; Pres. VÍCTOR MORALES GUZMÁN; Gen. Man. J. BANDE.
- La Minera:** Bandera 131, Santiago; Pres. SALUSTIO PRIETO CALVO; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.
- Organización Kappés:** Agustinas 1137, Santiago.
- Philadelphia Consolidada:** Bandera 131, Santiago; insurance, reinsurance; Pres. ERNESTO BARROS JARPA; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.
- La Provincia:** Huérfanos 830, Santiago; f. 1942; non-life; Dir.-Gen. D. BARRIOS V.
- Sud América de Chilo:** Bandera 172 esq. Agustinas, Santiago; life, annuities; Pres. GABRIEL GONZÁLEZ VIDELA; Man. RODOLFO BROCH MENGONI.
- La Victoria:** Bandera 131, Santiago; f. 1919; all classes; Pres. SYDNEY L. SHAW; Gen. Man. J. BANDE WEISS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de Santiago de Chile: Santa Lucía 302, 3°, Casilla 1297; f. 1919; 2,000 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO SAHLI NATERMANN; Exec. Sec. OSCAR SALAS ELGART; publs. *Boletín Informaciones Comerciales*, *El Informativo*, *El Informativo Alalé*.

Cámara Central de Comercio de Chile: Santiago; f. 1858; 120 mems.; Pres. IGNACIO BASTARRICA SILVA; Man. PABLO DE TEZANOS PINTO.

There are Chambers of Commerce in all major towns.

STATE ECONOMIC AND DEVELOPMENT

ORGANIZATIONS

Caja Autónoma de Amortización: Bandera 46, Casilla 1627; f. 1932; sinking funds and amortizations; Man. P. ARANDA CODDOU.

Corporación del Cobre—CODELCO: Morandé 233, Santiago; f. 1966 as a result of law providing for the Chileanization of copper to control production and sale of Chilean copper.

Corporación de la Reforma Agraria: Olivares 1229, Casilla 137-D, Santiago; f. 1962; land and crop development; Exec. Vice-Pres. Col. C. REYES DE LA FUENDE.

CORFO (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción): Ramón Nieto 920, Santiago; investment (1967) 832m. escudos; (1968) 764m. escudos and 75m. U.S.\$; Vice-Pres. Gen. SERGIO NUÑO; Gen. Man. CARLOS CROXATTO SILVA; exercises some control over:

Compañía de Acero del Pacífico—CAP (Pacific Steel Company): Bandera 84, Santiago; f. 1946; cap. p.u. U.S.\$63.5m.; development plans include doubling steel ingot production to 1m. tons.

Empresa Nacional de Petróleo—ENAP: Alumada 341, Santiago; f. 1950; 5,722,000 cubic metres refined 1971; Man. Dir. HÉCTOR DONOSO R.

Petroquímica Chilena: f. 1966 by CORFO and ENAP to supervise the establishment of a petrochemical complex costing U.S. \$120m.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad—ENDESA: Santa Rosa 76, Santiago; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 800m. escudos; installed capacity 1.48m. kW; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE FERNÁNDEZ.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Industria Azucarera Nacional—IANSA: Avda. Bustamante 26, Casilla 6099, Correo 22, Santiago; f. 1953; cap. 1,000m. escudos; average annual production 300,000 tons sugar; factories in Curicó, Linares, Nuble, Bio-Bio, and Llanquihue.

Corporación de la Vivienda (Housing): Santiago; government body; encourages and carries out construction work; Vice-Pres. Col. RICARDO MARFULL.

Empresa Nacional de Minería—ENAMI: Mac-Iver 459, Santiago; promotes the development of the small and medium mines.

Instituto de Capacitación e Investigación en Reforma Agraria: Arturo Claro 1468, Casilla 1949, Santiago 11; f. 1964 by agreement with FAO and UN Special Fund; cap. U.S. \$1.4m.; to plan and co-ordinate agrarian reform; Dir. ENRIQUE ASTORGA L.; Man. SOLON BARRACLOUGH.

Instituto de Desarrollo Agropecuario—INDAP: Teatinos 40, Santiago; fiscal institution; Pres. Minister of Agriculture; Vice-Pres. Ing. SERGIO HUERTA.

Instituto de Fomento Pesquero: José Domingo Cañas 227, Casilla 1287, Santiago; f. 1963 for research in biology, economy and technology to further the fishing industry; library of 2,500 vols.; Dir. Cmdr. ALFONSO FILIPPI PARADA; publs. *Informes, Investigación Pesquera*.

Oficina de Planificación Nacional: Santiago; f. 1967 to assist the programme of regional development and co-ordinate the national budget with general development plans; Dir. GONZALO MAXTNER GARCÍA.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Sociedad de Fomento Fabril (Society for Manufacturing Development): Moneda 759, Casilla 44, Santiago; f. 1883; mems. 2,000; Pres. FERNANDO SMITS; publs. *El Informativo* (weekly), *Industria and Hoja Económica* (monthly), *Rol Industrial* (every four years).

TRADE UNIONS

The Central Única de Trabajadores de Chile (CUTCH) was outlawed in September 1973 together with all other trade unions. However, former leaders of the principal unions have established a provisional executive council as the first step towards the creation of a new institution, the **Confederación de Trabajadores de Chile**, which will be basically non-political.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of the railway system in Chile is approximately 9,000 km., four-fifths of which is state-owned. Two lines connect Chile with the Argentine, two with Bolivia and one with Peru.

An extensive programme of renovation, rebuilding and electrification is under way. The electrification of the Santiago-Chillán line was completed in 1967. The Rancagua-Laja line has also been electrified, and work of electrification is to extend as far as Concepción.

STATE RAILWAYS

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 924, Casilla 1173, Santiago; f. 1851; 8,218 km. of track. The State Railways are divided between the *Red Norte* or Northern System, and the *Red Sur* or Southern System and include the former Ferrocarril Transandino por Juncal, Ferrocarril Arica-La Paz

(Chilean section) and Ferrocarril Iquique-Pueblo Huidido; Gen. Man. ALFREDO ROJAS CASTAÑEDA. Gauges: South of Calera, 1.676 m., and 0.60 m.; north of Calera, 1 m.; Arica 1 m.; Iquique-Pueblo Huidido 1.435 m. and 1 m.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

Antofagasta (Chili) & Bolivia Railway Co. Ltd.: London Office: 1 Broad Street Place, London, EC2 7EL; local office in Antofagasta. Chair. LESLIE F. CRICK, Bt.; Man. Dir. JAMES A. BLAIR. The Chilean part of the system consists of the international railway from Antofagasta to Bolivia, and branches, and the Aguas Blancas Railway; total track length is 723 km. of 1 m. gauge.

Ferrocarril Potrerillos: Potrerillos; H.O.: 25 Broadway, New York City; 100 km. of 1 m. gauge; Man. L. O. FINES.

Ferrocarril Salitrero de Taltal, S.A.: Taltal; owned by Señor JULIO RUMIO; 183 km. of 1.067 m. gauge; Gen. Man. JULIO GREGORIO R.

Ferrocarril Rancagua-Teniente: Rancagua; H.O.: Braden Copper Co., 161 East 42nd Street, New York; f. 1909; 69 km. of 0.762 m. gauge; owned by Sociedad Minera El Teniente S.A.; serves El Teniente Mine, Sewell; Supt. JORGE ASTORGA.

Sociedad Química y Minera de Chile, S.A.: Tcatinos 220, Santiago; Tocopilla-Toco nitrate railway; 264 km. of 1.067 m. gauge; Gen. Man. MIGUEL LABARCA.

ROADS

Ministerio de Obras Públicas: Dirección de Vialidad, Morandé 59, 3°, Santiago; the authority responsible for roads; the total length of roads in Chile in 1971, excluding unimproved roads, was 70,701 km., of which 11 per cent were paved. The road system comprises the Pan American or Longitudinal Highway extending 3,500 km. from north to south, completely paved, and about 50,000 km. of transversal roads. Since 1961 the World Bank and the IADB have together granted over \$40 million to improve the main road system. International highways are under construction to Salta, Mendoza, San Juan and Bariloche in Argentina. A 4-lane highway from Santiago to Rancagua is completed, and another is being constructed from Padre Hurtado to San Antonio. Other important projects are the building of the Lo Prado tunnel and the bridges over the Maipo and Bío-Bío rivers.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automóvil Club de Chile: San Antonio 220, Casilla 120-D Santiago; publ. *Revista Rutas* (four issues annually).

SHIPPING

Chile's merchant fleet has a gross registered tonnage of 261,516.

SANTIAGO

Compañía Naviera Santa Fé: Casilla 974; f. 1961 by the Compañía Minera Santa Fé and Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica to handle iron ore exports, bulk cargo Chile-Argentina; Chair. ALFREDO NENCI.

VALPARAÍSO

Compañía Chilena de Navegación Interoceánica: Plaza Justicia 59, Casilla 1410; f. 1930; regular sailings from Peruvian and Chilean ports to the River Plate and Brazilian ports via the Magellan Straits; to Japan,

S. Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand via Peru; cargo services; office in Santiago: Ahumada 11, Casilla 4246; Pres. CARLOS BORROWMAN SANHUEZA.

Compañía de Muelles de la Población Vergara: Calle Blanco 951, Casilla 131-V; service of cargo vessels between Chile, Peru, Argentina, Brazil, Portugal and Mediterranean ports; Pres. MAX GRISAR.

Compañía Sud-Americana de Vapores: Blanco 895; office in Santiago: Agustinas 1235, 10°; f. 1872; 12 cargo vessels; regular service between Chile and New York, Gulf Ports and Mexico and North European ports, intermediate ports included; Pres. LUIS E. GUBLER; Gen. Man. PATRICIO FALCONE S.

Empresa Marítima del Estado: H.O.: Prat 772, 5°, Casilla 105-V; branch offices: Santiago, San Antonio, Puerto Montt, Castro, Antofagasta; 21 vessels; cargo services between Arica and Punta Arenas and overseas; passenger services between Puerto Montt and Puerto Aysén and between Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; touring trips through the southern channels and archipelagos during the summer season; Dir. HUMBERTO RIVAS BURGOS.

Naviera Chilena del Pacífico, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; associated with Naviera Coronel; Chair. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Naviera Coronel, S.A.: Casilla 370; cargo; Pres. ARTURO FERNÁNDEZ ZEGERS.

Sociedad Anónima de Navegación Petrolera (SONAP): Errázuriz 471, 3°; f. 1953; tanker services; Pres. PEDRO GALARZA R.; Man. IVÁN SOULODRE WALKER.

There are also several foreign companies with offices in Valparaíso.

PUNTA ARENAS

Compañía Marítima de Punta Arenas, S.A.: Casilla 337; f. 1949; shipping agents and owners operating in the Magellan Straits; Man. Dir. RENÉ VENEGAS AROS.

CIVIL AVIATION

SANTIAGO

Línea Aérea Nacional de Chile (Lan-Chile): Aeropuerto de Los Cerrillos, Casilla 147-D; Government airline; f. 1929; serves 60,000 km. of routes; domestic services: Santiago-Arica, Santiago-Punta Arenas, with intermediate stops; Santiago-Easter Island; regional services based on Puerto Montt and Punta Arenas; international services: Santiago-Lima, Guayaquil, Cali, Panama, Miami, New York; Santiago-Mendoza; Santiago-Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Río de Janeiro; Antofagasta-Asunción; Santiago-Bariloche; Santiago-Easter Island, Papeete; fleet: 3 Boeing 707, 4 Boeing 727, 3 Caravelle 6R, 9 HS 748, 3 DC-3, 3 Twin Otter; Exec. Pres. Gen. GERMAN STUARDO DE LA TORRE.

Línea Aérea del Cobre S.A. (LADECO): Huérfanos 1363; f. 1958; internal services, also cargo flights within Latin America; Vice-Pres. JUAN COSTABAL; fleet: 4 Douglas DC-6B, 1 Douglas DC-6A/B, 1 Douglas DC-3, 1 Beechcraft Baron, 1 Boeing 727-100.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Chile is served by the following foreign airlines: Aerolineas Argentinas, Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, British Caledonian Airways, Canadian Pacific, Ecuatoriana (Ecuador), Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Scandinavian Airlines System, Swissair, Varig (Brazil).

CHILE

TOURISM

Dirección de Turismo: Calle Catedral 1165, 3°, Santiago;
Dir. RENÉ PAIROA.

Asociación Chilena de Agencias de Viajes: Clasificador 897,
Santiago; Pres. CARLOS K. STEIN CURZOLO.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto de Extensión Musical: Compañía 1264, Santiago;
Dir. CARLOS RIESCO; Administers:

Orquesta Sinfónica de Chile: Compañía 1264; f. 1940;
94 mems.; Conductor DAVID SERENDERO.

Conservatorio Nacional de Música: Compañía 1264, 3°;
Dir. DAVID SERENDERO.

Ballet Nacional Chileno: Compañía 1264, 8°; f. 1941;
34 dancers and 6 technicians; Dir. VIRGINIA RONCAL;
Choreographer PATRICIO BUNSTER.

Departamento de Teatro de la Universidad de Chile:
Amenátegui 436, 2°; f. 1941; formerly the Teatro
Experimental; Dir. SERGIO AGUIRRE G.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Chilena de Energía Nuclear: Avda. Salvador 943,
Casilla 188-D, Santiago; f. 1965; Government body
to develop peaceful uses of atomic energy; autonomous
organization that concentrates and assesses all research
in nuclear energy matters. Pres. Gen. RAÚL CON-
TRERAS FISCHER; Excc. Dir. Ing. MARMADUQUE
ABARZÚA ASTETE.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058,
Casilla 10-D, Santiago; nuclear research in medicine,
physics, bio-physics, chemistry and pharmacy; appara-
tus includes a Cockcroft Walton accelerator of 800 kW.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins
340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; atomic research in the
fields of engineering, technology, and medicine.

Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V,
Valparaíso; atomic research in chemistry, mathe-
matics and physics, mechanics and electrical engineer-
ing.

Universidad de Concepción: Ciudad Universitaria, Casilla
20-C, Concepción; atomic research in engineering,
agronomy, medicine, pharmacy, mathematics,
chemistry, physics and biology.

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A. (ENDESA): Ramón
Nieto 920, Santiago; to study the development of
nuclear power for the production of electricity; Gen.
Man. ENRIQUE FERNÁNDEZ.

UNIVERSITIES

Note: The military government has reorganized the six
principal universities and replaced their rectors by officers
of the armed forces, known as delegate-rectors.

Universidad Austral de Chile: Casilla 567, Valdivia; 460
teachers, c. 3,400 students.

Universidad de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins 1058,
Casilla 10-D, Santiago; c. 9,000 teachers, c. 51,000
students.

Universidad de Concepción: Casilla 20-C, Concepción.

Universidad Católica de Chile: Avda. Bernardo O'Higgins
340, Casilla 114-D, Santiago; 2,091 teachers, 11,884
students.

Universidad del Norte: Casilla 1280, Antofagasta; c. 350
teachers, c. 2,000 students.

Universidad Católica de Valparaíso: Casilla 4059, Val-
paraíso; c. 600 teachers, c. 3,000 students.

Universidad Técnica del Estado: Avda. Ecuador 3469,
Correo 2, Santiago; 590 teachers, c. 10,000 students.

Universidad Técnica "Federico Santa María": Casilla 110-V,
Valparaíso; 160 teachers, 1,420 students.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of China covers a vast area of eastern Asia, with Mongolia to the north, the Soviet Union to the north and west, Pakistan to the west and India, Nepal and South-East Asia to the south. The climate ranges from sub-tropical in the far south to an annual average temperature of below 50°F (10°C) in the north and from the monsoon climate of East China to the aridity of the north-west. The principal language is Northern Chinese (Mandarin); in the south and south-east local dialects are spoken. The Tibetans, Uighurs, Mongols and other groups have their own languages. The traditional religions and philosophies of life are Confucianism, Buddhism and Taoism. There are also small Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is plain red with one large and four small five-pointed gold stars in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Peking.

Recent History

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed in October 1949, following the defeat by Communist forces of the Kuomintang government led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, which then fled to the island province of Taiwan. It was not until October 1971 that the People's Republic was admitted to the United Nations in place of the Kuomintang régime as the sole representative of China, and several countries, including the U.S.A., still withhold full recognition of the People's Republic.

The early years of Communist rule saw the restoration of order and the beginnings of economic progress, as well as China's intervention in the Korean War. A considerable measure of success was achieved, allowing China to withstand the drought of 1960-62 and the withdrawal of Soviet economic and technical assistance in 1960. The success of the Communist Party in ruling China and promoting industrialization tended to produce a rigid hierarchy. To prevent the establishment of a privileged ruling class, Chairman Mao Tse-tung launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in 1966. The sometimes violent excesses of the Red Guards caused the army to intervene to maintain order, but not before Liu Shao-chi, the Head of State, and Teng Hsiao-ping, Secretary of the Party, had been disgraced for allegedly taking the "capitalist road".

The Chinese leadership seems to have suffered from factional disputes during and after the Cultural Revolution, culminating in the attempted *coup* of the Defence Minister, Marshal Lin Biao, and several military leaders, who disappeared in 1971. However, by 1973, when the Tenth Congress of the Communist Party was held, it was apparent that Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Premier Chou En-lai had retained their predominant positions.

A campaign against Lin Biao's followers in 1973-74 was linked with denunciation of Confucius and "social imperialism", a reference to the policies of the U.S.S.R. The supremacy of the Communist Party over the ultra-revolutionaries of the Cultural Revolution and the military establishment was confirmed by the holding of the Fourth National People's Congress in January 1975. Teng Hsiao-ping re-emerged as first Vice-Premier and also Chief of the

General Staff, next only to Mao and Chou, and a new constitution affirmed that the Party provides leadership both for the people and for the executive and legislature, and that the Party Chairman is commander of all the armed forces.

Both Mao Tse-tung and Chou En-lai are old and ailing, and there was much speculation during 1974 as to the future of China's leadership. Since the disgrace of Lin Biao there has been no heir-apparent, and Mao is now seldom seen in public, but Chou still seems to control foreign policy. The 1975 National People's Congress, with its establishment of a new constitution and government, seems to have provided China with more stable political structures than it has had for some time, and may have prepared the way for an orderly transition when Mao and Chou eventually hand over power.

Government

China is a unitary state. Directly under the Central Government there are 21 provinces, five autonomous regions (including Tibet) and three municipalities (Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin). The highest organ of state power is the National People's Congress, under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. The National People's Congress consists of over 2,800 deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and the People's Liberation Army, and is elected for a term of 5 years.

The State Council is the executive and is composed of the premier, the vice-premiers, the ministers and the ministers heading commissions. The State Council is responsible and accountable to the National People's Congress.

Local people's congresses at various levels are the local organs of state power, and local revolutionary committees at various levels are the permanent organs of local people's congresses.

The Chinese Communist Party is given an even more important role than hitherto under the 1975 Constitution. It is defined as "the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people" and the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party commands the country's armed forces.

Defence

China is divided into 11 military regions. The People's Liberation Army numbered about 2½ million men in 1974. The navy of 230,000 has three fleets including over 50 submarines, one of which has ballistic missile tubes. The air force has 3,800 combat aircraft and personnel totalling 220,000. In addition China has 20-30 IRBM and 50-60 MRBM. There are also 300,000 security and border guards. All males are conscripted and military service in the army, air force and navy is for 2, 3, and 4 years respectively.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture represents about 25 per cent of China's Gross Domestic Product. Mainly arable crops are grown: rice principally south of the Yangtze, and wheat and millet mainly to the north. Substantial quantities of wheat are

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imported each year. In 1974 it was expected that 11 million tons of wheat would be imported: 4 million tons from the U.S.A., 3 million tons from Canada, and the remainder from Australia, Argentina and France. The total value of agricultural output for 1974 is estimated to be 51 per cent higher than that for 1964. However, owing to population growth, the safety margin against famine is still small.

There are large deposits of iron ore, which support the iron and steel industry at Anshan, Shanghai, Paotow and Wuhan. Other important minerals are tin, molybdenum, tungsten and antimony. Gross industrial output for 1974 is estimated to be 190 per cent more than in 1964.

Oil production has risen in importance in the 1970s. Since the end of 1973 China has been producing enough oil for its own needs and in 1974 exported 4 million tons to Japan. Total crude oil production in 1974 has been estimated at 55 million tons, with a possible rise to 68 million tons in 1975.

The development of the economy since 1949 has been within the framework of four five-year plans to build a socialist economy and to foster industry. Chou En-lai announced in January 1975 that the Fourth Five-Year Plan would be successfully fulfilled in 1975. From 1955 to 1958 collective farms were established over the whole country. Although it was widely expected that severe economic disruption would result from the Cultural Revolution after 1966, subsequent figures have shown that economic growth was relatively undisturbed. China has no balance of payments problem and prices have been stable.

Transport and Communications

Since 1949 an ambitious programme of railway construction has been undertaken, especially in the west and north-west. In 1958 railways were responsible for nearly 80 per cent of the freight turnover by modern means of transport; the total length of railway lines exceeded 31,000 km. Roads are unevenly developed; national and provincial highways total 200,000 km. In 1966 about 40,000 km. of inland waterways were navigable by steamships and civil air routes totalled 33,000 km. Coastal shipping is also important. Since 1964 a number of foreign airlines have been permitted to set up regular services to Peking, Canton and Shanghai.

Social Welfare

Western and traditional Chinese medical attention is available in the cities, and to a lesser degree in rural areas. Since the Cultural Revolution, some 330,000 medical

workers have settled in the countryside and an additional 400,000 doctors and nurses have been recruited into mobile teams to tour the villages, according to the New China News Agency. About 1 million "barefoot doctors" or semi-professional peasant physicians assist with simple cures and treatment. Large factories and other enterprises provide social services for their employees. Wage-earners qualify for pensions.

Education

A great expansion has occurred since 1949 in numbers receiving education at all levels, and education is almost universal. Primary schooling covers five years and middle school six years. In 1959 it was claimed that 37 per cent of the adult population was literate. Following the closing of many schools and universities during the Cultural Revolution, PLA-worker teams took over their administration, entrance examinations were abolished and selection for admission was based on political assessment. By 1971 many colleges and universities had re-opened but initial enrolment was reportedly low.

Tourism

Tourism is still of limited extent. Tours are organized for party groups visiting China and the ordinary tourist still requires a visa. Western-style hotels exist in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and other large centres.

Sport

Football and basketball are popular in schools and other institutions. Athletics and swimming are encouraged. Chinese table-tennis players are among the world's best.

Public Holidays

1975: August 1st (Army Day), October 1st and 2nd (National Days).

1976: February 2nd-4th (Lunar New Year), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

1 catty (*jin*) = 0.5 kg. or 1.1023 lb.

1 picul (*dan*) = 0.05 metric ton or 0.0492 long ton.

1 mou = 0.0667 hectare or 0.1647 acre.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 fen = 10 chiao = 1 yūan.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 4.29 yūan;

U.S. \$1 = 1.82 yūan.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.) 1967	TOTAL POPULATION (million)			
	1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)	1972 (Est.)	1974 (Est.)
9,561.0	582.60	712.00*	786.06†	almost 800.0‡

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967-68).

† United Nations estimate.

‡ As stated by Vice-Minister of Public Health, Huang Shu-tse, World Population Conference, Bucharest, August 21st, 1974.

PROVINCES AND AUTONOMOUS REGIONS

	LOCATION	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.)	POPULATION (million)		CAPITAL OF PROVINCE OR REGION	POPULATION OF CAPITAL 1958 (Est.)
			1953 (Census)	1968 (Est.)*		
PROVINCES:						
Szechwan	SW.	569.0	65.69	70.00	Chengtu	1.13
Shantung	E.	153.3	48.88	57.00	Tsinan	0.88
Honan	C.	167.0	44.22	50.00	Chengchow	0.78
Kiangsu	E.	102.6	41.25	47.00	Nanking	1.45
Hopei	N.	202.7	38.68	47.00†	Tientsin	3.28
Kwangtung	S.	231.4	34.77	40.00	Canton	2.20
Hunan	C.	210.5	33.23	38.00	Changsha	0.71
Anhwei	E.	139.9	30.34	35.00	Hofei	0.36
Hupei	C.	187.5	27.79	32.00	Wuhan	2.23
Chekiang	E.	101.8	22.87	31.00	Hangchow	0.79
Liaoning	NE.	151.0	23.70	28.00	Shenyang	2.42
Yunnan	SW.	436.2	17.47	23.00	Kunming	0.90
Kiangsi	C.	164.8	16.77	22.00	Nanchang	0.52
Shensi	NW.	195.8	15.88	21.00	Sian	1.37
Heilungkiang . . .	NE.	463.6	11.90	21.00	Harbin	1.59
Shansi	N.	157.1	14.31	18.00	Taiyuan	1.05
Kweichow	SW.	174.0	15.04	17.00	Kweiyang	0.53
Fukien	S.	123.1	13.14	17.00	Foochow	0.62
Kirin	NE.	187.0	11.29	17.00	Changchun	0.99
Kansu	NW.	366.5	11.23	13.00	Lanchow	0.73
Tsinghai	NW.	721.0	1.68	2.00	Hsining	0.15
AUTONOMOUS REGIONS:						
Kwangsi	S.	220.4	19.56	24.00	Nanning	0.26
Inner Mongolia . .	N.	1,177.5	6.10	13.00	Huhehot	0.32
Sinkiang	NW.	1,646.9	4.87	8.00	Urumchi	0.32
Ninghsia	NW.	66.4	1.70	2.00	Yinchuen	0.09
Tibet	W.	1,221.6	1.27	1.30	Lhasa	0.05
SPECIAL MUNICIPALITIES:						
Peking	NE.	7.1	2.77	7.00	—	4.15
Shanghai	E.	5.8	6.20	10.70	—	6.98
TOTAL		9,561.0	582.60	712.00		36.85

* As announced during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" (1967-68).

† Including Tientsin (4.00).

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POPULATION BY RACIAL GROUPS

1953 (Census)—million

Han (Chinese)	547.28
Chuang	6.61
Uighur (Turki)	3.64
Hui	3.56
Yi	3.25
Tibetan	2.77
Miao	2.51
Manchu	2.42
Mongolian	1.46
Puyi	1.25
Korean	1.12
Other	6.72
	582.60

TOWNS OVER 1 MILLION INHABITANTS

1958 (Est.)—million

Shanghai	10.82*
Peking	7.57*
Tientsin	3.28†
Shenyang (Mukden)	2.42
Wuhan	2.23
Canton	2.20
Chungking	2.16
Harbin	1.59
Lü-ta	1.59
Nanking	1.45
Sian	1.37
Tsingtao	1.14
Chengtu	1.13
Taiyuan	1.05
Fushun	1.02

* Official 1970 estimates.

† 1968: 4.00.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

(Estimates)

	MILLION				
	1952	1957	1965	1970	1975†
POPULATION:					
Joint Economic Committee*	570	642	750	836	938
Far East and Australasia	550	600	685	750	810
	1957=100				
	1952	1957	1965	1970	1975†
AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION:					
Joint Economic Committee (net)*	72	100	119	149	n.a.
Far East and Australasia	75	100	120	150	200
	U.S. \$'000 MILLION				
	1952	1957	1965	1970	1975†
NATIONAL INCOME:					
Joint Economic Committee*	59	82	97	122	n.a.
Far East and Australasia	40	55	70	90	115
	U.S. \$ PER CAPITA				
	1952	1957	1965	1970	1975†
NATIONAL INCOME:					
Joint Economic Committee*	104	128	129	146	n.a.
Far East and Australasia	75	90	105	120	142

* U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, *People's Republic of China: An Economic Assessment*, Washington, 1972.

† Forecast.

RATES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH (Estimates)

	PER CENT PER YEAR				
	1952-57	1957-65	1965-70	1971-75	
POPULATION:					
Joint Economic Committee*	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.0	na
Far East and Australasia	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6
NATIONAL INCOME:					
Joint Economic Committee*	6.8	2.1	4.7	3.2	na
Far East and Australasia	6.4	3.2	4.5	3.7	5.1
NATIONAL INCOME (PER CAPITA):					
Joint Economic Committee*	4.3	0.1	2.5	1.1	na
Far East and Australasia	4.7	1.4	2.8	2.0	3.4

* U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee, *People's Republic of China: An Economic Assessment*, Washington, 1972.

DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE ('000 million yuan of 1952)

	1952 (Est.)	1957 (Est.)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)	1975 (Forecast)
Gross Domestic Product:					
Agriculture	33.5	40.0	40.0	46.0	53.0
Industry, Mining, Construction, Handicraft	19.0	30.0	45.0	60.0	84.0
Trade, Public Utilities	22.5	30.0	45.0	54.0	68.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	130.0	160.0	205.0
Gross Domestic Expenditure:					
Personal Consumption	52.5	65.0	78.0	95.0	118.0
Government Consumption, Communal Services (Communes)	7.5	10.0	19.5	25.0	33.0
Domestic Gross Investment	15.0	25.0	32.5	40.0	54.0
TOTAL	75.0	100.0	130.0	160.0	205.0

AGRICULTURE AREA HARVESTED (million hectares)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)	1975 (Forecast)
Total Grains	112.3	120.9	120.0	126.0	125.0
Rice	28.4	32.2	30.0	32.0	34.0
Wheat	24.8	27.5	26.0	27.5	29.0
Other Grains and Pulses	50.4	50.6	52.0	54.0	49.0
Potatoes	8.7	10.5	12.0	12.5	15.0
Soya Beans	11.5	12.6	9.0	10.0	10.0
Cotton	5.5	5.8	5.0	6.0	6.5

PRODUCTION
(million metric tons)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)	1975 (Forecast)
Total Grains*	154.5	185.0	185.0	205.0†	230.0
Rice	68.5	86.8	85.0	97.0	110.0
Wheat	18.1	23.7	25.0	31.0	39.0
Other Grains	51.5	52.6	55.0	52.0	55.0
Potatoes*	16.4	21.9	20.0	25.0	26.0
Soya Beans	9.5	10.0	8.0	9.0	10.0
Cotton	1.3	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.5

* Grain equivalent (barn yield).

† Chinese claim: 240; Soviet estimate: 205-210; for 1971: Chinese claim: 246; for 1972: 4 per cent less; for 1973: at or slightly above 1971 level; for 1974: 259 (probably overstated)

YIELD
(tons per hectare)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)	1975 (Forecast)
Total Grains*	1.38	1.53	1.54	1.63	1.84
Rice	2.41	2.70	2.83	3.03	3.24
Wheat	0.73	0.86	0.96	1.13	1.34
Other Grains and Pulses	1.02	1.04	1.06	0.96	1.12
Potatoes*	1.86	2.08	1.66	2.00	2.00
Soya Beans	0.83	0.80	0.90	0.90	1.00
Cotton	0.24	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.38

* Grain equivalent (barn yield).

LIVESTOCK
(million)

	1952 (Actual)	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Est.)	1970 (Est.)	1975 (Forecast)
Horses, Donkeys, Mules	19.6	19.8	20.0	20.0	20.0
Cattle and Buffaloes	56.6	65.8	65.0	70.0	75.0
Pigs	89.8	145.9	180.0	200.0	250.0
Sheep and Goats	61.8	98.6	100.0	120.0	150.0

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION
(million tons of nutrients)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Production:					
Nitrogen (N)	1.13	1.23	1.43	1.85	2.24
Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	0.63	0.69	0.78	0.92	1.03
Consumption:					
Nitrogen	2.40	2.66	3.11	3.14	3.46
Phosphates	0.63	0.73	0.78	0.92	1.04
Potassium (K ₂ O)	0.27	0.30	0.32	0.34	0.37

MINING AND INDUSTRY

COMMODITIES	UNIT	1952	1957	1965 (Est.)	1970* (Est.)	1975 (Forecast)
Coal	million tons	66.5	130.7	230.0	255.0	400.0
Iron Ore	" "	4.3	19.4	33.0	45.0	n.a.
Pig Iron	" "	1.9	5.7	15.0	20.0	n.a.
Crude Steel	" "	1.3	5.3	11.0	15.0	25.0
Crude Oil	" "	0.4	1.5	9.0	15.0	60.0
Cement	" "	2.9	6.9	10.5	15.0	23.0
Electricity	'000 million kWh.	7.3	19.3	45.0	65.0	110.0
Machine Tools	'000 units	13.7	28.5	57.5	80.0	120.0
Salt	million tons	4.9	8.3	12.5	15.0	18.0
Sugar	" "	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.7	n.a.
Vegetable Oils	" "	1.0	1.5	1.8	2.4	n.a.
Cotton Yarn	" "	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.7
Cotton Cloth	'000 million metres	4.2	5.0	5.2	7.5	8.0
Paper	million tons	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.5	3.0

* Chinese claims: Coal 300-350, Steel 21.0, Oil 25.6, Fertilizers 17.0, Cotton Cloth 9.0; Soviet estimates: Steel 15-16, Oil 18-19, Fertilizers 10.0, Cotton Cloth 8.0-8.5.

FINANCE

Renminbi (RMB or "People's Currency"):

100 fen (cents) = 10 chiao (jiao) = 1 Jen Min Piao (People's Bank Dollar), usually called a yūan.

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 fen.

Notes: 10, 20 and 50 fen; 1, 2, 5 and 10 yūan.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 4.29 yūan; U.S. \$1 = 1.82 yūan.

100 yūan = £23.30 = \$54.95.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 2.46 yūan (1 yūan = 40.65 U.S. cents).

BUDGET

(1960—million yūan)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes on Agriculture	3,300	Economic Development	42,910
Taxes on Industry and Commerce	19,450	Social Services, Culture and Education	8,620
Other Taxes	1,610	Defence	5,800
Receipts from State Enterprises	45,300	Administration	3,170
Other	360	Repayment of Loans	1,200
		Aid to Foreign Countries	500
		Credit Funds allotted to Banks	5,800
		General Reserve	1,700
		Other	320
TOTAL	70,020	TOTAL	70,020

FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1953-57

The First Five-Year Plan aimed at raising basic industrial and agricultural production. The Government claim that most targets were fulfilled.

SECOND FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1958-62

This plan was prematurely terminated and for a number of years, there were only annual, if any, plans in existence.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1966-70

The Third Plan, delayed by economic and political difficulties, was put into operation in January 1966. No details have been issued.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1971-75

It was announced that a Fourth Five-Year Plan started in January 1971. No details have yet been issued but a few output data were released at the end of 1971.

EXTERNAL TRADE

TRADING AREAS

('000 million U.S. \$)

IMPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1972 (Prel.)	1973 (Prel.)
Communist Bloc . . .	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.7
Developing Countries . . .	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.8
Developed Countries* . . .	0.2	0.9	1.5	1.7	3.5
TOTAL	1.3	1.8	2.2	2.8	5.0

EXPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1972 (Prel.)	1973 (Prel.)
Communist Bloc	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.0
Developing Countries	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.3
Developed Countries*	0.3	0.9	1.1	1.6	2.6
TOTAL	1.6	2.1	2.1	3.0	4.9

* Including Hong Kong.

COMMODITIES

(per cent)

IMPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1972 (Prel.)	1973 (Prel.)
Food, Drink, Tobacco	5	25	16	16	20
Raw Materials and Chemicals	35	30	32	32	29
Manufactured and Semi-Manufactured Goods	60	45	52	52	51
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

EXPORTS	1957 (Actual)	1965 (Actual)	1970 (Est.)	1972 (Prel.)	1973 (Prel.)
Food, Drink, Tobacco	30	30	31	31	32
Raw Materials and Chemicals	45	35	26	24	23
Manufactured and Semi-Manufactured Goods	25	35	43	45	45
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million U.S. \$—based on partner-country statistics)

EXPORTS TO CHINA	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (Prel.)
Australia	117.2	146.5	27.2	71.0	147.0
Canada	113.4	135.3	201.7	261.7	284.9
Cuba	n.a.	n.a.	65.0	55.0	75.0
Egypt	14.6	18.5	26.6	45.0	15.0
France	44.4	81.2	112.7	58.1	89.6
German Democratic Republic	29.9	42.3	44.0	46.0	49.5
Germany, Federal Republic	157.9	167.2	138.6	165.2	310.1
Hong Kong	6.2	10.6	10.2	18.2	52.8
Italy	56.3	57.0	59.2	77.1	76.3
Japan	390.8	571.7	578.5	609.5	1,041.4
Malaysia and Singapore	59.0	50.3	33.6	47.5	134.5
Pakistan	29.6	36.0	30.2	17.5	15.0
Poland	18.6	26.0	37.0	31.0	33.1
Sri Lanka	29.5	43.9	30.3	27.0	34.8
U.S.S.R.	27.8	24.9	78.0	121.0	134.7
United Kingdom	130.8	107.0	69.3	78.1	206.0
United States	—	—	—	60.2	856.5

IMPORTS FROM CHINA	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973 (Prel.)
Australia	35.0	41.5	40.9	51.0	76.5
Egypt	13.0	15.0	18.9	25.0	25.0
France	76.7	69.8	71.3	104.9	147.1
German Democratic Republic	33.1	35.7	39.0	46.0	58.9
Germany, Federal Republic	88.2	84.4	95.4	106.2	150.0
Hong Kong	445.5	467.1	549.6	685.5	1,101.1
Italy	64.2	63.1	64.3	84.7	139.8
Japan	234.5	253.8	323.3	491.6	974.1
Malaysia and Singapore	140.0	204.9	199.9	210.5	325.0
Pakistan	25.5	30.0	35.0	24.0	45.0
Poland	23.4	24.0	21.0	58.0	33.8
Sri Lanka	35.5	44.8	27.1	15.0	26.3
U.S.S.R.	29.0	21.7	76.0	134.0	135.1
United Kingdom	90.6	80.9	77.2	89.0	118.3
United States	—	—	4.9	32.2	66.0

IMPORTS OF GRAIN AND FERTILIZERS

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Grain	million tons	4.6	3.0	4.8	7.7
Grain	million U.S. \$	280	205	345	840
Fertilizers	million tons	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1
Fertilizers	million U.S. \$	230	200	190	220

TRANSPORT

Railways: Freight carried (1959) 542 million tons.
Roads (1959): Freight carried by lorry 344 million tons.
Merchant Shipping Fleet (1973): 1.5 million gross registered tons.
Inland and Coastal Shipping (1959): Freight carried 121 million tons.
Civil Aviation: Freight (1959) 1,630,000 ton-kilometres.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Receivers (1970) 12 million
 Television Receivers (1970) 300,000
 Newspapers (daily circ.) 12 million
 Cinema Attendance (per year) 4,000 million

EDUCATION
(1959)

	PUPILS
Primary Schools	90,000,000
Middle Schools	10,900,000
Higher Education Establishments	810,000

Number of University Graduates (1962): 220,000.

Estimates by W. Klatt.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1954 Constitution of the People's Republic of China was revised by the Tenth National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and a new constitution was adopted by the Fourth National People's Congress on January 17th, 1975. The 106 articles of the 1954 Constitution were reduced to 30, and a number of significant changes in the theory and structure of government were made. The provisions of the 1975 Constitution are as follows:

Preamble
(Summary)

Socialist society extends over a fairly long historical period. Throughout this period classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist, as well as the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads, the danger of a restoration of capitalism and the threat of subversion and aggression by imperialism and social-imperialism. China will never be a super-power. We must strengthen our unity with the socialist countries and with all oppressed peoples and nations, and work for peaceful co-existence with countries having different social systems.

Chapter 1. General Principles

Article 1—The People's Republic of China is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants.

Article 2: Communist Party—The Communist Party of China is the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people. The working class exercises leadership over the state through its vanguard, the Communist Party of China.

Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is the theoretical basis guiding the thinking of our nation.

Article 3: People's Congresses—All power in the People's Republic of China belongs to the people. The organs through which the people exercise power are the people's congresses at all levels, with deputies of workers, peasants and soldiers as their main body.

The people's congresses at all levels and all other organs of state practise democratic centralism.

Deputies to the people's congresses at all levels are elected through democratic consultation. The electoral units and electors have the power to supervise the deputies they elect and to replace them at any time according to provisions of law.

Article 4—The People's Republic of China is a unitary multi-national state. The areas where regional national autonomy is exercised are all inalienable parts of the People's Republic of China.

All the nationalities are equal. Great power chauvinism and local national chauvinism must be opposed.

All the nationalities have the freedom to use their own spoken and written languages.

Article 5—In the People's Republic of China, there are mainly two kinds of ownership of the means of production at the present stage: socialist ownership by the whole people and socialist collective ownership by working people.

The state may allow non-agricultural individual labourers to engage in individual labour involving no exploitation of others, within the limits permitted by law and under unified arrangement by neighbourhood organizations in cities and towns or by production teams in rural people's communes. At the same time, these individual

labourers should be guided on to the road of socialist collectivization step by step.

Article 6: The Economy—The state sector of the economy is the leading force in the national economy.

All mineral resources and waters as well as the forests, undeveloped land and other resources owned by the state are the property of the whole people.

The state may requisition by purchase, take over for use, or nationalize urban and rural land as well as other means of production under conditions prescribed by law.

Article 7—The rural people's commune is an organization which integrates government administration and economic management.

The economic system of collective ownership in the rural people's communes at the present stage generally takes the form of three-level ownership with the production team at the basic level, that is, ownership by the commune, the production brigade and the production team, with the last as the basic accounting unit.

Provided that the development and absolute predominance of the collective economy of the people's commune are ensured, people's commune members may farm small plots for their personal needs, engage in limited household sideline production, and in pastoral areas keep a small number of livestock for their personal needs.

Article 8—Socialist public property shall be inviolable. The state shall ensure the consolidation and development of the socialist economy and prohibit any person from undermining the socialist economy and the public interest in any way whatsoever.

Article 9—The state applies the socialist principle: "He who does not work, neither shall he eat" and "From each according to his ability, to each according to his work".

The state protects the citizens' right of ownership to their income from work, their savings, their houses, and other means of livelihood.

Article 10—The state applies the principle of taking hold of revolution, promoting production and other work and preparedness against war; promotes the planned and proportionate development of the socialist economy, taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor and bringing the initiative of both the central and the local authorities into full play; and improve the people's material and cultural life step by step on the basis of the constant growth of social production and consolidates the independence and security of the country.

Article 11—State organizations and state personnel must earnestly study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, firmly put proletarian politics in command, combat bureaucracy, maintain close ties with the masses and whole-heartedly serve the people. Cadres at all levels must participate in collective productive labour.

Every organ of state must apply the principle of efficient and simple administration. Its leading body must be a three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young.

Article 12—The proletariat must exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in public life, including all spheres of culture. Culture and education, literature and art, physical education, health work and scientific research work must all serve proletarian politics, serve the workers, peasants and soldiers, and be combined with productive labour.

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Article 13—Speaking out freely, airing views fully, holding debates and writing big-character posters are new forms of carrying on socialist revolution created by the masses of the people. The state shall ensure to the masses the right to use these forms to create a political situation in which there are both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness, and so help consolidate the leadership of the Communist Party of China over the state and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Article 14—The state safeguards the socialist system, suppresses all treasonable and counter-revolutionary activities and punishes all traitors and counter-revolutionaries.

The state deprives the landlords, rich peasants, reactionary capitalists and other bad elements of political rights for specified periods of time according to law, and at the same time provides them with the opportunity to earn a living so that they may be reformed through labour and become law-abiding citizens supporting themselves by their own labour.

Article 15: Armed Forces—The Chinese People's Liberation Army and the people's militia are the workers' and peasants' own armed forces led by the Communist Party of China; they are the armed forces of the people of all nationalities.

The chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China commands the country's armed forces.

The Chinese People's Liberation Army is at all times a fighting force, and simultaneously a working force and a production force.

The task of the armed forces of the People's Republic of China is to safeguard the achievements of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, to defend the sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of the state, and to guard against subversion and aggression by imperialism, social-imperialism and their lackeys.

Chapter 2. The Structure of the State

SECTION I. THE NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

Article 16—The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power under the leadership of the Communist Party of China.

The National People's Congress is composed of deputies elected by the provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government, and the People's Liberation Army. When necessary, a certain number of patriotic personages may be specially invited to take part as deputies.

The National People's Congress is elected for a term of five years. Its term of office may be extended under special circumstances.

The National People's Congress holds one session each year. When necessary, the session may be advanced or postponed.

Article 17: Functions—The functions and powers of the National People's Congress are: to amend the constitution, make laws, appoint and remove the premier of the State Council and the members of the State Council on the proposal of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, approve the national economic plan, the state budget and the final state accounts, and exercise such other functions and powers as the National People's Congress deems necessary.

Article 18: Standing Committee—The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is the permanent

organ of the National People's Congress. Its functions and powers are: to convene the sessions of the National People's Congress, interpret laws, enact decrees, dispatch and recall plenipotentiary representatives abroad, receive foreign diplomatic envoys, ratify and denounce treaties concluded with foreign states, and exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress.

The Standing Committee of the National People's Congress is composed of the chairman, the vice-chairman and other members, all of whom are elected and subject to recall by the National People's Congress.

SECTION II. THE STATE COUNCIL

Article 19—The State Council is the central people's government. The State Council is responsible and accountable to the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee.

The State Council is composed of the premier, the vice-premiers, the ministers, and the ministers heading commissions.

Article 20: Functions—The functions and powers of the State Council are: to formulate administrative measures and issue decisions and orders in accordance with the Constitution, laws and decrees; exercise unified leadership over the work of ministries and commissions and local organs of state at various levels throughout the country; draft and implement the national economic plan and the state budget; direct state administrative affairs; and exercise such other functions and powers as are vested in it by the National People's Congress or its Standing Committee.

SECTION III. THE LOCAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESSES AND THE LOCAL REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES AT VARIOUS LEVELS

Article 21: Local People's Congresses—The local people's congresses at various levels are the local organs of state power.

The people's congresses of provinces and municipalities directly under the central government are elected for a term of five years. The people's congresses of prefectures, cities and counties are elected for a term of three years. The people's congresses of rural people's communes and towns are elected for a term of two years.

Article 22: Local Revolutionary Committees—The local revolutionary committees at various levels are the permanent organs of the local people's congresses and at the same time the local people's governments at various levels.

Local revolutionary committees are composed of a chairman, vice-chairmen and other members, who are elected and subject to recall by the people's congress at the corresponding level. Their election or recall shall be submitted for examination and approval to the organ of state at the next higher level.

Local revolutionary committees are responsible and accountable to the people's congress at the corresponding level and to the organ of state at the next higher level.

Article 23: Functions—The local people's congresses at various levels and the local revolutionary committees elected by them ensure the execution of laws and decrees in their respective areas; lead the socialist revolution and socialist construction in their respective areas; examine and approve local economic plans, budgets and final accounts; maintain revolutionary order; and safeguard the rights of citizens.

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SECTION IV. THE ORGANS OF SELF-GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL AUTONOMOUS AREAS

Article 24—The autonomous regions, autonomous prefectures and autonomous counties are all national autonomous areas; their organs of self-government are people's congresses and revolutionary committees.

The organs of self-government of national autonomous areas, apart from exercising the functions and powers of local organs of state as specified in Chapter 2, Section III of the Constitution, may exercise autonomy within the limits of their authority as prescribed by law.

The higher organs of state fully safeguard the exercise of autonomy by the organs of self-government of national autonomous areas and actively support the minority nationalities in carrying out the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

SECTION V. THE JUDICIAL ORGANS AND THE PROCURATORIAL ORGANS

Article 25—The Supreme People's Court, local people's courts at various levels and special people's courts exercise judicial authority. The people's courts are responsible and accountable to the people's congresses and their permanent organs at the corresponding levels. The presidents of the people's courts are appointed and subject to removal by the permanent organs of the people's congresses at the corresponding levels.

The functions and powers of procuratorial organs are exercised by the organs of public security at various levels.

The mass line must be applied in procuratorial work and in trying cases. In major counter-revolutionary criminal cases the masses should be mobilized for discussion and criticism.

Chapter 3. The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Citizens

Article 26—The fundamental rights and duties of citizens are to support the leadership of the Communist Party of China, support the socialist system and abide by the Constitution and the laws of the People's Republic of China.

It is the exalted duty of every citizen to defend the motherland and resist aggression. It is the honourable

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obligation of citizens to perform military service according to law.

Article 27—All citizens who have reached the age of eighteen have the right to vote and stand for election, with the exception of persons deprived of these rights by law.

Citizens have the right to work and the right to education. Working people have the right to rest and the right to material assistance in old age and in case of illness or disability.

Citizens have the right to lodge to organs of state at any level written or oral complaints of transgression of law or neglect of duty on the part of any person working in an organ of state. No one shall attempt to hinder or obstruct the making of such complaints or retaliate.

Women enjoy equal rights with men in all respects.

The state protects marriage, the family, and the mother and child.

The state protects the just rights and interests of Overseas Chinese.

Article 28—Citizens enjoy freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike, and enjoy freedom to believe in religion and freedom not to believe in religion and to propagate atheism.

The citizens' freedom of person and their homes shall be inviolable. No citizen may be arrested except by decision of a people's court or with the sanction of a public security organ.

Article 29—The People's Republic of China grants the right of residence to any foreign national persecuted for supporting a just cause, for taking part in revolutionary movements or for engaging in scientific activities.

Chapter 4. The National Flag, The National Emblem and the Capital

Article 30—The national flag has five stars on a field of red.

The national emblem: Tien An Men in the centre, illuminated by five stars and encircled by ears of grain and a cogwheel.

The capital is Peking.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

The functions of Head of State are exercised by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress.

STATE COUNCIL

(Appointed by the Fourth National People's Congress, January 17th, 1975)

Premier: CHOU EN-LAI.

Vice-Premiers:

TENG HSIAO-PING
LI HSIEN-NIEN
CHI TENG-KUEI
CHEN YUNG-KUEI

WANG CHEN
KU MU
CHANG CHUN-CHIAO
Gen. CHEN HSI-LIEN

HUA KUO-FENG
WU KUEI-HSIEN
YU CHIU-LI
SUN CHIEN

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CHIAO KUAN-HUA.

Minister of National Defence: Marshal YEH CHIEN-YING.

Minister in charge of the State Planning Commission: YU CHIU-LI.

Minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission: KU MU.

Minister of Public Security: HUA KUO-FENG.

Minister of Foreign Trade: LI CH'ANG.

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Minister of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: FANG YI.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: SHA FENG.

Minister of the Metallurgical Industry: CHEN SHAO-KUN.

First Minister of Mechanical Industry: LI SHUI-CHING.

Second Minister of Mechanical Industry: LIU HSI-YAO.

Third Minister of Mechanical Industry: LI CHI-TAI.

Fourth Minister of Mechanical Industry: WANG CHENG.

Fifth Minister of Mechanical Industry: LI CHENG-FANG.

Sixth Minister of Mechanical Industry: PIEN CHIANG.

Seventh Minister of Mechanical Industry: WANG YANG.

Minister of the Coal Industry: HSU CHIN-CHIANG.

Minister of the Petroleum and Chemical Industry: KANG SHIH-EN.

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Minister of Water and Electric Power: CHIEN CHENG-YING.

Minister of Light Industry: CHIEN CHIH-KUANG.

Minister of Railways: WAN LI.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: CHUNG FU-HSIANG.

Minister of Finance: CHANG CHING-FU.

Minister of Internal Trade: FAN TZU-YU.

Minister of Culture: YU HUI-YUNG.

Minister of Education: CHOU JUNG-HSIN.

Minister of Public Health: LIU HSIANG-PING.

Minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission: CHUANG TSE-TUNG.

SPECIAL AGENCIES OF THE STATE COUNCIL

The People's Bank of China: President CHEN HSI-YU

Central Meteorological Bureau: Director MENG PING.

State Oceanography Bureau: Director CHOU SHAO-T'ANG.

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): Director KUANG JEN-NUNG.

New China News Agency: Director CHU MU-CHIH.

Central Broadcasting Administration: Director-General MEI YI.

China Travel and Tourism Bureau: Deputy Director LI CH'UAN-CHUNG.

Cultural Group: Head WU TEH.

Foreign Affairs Bureau: Acting Director LI PO-SHIH.

Government Officers' Administration Bureau: Director KAO TENG-PANG.

Publishing Department: Directors LIU MEI, WANG CHI-SHENG.

Scientific and Education Group: Head LIU HSI-YAO.

Supervisory and Guidance Group for Libraries, Museums and Work on Cultural Relics: Acting Director WANG YEH-CHIU.

Staff Office: Acting Director TING CHIANG.

Telecommunications Administration: Director CHUNG FU-HSIANG.

FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS ADMINISTRATION SUBORDINATED TO THE STATE COUNCIL

Staff Office for Finance and Trade
China Committee for the Promotion of International Trade
China Council for the Promotion of International Trade

Ministry of Foreign Trade
National Corporations (Export and Import)
Diplomatic Missions
Trade Missions

People's Bank of China
Bank of China
Foreign Economic Relations Commission
Foreign Aid and Technical Assistance Missions

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

The National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power under the leadership of the Communist Party of China. Its structure and functions are described in Articles 16-18 of the constitution (see page 362). The First Session of the Fourth National People's Congress (the Third National People's Congress was held in 1964) was held in Peking from January 13th to 17th, 1975. 2,885 deputies had been elected from all parts of the country and 2,864 deputies attended the Congress.

FOURTH CONGRESS

Permanent Chairmen of Presidium:

CHU TEH	TAN CHEN-LIN
TUNG PI-WU	LI CHING-CHUAN
SOONG CHING-LING	CHIANG TING-CHENG
KANG SHENG	TSAI CHANG
LIU PO-CHEN	ULANFU
WU TEH	NGAPO NGAWANG-JIGME
WEI KUO-CHING	CHOU CHIEN-JEN
SAIFUDIN	HSU TEH-HENG
KUO MO-JO	HU CHUEH-WEN
HSU HSIANG-CHEN	LI SU-WEN
Marshal NIEH JUNG-CHEN	YAO LIEN-WEI
CHEN YUN.	

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: CHU TEH.

Vice-Chairmen:

TUNG PI-WU	TAN CHEN-LIN
SOONG CHING LING	LI CHING-CHUAN
KANG SHENG	CHIANG TING-CHENG
LIU PO-CHENG	TSAI CHANG
WU TEH	ULANFU
WEI KUO-CHING	NGAPO NGAWANG-JIGME
SAIFUDIN	CHOU CHIEN-JEN
KUO MO-JO	HSU TEH-HENG
HSU HSIANG-CHEN	HU CHUEH-WEN
Marshal NIEH JUNG-CHEN	LI SU-WEN
CHEN YUN	YAO LIEN-WEI

Secretary-General: CHI PENG-FEI.

There are 144 members of the Standing Committee.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

Revolutionary Committees were established to administer each of the 29 provinces, special municipalities and autonomous regions in 1967 and 1968 during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" and received official recognition in the January 1975 constitution.

<i>Province</i>	<i>Chairman of Committee</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>Chairman of Committee</i>
Szechwan	LIU HSING-YUAN.	Fukien	HAN HSIEN-CH'U
Shantung	YANG TEH-CHIH	Kansu	HSIEN HENG-HAN
Honan	LIU CHIEN-HSUN	Kirin	WANG HUAI-HSIANG
Kiangsu	HSU SHIH-YU	Tsinghai	LIU HSIEN-CHUAN
Hopei	LIU TZU-HOU		
Kwangtung	TING SHENG	<i>Special Municipalities</i>	
Hunan	HUA KUO-FENG	Peking	WU TEH
Anhui	LI TE-SHENG	Shanghai	CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO
Hubei	TSENG SSU-YU	Tientsin	HSIEH HSUEH-KUNG
Chekiang	NAN PING		
Liaoning	CHEN HSI-LIEN	<i>Autonomous Regions</i>	
Yunnan	CHOU HSING	Mongolia (Inner)	YU TAI-CHUNG
Kiangsi	CHENG SHIH-CHING	Sinkiang	SAIFUDIN
Shensi	LI JUI-SHAN	Ningsia Hui	K'ANG CHIEN-MIN
Kweichow	LI TSAI-HAN	Tibet	JEN JUNG
Shansi	HSIEH CH'EN-HUA	Kwangsi	WEI KUO-CH'ING
Heilungkiang	WANG CHIA-TAO		

COMMUNIST PARTY

The Chinese Communist Party is defined in the 1975 constitution as "the core of leadership of the whole Chinese people". There are about 28 million members (1974). Although the National People's Congress is the highest organ of state power, it exercises it under the leadership of the Communist Party. The First Plenary Session of the Tenth Central Committee was held in August 1973, and the Second Plenary Session was held from January 8th to 10th, 1975.

TENTH CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: MAO TSE-TUNG.

Vice-Chairmen: CHOU EN-LAI, WANG HUNG-WEN, KANG SHENG, Marshal YEH CHIEN-YING, Gen. LI TEH-SHENG, TENG HSIAO-PING.

There are 309 Members and Alternate Members of the Tenth Central Committee.

POLITBURO

Members of the Standing Committee:

MAO TSE-TUNG	TENG HSIAO-PING
WANG HUNG-WEN	CHOU EN-LAI
Marshal YEH CHIEN-YING	KANG SHENG
CHU TEH	TUNG PI-WU
Gen. LI TEH-SHENG	CHANG CH'UN-CH'IAO

Other Full Members:

LIU PO-CHENG	WANG TUNG-HSING
CHIANG CHING	CHEN YUNG-KUEI
HSU SHIH-YU	Gen. CHEN HSI-LIEN
HUA KUO-FENG	LI HSIEN-NIEN
CHI TENG-KUEI	YAO WEN-YUAN
WU TEH	WEI KUO-CHING

Alternate Members: WU KUEI-HSIEN, SU CHEN-HUA, NI CHI-FU, SAIFUDIN.

OTHER POLITICAL BODIES

Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee: Chair. HO HSIANG-NING.

China Democratic League.

China Democratic National Constructional Association.

China Association for Promoting Democracy: Chair. MA HSU-LUN.

China Peasants and Workers' Democratic Party: Chair. CHI FANG.

China Chih Kung Tang: Chair. CH'EN CH'IA-YU.

Chiu San Society: Chair. Hsu TE-HENG.

Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League: Vice-Chairman LI CH'UN-CH'ING.

PROVINCIAL PARTY COMMITTEES

Since November 1970, 29 provincial party committees have been established; the previous party structure was destroyed during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution". The following have been formed:

<i>Province</i>	<i>First Secretary</i>	<i>Province</i>	<i>First Secretary</i>
Hunan	HUA KUO-FENG	Yunnan	CHOU HSING
Kiangsu	Hsu SHIH-YU	Szechwan	LIU HSING-YUAN
Kwangtung	CHAO CHI-YANG	Heilungkiang (Manchuria)	WANG CHIA-TAO
Liaoning	Gen. CHEN HSI-LIEN	Kiangsi	CHENG SHIH-CHING
Anhui	Gen. LI TEH-SHENG		
Chekiang	T'AN CH'Y-LUNG	<i>Special Municipalities</i>	
Kansu	HSIEN HENG-HAN	Shanghai	CHANG CHUN-CHIAO
Honan	LIU CHIEN-HSUN	Peking	WU TEH
Shensi	LI JUI-SHAN	Tientsin	HSIEH HSUEH-KUNG
Tsinghai	LIU HSIEN-CHUAN		
Kirin	WANG HUAI-HSIANG	<i>Autonomous Regions</i>	
Hupei	TSENG SSU-YU	Sinkiang	SAIFUDIN
Fukien	HAN HSIEN-CH'U	Mongolia (Inner)	YU TAI-CHUNG
Shantung	YANG TEH-CHIH	Tibet	JEN JUNG
Shansi	HSIEH CH'EN-HUA	Ninghsia Hui	K'ANG CHIEN-MIN
Kweichow	LU JUI-LIN	Kwangsi	WEI KUO-CH'ING
Hopei	LIU TZU-HOU		

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
(Peking)

Afghanistan: Ambassador: MOHAMED ASSAF SOHAIL.	Germany, Federal Republic: Ambassador: ROLF PAULS.
Albania: Ambassador: BEHAR SHTYLLA.	Greece: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Algeria: Ambassador: MOHAMED CHERIF SAHLI.	Guinea: Ambassador: KAMANA ANSOU.
Argentina: Ambassador: Dr. EDUARDO BRADLEY.	Guyana: Ambassador: (to be appointed).
Australia: Ambassador: Dr. STEPHEN FITZGERALD.	Hungary: Ambassador: JÓZSEF HALASZ.
Austria: Ambassador: FRANZ H. LEITNER.	Iceland: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Belgium: Ambassador: JACQUES GROOTHAERT.	India: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: BRAJESH MISHRA.
Brazil: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Iran: Ambassador: ABBAS ARAM.
Bulgaria: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Iraq: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.: OTHMAN HUSSEIN AL-ANI.
Burma: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Italy: Ambassador: FOLCO TRABALZA.
Cameroon: Ambassador: CLEMENT LANGUE TOOBGNY.	Jamaica: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Canada: Ambassador: JOHN SMALL.	Japan: Ambassador: HEISHIRO OGAWA.
Chad: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ambassador: HYON CHUN-KUK.
Congo People's Republic: Ambassador: CLAUDE-EARNEST NDALLA.	Kuwait: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Cuba: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Laos: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Cyprus: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Lebanon: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Czechoslovakia: Ambassador: STANISLAV KOHOUSEK.	Madagascar: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Dahomey: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Malaysia: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Denmark: Ambassador: J. A. W. PALUDEN.	Maldives: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Egypt: Ambassador: SALAH EL DEN A. EL ABD.	Mali: Ambassador: ASSANE GUINDO.
Equatorial Guinea: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Malta: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Ethiopia: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Mauritius: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.
Finland: Ambassador: VELI HELENIUS.	Mauritania: Ambassador: MOHAMED A. O. KHARACHY.
France: Ambassador: CLAUDE ARNAUD.	Mexico: Ambassador: EUGENIO A. ROCH.
Gabon: Ambassador: CHRISTOPHE BOUPANA.	Mongolia: Ambassador: DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID.
Gambia: Chargé d'Affaires a.i.	Morocco: Ambassador: ABDELLATIF LAKHIMIRI.
German Democratic Republic: Ambassador: JOHANN WITTIK.	Nepal: 27 Kan Mein Hutung; Ambassador: CHIELTRA BIKRAM RAMA.

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Netherlands: 2 San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* J. J. DERKSEN.
New Zealand: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Nigeria: *Ambassador:* Alhaji MOHAMMAD SANSUI.
Norway: *Ambassador:* OLE AALGAARD.
Pakistan: 16 San Li Tun; *Ambassador:* Khwaja MOHAMMAD KAISER.
Peru: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Poland: *Ambassador:* WITOLD RODZINSKY.
Qatar: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Romania: *Ambassador:* AUREL DUMA.
Senegal: *Ambassador:* ALY DIOURI.
Siorra Leono: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*
Spain: *Ambassador:* ANGEL SANZ BRIZ.
Sri Lanka: *Ambassador:* D. B. R. GUNAWARDENA.
Sudan: *Ambassador:* FAKREDDINE MOHAMED.
Sweden: *Ambassador:* BERNT ARNE BJÖRNBORG.
Switzerland: *Ambassador:* OSCAR ROSETTI.
Syria: *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF CHAKRA.

Relations with the Khmer Republic are suspended. China also has diplomatic relations with Botswana, Niger and Trinidad and Tobago. Consular relations have been established with San Marino and Luxembourg. In May 1973, the U.S. liaison office in Peking (now headed by GEORGE BUSH) was formally opened, preparatory to the establishment of diplomatic relations.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The general principles of the Chinese judicial system are laid down in Article 25 of the January 1975 constitution.

PEOPLE'S COURTS

Supreme People's Court: Peking; f. 1949; the highest judicial organ of the State. Directs and supervises work of lower courts.

President of the Supreme People's Court: CHIANG HUA; term of office four years.

Vice-Presidents: HO LAN-CHIEH, HSING YI-MIN, TSENG HAN-CHOU, WANG-TEH-MAO, CHANG CHIH-JANG, CH'EN CHI-HAN, WANG WEI-KANG, WU TE-FENG, T'AN KUAN-SAN.

Special People's Courts.

Local People's Courts.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Tanzania: *Ambassador:* SALIM AHMED SALIM.

Togo: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*

Turkey: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*

Uganda: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*

U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* VASILY TOLSTIKOV.

United Kingdom: *Ambassador:* EDWARD YOUDE.

Venezuela: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* NGUYEN TRONG VINH.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: *Chargé d'Affaires:* TRAN BINH.

Yemen Arab Republic: *Ambassador:* ABDOL WAHED AL-KHERBASH.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ABDULLA ABODAH HAMAM.

Yugoslavia: *Ambassador:* A. ORESCHIANIN.

Zaire: *Ambassador:* ANREA SYLVESTER MASIYE.

Zambia: *Ambassador:* PHILEMON NGOMA.

PEOPLE'S PROCURATORATES

Supreme People's Procuratorate: Peking; acts for the National People's Congress in examining government departments, civil servants and citizens, to ensure observance of the law; prosecutes in criminal cases.

Chief Procurator: CHANG TING-CHENG elected by N.P.C. for four years.

Deputy Chief Procurators: HUANG HUO-HSING, CHANG SU.

Local People's Procuratorates: undertake the same duties at the local level. Ensure that the judicial activities of the people's courts, the execution of sentences in criminal cases, and the activities of departments in charge of reform through labour, conform to the law; institutes, or intervenes in, important civil cases which affect the interest of the State and the people.

RELIGION

ANCESTOR WORSHIP

Ancestor worship is believed to have originated with the deification and worship of all important natural phenomena. The divine and human were not clearly defined; all the dead became gods and were worshipped by their descendants. The practice has no code or dogma and the ritual is limited to sacrifices made during festivals and on birth and death anniversaries.

CONFUCIANISM

Confucianism is a philosophy and a system of ethics, without ritual or priesthood. The respects accorded Confucius are not paid to a prophet or god, but to a great sage whose teachings promote peace and good order in society and whose philosophy encourages moral living. The teachings of Confucius were officially criticized at the Fourth National People's Congress in January 1975.

TAOISM

China Taoist Association: Peking; Chair. CH'EN YING-NING.

Taoism originated as a philosophy expounded by Lao Tse, born 604 B.C. The establishment of a religion was contrary to his doctrines, but seven centuries after his death his teachings were embodied in a ritual.

BUDDHISM

Chinese Buddhist Association: f. 1953; Pres. SHIROB-JALTSO; Sec.-Gen. CHAO P'U-CH'U.

Buddhism was introduced in China from India in A.D. 61, and now bears little resemblance to the religion in its original form, a number of native Chinese legends, traditions, rites and deities having been added. It is estimated that the present number of Buddhist temples in China is 50,000 with 500,000 monks and nuns.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

ISLAM

China Islamic Association: Peking; f. 1953; Chair. BURHAN SHAHIDI.

According to Muslim history, Islam was introduced into China in A.D. 651. Its number of adherents in China is estimated at about 10 million, chiefly among the Uighur and Hui people.

THE PRESS

Only the major newspapers and periodicals are listed below and only a very restricted number are allowed abroad.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Kwangming Ribao (*Kwangming Daily*): Peking; f. 1949.

Liberation Army Daily (*Jiefangjun Bao*): Peking; official organ of the P.L.A.

Liberation Daily (*Jiefang Ribao*): Shanghai; f. 1949.

Peking Daily (*Beijing Ribao*): Peking.

People's Daily (*Renmin Ribao*): Peking; f. 1948; organ of the Communist Party of China; 200 staff including 70 foreign affairs specialists; Editor YAO WEN-YUAN; circ. 3,400,000.

Wen Hui Pao: Shanghai.

PERIODICALS

China Pictorial: Peking; monthly; published in 16 languages, including English.

China Reconstructs: China Welfare Institute, Peking; monthly; economic, social and cultural affairs; illustrated; English, Spanish, French, Russian and Arabic.

Chinese Literature: Yu Cheou Hong, Peking 37; literary, and including reproductions of art works; monthly in English; quarterly in French.

PUBLISHERS

Publishing is carried on by central and local government departments, universities, scientific and learned societies, trade unions and cultural bodies, as well as by state and private publishing houses. All publishing is controlled by the Propaganda Department of the Party Central Committee.

Publishing Department: Peking; special agency of the State Council; undertakes the major part of book publishing in China.

China Youth Publishing House: Peking; f. 1953; books and periodicals.

Chung Hua Book Co.: Peking; state publishers; specializes in Chinese classics.

Commercial Press: Peking; state publishers; specializes in translation of foreign books on philosophy and social sciences.

Foreign Languages Press: Peking 37; state publishing house; publishes books and periodicals in foreign languages reflecting political, economic and cultural progress in People's Republic of China.

Guozhi Shudian (*China Publications Centre*): P.O.B. 399, Peking; publishes periodicals, textbooks, etc. in English; import and export house.

Religion, The Press, Publishers

CHRISTIANITY

During the 19th century and the first half of the 20th large numbers of foreign Christian missionaries worked in China. The Chinese People's Republic has steadily discouraged all foreign influences in Chinese religious affairs.

Peking Review: Peking 37, weekly; English, French, Spanish, Japanese and German.

Red Flag (*Hung Chi*): monthly; official organ of the Chinese Communist Party; Editor (vacant).

NEWS AGENCY

Hsinhua (*New China*) **News Agency:** Peking; f. 1937; offices in all large Chinese towns and some foreign capitals; Dir. CHU MU-CHIH.

China News Service: Peking; a subsidiary of Hsinhua News Agency; mainly directed to overseas Chinese newspapers and magazines.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): Ban Gong Lou 2-81 San Li Tun, Peking; Italian news agency; Agent ADA PRINCIGALLI.

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency (BTA): Bulgarian Embassy, Peking; Bureau Chief YORDAN BOZHILOV.

The following are also represented: Agence France-Presse, Czechoslovak News Agency (Četeka), Reuters and Tass.

Hsinhua (*New China*) **Book Agency:** Peking; since 1951 this agency has functioned as a national enterprise, publishing and distributing books for the State under the auspices of the Ministry of Culture and co-ordinating the activities of all other publishing houses.

National Minorities Publishing House: publishes books in Tibetan, Kazakh, S.E. language group, etc.

People's Educational Publishing House: Shanghai.

People's Literature Publishing House: Peking; Shanghai.

People's Physical Culture Publishing House: Peking, sports books and pictorial magazines.

Popular Press: caters for peasants.

San Lian Publishers: Peking; a state publishing house; general and political.

Workers' Press: Peking; publishing house of All China Federation of Trade Unions.

Writers' Publishing House: Peking; a state enterprise publishing reprints of Chinese literature.

Youth Publishing House: Peking.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

In 1972 there were about 10 million radio licences.

Central Broadcasting Administration: Outside Fu Hsing Men, Peking; Dir.-Gen. MEI YI; controls the Central People's Broadcasting Station.

Central People's Broadcasting Station: Hsi Chang An Chieh 3, Peking; has five relay stations broadcasting 1,450 hours per week; also controls 117 local stations; domestic service in Chinese, Cantonese, Tibetan, Tai, Amoy, Hakka, Foochow dialect, Kazakh, Uighur,

Mongolian and Korean; foreign service in English, Esperanto, French, German, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Portuguese and Spanish.

TELEVISION

There are thirteen television stations at Peking (2), Harbin, Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin, Changehung, Mukden (Shenyang), Sian, Taiyuan, Hefei, Nanking and Wuhan; also twelve experimental stations.

In 1972 there were an estimated 200,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

The People's Bank of China: 22 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1948; the state bank of the People's Republic of China; more than 34,000 brs.; Pres. CHEN HSI-YU; Vice-Pres. CHIAO PEI-HSIN.

Bank of China: 108 Hsi Chiao Min Hsiang, Peking; f. 1912; handles foreign exchange and international settlements; Gen. Man. KUNG YIN-PING.

Agricultural Bank of China: Peking; f. 1963; functions directly under the State Council and handles State agricultural investments; Pres. HU CHING-YUN.

People's Construction Bank of China: Ministry of Finance, Peking; f. 1954 to make payments for capital construction according to plan and budget approval by the State; issues short-term loans to State contractors.

Bank of Communications: 3 Kung An How Chieh, Peking; f. 1908; operates for the Ministry of Finance; handles State investments in the joint state-private enterprises. Chair. JUNG Tzu-HO; Gen. Man. CHANG PIN CHIH.

Chekiang First Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 222 Kiangse Rd., Shanghai; f. 1948; 3 brs.

China and South Sea Bank Ltd.: 110 Hankow Rd., Shanghai; f. 1920; Chair. OBI KIEN SOC.

Kincheng Banking Corporation: Shanghai; f. 1917; Gen. Man. TSE YAO-HWA.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: Shanghai; f. 1907.

Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank Ltd.: 50 Ningpo Rd., Shanghai; f. 1915.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank: 10 Clements Lane, London, EC4N 7AB; f. 1853; P.O.B. 2135, Yuan Ming Yuan Lu, Shanghai.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 1 Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong; f. 1865; 185 Yuan Ming Yuan Road, P.O. Box 151, Shanghai.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: China Building, Chulia Street, Singapore; f. 1932; branches in Amoy and Shanghai; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN TUAN.

INSURANCE

China Insurance Company Ltd.: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; f. 1931; freight and transport insurance and reinsurance.

People's Insurance Company of China, The: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; f. 1949; hull, marine cargo, aviation, motor, fire and reinsurance, etc.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Fa Ti Lu, Peking; general insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

EXTERNAL TRADE

The structure of the administration of Foreign Economic Relations is given under "Government", above.

Ministry of Economic Relations with Foreign Countries: Peking; f. 1972; Minister FANG YI; Vice-Ministers HAN TSUNG-CHENG, CH'EN MU HUA, CHUNG YU-YI, HSIEH HUAI-TEH.

China Council for the Promotion of International Trade: Hsi Tan Bldg., Hsi Chang An Chieh, Peking; f. 1952; encourages foreign trade; arranges Chinese exhibitions at home and abroad; Chair. WANG YAO-TING; Vice-Chair. LI CHUAN.

EXPORT AND IMPORT CORPORATIONS

Subordinate to the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

China National Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; arranges customs clearance, deliveries, forwarding and insurance.

China National Animal By-products Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Cereals, Oils and Foodstuffs Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Chemicals Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; deals in rubber, petroleum, chemicals and drugs.

China National Complete Plant Export Corporation: Soochow Hutung, Peking.

China National Instruments Import and Export Corporation: Peking; Dep. Dir. CHENG CHI-HSIEN.

China National Light Industrial Products Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

China National Metals and Minerals Import and Export Corporation: Import Building, Erh-Li-Kou, Peking; f. 1961; incorporating the former China National Metals Import Corporation and China National Minerals Corporation; Dir. HSIEH SHOU-TIEN.

China National Tea and Native Produce Import and Export Corporation: 82 Tung An Men Street, Peking.

China National Technical Import Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking; exports and imports; whole-plant projects and equipment.

China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation: 48 Tung An Men St., Peking; Man. Dir. CHEN CHENG-CHUNG.

Guozhi Shudian: P.O. Box 399, Peking; exporters of books and periodicals.

Sinofracht Ship Chartering and Broking Corporation: Erh Li Kou, Hsi Chiao, Peking.

Waiwen Shudian: P.O. Box 88, Peking; f. 1964; importers of books and periodicals.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Ministry of Communications: Peking; controls all railways through regional divisions. The railway network has been extended to all provinces and regions except Tibet, and totalled over 36,000 km. in 1965, in addition to special railways serving factories and mines. Recently opened lines include those between Lanchow and Urumchi, Tanlianghow and Wuhan and Kweiyang and Chiangkow; the Hwa-Foo railway (140 km.) through Anwei Province; a 50-km. line between An-loo and Wei-chia-tien in Hupeh; the Ping-Mei in Northern Kwangtung which will eventually connect with Kanchow in Kiangsi Province. A new road and railway bridge over the Yangtze River at Nanking was opened at the end of 1968.

Note: A new underground system for Peking is under construction which will run for 24 km. One route and 16 stations have been completed.

ROADS

There are about 500,000 km. of paved and unsurfaced roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

General Inland Navigation Bureau: Controls river and canal traffic. There are 160,000 km. of inland waterways in China, 48,000 of which are open to steam navigation. The main rivers are the Yellow, Yangtze and Pearl. The Yangtze is navigable by vessels of 10,000 tons as far as Wuhan, over 1,000 km. from the coast. Smaller vessels can continue to Chungking. Over one-third of internal freight traffic is carried by water.

SHIPPING

Ministry of Communications: Peking.

The greater part of China's shipping is handled in eight major ports: Dairen (Talien), Chinhuangtao, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Lienyunkang, Shanghai, Canton and Chanchiang (Liuchow). Two-thirds of the handling facilities are mechanical, and harbour improvement schemes are constantly in progress.

Trade and Industry, Transport and Tourism

INTERNAL TRADE

Central Administration of Industry and Commerce: Peking; under the direct supervision of the State Council; Dir. HSU TI-HSIN.

All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce: Peking; f. 1953; helps industry and traders to execute government policy; Sec.-Gen. HSIANG SHU-HSIANG; Members: PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATIONS OF INDUSTRY AND COMMERCE; ALL-CHINA FEDERATION OF CO-OPERATIVES; CENTRAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE JOINT STATE-PRIVATE ENTERPRISES.

TRADE UNIONS

All-China Federation of Trade Unions: 1 Fu Chien Street, Peking; f. 1948; affiliated to W.F.T.U.; organised on an industrial basis; 22 affiliated national industrial unions; membership is voluntary but some social benefits are open only to trade unionists; trade unions administer state social insurance; mems. about 16 million; Chair. LIU NING-YI.

China Ocean Shipping Company: Head Office: Peking; br. offices: Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin; the only Chinese line which operates its own shipping outside territorial waters; also operate chartered foreign ships.

FOREIGN LINES SERVING CHINA

Blue Funnel Line: Liverpool; services to Shanghai.

Glen Line: London; services to Chinese ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC): 15 Chang-an St. (East), Peking; f. 1950; Dir.-Gen. MA JEN-HUI; fleet of 6 Viscounts, 9 Ilyushin-18, 58 Ilyushin-14, 5 Ilyushin Il-62, 11 Ilyushin Il-12, 8 Boeing 707, 26 Li-2, 300 An-2, 3 Trident 1E, 8 Trident 2E; 25 Trident 2E, 2 Trident 3B, 2 Boeing 707 and 3 Concordes on order.

China operates air routes totalling 43,200 km. 25,600 km. of which are internal. External flights are operated as follows: Peking-Tokyo, Peking-Karachi-Paris, Peking-Tehran-Bucharest-Tirana, Peking-Pyongyang, Peking-Hanoi, Peking-Rangoon, Peking-Moscow.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot: Moscow; 15 Chang-an St. (East), Peking; twice weekly service Moscow-Irkutsk-Peking.

Air France: Paris; Hotel Hsin Chiao, Room 355, Peking; twice-weekly service Paris-Peking.

Civil Aviation Administration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Pyongyang; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service Shenyang-Peking-Pyongyang.

Ethiopian Airlines: Addis Ababa; c/o CAAC, Peking; weekly service via Bombay to Peking.

Pakistan International Airlines Corporation: Karachi; c/o CAAC, Peking; London-Karachi-Islamabad-Peking-Shanghai, twice weekly.

Japan Airlines: Tokyo; c/o CAAC Peking; flights Tokyo-Peking.

There are plans for the following airlines to operate flights into China: Alitalia, British Airways, Canadian Pacific Airlines and Swissair.

TOURISM

China International Travel Service (Lüxingshe): Hsitan Building, Peking; makes travel arrangements for foreign parties; brs. in Canton, Shanghai and Hong Kong.

Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries: Peking; Pres. CHAI TSE-MIN; Vice-Pres. YANG CHI, TING HSUEH-SUNG, LI EN-CHIU, LIN LIN; Sec.-Gen. TING HSEUH-SUNG.

ATOMIC ENERGY

China was believed to have a total of about 40 nuclear reactors in operation at the end of 1966.

Atomic Energy Institute: Academia Sinica, Peking; contains an enriched uranium heavy water reactor and a cyclotron.

Atomic Research Centre: Tarim Basin, Sinkiang; f. 1953; Dir. WANG KAN-CHANG.

Military Scientific Council: Peking; Dir. Dr. CHEN HSUEH-SUN.

Nuclear Institute of the Academia Sinica: Academia Sinica, 3 Wen Tsin Chen, Peking; Dir. CHEN SAN-CHIANG.

Tsinghua University: Peking; f. 1911; has built its own nuclear reactor; Prof. of Physics CHAO CHUNG-YAO.

UNIVERSITIES

Amoy University: Amoy, Fukien.

Central Institute for Nationalities: Peking.

China Scientific and Technical University: Hefei.

Chungshan Medical College: Canton.

Chungshan University: Canton.

East China Water Conservancy College: Nan-ching.

Fudan University: Shanghai, Kiangsu.

Hunan University: Changsha, Hunan Province.

Kirin University: Changchun, Kirin.

Liaoning College of Finance and Economics: Shenyang, Liaoning Province.

Nankai University: Tientsin, Hopei.

Nanking University: Nanking, Kiangsu.

Nanking Engineering College: Nanking.

Nanking Medical College: Nanking.

Peking University: Peking, Hopei.

Peking Aeronautical College: Peking.

Peking Medical College: Peking.

People's Liberation Army Military and Political College: Peking.

Tientsin University: Tientsin.

Tsinghua University: Peking; 2,600 teachers.

Tungchi University: Shanghai.

Wuhan University: Wuchang, Hupei.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Chinese province of Taiwan comprises the island of Taiwan (Formosa), the nearby Pescadores islets, and the islands of Quemoy and Matsu near the mainland. Taiwan itself lies 200 miles from the coast of south-eastern China. The average temperature is 73°F (23°C) and the average annual rainfall 101 inches. The official language is Mandarin Chinese. The predominant religion is Buddhism and there are Muslims, Catholics and Protestants. Confucianism has a large following. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is crimson, with a dark blue rectangular canton containing a white sun. The capital of the province is Taipei.

Recent History

China's Kuomintang government, led by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, was overthrown by the Communist revolution of 1949. Chiang and many of his supporters left the mainland and established themselves on Taiwan. In 1954 a mutual security pact was signed by which the U.S.A. pledged the protection of Taiwan and the Pescadores; in 1955 the offshore islands of Quemoy and Matsu were included in the protected area. The Taiwan régime, which still claims to be the legal government of all China, was recognized by only 32 countries in 1974, having lost its seat at the United Nations to the Government of the People's Republic of China in October 1971. Elections were held in December 1972 for the first time in 24 years, to increase popular representation in local affairs. In March 1973, the Government rejected a Peking offer to hold secret talks on the reunification of China.

Government

The Head of State is the President, who is elected for terms of six years by the National Assembly. There are five Yuans (governing bodies), the highest legislative organ being the Legislative Yuan, to which the Executive Yuan is responsible. There are also Control, Judicial and Examination Yuans. Elections are by universal adult suffrage, but the great majority of Assembly seats are held by life members who formerly represented mainland constituencies.

Economic Affairs

The economy is progressing towards self-sufficiency, and Taiwan has become one of the leading exporters in Asia. A large trade surplus in the years 1971-73 was transformed into a considerable deficit in 1974 as import costs rose. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.A., Japan and South-East Asia, the most important exports being clothing, television and radio sets, plastic articles, plywood and cotton fabrics. The production of electrical goods is the main industry. Mineral resources include coal, marble, oil and natural gas. G.N.P. per capita is now amongst the highest in Asia.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 491,000 men in 1974: army 340,000, air force 80,000, navy 36,000 with a marine corps of 35,000. Conscription was abolished in 1974. Much of the equipment and some training staff are provided by the U.S.A.

Defence expenditure for 1974/75 was estimated at NT\$29,400 million.

Transport and Communications

There are about 1,000 km. of state railway and over 16,000 km. of roads. The ports of Keelung, Hualien and Kaohsiung handled nearly 30 million metric tons of cargo in 1973. The Sungshan airport is used by 10 domestic and international airlines.

Social Welfare

The Labour Security Programme covers over 1.4 million workers and provides benefits for injury, disability, birth, death and old age. 341,774 Government employees are covered by a separate scheme (September 1974).

Education

Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. In 1973-74, there were almost 2.5 million pupils enrolled in state primary schools and about 1.37 million in secondary schools. There are 10 universities and 16 independent colleges.

Tourism

Festivals, ancient art treasures and the island scenery are the principal attractions; 824,393 tourists visited Taiwan in 1973.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

The most popular sports are basketball, baseball and swimming. About 20 national sports associations belong to the China National Amateur Athletic Federation.

Public Holidays

1975: September 28th (Teachers' Day—Birthday of Confucius), October 10th (Double Tenth Day), November 12th (Birthday of Sun Yat-sen), December 25th (Constitution Day).

1976: January 1st (Founding of the Republic), February 2nd (Chinese New Year).

Weights and Measures

Length: 1 shih chih=1.084 ft.
1 shih li=0.311 mile
Area: 1 sq. shih chih=1.195 sq. ft.
1 shih mow=0.1647 acre
Weight: 1 shih catty=1.102 lb.
1 Taiwan catty=1.333 lb.
1 picul=110.231 lb.
Volume: 1 cubic shih chih=1.308 cu. ft.
Capacity: 1 shih sheng=1 litre

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents=1 New Taiwan dollar (NT \$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=NT \$89.60;
U.S. \$1=NT \$38.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Sept. 1974)*		BIRTHS AND DEATHS (Jan.-Dec. 1973)			
	Total	Taipei	Births	Birth Rate (per '000)	Deaths	Death Rate (per '000)
35,981.44	15,772,800	1,998,620	366,942	23.8	73,477	4.8

* Excluding armed forces and foreigners.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Rice	2,462.6	2,313.8	2,440.3	2,254.7
Sweet potatoes	3,440.6	3,391.4	2,927.7	3,203.8
Asparagus	112.3	127.5	106.6	112.5
Soybeans	65.2	61.0	60.2	60.6
Maize	57.4	56.8	70.5	84.2
Tea	27.6	27.0	26.2	28.6
Tobacco	20.8	16.8	16.4	17.9
Groundnuts	122.2	97.6	94.0	97.9
Cassava (manioc)	308.2	290.2	324.7	328.1
Sugar cane	5,990.7	7,881.0	7,091.9	7,474.5
Bananas	461.8	470.6	366.4	422.5
Pineapples	338.2	358.5	334.4	328.0
Citrus fruit	209.1	253.1	290.6	331.7
Vegetables	1,685.2	1,765.1	1,793.6	1,881.1
Mushrooms	39.0	57.4	85.5	64.3

FORESTRY

(1973)

TOTAL AREA (hectares)	TIMBER PRODUCTION (cubic metres)
2,224,472	1,099,186

FISHERIES

(1973—metric tons)

Deep Sea	362,385
Inshore	262,994
Coastal	25,616
Ponds	107,489
Total	758,484

Livestock (1973): Cattle 234,296, Pigs 3,637,925, Goats 180,538.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1970	1971	1972	1973*
Beef	metric tons	9,070	7,564	4,425	5,592
Pigmeat	" "	392,754	400,062	428,068	522,661
Goatmeat	" "	1,243	1,305	1,196	1,334
Chicken	'000 head	29,644	33,405	40,664	38,651
Duck	" "	13,597	14,606	17,003	13,819
Goose	" "	2,968	2,835	2,758	2,715
Turkey	" "	1,093	1,098	1,207	1,211
Milk	metric tons	16,123	17,906	22,932	37,640
Duck eggs	'000	463,518	455,098	494,833	515,494
Hen eggs	"	574,961	600,559	715,307	762,875

* Provisional.

INDEX OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(1966=100)

Inclusive of more than 60 products and includes forestry, livestock and fishing production.

1970: 117.9; 1971: 120.4; 1972: 122.7; 1973: 127.1.

MINING*

	1972	1973
Coal	3,913,218	3,327,107
Gold (hectograms)	5,562	6,904
Silver (hectograms)	23,020	28,982
Electrolytic Copper	4,677	6,649
Pyrite	30,871	11,216
Crude Petroleum (kilolitres)	144,611	167,734
Natural Gas (cubic metres)	1,263,857	1,454,303
Salt	440,079	380,522
Gypsum	3,459	3,534
Sulphur	3,663	5,595
Marble (cubic metres)	301,239	398,558
Talc	24,792	23,124
Asbestos	2,687	5,308
Dolomite	98,246	126,432

* Amounts in metric tons unless otherwise specified.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1971	1972	1973
Wheat flour	'000 metric tons	365.7	398.7	452.0
Refined sugar	" " "	733.6	752.2	791.9
Alcoholic beverages (excl. beer)	'000 hectolitres	1,081.9	1,177.3	1,246.2
Cigarettes	million	16,601	17,136	19,292
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	116.6	94.3	96.3
Paper	" " "	387.2	436.2	465.1
Sulphuric acid	" " "	507.3	530.5	609.1
Synthetic fibres	" " "	80.3	105.0	131.4
Motor spirit (petrol)	million litres	810.4	885.1	1,017.7
Diesel oil	" " "	1,220.5	1,443.9	1,777.6
Cement	'000 metric tons	5,228.6	5,868.6	6,096.2
Pig iron	" " "	108.5	128.1	150.0
Steel ingots	" " "	453.1	470.3	507.5
Transistor radios	'000 sets	7,237.6	9,262.5	14,530.1
Television receivers	" " "	1,891.8	3,590.8	4,542.0
Ships	'000 gross tons	279.7	305.4	341.2
Electric energy	million kWh.	15,171	17,449	19,805
Liquefied petroleum gas	'000 metric tons	136.3	208.4	425.0

INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(1966=100)

Inclusive of mining, manufacturing, construction, public utilities.

1970: 197.4; 1971: 238.9; 1972: 301.0; 1973: 369.3.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 New Taiwan dollar (NT \$).

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 dollars.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=NT \$89.60; U.S. \$1=NT \$38.00.

NT \$100=£1.116=U.S. \$2.632.

BUDGET
(1973-74—NT\$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxes	53,093	General Government and Defence	31,072
Monopoly Profits	7,634	Reconstruction and Communications	6,819
Non-Tax Revenue from Other Sources	25,294	Social Development	8,662
		Education	13,512
		Debt Service	3,949
		Enterprise Fund	9,889
		Others	2,354
TOTAL	86,021	TOTAL	76,257

Sixth Four-Year Economic Development Plan (1973-76):
G.N.P. to increase to U.S. \$11,600 million by the end of 1976; per capita income to increase by about 80 per cent to U.S. \$550 and a projected annual economic growth rate of 9.5 per cent. Major projects under the

plan are in the fields of power generation, which is to increase by 12.1 per cent per year, and traffic volume of transportation and communications (9.5 per cent per annum increase). Total investment will amount to U.S. \$12,057 million (at 1972 constant prices).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(NT\$ million at current prices)

	1971	1972	1973
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT MARKET PRICE)	261,558	307,293	388,699
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT	206,938	241,252	303,689
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture and Fisheries	31,575	35,884	45,726
Mining	2,910	3,212	3,118
Manufacturing	59,009	75,025	98,281
Electricity	4,431	5,085	5,140
Construction	9,353	10,658	15,158
Transport and communications	12,150	14,507	18,498
Commerce	47,159	51,749	64,500
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (NATIONAL INCOME)	206,816	241,320	303,536
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	261,436	307,361	388,583
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	6,486	19,743	21,764
AVAILABLE EXTERNAL RESOURCES (end of year)	35,277	58,321	71,353

EXTERNAL TRADE
COMMODITIES
(NT \$ million)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Unmilled wheat and maize	2,989.9	5,272.6	7,346.5
Soybeans	2,748.5	3,864.2	6,201.4
Logs	5,444.0	8,374.3	13,788.6
Wool	495.7	732.9	1,019.5
Crude petroleum	2,352.3	6,870.9	3,784.3
Raw cotton	3,415.9	3,564.3	5,067.5
Synthetic fibres	1,232.5	1,391.6	2,023.7
Synthetic fabrics	1,001.2	782.9	720.2
Distillate fuels	900.4	931.9	1,270.1
Polymers and copolymers	602.0	1,088.7	2,482.2
Iron and steel sheets	1,563.4	1,570.2	2,235.4
Stainless and heat-resistant steel	354.7	497.8	976.3
Iron and steel scrap	1,120.2	1,148.0	2,247.6
Spinning, weaving, knitting, etc. machines	3,374.4	1,871.0	5,734.4
Electrical switchgear	233.9	1,035.6	2,455.6
Television receivers	1,774.7	3,069.9	3,120.1
Radio receivers	1,695.6	1,714.7	2,019.0
Ships for breaking	1,945.7	2,199.4	2,354.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	73,941.9	100,791.4	145,078.6

EXTERNAL TRADE—continued]

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Fresh bananas	1,728.0	1,210.9	1,112.6
Canned mushrooms	1,797.7	2,219.9	1,833.1
Canned asparagus	1,306.2	1,658.2	2,008.2
Raw sugar	2,505.9	3,245.2	3,126.5
Cotton fabrics	2,356.2	2,174.2	8,065.1
Synthetic yarn and thread	1,476.9	2,576.6	3,762.9
Synthetic fabrics	1,579.4	3,057.0	1,565.6
Plywood	3,810.4	5,464.0	8,620.6
Clothing	7,417.6	13,740.4	18,058.6
Plastic footwear	2,398.9	3,785.0	6,108.1
Leather footwear	1,456.4	1,664.5	1,788.8
Iron and steel bars and rods	819.7	1,128.2	362.6
Calculating machines	1,023.0	1,536.8	744.1
Television receivers	5,042.3	9,504.3	12,349.1
Radio receivers	2,482.7	4,239.7	6,495.8
Plastic articles	1,840.4	2,709.9	9,990.5
Dolls and toys	1,601.7	1,964.3	2,419.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	79,906.4	116,648.5	167,383.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(NT \$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Australia	2,475.5	3,055.7	3,884.9	1,406.1	2,086.9	4,099.1
Canada	547.4	1,110.1	1,070.1	4,604.6	5,588.6	6,512.3
Germany, Federal Republic	3,210.4	3,669.5	7,767.1	3,509.2	5,411.3	8,199.0
Hong Kong	1,571.6	2,393.5	3,809.2	6,402.8	9,164.2	11,270.7
Iraq	1,095.3	92.1	30.9	59.6	1.5	0.4
Italy	570.1	611.1	1,062.1	525.2	1,009.7	1,987.5
Japan	33,208.1	41,985.3	54,646.1	10,325.9	15,537.1	31,640.5
Korea, Republic	411.3	510.7	1,607.1	1,468.9	1,669.7	2,036.7
Malaysia and Singapore	1,565.3	2,510.7	3,391.0	2,422.5	3,541.0	6,114.1
Philippines	1,253.3	1,469.3	2,112.2	850.3	718.6	1,101.7
Thailand	1,067.2	1,674.7	2,177.9	1,240.0	1,829.4	2,426.7
United Kingdom	1,203.2	1,487.3	2,800.0	1,208.0	2,259.1	4,277.5
U.S.A.	16,367.2	21,791.3	36,410.8	34,368.0	50,052.7	63,864.0
Viet-Nam, Republic	93.2	98.5	228.3	2,128.4	1,604.8	1,116.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	73,941.9	100,791.4	145,078.6	79,906.4	116,648.5	167,383.4

TRANSPORT

Railways (1973): Passengers 146,312,000, Passenger/km. 8,017,716,000; Freight 35,756,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 2,962,128,000.

Roads (1973): Passengers 1,688,052,000, Passenger/km. 15,773,697,000; Freight 46,858,000 metric tons, Ton/km. 1,944,060,000.

Shipping (1973): Imports 23,974,538 metric tons, Exports 5,996,175 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1973): Passengers entered and departed 3,086,341.

Tourism (1973): Total visitors 824,393.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

September 1974: Radio Receivers 1,478,158; Television Receivers 907,954; Telephones 567,062 subscribers.

EDUCATION

(1973-74)

	SCHOOLS	FULL-TIME TEACHERS	PUPILS
Pre-school . . .	618	2,871	110,977
Primary . . .	2,349	61,517	2,431,440
Secondary (incl. Vocational) . .	959	53,970	1,374,075
Higher . . .	99	12,678	270,895
Special . . .	6	328	2,752
Supplementary .	297	3,573	144,323
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,328	134,937	4,334,462

Sources: Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics; Inspectorate-General of Customs; Taipei.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of government incorporated in the Constitution follows the five-power system envisaged by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, which has the major features of both cabinet and presidential government. The following are the chief organs of government:

National Assembly: Composed of elected delegates; meets to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution, or to vote on proposed Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

President: Elected by the National Assembly for a term of 6 years, and may be re-elected for a second term (the two-term restriction is at present suspended). Represents country at all state functions, including foreign relations; commands land, sea, and air forces, promulgates laws, issues mandates, concludes treaties, declares war, makes peace, declares martial law, grants amnesties, appoints and removes civil and military officers, and confers honours and decorations. He also convenes the National Assembly, and subject to certain limitations, may issue emergency orders to deal with national calamities and ensure national security.

Executive Yuan: Is the highest administrative organ of the nation and is responsible to the Legislative Yuan; has five categories of subordinate organization:

Executive Yuan Council
Ministries and Commissions
Secretariat
Government Information Office and Personnel
Administration Bureau.
Directorate-General of Budgets, Accounts and Statistics.

Legislative Yuan: Is the highest legislative organ of the state, composed of elected members; holds two sessions per year; is empowered to hear administrative reports of the Executive Yuan, and to change Government policy.

Judicial Yuan: Is the highest judicial organ of state and has charge of civil, criminal, and administrative cases, and of cases concerning disciplinary measures against public functionaries (see Legal System).

Examination Yuan: Supervises examinations for entry into public offices, and deals with personal questions of the civil service.

Control Yuan: Is a body elected by local councils to impeach or investigate the work of the Executive Yuan and the Ministries and Executives; meets once a month, and has a subordinate body, the Ministry of Audit.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

President: Generalissimo CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Vice-President: Dr. YEN CHIA-KAN.

Secretary-General: CHENG YIN-FUN.

THE EXECUTIVE YUAN

(January 1975)

Prime Minister: Gen. CHIANG CHING-KUO.

Deputy Prime Minister: HSU CHING-CHUNG.

Ministers Without Portfolio: GEORGE K. C. YEH, LIEN CHEN-TUNG, YU KUO-HWA, LI LIEN-CHUN, CHOW SHU-KAI, KUO CHENG, LEE TENG-HUI.

Secretary-General: FEI HUA.

Minister of the Interior: LIN CHIN-SHENG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SIEN CHANG-HUAN.

Minister of National Defence: KAO KUEI-YUAN.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

The Government, Parliament, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Minister of Finance: LI KWOH-TING.

Minister of Education: TSIANG YIEN-SI.

Minister of Justice: WANG JEN-YUAN.

Minister of Economic Affairs: SUN YUN-SUAN.

Minister of Communications: HENRY YU-SHU KAO.

Chairman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission:
MO SUNG-NIEN.

Chairman of the Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission: TSUI CHUI-YIEN.

Director-General of the Government Information Office:
FREDRICK F. CHIEN.

Note: President Chiang Kai-shek was elected to his fifth six-year term in March 1972.

OTHER YUAN

President of Legislative Yuan: NIEH WEN-YA.

President of Judicial Yuan: TIEN CHUNG-CHIN.

President of Examination Yuan: YANG LIANG-KUNG.

President of Control Yuan: YU CHUN-HSIEN.

OTHER MINISTERS

Minister of Personnel: SHIH CHUEH.

Minister of Examinations: CHOONG KOW-KWONG.

Minister of Audit: CHANG TAO-MING.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Following the general election held on December 23rd 1972, the National Assembly now comprises 1,340 life members and 53 new members elected for 6 years. Delegates meet to elect or recall the President and Vice-President, to amend the Constitution or to vote on Constitutional amendments submitted by the Legislative Yuan.

LEGISLATIVE YUAN

The Legislative Yuan is the highest legislative organ of state. In the elections held throughout China in 1948

members elected to the Legislative Yuan totalled 760. Following general elections held on December 23rd, 1972, membership now comprises 418 life members and 36 elected for 3 years.

CONTROL YUAN

The Control Yuan exercises powers of impeachment and censure, and powers of consent in the appointment of the President, Vice-President and the grand justices of the Judicial Yuan, and the president, vice-president and the Members of the Examination Yuan (*see* the Constitution).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Kuomintang (KMT) (*Nationalist Party of China*): 11 Chung Shan S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1894; aims to overthrow Communist rule in China and promote constitutional government; mems. 1,000,000; Dir.-Gen. (Tsungtsai) President CHIANG KAI-SHEK; Deputy Dir.-Gen. (vacant); Sec.-Gen. CHANG PAO-SHU; Deputy Sec.-Gen. CHIN HSIAO-YI, HSUEH JEN-YANG, LIN CHIN-SHENG.

Young China Party: Taipei; f. 1923; aims: to recover and maintain territorial sovereignty; to safeguard the Constitution, and democracy; to better international understanding between free China and the free world.

China Democratic Socialist Party: Taipei; f. 1932; aims: to promote democracy; to protect fundamental freedoms; to promote public welfare and social security.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

(In Taipei unless otherwise stated)

Bolivia: Tokyo, Japan.

Central African Republic: 22, Lane 242, Chien Kuo N. Road; *Ambassador:* SIMON PIERRE KIBANDA.

Colombia: 14, Lane 161, Nan Ya Li Tien Mu; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* HERNANDO RICARDO.

Costa Rica: 11A Lane 23, Rd. 3, Tien Mou; *Ambassador:* EDGAR SÁNCHEZ.

Dominican Republic: 54 Nanking E. Rd.; *Ambassador:* ADOLFO R. CAMARENA.

El Salvador: Tokyo, Japan.

Guatemala: 6, Lane 44, Chien Kuo N. Rd.; *Ambassador:* COL. AGUSTÍN DONIS KESTLER.

Honduras: Tokyo, Japan.

Ivory Coast: Tokyo, Japan.

Jordan: 11E Ai Chun Mansion, 120-23 Chung Hsiao E.; *Ambassador:* ANWAR NASHASHIBI.

Korea, Republic: 72 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 3; *Ambassador:* KIM KAE-WON.

Taiwan also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, Haiti, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Portugal, Swaziland, Thailand, Tonga and Western Samoa.

Liberia: Tokyo, Japan.

Nicaragua: Tokyo, Japan.

Panama: 3rd Fl., 307 Shih Pai Rd., Sec. 2; *Ambassador:* RICARDO E. CHIARI.

Paraguay: Tokyo, Japan.

Philippines: 80 Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. ISMAEL D. LAPUS.

Saudi Arabia: 7 Alley 8, Lane 27, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 4; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* FAWZI A. SHONOKSHI.

U.S.A.: 2 Chung Hsiao West Rd., Sec. 2; *Ambassador:* LEONARD UNGER.

Uruguay: 3 Alley 6, Lane 142, Jen Ai Rd., Sec. 3; *Chargé d'Affaires:* EDISON BOUCHATON.

Vatican: 6 Lane 63, Chin Shan St.; *Papal Nuncio:* Right Rev. Monsignor FRANCESCO COLASUONNO.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 96 Ning Po West St.; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN KIEU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Judicial Yuan: Pres. TIEN CHUNG-CHIN; Vice-Pres. TAI YEN-HUI; Sec.-Gen. CHENG TEH-SHOW; is the nation's highest judicial organ, and the interpreter of the Constitution and national laws and ordinances. Its judicial powers are exercised by:

Supreme Court: Pres. CHIEN KUO-CHENG; court of appeal for civil and criminal cases.

Administrative Court: Pres. DAVID DING-YU CHOW; aims at the redress of administrative wrongs.

Committee on the Discipline of Public Functionaries: Chair. KU JU-HSUN; metes out disciplinary measures to persons impeached by the Control Yuan.

The interpretive powers of the Judicial Yuan are exercised by the Council of Grand Justices nominated and appointed for nine years by the President with the consent of the Control Yuan. The President of the Judicial Yuan also presides over the Council of Grand Justices.

The Ministry of Justice of the Executive Yuan has jurisdiction over district and high courts.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Buddhists belong to the Mahayana and Theravada schools. Leaders Venerable PAI SHENG, Venerable NAN TING, Venerable YIN SHUNG. The Buddhist Association of Taiwan has 1,900 group members and more than 40,000 individual members.

TAOISM

Leader CHANG EN-PU. There are about 21,000 devotees.

ISLAM

Leader Haji KHALID T. C. SHIH. About 41,000 adherents.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Taipei STANISLAUS LOKUANG, D.S.T., D.P.H., D.C.L., Taipei, P.O.B. 7-91; 314,710 adherents.

Episcopal: There are about 2,000 adherents; Bishop of Taiwan (Episcopal Church of America) Rt. Rev. JAMES T. M. PONG, 1-105-7 Hangchow S. Rd., Taipei.

Tai-oan Ki-tok Tiu-Lo Kau-Hoo (Presbyterian Church in Taiwan): 89-5 Chang-Chun Rd., Taipei; f. 1865; Gen. Sec. Rev. C. M. KAO; 70,000 adult mems., constituency 170,000.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TAIPEI

Central Daily News: 83 Chung Hsiao West Rd.; f. 1929; morning; official Kuomintang paper; Publisher TSU SUNG-CHIU; Editor HSUEH SHIN-YUNG; circ. 300,000.

China Daily News (Northern Edition): 77 Wuchang St.; morning; f. 1948; Pres. TSU SUNG-CHIU; Editor-in-Chief CHEN CHI-DON.

China News: 277 Hsinyi Rd., Section 2; f. 1949; afternoon; English; Publ. S. LO; Dir. W. T. TING; Deputy Dir. CHRIS YOU; Editor WILLIAM PAN; circ. 20,000.

China Post: P.O.B. 17-18; f. 1952; morning; English; Publ. NANCY YU HUANG; Editor LI WEN-CHE; circ. 42,500.

China Times: 132 Da Li St.; f. 1950; morning; general and financial; Chair. and Publ. CHU-CHUNG YU; circ. 450,000.

Ching Chung Pao: Taipei; every three days; armed forces; Publ. LIANG HSIAO-HUANG.

Economic Daily News: 555 Chung Hsiao E. Rd., Sec. 4; morning; Publ. WANG TUN-WU; Editor WU PU-CHUAN.

Everybody's Daily: 21-2 Cheng-teh Rd.; Publ. CHEN TEH-PA; Editor LIN CHAO-KAO.

Hua Pao: 100 Wuchang St., Section 2; afternoon; tabloid; Shanghai dialect; Dir. CHU TING-YUN.

Independent Evening News: 11 Pao An St.; afternoon; Publ. WU SAN-LIEM; Editor-in-Chief CHANG SHU BEN.

Independent Evening Post: 11 Pao An St.; afternoon; Publ. WU SAN-LIEM; Editor-in-Chief CHANG SHU BEN.

Mandarin Daily News: 10 Fuchow St.; f. 1948; afternoon; Dir. HUNG YEN-CHIU; Editor YANG RUU DER; circ. 55,000.

Min Tsu Evening News: 235 Kunming St.; f. 1950; afternoon; Publ. WANG CHENG-YUNG; Dir. HO CHU-CHIANG; circ. 120,000.

Shin Sheng Pao: 110 Yenping S. Rd.; f. 1945; morning; Publ. PAI-HUNG LEE; Editor CHEN KAN LIU; circ. 300,000.

Ta Hua (Great China) Evening News: 53 Kwan Chien Rd.; f. 1950; afternoon; Keng Hsin-yeh Publishers; circ. 50,000 (weekday), 60,000 (Sunday).

United Daily News: 555 Chungsiao East Rd., Section 4; f. 1953; morning; Publ. WANG TUN-WU; Editor C. P. WANG; circ. 450,000.

Young Warrior Daily: 49 Chungking S. Rd.; morning; armed forces; Dir. SHIAO TAO-YING; Editor LO CHENG-MIN.

PROVINCIAL DAILIES

Cheng Chi Chung Hua Pao: Quemoy; morning; Editor CHU KUANG-YA; circ. 6,500.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

The Press, Publishers

Cheng Kung Evening News: Tainan; afternoon; Publ. CHU SUNG-CHIU; Editor KAO WEI-LIANG.

Chien Kuo Daily News: Penghu; morning; Publ. MENG CHAO-WEN; Editor SUNG JUI-YUNG.

China Daily News (Tainan Edition): Tainan; f. 1946; morning; Publ. HSIAO TZE-CHENG; Editor LIN WEN-HSING; circ. 190,000.

Chung Hsing Daily News: Changhua; morning; Publ. WU WAN-KUNG.

Chung Kuo Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publ. CHEN SHEN-CHI; Editor LIU SHIH-CHI; circ. 16,000.

Chung Kuo Evening News: Kaohsiung; 243 Hsin Lo St.; f. 1955; afternoon; Publ. YANG NIEN-CHU; circ. 20,000.

Far East Daily News: Taitung; morning; Publ. CHANG PEN-KUAN; Editor GAU-FENG.

Keng Sheng Pao: Hualien; morning; Publ. HSIEH YING-I; Editor CHEN HSING.

Matsu Daily News: Matsu; morning; Publ. SHU KWEI-CHUN; Editor SUN KUANG.

Min Chung Daily News: Keelung; f. 1950; morning; Dir. LI JUI-PAO.

Min Sheng Daily News: Taichung; morning; Publ. HSU HSIAU-LAN.

Shang Kung Daily News: Chiayi; morning; Dir. LIN FU-TI.

Taiwan Daily News: Taichung; morning; f. 1964; Publ. HSIA HSIAO-HUA; circ. 100,000.

Taiwan Hsin Wen Pao: Kaohsiung; f. 1961; morning; Publ. HSIEH JAN-CHI; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

Chen Kuang: 6 Lane 6, Lien Yun St., Taipei; f. 1952; monthly arts magazine; Chinese; Publ. WU KA-SHUI; Chief Editor WU KAI-SHUI.

Continent Magazine, The: 13 Chuan Chow Street, Taipei; f. 1950; archaeology, history and literature; fortnightly; Editor Prof. TUNG TSO-PIN; circ. 3,000.

Taiwan Pictorial: 20 Chungking S. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1951; general illustrated; monthly; Chinese; Publ. CHOW TIEN-KOU; Editor-in-Chief CHANG MING; circ. 70,000.

Taiwan Trade Monthly: P.O.B. 1642, Taipei; f. 1964; Publisher J. F. CHANG; circ. 8,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Central News Agency: 209 Sungkiang Rd., Taipei; f. 1924; 9 br. offices and 20 overseas offices; 462 mems.; issues daily, morning, evening and financial editions, mimeographed bulletin in English; *Express News*; Dir. MA HSIN-YEH; Editor SHEN CHUNG-LIN.

Chiao Kwang News Photo Service: Taipei.

China Youth News Agency: Taipei.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: CNA Bldg., 209 Sungkiang Rd., Taipei; Bureau Chief SHULLEN SHAW.

AP and Jiji Press are also represented.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Taipei Journalists' Association: Taipei; 1,675 mems. representing editorial and business executives of newspapers and broadcasting stations; publ. *Chinese Journalism Yearbook*.

PUBLISHERS

Cheng Chung Book Company: 20 Hengyang Rd., Taipei; humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, technology, fine arts.

Chung Hwa Book Co.: 94 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1911; publisher, printers and booksellers for humanities, social sciences, natural sciences, medicine, fine arts, school books; Gen. Man. D. S. HSIUNG.

Commercial Press: 37 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.

Eastern Publishing Co. Ltd.: 121 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, P.O.B. 75, Taipei; geography, maps, agriculture, gardening, fiction, technology.

The Far East Book Co.: 66-1, 10th Floor, Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; art, education, history, physics, mathematics, literature, school books, Chinese/English, English/Chinese dictionaries.

Fu-Hsing Book Co.: 44 Huai Ning St., Taipei; art, arch-

aeology, geography, education, history, cookery, technology, economics, school books.

The Great China Book Corporation: 66 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1952; education, history, agriculture, politics, fiction, technology, economics, textbooks and reference books; Chief Dir. HSIEH CHUNG-LIU; Man. HSEIH YU.

Hua Kuo Publishing Co.: 6 Lane 180, Section 1, Ho-ping East Rd., Taipei; f. 1950; Publ. T. F. WANG.

San Min Book Co.: 77, 1st Sec., Chung Ching So. Rd., Taipei; f. 1953; literature, history, philosophy, social and humanitarian sciences; Man. KO CHUN-CHIN.

Tah Chung Book Co.: 37-1, Chung Shan N. Rd., 2nd Section, Taipei; hygiene, music, physics, technology, economics.

World Book Co.: 99 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting stations are mostly privately owned, but the Ministry of Communications determines power and frequencies and supervises the operation of all stations, whether private or governmental. In September 1974 there were 1,478,158 million radio receivers. Principal networks:

Broadcasting Corporation of China: 53 Jen Ai Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1928; 5 Services: Domestic (3 networks), Mainland and Overseas (all AM); FM, Stereo and TV production; 23 stations, 78 transmitters, 85 frequencies; 18 languages and dialects; total power output 2,607 kW.; Pres. LEE SHIH-FENG; Chair. MAH SOO-LAY.

Cheng Sheng Broadcasting Corporation: 433 Chungking N. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1950; 14 stations in 10 locations; Pres. LEE LIEN; Gen. Man. LIU I-SHIH.

Fu Hsing Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 799, Taipei; 35 stations in 12 locations; Dir. T. PIN-SUN.

TELEVISION

In September 1974 there were 907,954 television sets.

Taiwan Television Enterprise Ltd.: 10 Pa Te Rd., Sec. 3, Taipei; f. 1962; Chair. LIM PECK-SIU; Pres. THOMAS S. CHOU; publ. *TTV* (weekly).

National Educational Television Station: 41 Nan-Hai Rd., Taipei; f. 1962; government; Dir. Prof. C. C. LIU.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of China: 21 Paoching Rd., Taipei; f. 1928; issuing bank; Gov. KUO-HWA YU.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Communications: 91 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; cap. NT \$180m.; dep. NT \$9,213.9m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. C. K. MA; Gen. Man. T. C. PAN.

Bank of Taiwan: 120 Chungking South Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1946; cap. NT \$1,000m.; dep. NT \$36,481m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. M. S. CHEN; Pres. RONALD H. C. HO; publ. *Bank of Taiwan Quarterly* (Chinese).

Co-operative Bank of Taiwan: 75-1 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; primary function: to act as central bank for co-operatives, and as major agricultural credit institution; 44 brs., 41 agents and 255 correspondents; cap. NT \$200m.; dep. NT \$13,592m. (1971); Chair. LI REN-CHUN; Gen. Man. C. C. WANG.

Farmers' Bank of China: 53 Huai Ning St., Taipei; f. 1933; cap. NT \$400m.; dep. NT \$8,155m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. TANG TSUNG; Pres. F. M. HSU.

International Commercial Bank of China: 15 Chungshan N. Rd., Section 2, Taipei; f. 1912; cap. NT \$720m.; dep. NT \$10,761m.; (Dec. 1973); Chair. P. S. LIM; Pres. TSUNG TO WAY; publs. *Economic Review* (bi-monthly), *Monthly Economic Survey*.

Land Bank of Taiwan: 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; cap. NT \$450m.; dep. NT \$20,563m.; Chair. SING-MIN YU; Gen. Man. T. M. YEE; publ. *Quarterly Journal*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Central Trust of China: 49 Wu Chang St., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1935; cap. NT \$600m.; dep. NT \$13,860m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. AN CHI-LU; Pres. DRI. SUN.

Chang Hwa Commercial Bank Ltd.: 38, Section 2, Tsuyu Rd., Taichung; f. 1905; cap. NT \$120m.; dep. NT \$20,003m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. P. S. CHANG; Pres. CHIN-CHUAN WU.

First Commercial Bank of Taiwan: 30 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1899; cap. NT \$544m.; dep. NT \$22,035m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. C. C. CHEN; Pres. C. Y. KUO; 93 branch offices.

Hua Nan Commercial Bank Ltd.: Chungking Rd. S., Taipei; f. 1919; cap. NT \$420m.; dep. NT \$24,241m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Y. L. LIN; Pres. T. P. KAO.

Overseas Chinese Commercial Banking Corporation: 102 Heng Yang Rd., Taipei; f. 1961; general and foreign exchange banking business; cap. p.u. NT \$128.4m.; Chair. LAMKO CHUA; Gen. Man. C. Y. WU.

FOREIGN BANKS

American Express International Banking Corp.: Taipei.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 24 Chungshan N. Rd., 2nd Section, P.O.B. 22419, Taipei; Asst. Vice-Pres./Man. A. WASANTACHAT.

Bank of America NT and SA: 43 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Man. WILLIAM T. PAULY.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank: Head Office; Tokyo.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York, N.Y., U.S.A.; 53 Nanking East Rd., Section 2, Taipei; Resident Vice-Pres. EARL W. GLAZIER; Gen. Man. W. H. Y. YANG; Man. T. Y. WEI.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

China Development Corporation: 131 Nanking East Rd., Section 5, Taipei 105; f. 1959 as privately owned development finance company to assist in creation, modernization, and expansion of private industrial enterprises in Taiwan, to encourage participation of private capital in such enterprises, and to help to promote and develop a capital market; cap. NT \$370m.; Chair. P. S. LIM; Pres. YEN SHEN.

Since the establishment of the C.D.C., industry has become increasingly important in the Taiwan economy, manufactured goods have emerged as significant exchange earners, and the private sector has played an increasing role in industrial development.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Taiwan Stock Exchange Corporation: 9th Floor, City Bldg., 85 Yen-ping South Rd., Taipei; f. 1962; 34 mems.; Pres. T. Y. TSAI; Chair. K. P. CHAO.

INSURANCE

Cathay Insurance Co. Ltd.: 90 Nanyang St., Taipei; Chair. TIN-LI LIN.

China Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 58 Wu-Chang St., Section 1, Taipei; Chair. H. P. CHEN; Gen. Man. T. L. CHO.

Central Trust of China, Insurance Dept.: 49 Wuchang St., Taipei; fire, marine, casualty, export, life insurance.

China Mariners' Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 4 Kwantsien Road, Taipei.

Tai Ping Insurance Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang St., Taipei; f. 1929; Chair. TUNG HAN-CHA.

Taiwan Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 45 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; Chair. M. H. CUO; Gen. Man. P. S. WAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

American Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of China: Room N-1012, Chia Hsin Bldg. II 96, Chung Shan N. Rd., Sec. 2, Taipei; Pres. RAYMOND C. F. CHEN.

General Chamber of Commerce of the Republic of China: 162-28 Hsin Yi Rd., Section 3, Taipei.

Junior Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 21014, Taipei; f. 1953; 1,405 mems.; Pres. Y. C. CHEN; Sec.-Gen. FISHER S. W. CHANG.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

China Productivity Centre: 62 Sining South Rd., Taipei; f. 1955; Gen. Man. S. C. KAO.

Chinose National Association of Industry and Commerce: 4 Huai Ning St., Taipei; Pres. KOO CHEN-FU; Sec.-Gen. T. Y. TSAI.

Chinese National Federation of Industries: 162 Shin Yee Rd., Section 3, Rose Bldg., 3rd Floor, Taipei; Chair. Y. S. PAN.

Industrial Development and Investment Centre: Union Bldg., 9 Paoching Rd., Taipei; f. 1959 to assist investment and planning; Dir. M. C. LIU; offices abroad: 515 Madison Ave., New York 22; Exchange Bldg., Rotterdam, Netherlands and in Italy.

Taiwan Handicraft Promotion Centre: 5 Chungshan S. Rd., Taipei; f. 1956; Chair. C. T. CHIEN; Man. PHILLIP P. C. LIU.

Trading Department of Central Trust of China: 49 Wuehang St., Section 1, Taipei; assists the Government in promoting foreign trade and handling exports and domestic sales for public and private enterprises.

TRADE UNIONS

Chinese Federation of Labour: 3-40 Wan Shen Li Road, Ching Mei, Taipei; f. 1948; mems.: 373 industrial unions and 362 craft unions representing 319,065 workers; Chair. CHOU HSUEH-HSIANG; Gen.-Sec. SHUI HSIANG-YUN.

NATIONAL FEDERATIONS

Chinese Federation of Postal Workers: 4th Floor, 99 Kweilin Rd., Taipei; f. 1930; 9,000 mems.; Pres. SHUI HSIANG-YUN.

Chinese National Federation of Railway Workers: 7 Alley 10, Ching Chow Street, Taipei; 23,434 mems.; Chair. CHANG JUI-MING.

Chinese National Federation of Salt Miners: 40-2 Wancheng Road, Chingmei, Taipei; about 6,000 mems.

National Chinese Seamen's Union: 25 Nanking East Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1913; over 30,000 mems.; Pres. HONG DAH-TH; publ. *Chinese Seamen Monthly* (in Chinese).

Taiwan Federation of Textile and Dyeing Workers' Union (TFIDWU): 9 Lane 1530, Chung Cheng Rd., Taipei; f. 1957; 28,000 mems.; Chair. HWANG YUEH-HSIANG.

REGIONAL FEDERATION

Taiwan Federation of Labour: 21 Chengte Rd., Taipei; 304,572 mems. and 35 affiliates; Chair. CHIEN WEN-FA; Man. TSAI FAN-TE.

CO-OPERATIVES

By the end of 1971 there were 2,990 co-operatives with a total membership of 1,838,636 people and total capital

of NT\$600,996,150. Of the specialized co-operatives, the most important were consumers (2,235 co-ops., 1,054,126 mems., cap. NT\$21,288,852), credit (79 co-ops., 390,191 mems., cap. NT\$377,889,096), and co-operative farms (173 co-ops., 26,734 mems., cap. NT\$11,347,278).

The centre of co-operative financing is the Co-operative Bank of Taiwan, owned jointly by the Taiwan Provincial Government and 674 co-operative units (see Finance section). The Co-operative Institute (f. 1928) and the Co-operative League (f. 1940), which has 401 institutional and 4,800 individual members, exist to further the co-operative movement's national and international interests; and departments of co-operative business have been set up at the Taiwan Provincial Chung Hsing University and other colleges.

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

Joint Commission on Rural Reconstruction (JCRR): 37 Nanhai Rd., Taipei; f. 1948; provides technical and financial assistance to Government in rural reconstruction programmes aiming to improve rural living standards, to increase agricultural production, to develop self-help among the rural population, to strengthen services of agricultural agencies and organizations, and to mobilize volunteers for rural programmes; Chair. Dr. ROBERT C. T. LEE; Comms. Dr. W. C. CLARK, Dr. Y. S. TSIANG; Sec.-Gen. Dr. WANG; library of 11,587 vols.; publs. general reports (twice a year), technical papers (irregular), news releases (irregular).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Taiwan Railway Administration: 2 Yen Ping N. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; a public utility under the provincial government of Taiwan, it operates both the west line and east line systems with a route length of 1,000.4 km.; the west line is the main trunk line from Keelung in the north to Kaohsiung in the south, with several branches; the east line runs down the east coast linking Hualien with Taitung; the electrification of the main trunk line and the construction of the north link between Suao and Hualien are scheduled for completion in 1979; Man. Dir. T. N. CHEN.

There are also 2,838.4 km. of private narrow-gauge railroads operated by the Taiwan Sugar Corporation, the Taiwan Forestry Administration and the Taiwan Metal Mining Corporation. These railroads are mostly used for freight but they also provide public passenger and freight services which connect with those of T.R.A.

ROADS

Taiwan Highway Bureau: 70 Chung Hsiao West Rd., Section 1, Taipei; Dir. HSI-YU LEE.

There are 16,404 km. of highways, most of them asphalt-paved, representing about 50 km. of road per 100 sq. km. of land. There is a national omnibus service operated by the Bureau.

SHIPPING

Kaohsiung is Taiwan's chief port, handling over two-thirds of the country's external commerce. Keelung, near Taipei, is the country's second port.

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Co.: Enterprise Bldg., 9th Floor, 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; 3 tankers; tanker services worldwide; Chair. C. C. Tsao.

China Union Lines Ltd.: 46 Kwantsien Rd., Taipei; f. 1948; 9 cargo vessels, 1 bulk carrier, 1 banana carrier; liner and tramp services; Chair. K. P. YANG; Pres. C. CHAO.

CHINA (TAIWAN)

Evergreen Marine Corp.: 24-1 Section 1, Chang An E. Rd., Taipei; f. 1968; 2 bulk carriers, 1 semi-container, 12 cargo vessels; services from Far East to India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Central South America and the Caribbean; Chair. Y. F. CHANG; Gen. Man. C. T. CHIU.

Far Eastern Navigation Corp. Ltd.: 67 Han-kou St., Sec. 1, P.O.B. 1582, Taipei; 2 cargo vessels, 1 bulk carrier; Chair. W. H. E. HSU.

First Steamship Co. Ltd.: 42 Hsu Chang Street, 7th Floor, Taipei; 7 cargo vessels; worldwide service; Chair. H. C. TUNG; Gen. Man. S. C. CHU.

Great Pacific Navigation Co. Ltd.: 79 Chung Shan Rd. North, Section 2, Taipei; 6 cargo vessels; fruit and general cargo services to Japan; Pres. CHA-MOU CHEN.

Taiwan Navigation Co. Ltd.: 6 Chungking S. Rd., Section 1, Taipei; f. 1947; 6 cargo, 2 bulk carriers, 1 reefer; Chair. H. L. HUANG; Pres. Y. ZIEN.

Yangming Marine Transport Corp.: Enterprise Bldg., 46 Kuan Chien Rd., Taipei; 13 cargo vessels, 3 bulk carriers.

CIVIL AVIATION

China Air Lines Ltd. (CAL): 26 Nanking Rd. East, Section 3, Taipei; f. 1959; has operated since 1965 as the national airline of the Republic of China; scheduled passenger and cargo services are operated from Taipei to Hong Kong, San Francisco, Bangkok, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Honolulu, Los Angeles and Jakarta; domestic services throughout Taiwan; fleet comprises 6 Boeing 707, 3 727, 3 Caravelles, 1 YS-11A, 2 C-47, 1 C-123, 2 DC-4; Chair. Gen. H. S. HSU; Vice-Chair. Gen. BEN Y. C. CHOW; Pres. Gen. CLIFF YEN-CHUN LOUIE.

Civil Air Transport: 232 Tun Hua North Rd., Taipei; f. 1946; passenger and cargo charter services; fleet one DC-6B, three C-46; Chair. Dr. WANG WEN SUN; Man. Dir. HUGH I. GRUNDY.

Far Eastern Air Transport Corporation: 15 Nanking E. Rd., Section 3, Taipei; f. 1957; domestic services; fleet: 2 Caravelle, 8 Viscount, 2 Herald, 2 DC-6B, 8 DC-3, 4 Beech 18, 1 Bell 212, 1 Jet-Ranger; Chair. K. T. SIAO; Pres. T. C. Hwoo.

There is an international airport at Taipei which is served by the following foreign airlines: Air Vietnam, Cathay Pacific, Korean Air Lines, North-west Orient, Singapore Airlines, Thai International, TWA.

TOURISM

Tourism Council, Ministry of Communications: 53, Section 2, P.O.B. 1490, Taipei; f. 1960; Chair. WELLINGTON Y. TSAO.

Taiwan Visitors Information Service: 2 Lane 18, St. 110, Tienmu 1st Rd., Taipei; f. 1966; Dir. Y. C. Hsu.

China Tourism Development Corporation: Taipei; f. 1969; state-owned; cap. NT\$100 million.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

PRINCIPAL OPERAS

Foo Hsing Chinese Opera: 68 Wen Chuan Rd., Peitou; f. 1957; Dir. MA CHING-JUI.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Ta Peng Chinese Opera: No. 1 Special, Sungkiang Road, Taipei; f. 1965; Dir. CHANG CHING-CHIU.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Taiwan Symphony Orchestra: 291-3 Chin Wu Rd., Taichung; f. 1945; Government body under Taiwan Provincial Dept. of Education; Music Dir. Prof. DENG HAN-CHING.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Council: BCC Bldg., 53 Jen Ai Rd., Section 3, Taipei; Chair. CHIEN SHIH-LIANG; Sec. V. CHEN-HWA CHENG; publs. *Nuclear Science Journal* (quarterly), *Chinese AEC Bulletin* (bi-monthly).

National Tsing-Hua University Institute of Nuclear Science: Hsinchu, Taiwan; f. 1956; national research centre with 1,000 kW. reactor, 3 Mev Van de Graaff accelerators; neutron physics, nuclear engineering, isotope production, biological effects of radiation, medical and food preservation uses of radiation, and other studies; staff of over 100.

Biological and Medical Isotope Laboratory: Department of Biochemistry, National Defence Medical Centre, P.O. Box 7432; f. 1957; fall-out and irradiation studies.

National Taiwan University: Taipei; equipped with Cockcroft-Walton accelerator and an isotope laboratory.

Note: A 40 MW atomic research reactor built with Canadian assistance in North-west Taiwan for the Institute of Nuclear Energy Research is now in operation.

UNIVERSITIES

Fu-jen Catholic University: Hsinchuang, Taipei; 8,349 students.

National Central University: Chung-li; 716 students.

National Chengchi University: Mushan, Taipei; 590 teachers, 5,792 students.

National Cheng Kung University: Ta-Hsueh Rd., Tainan; 450 teachers, 6,800 students.

National Chiao Tung University: Hsing Chu.

National Chung Hsing University: 250 Kuokuang Rd., Taichung; 550 teachers, 7,800 students.

National Taiwan Normal University: Taipei; 550 teachers, 4,800 students.

National Taiwan University: Roosevelt Rd., Taipei; 1,136 teachers, 11,151 students.

National Tsing Hua University: Kuang Fu Rd., Hsinchu; 148 teachers, 807 students.

Soochow University: Wai Shuang Hsi, Shihlin; 250 teachers, 2,300 students.

Tunghai (Christian) University: Taichung; 235 teachers, 1,725 students.

COLOMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Colombia lies in the north-west of South America with the Caribbean Sea to the north and the Pacific to the west. Its continental neighbours are Venezuela, Brazil, Peru and Ecuador, while Panama connects it with Central America. The coastal areas have a tropical rain forest climate, the plateaux are temperate and in the Andes there are areas of permanent snow. The language is Spanish. There is freedom of religion; the state religion, to which 90 per cent of the population adhere, is Roman Catholicism. There are small Protestant and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of yellow (half the depth), dark blue and red. The capital is Bogotá.

Recent History

Between 1948 and 1957, Colombia was torn by civil war, known as *La Violencia*, between Conservative and Liberal factions. For the greater part of this period, the country was under the dictatorship of Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, who was overthrown by a military junta in May 1957. Democratic government was re-established in 1958 with an agreement to form a National Front, by which the two principal parties, Liberal and Conservative, would alternate in power for four-year periods. In 1966 Dr. Carlos Lleras Restrepo was elected Liberal President for a four-year term. Despite much political unrest and continuing guerrilla warfare, Dr. Lleras was able to bring about economic recovery after the crisis left by Gen. Rojas. Presidential elections were held in April 1970 and Dr. Misael Pastrana Borrero of the Conservative Party was elected by a very small majority over Gen. Rojas. Dr. Pastrana's administration was severely hampered during its first two years by the parliamentary alliance between the supporters of Gen. Rojas and a section of the Liberal Party. This alliance threatened to put an end to the National Front government instituted in 1958. However, both the Liberals and Conservatives won back many seats from ANAPO (Rojas Pinilla's party) in the 1972 municipal elections. Later in 1972 two main factions within the Liberal Party agreed to unite their forces. The presidential elections of April 1974 (for which the National Front arrangement was terminated) were won by the Liberal Party, and their candidate, Dr. Alfonso López Michelsen, took office as President in August 1974. His policies are to promote women's rights, redistribute income, implement agrarian reform, control inflation and possibly reform the divorce law.

Government

The Constitution is that of 1886, which has been revised several times since its promulgation. Executive power is exercised by the President (assisted by a Cabinet) who is elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage.

Legislation is carried out by Congress, consisting of the Senate (112 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (199 members elected for four years). The country is divided into 23 Departments.

Defence

At the age of 18 every male must present himself as a

candidate for military service of at least one year. In 1974 the strength of the army was 50,000, the navy 7,200 and the air force 6,000. The para-military police force numbers about 35,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends principally on coffee, of which Colombia is the world's second largest producer and which accounted for over 40 per cent of export earnings in 1973. Agriculture employs about half the labour force, but efforts have been successfully made to diversify secondary exports, especially bananas, cotton, sugar, textiles, tobacco, timber, hides, meat and livestock, cement, pharmaceuticals and metal products. Colombia produces 90 per cent of the world's emeralds and is the largest gold producer in Latin America; it is one of the few countries where platinum is found. Nearly U.S. \$50 million worth of emeralds were exported in 1972. Colombia's oil production is the third largest in South America and substantial deposits are being exploited in the south at Putumayo. Steel and cement are the chief industrial products.

To limit the growth of cities resulting from industrial development, the Government has initiated a series of rural development programmes but the promised agrarian reform has not taken place. Militant peasants have taken over some estates by force. Colombia's export earnings doubled between 1967 and 1973, and, although trade is now directed more towards new markets in Europe and Asia, government policy is to increase unity within Latin America and the Caribbean by promoting increased trade with the Andean Pact, LAFTA member countries and the West Indies. Economic progress has given Colombia good standing for credit; towards the end of 1973 an additional U.S. \$2,400 million in foreign credit was granted by the World Bank. Inflation is becoming a serious problem, however, and new monetary policies are to be introduced in 1975, designed to combat the 25 per cent inflation of 1974.

Colombia is a member of the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Transport and Communications

The high mountains make transport difficult. In 1974 there were 48,200 km. of roads, including three highways, and 3,424 km. of railways. Much freight and cattle as well as passenger traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 1,440 km. from Barranquilla on the Atlantic coast to Puerto Berrio. A new sea-level canal is planned between Urabá on the Caribbean and Málaga on the Pacific at a cost of \$422m. Capable of carrying vessels up to 20,000 tons, the actual canal will be 25 km. long, but the total length, including the Atrato and San Juan rivers, will be 420 km. A new port is to be built at Urabá at a cost of \$4.1m. Four national airlines provide internal and international services. There are international airports at Bogotá, Barranquilla and Cali.

COLOMBIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Social Welfare

Social welfare is organized by the Institute of Social Security, which provides benefits for sickness, industrial accidents and unemployment. Large firms must provide life insurance for their employees and there is a comprehensive system of pensions.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory, since facilities are inadequate. In 1973, 4,645,494 children attended school. There were 21 public and 18 private universities in 1974. There is 60 per cent literacy.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the Andes mountains of up to 6,000 metres, the extensive forests and jungles and pre-Colombian relics and monuments of Colonial art.

Visas are not required to visit Colombia by nationals of Austria, EEC countries (except Ireland), Finland, Greece, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland.

Sport

The principal sports are football, horse-racing, cycling, baseball and polo. Tejo, a kind of discus-throwing game, is also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 7th (Battle of Boyacá), August 15th (Assumption), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 11th (Independence of Cartagena), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), March 19th (St. Joseph's Day), April 16th, 17th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 8th (Ascension Day), June 5th (Thanksgiving), June 17th (Corpus Christi), June 29th (SS. Peter and Paul).

Note: Both the Church and the Government intend to made radical changes in the holiday calendar. Legislation is pending.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centavos = 1 Colombian peso.

Exchange rates (September 1974):

£1 sterling = 62.23 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 26.68 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1973 Census)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, 1971 (per '000)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
1,138,914	21,069,115	36.57	5.24*	9.49

* 1970 figure.

POPULATION OF DEPARTMENTS (1973 Census)

DEPARTMENTS	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWNS	POPULATION
Antioquia	2,976,153	Bogotá, D.E. . . .	2,855,065
Atlántico	958,560	Medellín	1,100,082
Bogotá, D.E. . . .	2,855,065	Cali	923,446
Bolívar	802,407	Barranquilla . . .	661,920
Boyacá	1,084,766	Cartagena	313,305
Caldas	700,954	Bucaramanga . . .	298,051
Cauca	603,894	Cúcuta	269,565
Chocó	201,915	Manizales	231,061
Córdoba	645,478	Pereira	210,543
Cundinamarca . .	1,106,626	Ibagué	204,810
El César	339,843	Pasto	149,620
Guajira	180,520	Montería	149,442
Huila	469,834	Armenia	145,802
Magdalena	536,122	Santa Marta	128,577
Meta	245,176	Neiva	121,432
Nariño	807,112	Valledupar	110,038
Quindío	321,677		
Risaralda	452,626		
Santander del Norte	692,298		
Santander del Sur	1,130,977		
Sucre	354,412		
Tolima	903,520		
Valle del Cauca . .	2,204,722		

EMPLOYMENT
(1970)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing . . .	2,349,000
Mining and quarrying . . .	30,000
Manufacturing industries . . .	859,000
Building . . .	221,000
Electricity, gas, water and sanitation . . .	26,000
Commerce, restaurants and hotels . . .	754,000
Transport and communications . . .	229,000
Services . . .	1,208,000
Finance . . .	88,000
TOTAL . . .	5,764,000

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1973	1974*
Yucca . . .	1,320.0	1,320.0
Rice (paddy) . . .	748.2	1,072.6
Potatoes . . .	983.5	1,020.0
Sugar . . .	800.0	825.0
Maize . . .	379.0	806.0
Bananas . . .	301.0	545.0
Sorghum . . .	280.2	411.5
Cotton (bolls) . . .	332.3	427.5

* Estimate

Coffee production 1972-73: 480,000 metric tons.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head)

	1974
Cattle . . .	22,210.0
Sheep and goats . . .	2,449.1
Horses, mules and asses . . .	2,445.2
Pigs . . .	1,804.8

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold (⁰⁰⁰ troy ounces)	218.0	202.0	188.0	186.8	216.2
Silver { " " " }	76.1	75.9	67.6	69.9	75.4
Platinum { " " " }	n.a.	26.0	25.6	24.1	26.4
Crude Petroleum (million barrels of 42 U.S. gallons)	77.3	80.1	78.6	71.6	67.1
Natural Gasoline (" " " ")	13.9	15.3	16.4	17.5	n.a.
Cement (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	2,392.9	2,773.9	2,828.4	3,005.6	3,221.2
Salt { " " " }	340.3	332.5	337.5	348.7	282.7
Sugar { " " " }	708.7	676.2	744.0	823.7	819.9
Electricity (6 Departments) . . . (million kWh.)	6,557.9	7,214.4	8,086.7	8,943.8	n.a.
Steel Ingots (metric tons)	206,327.0	238,658.0	247,264.0	275,036.0	262,556.0

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Colombian peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 pesos.

Exchange rates (September 1974): £1 sterling=62.23 pesos (selling rate);

U.S. \$1=21.26 pesos (coffee export rate) or 26.68 pesos (selling rate).

100 Colombian pesos=£1.607=\$3.748 (selling rates).

BUDGET
('000 pesos)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
	1973	1974		1973	1974
Direct Taxation . . .	9,245,000	10,550,000	Finance (incl. debt) . . .	6,599,349	8,121,346
Indirect Taxation . . .	9,989,516	13,381,800	Defence	2,035,981	2,393,195
Rates and Fines . . .	530,770	572,755	Education	4,769,154	5,665,766
Revenue under Contracts . . .	280,765	479,644	Public Works	2,910,154	3,231,272
Credit Resources . . .	6,166,106	3,998,991	Police	1,544,583	1,705,824
			Development	1,476,600	1,308,666
			Agriculture	1,348,985	1,205,787
			Health	2,051,280	2,681,080
			Other Items	3,476,071	3,990,254
TOTAL	26,212,157	28,983,190	TOTAL	26,212,157	30,303,190

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves at Banco de la República (million U.S.\$)	257.3	257.4	265.2	392.7	523.8
Currency in Circulation at end of year (million pesos)	7,014.5	8,356.9	9,137.4	11,399.6	13,341.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1972		1973*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
GOODS, SERVICES AND UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	—	167	—	24
Goods and services	1,113	1,312	1,370	1,427
Merchandise	874	749	1,106	848
Non-monetary gold	9	—	—	—
Freight and insurance	45	73	44	87
Transport	52	105	52	100
Travel	65	74	82	89
Investment income	9	191	22	194
Other government items	6	36	6	35
Other private items	53	84	58	74
Unrequited transfers	42	10	40	7
Private	17	7	14	4
Government	25	3	26	3
CAPITAL (excl. reserves)	238	—	121	—
Non-monetary sectors	207	—	158	—
Direct investment and other private long-term	80	—	42	—
Other private short term	—	21	—	32
Other local government	27	—	38	—
Other central government	121	—	110	—
Monetary sectors	31	—	—	37
Private institutions	—	13	—	62
Central institutions	44	—	25	—
ALLOCATION OF SDRs	17	—	—	—
RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	—	165	—	129
Liabilities	—	53	—	—
Assets	—	112	—	129
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	77	—	32	—

* Provisional.

Source: IMF Balance of Payments Yearbook.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S.\$'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	685,273	842,960	929,441	858,950	875,645
Exports	607,510	735,657	690,009	865,958	1,084,159

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Mechanical and electrical equipment	232,078	275,511	256,034	207,108
Chemical products	121,221	132,551	143,585	187,112
Metals	111,889	114,453	95,072	98,088
Vehicles	156,095	133,497	124,308	98,925
Vegetable products	27,123	51,092	43,414	75,911
Textile products	17,453	20,448	24,300	34,641
Paper products	48,382	46,093	49,720	49,335
Minerals	11,093	18,228	12,385	10,563
Industrial products, food and drink	24,249	22,668	17,182	22,456
Plastic and rubber products	36,526	42,507	37,934	38,765
Other items	56,851	72,393	55,016	52,741

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Raw coffee	466,742	395,393	429,578	577,195
Emeralds	3,242	5,757	42,692	74,668
Cotton	30,660	46,884	78,870	66,387
Cattle and meat	4,621	12,104	24,027	33,991
Crude petroleum	58,618	45,725	31,378	25,677
Sugar	14,030	15,709	28,403	24,001
Leather	4,680	5,993	16,570	15,599
Bananas	18,075	14,657	13,713	13,228
Shellfish	4,666	5,685	8,906	8,470

* Provisional.

COFFEE EXPORTS

	1972		1973	
	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)	Quantity (metric tons)	Value ('000 pesos)
Argentina	9,800	233,679	4,900	174,854
Belgium and Luxembourg	7,129	167,730	3,475	116,211
Canada	3,998	98,556	4,609	165,582
Denmark	6,259	150,447	4,373	152,447
Finland	15,582	399,097	20,286	738,337
German Democratic Republic	2,972	65,653	2,752	91,622
Germany, Federal Republic	92,963	2,213,785	77,542	2,671,465
Italy	4,039	93,931	3,283	112,514
Japan	5,563	141,860	7,904	277,268
Spain	24,030	572,638	18,104	658,216
Sweden	19,282	462,839	17,607	609,597
United States	151,520	3,683,432	178,164	6,237,005
Others	47,677	1,127,761	48,733	1,683,845
TOTAL	390,813	9,411,413	391,732	13,691,963

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(^{000 pesos})

	1972		1973	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Argentina	323,320	321,782	364,612	260,257
Belgium and Luxembourg	153,875	216,504	145,513	207,331
Canada	649,258	429,916	650,897	332,849
Ecuador	229,837	478,191	388,257	576,645
Finland	152,530	401,633	127,257	740,099
France	611,521	256,571	942,811	418,554
Germany, Federal Republic	1,799,367	2,666,232	2,007,593	3,321,364
Italy	461,721	275,775	380,232	754,963
Japan	1,438,390	736,117	1,642,219	1,075,866
Netherlands	387,474	564,802	305,084	976,652
Netherlands Antilles	36,037	128,931	16,894	201,469
Peru	181,285	696,010	229,881	607,208
Spain	919,907	1,181,131	808,899	1,186,976
Sweden	339,920	480,202	465,156	637,704
Switzerland	550,321	256,494	554,791	523,598
United Kingdom	1,061,344	442,346	824,429	396,676
U.S.A.	7,192,177	6,336,192	8,162,383	9,543,125
Others	1,951,230	3,141,292	2,413,476	4,079,543
TOTAL	18,484,514	19,010,211	20,431,284	25,840,879

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Passengers Carried (number)	2,954,482	3,161,175	4,263,030	4,206,560
Passenger-km.	249,001,744	281,547,332	397,851,197	427,377,050
Freight Carried (metric tons)	2,781,148	2,653,170	2,730,837	2,759,681
Freight ton-km.	1,172,633,000	1,150,492,073	1,198,486,395	1,330,767,498

ROADS

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger Vehicles	283,839	306,201	326,845
Goods Vehicles	91,380	103,733	106,992
TOTAL	375,219	409,934	433,845

INLAND WATERWAYS
(River Magdalena)

	1972	1973*
Passengers Carried	15,362	n.a.
Freight Carried (metric tons)	2,709,585	2,961,825
Cattle Carried*	24,087	17,215

* Provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION
(INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC)

	1972	1973*
Passengers Entering (⁰⁰⁰)	250	326
Passengers Leaving (⁰⁰⁰)	271	351
Cargo Imported (tons)	10,044	10,681
Cargo Exported (tons)	14,477	19,578

* Provisional.

COLOMBIA

Statistical Survey, The Constitution

OCEAN SHIPPING

	1972	1973
Vessels Entered (net registered tonnage)	11,606,005	10,945,276
Goods Unloaded (metric tons)	1,620,069	3,223,676
Vessels Cleared (net registered tonnage)	11,375,934	10,674,084
Goods Loaded (metric tons)	1,709,399	3,021,749

EDUCATION (1970)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Nursery*	3,377	18,565	110,494
Primary	29,622	85,009	3,551,000†
Secondary (general)	4,258	65,223	984,000†
Higher (incl. Universities)	62*	8,918*	135,000†

* 1968 figures.

† 1973 figures.

Source: Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística, Bogotá.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution now in force was promulgated in 1886 and has been amended from time to time. Following the fall of the Rojas Pinilla régime in May 1957, the Constitution was amended to introduce a sixteen-year period of bi-partisan government. Under this system the Liberal and Conservatives were equally represented in both houses of Congress, in departmental and municipal legislatures and in the national and departmental cabinets. The system came to an end in 1974. Under the 1886 Constitution, the country is governed by a President and a Congress consisting of two Chambers. All citizens over the age of 21 are eligible to vote. Liberty of the press, freedom of speech and religious toleration are guaranteed. All male citizens are required to present themselves for possible military service at the age of 18.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive power is vested in the President of the Republic, who is elected by popular suffrage for a four-year term of office.

The President is assisted in the government of the country by a Cabinet which he appoints. A substitute is elected by Congress, subject to bi-annual re-appointment, to act in the event of a Presidential vacancy. The President appoints the governors of the twenty-three Departments, the four Intendencies and the four Commissaries. The Cabinet resigns annually on August 7th to allow the President to replace Ministers if he desires to do so.

CONGRESS

Legislative power is exercised by Congress, which is composed of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Members of both chambers are elected by direct suffrage for a period of four years.

The Presidents in each House are elected for sixty days.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL

Direction of the nation's finances is in the hands of the Controller-General, who is appointed for two years. A National Economic Council including five ministers and also representatives of banking, industrial and agricultural interests, has functioned since 1935.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

For administrative purposes the country is divided into twenty-three departments, four intendencies and four commissaries. The twenty-three departments of the republic are further divided into municipalities. Governors for the Departments are appointed by the President, but regional legislatures are elected by the local inhabitants and enjoy considerable autonomy, including the management of local finances. Mayors for the municipalities are appointed by the governors.

Various constitutional reforms were promulgated in December 1968, including the following amendments: to increase the membership of the Senate from 106 to 112, and reduce the Chamber of Representatives from 204 to 198; to increase from two to four years the term of office of representatives; to eliminate the two-thirds majority required for matters of importance; to enable the Government to legislate by decree for a maximum period of 90 days in any one year in the event of an economic crisis, though such decrees must relate only to the matters which caused the crisis; from 1970, proportional representation to be allowed in departmental and municipal elections; the same principle to apply to congressional elections after 1974.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN.

CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. CORNELIO REYES.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. INDALECIO LIÉVANO AGUIRRE.
 Minister of Justice: Dr. ALBERTO SANTOFIMIO BOTERO.
 Minister of Finance: Dr. RODRIGO BOTERO MONTOYA.
 Minister of Defence: Gen. ABRAHAM VARÓN VALENCIA.
 Minister of Agriculture: Dr. RAFAEL PARDO BUELVAS.
 Minister of Labour: Dra. MARÍA ELENA DE CROVO.

Minister of Health: Dr. HAROLDO CALVO NÚÑEZ.
 Minister of Development: Dr. JORGE RAMÍREZ OCAMPO.
 Minister of Mines and Petroleum: Dr. EDUARDO DEL HIERRO SANTACRUZ.
 Minister of Education: Dr. HERNANDO DURÁN DUSSÁN.
 Minister of Communications: Dr. JAIME GARCÍA PARRA.
 Minister of Public Works: Dr. HUMBERTO SALCEDO COLLANTES.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(April 21st, 1974)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Dr. ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN (Partido Liberal)	2,911,292
Dr. ALVARO GÓMEZ HURTADO (Partido Conservador)	1,630,004
MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS (ANAPO)	490,530
HERNANDO ECHEVERRI MEJÍA (UNO)	136,736
HERMES DUARTE (Democracia Christiana)	5,657

CONGRESS

Congress consists of the Senate (112 members elected for four years) and the House of Representatives (199 members elected for four years).

GENERAL ELECTION

(April 1974)

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	House
Liberal	66	113
Conservative	37	66
ANAPO	7	15
UNO	2	5

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Liberal: Avda. Jiménez 8-56, Bogotá; divided into two factions in 1958, the party was re-united in 1973; Leader Dr. ALFONSO LÓPEZ MICHELSEN.

Partido Conservador: Bogotá; formerly divided into three factions, the party was re-united in 1973; Leaders Dr. MARIANO OSPINA PÉREZ, Dr. ALVARO GÓMEZ HURTADO.

Alianza Nacional Popular (ANAPO): Bogotá; f. 1971; Leader MARÍA EUGENIA ROJAS DE MORENO DÍAZ.

Unión Nacional de Oposición (UNO): Bogotá; left-wing coalition comprising the Communist Party, the Movimiento Amplio Colombiano and the Movimiento

Obrero Independiente Revolucionario (MOIR); Leader GILBERTO VIEIRA (Communist Party).

Democracia Cristiana: Bogotá; Christian Democrat party; Leaders HERMES DUARTE, ALVARO RIVERA CONCHA.

Ejército Nacional de Liberación (ELN): guerrilla movement; Leader FABIO VÁSQUEZ CASTAÑO.

Ejército Popular de Liberación: Maoist guerrilla movement; splinter group from Communist Party.

Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias (FARC): military wing of the Communist Party; Leader MANUEL MARULANDA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO COLOMBIA

(In Bogotá, unless otherwise stated)

- Argentina:** Carrera 1, No. 71-65; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Austria:** Carrera 1-A, No. 76-79; *Ambassador:* HERBERT GRUBMAYR.
- Belgium:** Carrera 4-A, No. 25-B-27; *Ambassador:* ALBERT SERRUYS.
- Bolivia:** Carrera 5, No. 81-26; *Ambassador:* Lt. Col. JOSÉ GIL REYES.
- Brazil:** Avenida Caracas, No. 37-20; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ AUGUSTO DE MACEDO SOARES.
- Bulgaria:** Calle 57-B, No. 37-55; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Canada:** Carrera 12, No. 91-24; *Ambassador:* SIDNEY FREIFELD.
- Chile:** Carrera 5, No. 72-70; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- China (Taiwan):** Carrera 3, No. 76-99; *Ambassador:* SAMPSON C. SHEN.
- Costa Rica:** Calle 59, No. 13-37; *Ambassador:* ALVARO FERNÁNDEZ ESCALANTE.
- Czechoslovakia:** Calle 92, No. 21-40; *Ambassador:* LADISLAV DVOŘÁK.
- Denmark:** Calle 101, No. 20-28; *Ambassador:* ANTHON CHRISTIAN KARSTEN.
- Dominican Republic:** Carrera 30, No. 46-46; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO ANTONIO GARCÍA VÁSQUEZ.
- Ecuador:** Carrera 14, No. 44-45; *Ambassador:* GUSTAVO LARREA CÓRDOVA.
- Egypt:** Carrera 19, No. 88-01; *Ambassador:* SALEH MOURAD.
- El Salvador:** Calle 93, No. 10-59; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO RUBIO MELHADO.
- Finland:** Lima, Peru.
- France:** Calle 87, No. 8-64; *Ambassador:* RENÉ THIBAUT.
- German Democratic Republic:** Carrera 7, No. 81-57; *Ambassador:* WALTER WEBER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Carrera 10-A, No. 70-73; *Ambassador:* ROBERT VON FÖRSTER.
- Greece:** Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
- Guatemala:** Calle 70, No. 9-84; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO ARREAGA GONZÁLEZ.
- Haiti:** Carrera 4, No. 58-82; *Ambassador:* GÉRARD JEAN BAPTISTE.
- Honduras:** Carrera 18, No. 86-A-15; *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO FLORES OCHOA.
- India:** Carrera 7, No. 87-20; *Ambassador:* MADANJEET SINGH.
- Israel:** Calle 92, No. 13-51; *Ambassador:* VICTOR ELIACHAR.
- Italy:** Diagonal 77, No. 6-88; *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI S. ROCCII.
- Japan:** Calle 86, No. 9-44; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Korea, Republic:** Avenida 94, No. 9-39; *Ambassador:* JIN SANG AN.
- Lebanon:** Calle 74, No. 12-44; *Ambassador:* J. GOGUIKIAN (also accredited to Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru).
- Malta:** Edificio Bavaria, Carrera 10, No. 27-91; *Ambassador:* LUIGI MARENGÓN.
- Mexico:** Calle 100, No. 24-19; *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR MANUEL BARCELÓ RODRÍGUEZ.
- Netherlands:** Calle 87, No. 9-55; *Ambassador:* JACOB VAREKAMP.
- Nicaragua:** Calle 77, No. 7-92; *Ambassador:* REYNALDO NAVAS BARRETO.
- Norway:** Caracas, Venezuela.
- Pakistan:** Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
- Panama:** Calle 92, No. 7-66; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ DE LA ROSA CASTILLO.
- Paraguay:** Carrera 21, No. 58-38; *Ambassador:* ANÍBAL MÉSQUITA VERA.
- Peru:** Calle 80-A, No. 6-50; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO WAGNER DE REYNA.
- Philippines:** Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
- Poland:** Caracas, Venezuela.
- Portugal:** Calle 70-A, No. 7-51; *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO EDUARDO RESSANO GARCÍA.
- Romania:** Calle 80, No. 12-37; *Ambassador:* DUMITRU MOIANU.
- Spain:** Carrera 7, No. 78-01; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO OLIVÉ GONZÁLEZ-PUMARIEGA.
- Sweden:** Carrera 4, No. 72-55; *Ambassador:* INGVAR GRAUERS.
- Switzerland:** Calle 75, No. 8-70; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE H. SERRA.
- Syria:** Caracas, Venezuela.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Caracas, Venezuela.
- Turkey:** Caracas, Venezuela (E).
- U.S.S.R.:** Carrera 4, No. 75-00; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR I. ANDREYEV.
- United Kingdom:** Calle 87, No. 10-50; *Ambassador:* GEOFFREY ALLAN CROSSLEY.
- U.S.A.:** Calle 37, No. 8-40; *Ambassador:* VIRON P. VAKY.
- Uruguay:** Carrera 2-A, No. 72-77; *Ambassador:* JORGE JUSTO BOERO BRIAN.
- Vatican:** Carrera 15, No. 36-33 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* ANGELO PALMAS.
- Venezuela:** Carrera 7, No. 85-12; *Ambassador:* NUMA QUEVEDO.
- Yugoslavia:** Calle 90, No. 9-A-33; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV ZOTOVIC.

Colombia also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Ethiopia, Hungary and Jamaica.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice, which sits in Bogotá, is divided into four subsidiary courts of Civil Cassations, Criminal Cassation, Labour Cassation and Constitutional Procedure. The twenty-four judges of the Supreme Court are elected for life; vacancies are filled by election by the members. For matters of great importance and government business, the three courts of the Supreme Court sit together as a Plenary Court.

The country is divided into judicial districts, each of which has a superior court of three or more judges. There are also other Courts of Justice for each judicial district, and judges for each province and municipality.

President of the Supreme Court: (vacant).

Vice-President: HERNÁN TORO AGUDELO.

SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

Liberals

HUMBERTO BARRERA
DOMÍNGUEZ
ERNESTO BLANCO CARERA
JORGE GAVIRIA SALAZAR
CESAR GÓMEZ ESTRADA
CROTATAS LONDOÑO C.
LUIS EDUARDO MESA
VELÁSQUEZ
LUIS ENRIQUE ROMERO
SOTO
MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA
EUSTORGIO SARRIÁ

Conservatives

JOSÉ ENRIQUE ARBOLEDA
VALENCIA
MARIO ALARIO DI FILIPPO
ERNESTO CEDIEL ANGEL
JOSÉ GABRIEL DE LA VEGA
JULIO RONCALLO ACOSTA
GERMÁN GIRALDO ZULÚAGA
EDMUNDO HARKER PUYANA
ALVARO LUNA GÓMEZ
LUIS SARMIENTO BUITRAGO
JOSÉ MARÍA VELASCO
GUERRERO

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Roman Catholicism is the religion of 90 per cent of the population.

Archbishops:

Primate of Colombia: H.E. Cardinal LUIS CONCHA-CÓRDOBA.

Archbishop of Bogotá, Arzobispado, Carrera 7, n. 10-20; Most Rev. ANÍBAL MUÑOZ DUQUE.

Barranquilla: Most Rev. GERMÁN VILLA GAVIRIA.

Cali: Most Rev. ALBERTO URIBE URDANETA.

Cartagena: (vacant).

Manizales: Most Rev. ARTURO DUQUE VILLEGAS.

Medellín: Most Rev. TULIO BOTERO SALAZAR.

Nueva Pamplona: Most Rev. ALFREDO RUBIO DÍAZ.
Popayán: Most Rev. MIGUEL ANGEL ARCE VIVAS.
Tunja: Most Rev. AUGUSTO TRUJILLO ARANGO.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Episcopalian Bishop of Colombia: Rt. Rev. W. A. FRANKLIN, O.B.E.; Carrera 13, 63-39, Apartado Aéreo 52964, Bogotá.

There are 1,500 baptized members, 800 communicant members, 15 parishes, missions and preaching stations; 3 schools with 35 teachers and 600 pupils.

Jews: 25,000 strong community with 66 synagogues.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

BOGOTÁ

Diario Oficial: Carrera 15, No. 56 Sur; f. 1864; official Government paper.

El Bogotano: evening; liberal; Editor CONSUELO DE MONTEJO; circ. 90,000.

El Espaflo: circ. 100,000.

El Espectador: Carrera 68, Calle 19; f. 1887; morning; Liberal; Dir. GUILLERMO CANO; Editor LUIS GABRIEL CANO; circ. 211,000.

El Perilódico: morning; liberal; Editor CONSUELO DE MONTEJO; circ. 12,000.

La República: Calle 16, No. 4-96; f. 1953; morning; Conservative; Dir. MARIO LASERNA; circ. 15,000.

El Siglo: Calle 15, No. 13-26; f. 1925; Conservative; Dir.-Editor ALFREDO ARAUJO GRAU; circ. 30,000.

El Tiempo: Avda. Jiménez, No. 6-77; f. 1911; morning; Liberal; Editor ROBERTO GARCÍA PEÑA; circ. 200,000 weekdays, 400,000 Sundays.

El Vespertino: evening; circ. 53,038.

ARMENIA

Diario del Quindío: morning; liberal; circ. 3,000.

BARRANQUILLA

Diario del Caribe: f. 1946; Conservative; Dir. FRANCISCO POSADA DE LA PEÑA; circ. 24,640.

El Heraldo: Calle 33, No. 40-60; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. JUAN B. FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 42,000.

El Nacional: Calle 44, No. 44-185; f. 1945; evening; Liberal; Dir. JAIME DEVIS PEREIRA; circ. 32,100.

BUCARAMANGA

El Deber: f. 1923; morning; Conservative; Dir. EFRAIM OREJARENA RUEDA; circ. 21,000.

El Frente: Apdo. Aéreo 665; f. 1942; morning; Conservative; Dirs. Dr. RAFAEL ORTIZ GONZÁLEZ, Dr. CIRO LÓPEZ MENDOZA; Editor CIRO GÓMEZ MEJÍA; circ. 14,000.

La Vanguardia Liberal: Calle 34, No. 13-42; f. 1919; morning; Liberal; Sunday illustrated literary supplement and women's supplement; Dir. RODOLFO GONZÁLEZ GARCÍA; Man. ALEJANDRO GALVIS RAMÍREZ; London representatives: S. S. Koppe & Co. Ltd., 69 Fleet St., E.C.4; circ. 34,400.

CALI

El Crisol: f. 1930; morning; Liberal; Dir. RAFAEL I. RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 7,000.

COLOMBIA

The Press

El País: Carrera 2A, No. 24-46; f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir. ALVARO LLOREDA; circ. 100,102.

El Pueblo: morning; Liberal; circ. 25,000.

Occidente: Calle 12, No. 5-22; f. 1961; morning; Conservative; Dir. ALVARO CAICEDO; circ. 76,000.

CARTAGENA

Diario de la Costa: Centro Calle 35A, No. 8-59, Avda. Escallón, Apdo. Aéreo 103; f. 1915; morning; Conservative; Dir. RAFAEL ESCALLÓN VILLA; circ. 20,000.

El Universal: Centro Calle 31, No. 3-81, Calle San Juan de Dios; f. 1948; Liberal; Dir. D. LÓPEZ ESCAURIAZA; circ. 5,000.

CÚCUTA

Diario de la Frontera: f. 1950; morning; Conservative; Dir. LUIS PARRA BOLÍVAR; circ. 15,000.

La Opinión: circ. 8,000.

IBAGUÉ

El Cronista: daily except Monday.

MANIZALES

La Patria: Carrera 20, No. 21-51, Apdo. Aéreo 70; f. 1921; morning; Conservative; Dir. JOSÉ RESTREPO RESTREPO; circ. 40,000.

MEDELLÍN

El Colombiano: Calle 54, No. 51-22 Apdo. Aéreo 782; f. 1912; morning; Conservative; Editor JUAN ZULETA FERRER; Pub. JULIO C. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 100,000.

El Correo: Carrera 51A, No. 50-67; f. 1913; Liberal; Dir. ROBERTO DELGADO SAÑUDO; circ. 35,000.

El Diario: Calle 50, No. 64B-52; f. 1930; evening; Liberal Independent; Dir. JOHN GÓMEZ RESTREPO; circ. 28,000.

PASTO

El Derecho: Calle 20, No. 26-20, Apdo. 395, f. 1928; Dir. EDUARDO F. MAZUERA; circ. 5,000.

La Radio: Calle 15, No. 28-30; f. 1933; morning; Liberal; Dir. CARLOS CÉSAR PUYANA; circ. 4,200.

PEREIRA

Diario de Risaralda.

El Diavio: Calle 18, No. 6-48, Apdo. Aéreo 20; f. 1929; evening; Liberal; Dir. EDUARDO CORREA URIBE; circ. 13,000.

El Imparcial: f. 1948; evening; Dir. RAFAEL CANO GIRALDO; circ. 15,000.

POPAYÁN

El Liberal: Apdo. Aéreo 538, Nacional 43; f. 1938; Dir. GERARDO FERNÁNDEZ C.; Chief Editor CARLOS VALENCIA MOSQUERA; circ. 25,000.

SANTA MARTA

La Época.

El Informador: f. 1921; Liberal; Dir. GABRIEL ECHEVERRÍA; circ. 9,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Diarios Colombianos: Bogotá.

PERIODICALS

BOGOTÁ

Aleria: organ of ANAPO.

El Campesino: Carrera 39A, No. 15-11; f. 1958; weekly; Catholic; Dir. LUIS ZORNOSA FALLA; circ. 105,486.

El Catolicismo: Apdo. Aéreo 12333; f. 1889; weekly; Catholic cultural; circ. 15,000.

Cromos Magazine: Calle 20, No. 4-55, Apdo. Aéreo 14860, Nacional 5653; f. 1916; weekly; illustrated; general news; Dir. FERNANDO RESTREPO; circ. 85,000.

Gente: fortnightly; Conservative.

Laura: fortnightly; women's periodical; edited by the Cromos group.

Menorah: Apdo. 9081; f. 1950; Independent monthly review for the Jewish community; Dir. ELIÉCER CELNIK; circ. 10,000.

Mujer de América (Women of America): Apdo. 10634; f. 1960; Editor-Pres. FLOR ROMERO DE NOHRA; women's periodical; circ. 50,000.

Nuevo Estadio: weekly; sports.

Nueva Frontera: fortnightly; political; Liberal; Dir. CARLOS LLERAS RESTREPO.

Proa: Calle 13, 9-20; f. 1946; 10 issues a year; architectural and artistic review; Editor LORENZO FONSECA; circ. 2,500.

Revista Alternativa: weekly; Dir. BERNARDO GARCÍA.

Revista Crítica: Liberal.

Revista Diners: Dir. CONSUELO MENDOZA DE RIAÑO.

Revista VEA: popular weekly.

SETT: f. 1962; literary and political; monthly of MRL.

Tribuna Roja: organ of MOIR; Dir. CARLOS NARANJO.

Voz Proletaria: Apdo. Aéreo 19857/8886; f. 1963; weekly; Communist; Dir. M. CEPEDA VARGAS; circ. 24,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Bogotá

ANSA: Apdo. Aéreo 16077; Representative GUILLERMO HOYOS TRUJILLO.

AP: Bureau Chief DANIEL HARKER.

Novosti: Bureau Chief JOSÉ ARIZALA.

Cali

UPI: Edif. Ulpiano Lloreda, Plaza de Caicedo, Of. 201; Bureau Chief LUIS JORGE MAHECHA.

Tass is also represented in Colombia.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

La Federación Nacional de Trabajadores de los Medios de Comunicación: Bogotá.

PUBLISHERS

- Alvaro Marín:** Avenida Jiménez, No. 9-47, Bogotá.
- Bibliográfica Colombiana Ltda.:** Calle 66, No. 20-18, Bogotá; education, journalism.
- Cromos Editores e Impresores Ltda.:** Avda. 22, No. 19A-55, Bogotá; f. 1916; Dir. JAIME RESTREPO.
- Cultural Colombiana Ltda.:** Carrera 9A, No. 16-72, Apdo. Aéreo 6307, Bogotá; f. 1951; textbooks; booksellers; Dir. JOSÉ PORTO.
- Ediciones Tercer Mundo:** Carrera 7, No. 16-91, Apdo. Aéreo 4817, Bogotá; politics, psychology, sociology, fiction.
- Editorial Albon:** Calle 53, No. 73-126, Apdo. Aéreo 1943, Medellín.
- Editorial Andes:** Carrera 39A, No. 15-21, Apdo. Aéreo 20037, Bogotá; Gen. Man. LEÓN MORALES ARENAS.
- Editorial Bedout, S.A.:** Calle 61, No. 51-04, Apdo. Aéreo 760, Medellín.
- Editorial Kapelusz Colombiana:** Carrera 12, No. 15-99, Bogotá.
- Ediciones Lerner Ltda.:** Avenida Jiménez, No. 4-35, Apdo. Aéreo 12050, Bogotá.
- Librería Voluntad, Ltda.:** Carrera 13, No. 38-99, Apdo. Aéreo, Bogotá; f. 1928; textbooks; Man. Dir. Dr. SAMUEL DE BEDOUT T.
- Editorial Lumen Christie, S.A.:** Calle 26, No. 27-48, Bogotá; religion, belles lettres, fiction.

- Editorial Minerva:** Avda. de las Américas, No. 58-51, Bogotá.
- Editorial Norma:** Calle 37, No. 13-08, Apdo. Aéreo 4344, Bogotá; f. 1960; Gen. Man. A. J. CARVAJAL; educational.
- Editorial Termis Ltd.:** Calle 13, No. 6-45, Apdo. Aéreo 5941, Bogotá; law, sociology, politics; Man. Dir. JORGE GUERRERO.
- E. Ospina-Racines:** Carrera 1E, No. 70-57; Bogotá; f. 1940; weekly publications on petroleum; Dir. E. OSPINA-RACINES.
- "La Patria":** Carrera 20, No. 21-51, Apdo. Nacional 236, Apdo. Aéreo 70, Manizales; f. 1921; Pres. JOSÉ RESTREPO R.; Man. LUIS FERNANDO BOTERO R.
- Herder Ltda.:** Calle 12, No. 6-89, Apdo. Aéreo 6855, Bogotá; social services.
- Instituto Caro y Cuervo:** Calle 24, No. 5-60, Of. 204, Apdo. Aéreo 20002, Bogotá; f. 1942; philology and general linguistics; Dir. J. M. RIVAS SACCONI; publs. *Thesaurus*, *Noticias Culturales*, *Anuario Bibliográfico Colombiano* and others.
- Legislación Económica Ltda.:** Avda. Las Américas, No. 58-51, Apdo. Aéreo 8646, Bogotá; f. 1952; 19 periodicals covering law, economics and management; Dir. TITO-LIVIO CALDAS GUTIÉRREZ.
- Universidad Nacional:** Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá.
- Universidad Externada de Colombia:** Carrera 12, No. 1-17 Este, Bogotá.
- Universidad Industrial de Santander:** Apdo. Aéreo 678, Bucaramanga.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1971 there were 2,250,000 radio licences.

Ministerio de Comunicaciones, División de Telecomunicaciones: Apdo Aéreo 14515, Bogotá; broadcasting authority in Colombia; Dir.-Gen. JAIME AGUILERA.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Avda. El Dorado, Bogotá; official broadcasting station; f. 1940; Dir.-Gen. GUILLERMO PAYAN ARCHER.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

- Radio Cadena Nacional, S.A.:** Apdo. Aéreo 1244, Medellín; 41 stations; Pres. ROBERTO JAIRO ARANGO MEJÍA.
- Caracol-Primera Cadena Radial Colombia:** Calle 19, No. 8-48, Apdo. Aéreo 9291, Bogotá; 67 stations; Pres. F. LONDOÑO HENAO; Dir.-Gen. A. TORO.
- Todelar-Circuito Todelar de Colombia:** Apdo. Aéreo 4666, Cali; 63 stations; Pres. B. TOBÓN DE LA ROCHE; Tech. Dir. G. ESCOBAR.

There are 295 commercial stations.

COMMERCIAL RADIO FEDERATION

Federación Nacional de Estaciones Radifónicas: Bogotá all commercial stations belong to the federation.

In 1974 there were 2,792,700 radio sets in use.

TELEVISION

Instituto Nacional de Radio y Televisión: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Vía del Aeropuerto El Dorado, Bogotá; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. FERNAN VILLEGAS VELEZ; government-run TV and radio broadcasting network; educational and commercial broadcasting.

Telebogotá: Calle 22, No. 5-91, 6° piso, Bogotá; commercial; Dir.-Gen. CONSUELO DE MONTEJO.

In 1974, there were 809,632 television sets in use.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts are given in pesos.)

BANKING

Superintendencia Bancaria: Calle 16, No. 5-13, Apdo. Aéreo 3460, Bogotá; Banking Superintendent RAMÓN E. MADRIÑAN DE LA TORRE, First Superintendent DANIEL MANRIQUE GUZMAN.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de la República: Carrera 7A, No. 14-78, Apdo. Postal 402, Aéreo 3531, Bogotá; f. 1923; cap. p.u. 153.9m., res. 126.9m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. DR. GERMÁN BOTERO DE LOS RÍOS.
Fondo para Inversiones Privadas: f. 1963 as a special account of the Banco de la República; loans and grants, projects supported must relate directly to increased agricultural or industrial productivity.
Fondo Financiero Agrario: agricultural finance fund.
Fondo Financiero de Desarrollo Urbano: urban development finance fund.
Fondo Financiero Industrial: industrial finance fund.

BOGOTÁ

Banco de América Latina: Carrera 8A, No. 15-73, Apdo. Aéreo 7406; cap. p.u. 15m., res. 4.2m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. ALVARO DUGAND DONADO.
Banco de Bogotá: Carrera 10, No. 14-33, Apdo. Aéreo 3436; f. 1870; cap. p.u. 223.8m., res. 244.4m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. JORGE MEJÍA SALAZAR.
Banco Cafetero: Avda. Jiménez, No. 7-65, Apdo. Aéreo 6824; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 400m., legal reserve 145m., dep. 2,196m. (June 1972); Pres. RODRIGO MUNERA Z.
Banco Central Hipotecario: Carrera 6A, No. 15-32/48; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 166m., liabilities 1,036m. (Dec. 1973); Man. PEDRO BERNAL JARAMILLO.
Banco de Colombia: Calle 13, 8-38, Apdo. Aéreo 6836; f. 1875; cap. p.u. 116.9m., res. 253.5m. (June 1972); Pres. JAIME MICHELSEN URIBE.
Banco del Comercio: Calle 13, No. 8-52, Apdo. Aéreo 4749; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 174.7m., res. 76.8m. (June 1972); Pres. CAMILO HERRERA PRADO.
Banco de Construcción y Desarrollo: Carrera 10, No. 16-37, Apdo. Aéreo 6454; f. 1963; cap. p.u. 10m., res. 20m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. A. J. HEEB.
Banco Ganadero: Carrera 8A, No. 13-42, Apdo. Aéreo 7290; cattle finance and credits; cap. p.u. 423.8m., res. 40.1m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. JOSÉ MEJÍA SALAZAR.
Banco Industrial Colombiano: Carrera 4, No. 49-72; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 120.9m., res. 61.8m. (1972); Man. IVAN CORREA ARANGO.
Banco Nacional: Carrera 7A, No. 13-88; cap. p.u. 25m., res. 5.9m. (June 1972); Pres. PEDRO ROJAS GUTIÉRREZ.
Banco Panamericano: Avda. Jiménez, No. 8-65; cap. p.u. 7.6m., res. 2.8m. (June 1972); Man. JUAN CLAUDIO MORALES.
Banco Popular S.A.: Calle 17, No. 7-43, Apdo. Aéreo 8656; cap. p.u. 90.5m., res. 36.2m. (June 1972); Pres. EDUARDO NIETO CALDERÓN.
Caja de Crédito Agrario, Industrial y Minero: Calle 15, No. 8-32; f. 1931; cap. 543.3m., res. 74.7m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. ALVARO ARAUJO NOGUERA.
BARRANQUILLA
Banco de la Costa: Apdo. Aéreo 7938; cap. p.u. 25.9m., res. 3.3m. (June 1972); Pres. JOSÉ ROMÁN FERNÁNDEZ.

BUCARAMANGA

Banco Santander: Calle 35, No. 16-56; cap. p.u. 47.2m., res. 4.5m. (June 1972); Pres. CARLOS SALGADO POSADA.

CALI

Banco de Occidente: Apdo. Aéreo 4409; cap. p.u. 67m., res. 15m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO SARMIENTO A.

MANIZALES

Banco de Caldas: Edificio Beneficencia 3p, Apdo. Aéreo 617; f. 1965; cap. p.u. 50m., res. 11.8m. (June 1974); Pres. Dr. SILVIO BOTERO DE LOS RÍOS.

MEDELLÍN

Banco Comercial Antioqueño: Calle Colombia, Apdo. Aéreo 750; f. 1912; cap. p.u. 196.1m., res. 211.3m. (June 1972); Gen. Man. VICENTE URIBE RENDÓN; Rep. in Bogotá and Pres. Dr. J. VALLEJO ARBELÁEZ.

POPAYÁN

Banco del Estado: Calle 4A, Carrera 7A esq.; f. 1884; cap. and res. 49.2m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. JULIO ARBOLEDA VALENCIA.

Foreign Banks

Banco Francés o Italiano para la América del Sud: Carrera 8A, No. 15-42, Apdo. Aéreo 3440, Bogotá; Man. GIUSEPPE MONDINI.
Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association N.T. and S.A.: Carrera 7, No. 16-36, Apdo. Aéreo 12327, Bogotá; Vice-Pres. and Man. F. CARL REINHARDT; brs. in Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla.
Bank of London and South America Ltd.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46/60, Apdo. Aéreo 3532, Bogotá; Man. IAN C. MASSIE; 7 brs. and 9 agencies.
Banco Franco-Colombiano: Carrera 7, No. 14-23, Bogotá; f. 1954; subsidiary of the Banque Nationale de Paris; Man. PIERRE LAMON; brs. in Bogotá (4), Cali (2), Barranquilla, Medellín, Buenaventura.
First National City Bank: New York; Avenida Jiménez, No. 8-89, Bogotá; brs. in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, Medellín, Pereira; Man. JAMES F. WOOD.
Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Apdo. Aéreo 3438, Carrera 8A, No. 14-45, Bogotá; brs. in principal towns; District Man. J. F. STECH.

DEVELOPMENT

Corporación Financiera de Caldas: Edificio Banco del Comercio, 11° piso, Apdo. Aéreo 460, Manizales; f. 1961; private development company; Pres. EDUARDO ARANGO R.
Corporación Financiera del Caribe: Calle 13, No. 8-38, Apdo. Aéreo 6836, Bogotá; f. 1967 under auspices of Banco de Colombia; initial cap. 10m.; Pres. ERNESTO B. ENGEL.
Corporación Financiera Central: Carrera 7, No. 14-27, Bogotá.
Corporación Financiera Colombiana: Carrera 13, No. 26-45, pisos 7/8, Apdo. Aéreo 11843, Bogotá; f. 1959; private development bank; cap. 200m.; Pres. IGNACIO COPETE LIZARRALDE.
Corporación Financiera Grancolombiana S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23, Bogotá; f. 1966; cap. and reserves \$12.5m.; dep. \$51.8m.; Pres. JAIME MICHELSEN URIBE.
Corporación Financiera Nacional: Apdo. Aéreo 1039, Medellín; f. 1959; private development company; Pres. JOSÉ GUTIÉRREZ GÓMEZ; Vice-Pres. CARLOS RESTREPO DUMIT.

Corporación Financiera del Norte: Carrera 44, No. 34-31A, Barranquilla; cap. \$46m.; Pres. ALVARO JARAMILLO V.

Corporación Financiera de Occidente: Apdo. Postal 441, Pereira; f. 1966; provides credit and effects investment in the development of industry, agriculture, cattle farming and mining and offers technical assistance; cap. U.S. \$1.8m., assets total U.S. \$12.6m.; Pres. (vacant).

Corporación Financiera Popular: Calle 17, No. 7-43, 5º, Apdo. Aéreo 5179, Bogotá; f. 1967; an affiliate of the Banco Popular; cap. 200m.; provides loans and technical assistance to medium-sized and small industries; Pres. JOSÉ T. NIÑO.

Corporación Financiera de Santander: Calle 35, No. 16-52, 4º, Bucaramanga; f. 1966; cap. 27.8m., to be raised to 60m.; Pres. GUSTAVO LIEVANO.

Corporación Financiera del Transporte: Calle 49, No. 13-33, 8º, Bogotá; Man. DR. ABELARDO DUARTE S.

Corporación Financiera del Valle: Apdo. Aéreo 4902, Cali.

"Cotiagro" Corporación Financiera de Fomento Agropecuario y de Exportación: Calle 12, No. 7-32, 11º, Apdo. Aéreo 16857, Bogotá; Pres. AURELIO CORREA.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Apdo. Aéreo 4222, Bogotá 1; state finance corporation; Man. JORGE MENDEZ MUÑEZ.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación Bancaria de Colombia: Apdo. Aéreo 13994, Calle 13, No. 8-39, 2º piso, Bogotá; f. 1936; 26 mem. banks; Pres. E. ARIAS ROBLEDO; Man. DR. JUAN C. MORALES; publs. *Información Financiera*, *Boletín Jurídico*, *Boletín Bibliográfico*, etc.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Bogotá: Carrera 8A, No. 13-82, Apdo. Aéreo, 3584, Bogotá; f. 1928; Pres. EDUARDO GOEZ; Sec. JORGE RESTREPO.

Bolsa de Medellín: Apdo. Aéreo 3535, Medellín.

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL NATIONAL COMPANIES

Aseguradora Mercantil S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 26-20, Apdos. Aéreos 7988 and 6774, Nacionales 412 and 2368, Bogotá; f. 1951; Sec. Gen. GERMÁN ESPINOSA RESTREPO; Man. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

Aseguradora Gracoloniana S.A.: Calle 31, 6-41, 15º y 16º, Apdo. Aéreo 10454, Bogotá; Pres. J. MICHELSEN URIBE.

Compañía Agrícola de Seguros S.A.: Calle 14, No. 7-36, 21º, Apdo. Aéreo 7212, Bogotá; Pres. ARIEL JARAMILLO A.

Compañías Alladas de Seguros S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 5º, Apdo. Aéreo 6810, Bogotá; Pres. B. PELAEZ E.

Compañía de Seguros, La Andina: Edificio Camacol, Carrera 10A, No. 19-65, 5º, Apdo. Aéreo 3838, Bogotá; f. 1937; Man. COLIN G. MARLOW.

Compañía de Seguros Antorcha de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 37-25, 4º, Apdo. Aéreo 7412, Bogotá; Man. ANDREW M. WILLIAMSON.

Compañía de Seguros Generales, Aurora S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 19-65, 3º, Apdo. Aéreo 8806, Bogotá; Man. PEDRO ALVEAR RAMOS.

Compañía de Seguros, Bolívar: Edificio Bolívar, Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, Apdo. Aéreo 4421, Bogotá; f. 1939; Pres. JOSÉ A. CORTÉS.

Compañía Central de Seguros S.A.: Edificio Banco Ganadero, Carrera 5, No. 15-80, 21º, Apdo. Aéreo 5764, Bogotá; f. 1956; cap. 30m.; Man. EFREN OSSA G.

Compañía Colombiana de Seguros, S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 17-01, Apdo. Aéreo 3537, Bogotá; f. 1874; Pres. RODRIGO JARAMILLO.

Compañía de Seguros La Fénix de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 8A, No. 15-46, 3º, Apdo. Aéreo 4225, Bogotá; Man. PHILIP M. TIBBLE.

Compañía Granadina de Seguros S.A.: Carrera 10A, 28-49, 6º y 7º, Apdo. Aéreo 6889, Bogotá; f. 1945; separate life office; Man. DR. FRANCISCO DE RUGGIERO.

Compañía de Seguros, La Continental: Edificio Internacional, Carrera 13, No. 26-45, 9º, Apdo. Aéreo 3802, Bogotá; Man. RAYMOND MEZA.

Compañía de Seguros del Pacífico, S.A.: Carrera 5A, No. 12-42, 6º, Apdo. Aéreo 8154, Cali; Man. GUILLERMO GARRIDO SARDI.

Compañía Suramericana de Seguros, S.A.: Centro Suramericana, Carrera 64B, No. 49A-30, Apdos. Aéreos 780 y 2030, Medellín; f. 1944; Pres. JORGE MOLINA M.

Compañía Internacional de Seguros S.A.: Avda. Jiménez 3-97, 3º, Apdo. Aéreo 17189, Bogotá; Man. RICARDO MORALES CASAS.

Grupo Gracoloniana S.A.: Carrera 7A, No. 14-23, Bogotá; Pres. JAIME MICHELSON URIBE.

Inmobiliaria de Seguros S.A.: Calle 16, No. 9-64, 3º; Man. RAFAEL GÓMEZ R.

La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros Generales de Colombia S.A.: Calle 16, No. 6-34, Apdo. Aéreo 5627, Bogotá; f. 1952; Pres. BERNARDO SAIZ DE CASTRO; Man. PIERRE LAMAT.

La Libertad, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Avenida Jiménez, No. 7-25, 3º, Apdo. Aéreo 7955, Bogotá; Pres. GERARDO HERNÁNDEZ FERIA; Man. LUIS ARTURO RODRÍGUEZ CAMACHO.

La Previsora S.A. Compañía de Seguros: Carrera 7A, No. 13-52, 2º, 3º y 4º, Apdo. Aéreo 7880, Bogotá; Man. DANIEL JARAMILLO FERRO.

Reaseguradora de Colombia S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 16-39, 12º, Apdo. Aéreo 7460, Bogotá; Man. RODRIGO VÁSQUEZ.

Seguros Colombia S.A.: Carrera 13, No. 26-45, 3º, Apdo. Aéreo 9228, Bogotá; Pres. IGNACIO UMAÑA DE BRIGARD; Man. JAIME VARÓN MOJICA.

Seguros La Unión S.A.: Calle 14, No. 16A-23, 8º, Apdo. Aéreo 12525, Bogotá; Man. FRANCISCO PÉREZ P.

Seguros Médicos Voluntarios: Carrera 10A, No. 19-65, 2º, Apdo. 11777, Bogotá; Man. FERNANDO GÓMEZ B.

Seguros Patria S.A.: Carrera 10A, No. 15-22, Apdo. 7762, Bogotá; Pres. CARLOS PACHECO D.

Seguros Tequendama: Carrera 7A, No. 26-20, 26º, Apdo. 7988, Bogotá; Man. ALVARO AZCUÉNAGA M.

Seguros Universal S.A.: Avda. Jiménez, No. 8-77, 10º, Apdo. Aéreo 11634, Bogotá; Pres. EDUARDO GUTIERREZ DE PIÑERES.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Fireman's Insurance Co.: Carrera 7A, No. 26-20, 26º, Apdo. Aéreo 4036, Bogotá; Man. D. GOETZ.

Insurance Company of North America: Carrera 7A, No. 37-69, Apdo. Aéreo 8687, Bogotá; Man. FERNANDO MAYORAL.

Royal Insurance Company Ltd.: Carrera 10A, No. 19-65, 5º, Apdo. Aéreo 6337, Bogotá; Man. C. MARLOW.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Asociación Colombiana de Compañías de Seguros ASECOLDA: Calle 19, No. 6-68, 12º, Apdo. Aéreo 5233, Bogotá; 44 mems.; Pres. DR. JAIME BUSTAMANTE FERRER; DIRS. DR. RAFAEL H. MARTÍNEZ, DR. DARIO ARANGO BARRIENTOS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción (*Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production*): Apdo. Aéreo 3012, Bogotá; f. 1941; 507 mems.; Pres. RODRIGO LLORENTE M.; Sec.-Gen. GABRIEL ROSAS V.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación Colombiana de Cámaras de Comercio "Confecámaras": Carrera 9, No. 16-21, Bogotá; f. 1969; 40 member organizations; Exec.-Pres. GASTÓN E. ABELLO; publ. *Síntesis Mensual*.

Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá: Carrera 9, No. 16-21, Apdo. Aéreo 29824, Bogotá; f. 1878; 1,285 mem. organizations; Pres. ALBERTO DÍAZ RUBIO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO SANTOS SILVA; Dir. Centro de Informática Económica (CIEB) Dr. HERNANDO OSPINA.

There are also local Chambers of Commerce in the capital towns of all the Departments and in many of the other trading centres. Among these are:

Cámara de Comercio de Armenia: Apdo. 595, Armenia, Quindío; f. 1934; Pres. HERNANDO ARCILA JARAMILLO; Sec. Dr. JOSUÉ MORENO JARAMILLO; publ. *Quindío Comercial*.

Cámara de Comercio de Barranquilla: Apdo. Aéreo 12, Barranquilla; f. 1916; 500 mems.; Pres. LUIS E. POCHET; Sec. JAIRÓ PEYNAO; publ. *Boletín Semanal CCC*.

Cámara de Comercio de Bucaramanga: Carrera 19, No. 36-20, 2p, Apdo. Aéreo 973, Bucaramanga, Santander; f. 1915; 300 mems.; Pres. JORGE REYES PUYANA; Sec. ERNESTO RUEDA SUÁREZ; publs. *Noticiero Mercantil* (monthly review), *Bucaramanga en Cifras*, *Indicadores Económicos Trimestral*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cali: Afiliados 571, Apdo. 140, Aéreo 1565, Caicedo, Cali; f. 1910; 209 mems.; Pres. LUIS EDUARDO LOURIDO; Sec. JUAN MARTÍN; publ. *Noticiero Comercial*, *Noticiero Comercial-Suplemento*, *Boletín Informativo*.

Cámara de Comercio de Cartagena: Apdo. Aéreo 16, Cartagena; f. 1917; 250 mems.; Pres. R. OTERO; Sec. EDUARDO PIÑERES; publ. *Revista*.

Cámara de Comercio de Honda: Carrera 14, No. 13-166, Honda; f. 1924; Pres. CARLOS CORREA MACHADO; Sec. LUIS MARÍA ARTEAGA.

Cámara de Comercio de Ibagué: Carrera 4A, No. 13-34, Apdo. Aéreo 1014, Ibagué, Tolima; f. 1928; 18 mems.; Pres. CARLOS J. MARTÍNEZ G.; Sec. GONZALO GÓMEZ; publ. monthly review.

Cámara de Comercio de Manizales: Calle 22, No. 21-48, Apdo. Aéreo 117, Manizales, Caldas; f. 1913; 650 mems.; Pres. GUSTAVO URIBE DUQUE; Sec. AURELIO CALDERÓN; publ. *Boletín Mensual*.

Cámara de Comercio de Medellín: Calle 46, No. 52-82, 5º, Medellín, Antioquia; f. 1904; 500 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE MESA S.; Dir. Dr. JAIRÓ MACHADO P.; publs. *Boletín* (weekly), *Carla* (monthly), *Indicadores Económicos* (half-yearly), *Informativo Gerencial* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio de Pasto: Calle 18, No. 25-3r, Pasto, Nariño; 9 mems.; Pres. J. ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROSERO; Sec. VICENTE APRÁEZ APRÁEZ; publ. *Boletín*.

Cámara de Comercio Colombo-Americana (*Colombian-American Chamber of Commerce*): Apdo. Aéreo 8008, Bogotá; publs. *Boletín Semanal de Información Económica*, *Comercio Colombo-Americano*, *Directorio Anual*.

Cámara de Comercio Colombo-Alemana (*Colombian-*

German Chamber of Commerce): Calle 84, No. 9-28, Bogotá.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de Energía: Bogotá; f. 1973 to formulate a short- and medium-term programme for meeting the country's energy requirements.

Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Planeación: Carrera 10, No. 27-27, Bogotá; supervises and administers development projects; investments by government, state enterprises and local authorities (1968): 7,900m. pesos; Dir. MIGUEL URRUTIA.

Empresa Colombiana de Minas: Carrera 7, No. 14-23, Bogotá; administers state resources of emerald and other minerals.

Empresa Colombiana de Petróleos "Ecopetrol": Carrera 13, No. 36-24, Apdo. Aéreo 5938, Bogotá; participates with private enterprise in refining, transport and export of petroleum; Pres. JUAN FRANCISCO VILLAREAL.

Fondo de Promoción de Exportaciones "Proexpo": Apdo. Aéreo 17966, Bogotá; f. 1967; aims to diversify exports, strengthen the balance of payments and augment the volume of trade, by granting financial aid for export operations and acting as consultant to export firms, also undertaking market studies; Dir. LEONEL TORRES GARCÍA.

Fondo Nacional de Proyectos de Desarrollo—Fonade: Bogotá; f. 1968; responsible for channelling loans towards economic development projects; administered by a committee under the head of the *Departamento Administrativo de Planeación*; Fonade works in close association with other official planning organizations; Dir. CARLOS A. NAVARRO PALAO.

Instituto de Aprovechamiento de Aguas y Fomento Eléctrico—Electraguas: Edificio Bochica, Carrera 13, No. 27-00, 3º, Bogotá; semi-official undertaking operating on a nation-wide scale through 14 subsidiary companies; concerned in the generation and distribution of electric power.

Instituto Colombiano de Comercio Exterior-Incomex: Carrera 10, No. 15-39, Bogotá; promotes and sets quotas for exports; Dir. ALBERTO GALEANO.

Instituto de Desarrollo de los Recursos Naturales Renovables "Inderena": Carrera 10, No. 20-30, 7º, Bogotá; f. 1968; agency regulating the development of natural resources; Dir. JULIO UMAÑA CARRIZOSA.

Instituto de Fomento Algodonero: Carrera 8, No. 11-39, 5º, Bogotá; official government cotton and oil development office.

Instituto Colombiano de Energía Eléctrica (ICEL): Apdo. Aéreo 16243, Bogotá; formulates policy in the field of electrical energy; Man. AURELIO IRAGORI HORMOZA.

Instituto de Fomento Industrial: Carrera 6, No. 14-88, 3º, Bogotá; official government cotton and oil development agency; Dir. JORGE MÉNDEZ MUNEVAR.

Instituto Colombiano de Reforma Agraria—INCORA: Apdo. Aéreo 8691, Bogotá; f. 1962; a public institution which, on behalf of the Government, administers public lands and those it acquires; reclaims land by irrigation and drainage facilities, roads, etc. to increase productivity in agriculture and stock-breeding; provides technical assistance and loans; supervises the redistribution of land throughout the country; Man. JOAQUÍN VENINTELLO.

COLOMBIA

Trade and Industry, Transport and Tourism

EMPLOYERS' AND PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Colombiana Popular de Industriales (ACOPI): Carrera 6, No. 11-87, Of. 806, Apdo. Aéreo 16451, Bogotá; f. 1951; association of small industrialists; Pres. DARIO MONSALVE URIBE; Man. Dr. GUSTAVO ALFONZO V.; publ. *Carta Industrial*.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Caña de Azúcar—Asocaña: Calle 13, No. 5-01, Oficina 903, Edificio Banco Cafetero, Apdo. Aéreo 4448, Cali; f. 1959; sugar planters association; Pres. JAIME LOZANO.

Asociación Nacional de Exportadores de Café: Carrera 8, No. 11-39, Bogotá; private association of coffee exporters; publ. *Boletín Semanal* (weekly).

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (National Association of Manufacturers): Head-Quarters: Calle 52, No. 47-28, Medellín; Carrera 10, No. 14-33, 16°, Bogotá; f. 1944; 526 mems.; Pres. FABIO ECHEVERRI CORREA; 7 brs. publs. *Boletín Económico*, *Boletín Comercio Exterior*, *Boletín Parlamentario*, *Boletín Social y Laboral*, *Noticiero*, *Revista Trimestral*.

Federación Colombiana de Ganaderos—FEDEGAN: Avda. Caracas, No. 36-35, Apdo. Aéreo 9709, Bogotá; f. 1963; cattle raisers' association; about 130,000 affiliates; Gen. Man. MIGUEL SANTAMARÍA DÁVILA; publs. *Boletín Fedegan* (weekly), *Revista Nacional de Ganadería*, *Carta Mensual de Ganadería*.

Federación Nacional de Algodoneros: Apdo. Aéreo 8632, Bogotá; federation of cotton growers; Man. LUIS LIZARRALDE GONZÁLEZ.

Federación Nacional de Cacaoteros: Apdo. Aéreo 5891, Bogotá; cocoa farmers' association.

Federación Nacional de Cafeteros de Colombia (National Federation of Coffee Growers): Avda. Jiménez de Quesada, No. 7-65, pisos 4 y 5, Apdo. Aéreo 3938, Bogotá; f. 1927; 203,000 mems.; Man. ARTURO GÓMEZ JARAMILLO; publs. *Boletín*, *Revista* (quarterly).

Federación Nacional de Comerciantes (FENALCO) (National Federation of Tradesmen): Apdo. Aéreo 4405, Bogotá; f. 1945; Pres. EMILIO URREA; publ. *Boletín "Fenaleo"*.

Sociedad de Agricultores de Colombia (SAC) (Colombian Agricultural Society): Apdo. Aéreo 3638, Bogotá; Man. CARLOS JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ.

TRADE UNIONS

Unión de Trabajadores de Colombia—UTC (National Union of Colombian Workers): Carrera 10, No. 7-31/32, Bogotá; f. 1946; 800,000 mems.; incorporates 14 area organizations and 37 national and local organizations among its 600 affiliates; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. TULIO E. CUEVAS R.; Gen. Sec. JORGE CARRILLO; publ. *Justicia Social* (fortnightly).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Colombia (National Railways of Colombia): Calle 13, No. 18-24, Bogotá; Pres. of the Administrative Board The Minister of Public Works; Gen. Man. MARCO TULIO LORA.

The policy of the gradual nationalization of the railways by the Government was begun in 1922, when the Central Northern Railway was taken over, and completed in 1962. The Administrative Council for the National Railways

Affiliated to the UTC are:

Federación Agraria Nacional (FANAL) (National Federation of Farm Workers): Carrera 7, No. 4-25, Ciudad; Pres. GASTÓN A. JIMENEZ L.; Gen. Sec. ALEJANDRO JAIMES Z.

Federación Colombiana de Trabajadores (FECOLTRACOM) (Colombian Federation of Workers): Carrera 10, No. 7-33, Oficina 411, Bogotá; Pres. HÉCTOR NIÑO MOLINA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ J. ROMERO.

Federación Nacional de Ferrovías (National Federation of Railway Workers): Carrera 14, No. 15-72, Oficina 205, Bogotá; Pres. EFRÁIN LÓPEZ M.; Gen. Sec. GUSTAVO DÍAZ R.

Federación Nacional de Sindicatos Banerarios Colombianos (FENASIBANCOL) (National Federation of Colombian Bank Employees): Calle 14, No. 12-50, Oficina 615, Apdo. 23370, Bogotá; Pres. REYNALDO ARDILA SANMIGUEL; Gen. Sec. PEDRO IGNACIO RUBIO ROMERO.

Federación Nacional de Trabajadores de la Industria Química (FEQUINAL) (National Federation of Chemical Industry Workers): Calle 13, No. 9-63, Bogotá; Pres. GUSTAVO MONZÓN QUINTERO; Gen. Sec. RAFAEL DÍAZ CARDOZO.

Unión Nacional de Trabajadores del Transporte (National Union of Transport Industry Workers): Carrera 36, No. 35-34, Apdo. 2553, Barranquilla; Pres. GERARDO CASTRO S.

Unión de Trabajadores de la Industria Gastronómica Hotelera y Similares de Colombia (FENALTHYS) (Union of Hotel and Catering Industry Workers of Colombia): Bogotá; Pres. LUIS E. MARTÍN; Gen. Sec. RAFAEL GONZÁLEZ.

Unión de Trabajadores Metalúrgicos y Mineros de Colombia (UTRAMMIGOL) (Union of Mining and Metallurgy Workers of Colombia): Carrera 10, No. 7-33, 3°, Bogotá; Pres. TEÓDULO CABRERA; Gen. Sec. JOSÉ GREGORIO PINTO.

Unión de Trabajadores Textiles de Colombia (UTRATExCO) (Union of Textile Workers of Colombia): Carrera 46, No. 46-63, Medellín; Pres. ALBERTO GÓMEZ VILLA; Gen. Sec. CARLOS BEDOYA T.

Local trade unions for the following towns and provinces are also affiliated: Boyacá, Bolívar, Dulce, Caldas, Cauca, Córdoba, Cundinamarca, Guajira, Huila y Caqueta, Atlántico, Antioquia, Llano, Magdalena, Nariño, Santander del Norte, Quindío, Risaralda, Santander, Sucre, Tolima, Valle.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Colombia—CTC (Colombian Confederation of Workers): Carrera 15, No. 12-73, Bogotá; f. 1934; 400,000 mems.; 600 affiliates, including 6 national organizations and 20 regional federations; admitted to ICFTU; Pres. JOSÉ R. MERCADO; Sec.-Gen. TOMÁS HERAZO RÍOS; publ. *CTC Revista* (monthly).

There are a few independent unions.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

now operates 3,424 km. of track of 0.914-metre gauge. The system is divided into five divisions, each with its own management: Central, Pacific, Antioquia, Santander and Magdalena. A railway modernization programme was carried out between 1966-72, involving expenditure of some 373m. pesos and U.S.\$62.5m.

ROADS

There are estimated to be 48,200 km. of roads suitable for motor vehicles. One of the country's most important road projects is the 1,000 km. Caribbean Trunk Highway,

COLOMBIA

intended to link the ports of Cartagena, Barranquilla and Santa Marta with the Venezuelan highway system.

MOTORING ORGANIZATION

Automobile Club: Avda. Caracas, No. 46-64, Bogotá; bns. at Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena, Manizales and Medellín.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Instituto Nacional del Transporte: Centro Administrativo Nacional (CAN), Bogotá; in charge of all river operations. The waterways system is divided into three sectors: Atlantic, Pacific and Eastern. Man. ABELARDO DUARTE SOTELLO.

Traffic plies regularly on the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Orinoco, Meta, Putumayo and Amazon rivers.

SHIPPING

Empresa Puertos de Colombia "Colpuertos" (*Colombian Port Authority*): Carrera 10, No. 15-22, Apdo. Aéreo 13037, Bogotá; Man. (vacant).

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana: Carrera 13, No. 27-75, Apdo. Aéreo 4482, Bogotá; owned by the Colombian Coffee Growers' Federation (80 per cent) and Ecuador Development Bank (20 per cent); f. 1946; services from Colombia and Ecuador to Canada, Atlantic and Gulf ports of the U.S.A., Central American, Northern and Mediterranean European ports, Peru, Chile and Japan; Mans. ALVARO DIAZ S., JOSÉ V. DÁVILA TELLO; Sec.-Gen. Dr. POLICARPO GUTIÉRREZ E.

COASTAL SHIPPING COMPANIES

Colombia Railways and Navigation Co., Ltd.: Barranquilla; services between Barranquilla and Cartagena and on the Magdalena River.

Compañías Unidas de Transportes, S.A.: Calle 18, Teatro Alcázar; transport to all parts of the country.

Empresa de Vapores, Julio Montes, Ltda.: Apdo. Aéreo 56, Barranquilla; f. 1937; 6 mems.; Man. ANTONIO LUIS MONTES P.

Cooperativa Nariñense de Transportadores Ltda.: Calle 18, No. 18-98, Edificio Pasto Nariño, Apdo. Aéreo 242, Bogotá; transport of passengers and cargo; Man. ARTURO ALVARADO.

Grace y Cia. (Colombia), S.A.: Calle 12, No. 1-16 Norte, Cali.

Naviera Colombiana: Carrera 6, No. 14-53, Bogotá.

Transportes al Norte & Cia. Ltda.: Carrera 25 con Calle 20, Pasto; passengers and freight; agency in Popayán.

Transportes del Pacífico Ltda.: Calle 18, No. 19-02, Pasto.

CIVIL AVIATION

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

Empresa Colombiana de Aeródromos (ECA): Aeropuerto El Dorado, Bogotá.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerovías Condor de Colombia S.A. (Aerocondor): Carrera 45, No. 34-02, Apdo. 2299, Barranquilla; Carrera 8, No. 17-60, Bogotá; f. 1955; internal services, and to

Transport and Tourism, Atomic Energy

Miami, Fla., Aruba and Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles, Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic; Gen. Man. SAUL PERTUZ JIMENO; 5 Lockheed Jet-prop. Electras, 1 Boeing 720B, 4 C-46 cargo.

Aerovías Nacionales de Colombia, S.A. (Avianca): Carrera 7, No. 16-84, Bogotá; f. 1919; operates domestic services to all cities in Colombia and international services to Europe, the United States, Argentina, Chile, Ecuador, Panama, Puerto Rico, Mexico, Venezuela and Peru; Pres. JUAN PABLO ORTEGA; fleet: 2 Boeing 707-720B, 7 Boeing 720B, 7 Boeing 727, 2 HS-748, 12 DC-4, 6 DC-3.

Servicio de Aeronavegación a Territorios Nacionales—Satena: Calle 20, No. 12-44, Bogotá; f. 1962; internal services; Exec. Dir. Lt.-Col. HORACIO RIVERAS; fleet: 2 DC-4, 3 HS-748, 3 Catalina, 5 DC-3, 4 Twin Otter.

Sociedad Aeronáutica de Medellín Consolidada, S.A. (SAM): Calle 52, No. 52-11, Apdo. Aéreo 1085, Medellín; Avda. Jiménez, No. 5-14, Bogotá; offices in Barranquilla, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, Managua (Nicaragua), Pereira, San José (Costa Rica), San Salvador (El Salvador), San Andrés; f. 1962; international and internal services; fleet: 8 Lockheed Electra L188A; Exec. Pres. RICARDO HOYOS CAMPUZANO.

Colombia is served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Alitalia, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Braniff, British Airways, CEA (Ecuador), COPA (Panama), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Iberia, Lufthansa, Lacs (Costa Rica), L.A.N. de Chile, Sahsa (Honduras), Varig (Brazil), and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Corporación Nacional de Turismo de Colombia: Calle 19, No. 6-68, 7º, Apdo. Aéreo 8400, Bogotá; Gen. Man. ADELAIDA SOURDIS DE BARRAGUER.

Asociación Colombiana de Agencias de Turismo—ANATO: Calle 19, No. 4-20, Suite 402, Apdo. Aéreo 7088, Bogotá; Pres. GUILLERMO RIAÑO S.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Bogotá

Departamento de Bellas Artes: Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá.

Instituto Colombiano de Cultura Hispánica: Calle 12, No. 2-41, Bogotá.

Secretaría de Extensión Cultural.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Asuntos Nucleares—IAN: Avda. Aeropuerto El Dorado, Carrera 50, Apdo. Aéreo 8595, Bogotá; f. 1959; experimental facilities; Pres. of Board of Dirs. Dr. E. DEL HIERRO SANTACRUZ; Dir. ERNESTO VILLARREAL SILVA; publ. *Boletín Bibliográfico de Información*.

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

- Universidad de Antioquia:** Apdo. Aéreo 1226, Ciudad Universitaria, Medellín; 1,104 teachers, 12,000 students.
- Universidad del Atlántico:** Carrera 43, No. 50-53, Apdo. Aéreo 1890, Barranquilla; 150 teachers, 2,100 students.
- Universidad de Caldas:** Apdo. Aéreo 275, Manizales; 280 teachers, 2,713 students.
- Universidad de Cartagena:** Apdo. Aéreo 1382, Cartagena; 1,642 students.
- Universidad del Cauca:** Calle 5A, No. 4-70, Apdo. Nacional 113, Popayán; 240 teachers, 2,930 students.
- Universidad Francisco de Paula Santander:** Avda. Gran Colombia, Apdo. Aéreo 1055, 12E-96, Cúcuta; 126 teachers, 1,300 students.
- Fundación Universidad Central:** Calle 21, No. 9-18, Apdo. Aéreo 5896, Bogotá.
- Universidad Nacional de Colombia:** Ciudad Universitaria, Bogotá; 1,959 teachers, 13,038 students.
- Universidad de Córdoba:** Apdo. Aéreo 359, Carretera A Cerete, Km. 5, Montería; 1,200 students.
- Universidad Distrital "Francisco José de Caldas":** Carrera 8, No. 40-78, Apdo. Aéreo 8668, Bogotá; 120 teachers, 1,900 students.
- Universidad Pedagógica Nacional:** Calle 72, No. 11-86, Bogotá; 164 teachers, 2,234 students.
- Universidad Industrial de Santander:** Apdo. Aéreo 678, Nacional 162, Bucaramanga; c. 350 teachers, c. 3,952 students.
- Universidad de Nariño:** Carrera 22, No. 18-109, Pasto, Nariño; 181 teachers, 2,197 students.
- Universidad de Pamplona:** Apdo. Aéreo 1046, Carrera 4, 4-38, Pamplona; 60 teachers, 1,038 students.
- Universidad del Quindío Armenia:** Avda. Bolívar Calle 12, Apdo. Aéreo 640, Armenia; c. 1,200 students.
- Universidad del Tolima:** Apdo. Aéreo 546, Ibagué; c. 160 teachers, c. 2,200 students.
- Universidad del Valle:** Ciudad Universitaria, Meléndez, Apdo. Aéreo 2188, Cali; 550 teachers, 4,180 students.
- Universidad Pedagógica y Tecnológica de Colombia:** Apdo. Aéreo 1094, Carrera Central del Norte, Tunja, Boyacá; 219 teachers, 2,348 students.
- Universidad Tecnológica del Magdalena:** Carrera 2A, 16-44, San Pedro Alejandrino; c. 500 students.

- Universidad Tecnológica de Pereira:** Carrera 13, No. 18-56, Apdo. Aéreo 97, Pereira; 158 teachers, 1,764 students.
- Escuela Superior de Administración Pública:** Apdo. Aéreo 29745, Bogotá; 65 teachers, 680 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

- Fundación Universidad de Bogotá "Jorge Tadeo Lozano":** Calle 23, No. 4-47, Bogotá; c. 360 teachers, 5,973 students.
- Universidad Autónoma del Caribe:** Carrera 46, 88-26, Apdo. Aéreo 27-54, Barranquilla; 125 teachers, 1,200 students.
- Universidad Autónoma Latinoamericana:** Carrera 55, No. 49-51, Medellín; 170 teachers, 1,800 students.
- Universidad Pontificia Bolivariana:** Apdo. Postal 109, Medellín; 560 teachers, 9,867 students.
- Universidad Externado de Colombia:** Carrera 12, 1-17 Este, Bogotá; c. 170 teachers, c. 2,100 students.
- Universidad de la Gran Colombia:** Carrera 6, No. 13-92, Bogotá; 7,000 students.
- Pontificia Universidad Javeriana:** Carrera 7A, No. 40-62, Apdo. Aéreo 3515, Bogotá; 930 teachers, 8,600 students.
- Universidad Libre de Bogotá:** Carrera 6A, No. 8-06, Bogotá; c. 220 teachers, c. 2,000 students.
- Universidad de los Andes:** Carrera 1E, Calle 18A, Apdo. Aéreo 4976, Bogotá; 300 teachers, 3,271 students.
- Universidad de Medellín:** Apdo. Aéreo 1983, Calle 31, 83-B-150, Medellín; 224 teachers, 3,567 students.
- Universidad del Norte:** Apdo. Aéreo 1569, Barranquilla; 120 teachers, 1,260 students.
- Universidad Santiago de Cali:** Carrera 5, 7-2, Cali; 3,800 students.
- Universidad de San Buenaventura:** Calle 73, No. 10-45, Apdo. Aéreo 053746, Bogotá; 110 teachers, 1,600 students.
- Universidad de Santo Tomás de Aquino:** Carrera 9A, No. 51-23, Apdo. Aéreo 21019, Bogotá; 3,400 students.
- Universidad Social Católica de La Salle:** Calle 47, Bogotá; 1,900 students.
- Colegio Mayor de Nuestra Señora del Rosario:** Calle 14, 6-25, Bogotá; 450 teachers, 2,000 students.
- Escuela de Administración y Finanzas e Instituto Tecnológico:** Apdo. Aéreo 3300, Medellín; 120 teachers, 1,350 students.

CONGO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Republic of the Congo runs north from the Atlantic to Cameroon and the Central African Republic. To the east, across the Congo River (renamed the Zaire by the Kinshasa Government), is the Republic of Zaire. Gabon lies to the west. The climate is tropical with temperatures averaging 21°C–27°C (70°F–80°F) throughout the year with an annual rainfall of about 120 cm. The official language is French. Just over half the people follow traditional beliefs, with Roman Catholic, Protestant and Muslim minorities. The national flag is plain red with the state emblem (two green palms enclosing a crossed hammer and hoe, surmounted by a gold star) in the upper left. The capital is Brazzaville.

Recent History

Formerly part of French Equatorial Africa, the Republic of the Congo became autonomous within the French Community in 1958 and fully independent in August 1960. The country's first President, the Abbé Fulbert Youlou, was deposed in 1963, and replaced by Alphonse Massamba-Débat. Political unrest culminated in the intervention of the army in 1968; the National Assembly was replaced by the National Council of the Revolution, and in January 1969 Major Marien Ngouabi, chairman of the Council of the Revolution, took power as President.

The Ngouabi government set up a single political party, the Congolese Labour Party, and in January 1970 produced a new constitution, Marxist in inspiration, and changed the country's name. Despite the adoption of the panoply of Marxism, Ngouabi faced considerable opposition from left-wing elements within the Party, the army and the students. He was criticized for allowing foreign economic domination to continue, and receiving massive French financial and technical aid. There were several attempted *coups*, and the Party and Council of Ministers were frequently purged. The left-wing rebellion of Lieut. Ange Diawara, a former Vice-President, was ended when its leaders were killed in April 1973. Strengthened by this success, Ngouabi produced a new Constitution, including the establishment of a National Assembly, adopted by referendum in June 1973. Despite the elimination of the leftwing, the Government still proclaims Marxist-Leninist principles and public ownership is being gradually extended. In October 1974 Ngouabi took closer control of the army by appointing himself head of a new Supreme Defence and Security Council.

The People's Republic has good relations with socialist countries, but economically it is very dependent on France. It is a member of the French Community and UDEAC.

Government

There is only one political party, the Congolese Labour Party (*Parti congolais du travail—P.C.T.*).

The Constitution, which came into force following a referendum in June 1973, established a National Assembly

of 115 members as the legislature. Executive power rests with the Council of State, which includes both the President and the Prime Minister, who appoints ministers and is responsible to the Party. The President is elected by the Party, and is Chairman of its Central Committee.

Defence

The army, which took over the duties of the police in February 1973, numbered 4,750 in 1974. There are small naval and air forces, and 3,900 men in para-military forces.

Economic Affairs

The most important economic activity is forestry. The major cash crops are sugar, palm oil, cocoa and tobacco, the processing of which is the basis of industry. Cement, flour and textiles are also produced. The Congo has large reserves of potash, and offshore petroleum deposits are exploited by the French-backed Elf-Congo company. Government receipts from oil production represented three-quarters of the national budget in 1974. An oil refinery is under construction at Pointe-Noire.

The government's commitment to "scientific socialism" accords uneasily with the actual dependence of the country on foreign aid and private investment. The nationalized sector is inefficient but the threat of further state control discourages investors. There is a large trade deficit. An overstuffed administration puts a strain on the budget, necessitating high taxation. The close economic links between the People's Republic and France still work largely to the advantage of France.

Transport and Communications

The River Congo and its tributary the Oubangui are the principal means of transport and Brazzaville is an important port on the River Congo. The rivers and the railway line, from Pointe-Noire on the Atlantic to Brazzaville with a branch to the iron ore mines at Franceville in Gabon, are important links between Chad, the Central African Republic and the coast. Roads are few with 11,000 km. usable throughout the year. The Government plans to improve the poor communications system, which inhibits economic development. The Congo has its own internal air service and the Government has a share in Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

In January 1963 a pension scheme was started by the National Social Security Board, which is also responsible for family allowances and workmen's compensation schemes. The Government also runs hospitals and health centres.

Education

There are not enough primary schools but there is a relatively high literacy rate—education will soon be compulsory from 6 to 16. In 1965 all private schools were taken over by the State. A number of students go to

CONGO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

France for technical instruction, but the National University at Brazzaville was founded in 1971 and in 1972 catered for over 1,400 students.

Tourism

There are no special facilities for tourism.

Visas: Citizens of all states, with the exception of France, require visas to visit the People's Republic of the Congo.

Sport

Football, volleyball, basketball and athletics are the principal sports. The Congo competes with neighbouring states and within the French Community. The first African Games were held in Brazzaville in July 1965.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Independence Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 342,000 sq. km. (132,000 sq. miles).

Population: 1,300,020 (Census, February 7th, 1974). Principal towns (1974): Brazzaville 289,700, Pointe-Noire 141,700, Jacob 30,600, Dolisie 29,600. Main ethnic groups: Kongo 350,000, Téké 150,000, M'Bochi 95,000.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	5*	5*	5*
Rice (paddy)	3*	3*	4*
Sugar Cane	1,100*	1,300*	1,300*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	10*	13*	13*
Cassava (Manioc)	450*	460*	460*
Bananas	10*	10*	10*
Palm Kernels†	1.8	2.6	2.5*
Groundnuts (in shell)	20	20*	20*
Coffee (green)	2.0	1.9	2.0*
Cocoa Beans†	1.3	2.0	2.0

* FAO estimate.

† Exports only.

‡ Twelve months ending September 30th of year stated. 1972/73: 2,100 metric tons.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Cattle	30,000	30,000	30,000
Pigs	18,000	15,000	15,000
Sheep	34,000	33,000	33,000
Goats	48,000	45,000	45,000
Chickens	480,000	450,000	450,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

OTHER PRODUCTION

(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Fisheries:</i>				
Various Fish	3,418	6,891	13,851	12,130
Tunny	11,521	13,351	21,247	21,712
<i>Forestry:</i>				
Okoumé	258,573	269,386	135,522	n.a
<i>Mining:</i>				
Gold (kg.)	83	95	65	39
Lead and Zinc	355	195	3,153	8,930
Copper	269	2,070	5,845	3,709
Crude Oil	18,943	14,433	330,921	2,071,264
Potassium	206,267	430,151	473,771	442,436
Natural Gas (million cu. metres)	10.1	14.8	15.1	15.7
<i>Industry:</i>				
Palm Oil	406	n.a.	3,044	2,670
Cane Sugar	53,362	16,252	37,386	35,568
Beer ('000 hectolitres) . .	66	96	201	241
Soap	4,522	4,746	5,099	4,406
Tobacco	989	904	1,070	1,153

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA;

1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET

1972: Balanced at 21,853m. francs CFA.

1973: Balanced at 24,073m. francs CFA.

1974: Balanced at 27,475m. francs CFA.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	20,605	20,291	15,910	21,910	22,608
Exports†	12,189	11,384	8,564	13,899	16,671

* Excluding trade with other countries in UDEAC and, prior to 1969, Chad.

† Including re-exports of industrial diamonds (worth 436 million francs CFA in 1972) originating in Zaire, but not included under imports.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Wheat and Meslin, un-milled	11	n.a.	n.a.	Coffee, raw	156	181	240
Wheat Meal and Flour	429	n.a.	n.a.	Cocoa Beans	282	301	142
Alcoholic Beverages	508	502	574	Palm Kernels	51	90	n.a.
Petroleum Products	319	543	591	Sugar, raw	710	1,200	1,125
Medicines and Pharmaceuticals	513	714	853	Wood	4,398	4,836	5,541
Paper and Pulp	314	531	683	Veneer and Plywood	726	1,302	2,357
Cotton Fabrics, woven	585	595	531	Potassium	765	2,939	3,459
Other Textiles	303	389	241	Petroleum, crude	61	93	615
Iron and Steel	665	1,503	2,154	Diamonds*	807	720	436
Finished Structural Parts	45	n.a.	n.a.	Copper	—	256	114
Machinery	1,091	3,513	4,104				
Telecommunications Apparatus	501	n.a.	n.a.				
Road Motor Vehicles	1,610	1,396	1,396				
Clothing	441	314	279				
Footwear	128	223	259				

* Re-exports of stones imported clandestinely and not included in import statistics.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Belgium, Luxembourg	605	846	765	Belgium, Luxembourg	768	905	714
China, People's Republic	317	522	1,052	France	1,075	1,677	2,608
France	8,768	11,779	12,119	Federal Germany	1,211	1,599	2,344
Federal Germany	1,400	1,622	1,830	Israel	427	260	224
Italy	533	649	825	Italy	408	440	743
Netherlands	654	1,384	950	Netherlands	1,201	1,255	765
United Kingdom	411	413	409	South Africa	579	562	1,339
U.S.A.	1,007	1,871	1,462	Spain	138	323	648
				United Kingdom	391	229	423
				U.S.A.	124	127	250

TRANSPORT
(freight in metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Railways:			
Passengers	1,007,300	1,275,950	1,313,035
Freight	1,507,200	1,833,000	1,753,700
Sea Transport:			
Ships (arrived and departed)	2,139	2,180	2,043
Passengers arrived	311	n.a.	n.a.
Freight loaded	2,757,200	2,608,200	2,659,200
Freight unloaded	581,500	610,000	595,400
River Transport:			
Freight loaded	217,103	151,087	137,885
Freight unloaded	224,444	294,217	248,653
Air Transport:			
Planes (arrived and departed)	9,867	4,768	5,092
Passengers (arrived and departed)	110,537	88,194	88,149
Freight loaded and unloaded	10,693	9,242	9,990
Road Traffic:			
Private Vehicles	1,293	1,372	n.a.
Trade Vehicles	461	n.a.	n.a.

EDUCATION
(1972-73)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary . . .	940	277,384	4,373
Secondary . . .	67	49,904	948
Technical . . .	27	4,228	331

A National University was opened in 1972 with 1,436 students.

Source: Direction du Service National de la Statistique, B.P. 2031, Brazzaville.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Approved by referendum June 24th, 1973)

Fundamental Principles: The People's Republic of the Congo is a sovereign independent state, in which all power springs from the people and belongs to the people. Treason against the people is the greatest crime. All nationals are guaranteed freedom of conscience and religion, and religious communities are free to practise their faith, but political organizations based on religion are banned. The land is the property of the people, and as necessary the state shall regulate its use. The state directs the economic life and development of the country according to the general plan. The right to own and inherit private property is guaranteed, and expropriation is governed by law.

Head of State: The Chairman of the Central Committee of the *Parti congolais du travail (PCT)* is the President of the Republic and Head of State. He is elected for a five-year term by the party congress.

The Executive: Executive power is vested in the Council of State under the Chairmanship of the President of the Republic. It directs and orientates the action of the Government. It consists of the five members of the PCT's political bureau, the executive of the National Assembly,

and the Prime Minister. Ministers are appointed by the Prime Minister, who is responsible to the party.

The Legislature: Most legislative powers are vested in the People's National Assembly. It has 115 members, elected by all adults over the age of 18 from a list put out by the PCT. It is responsible to the Prime Minister and undertakes tasks entrusted to him by the party. The President of the National Assembly is second in rank only to the President of the Republic.

The Party: The sole political party is the *Parti congolais du travail (PCT)*. Its Political Bureau of five members takes part in government. Its Central Committee consists of 50 members, including the Political Bureau, most of the Ministers and the Chief of Staff of the army, chaired by the President of the Republic and Head of State. The Central Committee's powers include the initiation of revisions to the constitution, which revisions are put to the party congress and the people and become final when approved by the Central Committee, and the appointment of judges to the Revolutionary Court of Justice.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

HEAD OF STATE

President: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

COUNCIL OF STATE

President of the Republic: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Prime Minister: HENRI LOPES.

Member in charge of Party Affairs: ANGE-EDOUARD POUNGUI.

Minister of Agriculture: CHARLES NGOUOTO.

Member in charge of the Press and Propaganda: PIERRE NZÉ.

President of the National Assembly: MOUÏSSOU POATY.

Vice-Presidents of the National Assembly: PASCAL OKYEMBA MORLENDE, JUSTIN MIKOLO KINZJUZI.

Secretaries of the National Assembly: LOUIS ZATONGA, LANBERT ADOUKI.

Secretary-General to the Council of State: CHARLES SIANARD.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman, Minister of the Armed Forces, Head of State Security: Major MARIEN NGOUABI.

Prime Minister and Minister of Planning: HENRI LOPES.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture: CHARLES NGOUOTO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: DAVID CHARLES GANAQ.

Minister of Finance: SATURNIN OKABE.

Minister of Trade: ALPHONSE POATY.

Minister of Water, Forests and Tourism: JEAN GANGA ZANZOU.

Minister of Town Planning: ANDRÉ GEORGES MOUYABI.

Minister of Transport and Public Works: BONIFACE MATINGOU.

Minister of Labour: ALEXANDRE DENGUET.

CONGO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Minister of Information: CHRISTOPHE MOKOUKEKE.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: JEAN-PIERRE NGOMBE.

Minister of Health: ALPHONSE EMPANA.

Minister of Culture, Arts and Sports: LAURENT MANN.

Minister of Technical, Professional and Higher Education and Scientific Research: PAUL HENRI OLASSA.

Minister of Justice: ANTOINE KAINÉ.

Minister of Mines and Energy: ALPHONSE BOUDENEZA.

Minister of Social Affairs: EMILIE MANIMA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: MOUÏSSOU POATY.

The Government, National Assembly, Political Party, etc.

ELECTION, JUNE 24TH, 1973

All 115 seats were won by the *Parti congolais du travail*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti congolais du travail—PCT (*Congolese Labour Party*): f. 1969 to replace the *Mouvement national de la révolution*. The Central Committee of the Party has 50 members including all eight members of the Political Bureau, most of the Ministers and the Chief of Staff of the Army; **President of the Central Committee**: Major MARIEN NGOUABI; **Political Bureau**: Major MARIEN NGOUABI (Chairman), PIERRE NZE, ANGE-ÉDOUARD POUNGUI, HENRI LOPES, CHARLES NGOUTO, LOUIS SYLVAIN GOMA, JACOB OKANZA, GANGA ZANZOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

(In Brazzaville unless otherwise indicated)

Algeria: B.P. 2100; *Ambassador*: BELKACEM MEHALA.

Belgium: B.P. 225; *Ambassador*: R. MARTIN.

Bulgaria: *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Cameroon: Bangui, Central African Republic.

Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Central African Republic: B.P. 207; *Ambassador*: AUGUSTE MBOYE.

Chad: B.P. 461; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

China, People's Republic: B.P. 213; *Ambassador*: WANG YU-TIEN.

Cuba: B.P. 80; *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Czechoslovakia: B.P. 153; *Chargé d'Affaires*: VLADIMIR ZIAK.

Denmark: *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Egypt: B.P. 917; *Ambassador*: AHMED FAWZI HAASSAN.

Equatorial Guinea: *Ambassador*: CLEMENTE ATEBA.

Ethiopia: *Ambassador*: JACOB GUEBRE LIOULL.

France: rue Alfassa, B.P. 2089; *Ambassador*: PIERRE HUNT.

Gabon: B.P. 2033; *Ambassador*: G.-F. ALOUNA.

German Democratic Republic: B.P. 2244; *Ambassador*: WERNER DORDAN.

Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 2022; *Ambassador*: GOTTFRIED FISCHER.

Guinea: B.P. 2477; *Ambassador*: MAMADOU DIOP.

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.

India: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Italy: B.P. 207; *Ambassador*: GALEAZZO PINI.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 2032; *Ambassador*: LI IN GYU.

Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal.

Mali: B.P. 806; *Ambassador*: HALIDOU TOURÉ.

Mauritania: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Mongolia: *Ambassador*: BAT OTCHYRIN GOTOV.

Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Pakistan: *Ambassador*: ZAKARUM ISMAEL.

Romania: *Ambassador*: G. STOIAN.

Rwanda: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Spain: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Sudan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Tunisia: Kinshasa, Zaire.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 2132; *Ambassador*: ARKADI BOUDAROV.

United Kingdom: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: B.P. 2133; *Ambassador*: NGUYEN THIAN VAN.

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: *Ambassador*: NGUYEN VAN THIANG.

Yugoslavia: B.P. 2062; *Ambassador*: NIKOLA STEFANOVSKI.

Zaire: B.P. 2457; *Ambassador*: BOMOLO LOKOKA.

Zambia: Kinshasa, Zaire.

The People's Republic of the Congo also has diplomatic relations with Libya and with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Revolutionary Court of Justice: created January 1969; competent in cases involving the security of the state; has nine judges selected from list of 50 by Central Committee of PCT.

Supreme Court: Pres. CHARLES ASSEMERANG.

There is also a court of appeal, a criminal court, *tribunaux de grande instance* (County courts), *tribunaux d'instance* (Magistrate's courts), labour courts, and *tribunaux coutumiers* (courts of common law), the latter to be replaced by *tribunaux d'instance*.

RELIGION

It is estimated that about half the population follow traditional animist beliefs. Just under half are Christians (Roman Catholics 437,867, Protestants 134,650). Muslims number about 4,540. Church activities are limited by the state and church schools no longer exist.

Roman Catholic Church: Metropolitan Archdiocese of Brazzaville and two suffragan dioceses (Fort-Rousset, Pointe-Noire), dependent on the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples; 150 resident priests; 128 male and 84 female members of religious institutes; 437,867 Catholics in a total population of 1,153,371 (December 1972 estimate by Catholic Church).

Archbishop of Brazzaville: Cardinal EMILE BIAYENDA, B.P. 2301.

Bishop of Fort-Rousset: Mgr. GEORGES SINGHA, B.P. 6.

Bishop of Pointe-Noire: Mgr. JEAN-BAPTISTE FAURET, B.P. 659.

Protestant Missions: In all four Equatorial states (the Congo, the Central African Republic, Chad and Gabon) there are nearly 1,000 mission centres with a total personnel of about 2,000.

Eglise Evangélique du Congo: B.P. 3205, Brazzaville; Pres. Rev. R. BUANA KIBONGI.

THE PRESS

A censorship committee for all the media was established in 1972.

DAILIES

(Brazzaville unless stated)

Congo Matin: B.P. 495; f. 1965; circ. 500; Publisher F. BOUDZANGA.

Le Courrier d'Afrique: B.P. 2027; circ. 45,000.

L'Eveil de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 660, Pointe-Noire; Editor S. B. PACI; circ. 500.

Le Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 132; Publisher M. J. DEVOUE.

Journal Officiel de la République du Congo: B.P. 58.

Le Petit Journal de Brazzaville: B.P. 2027; f. 1958; Dir. M. ADAM.

PERIODICALS

(Brazzaville)

Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce de Brazzaville: monthly.

Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique: B.P. 2031; monthly.

Effort: B.P. 64; monthly.

L'Envoi: B.P. 601; monthly.

Etumba: B.P. 23; weekly journal of PCT; Editor PIERRE NZE.

Information-Jouneuse: B.P. 2066.

Nouvelle Congolaise: weekly newspaper.

La Semaine: B.P. 192; f. 1952; published by Archdiocese of Brazzaville; weekly; circulates in Congo, Gabon, Chad and the Central African Republic; Dir. A. DUCRY; circ. 7,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Congolaise d'Information (A.C.I.): B.P. 2144, Brazzaville; f. 1961; autonomous, but associated with A.F.P. and D.P.A.; Dir. A. B. SAMBA; daily bulletin.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): B.P. 2042, Ave. Lumumba, Brazzaville; Corr. FRANÇOIS GALLIENI; also represented in Pointe-Noire.

APN (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 170, Brazzaville; Bureau Chief G. KUSHCHIN.

TASS is also represented in Brazzaville.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; Dir. DANIEL DJIO.

Television began transmission in 1963 and now transmits for 25 hours a week, of which 8 hours are educational programmes. Dir. S. BEMBA; Tech. Dir. A. L. MALONGA.

La Voix de la Révolution Congolaise: B.P. 2241, Brazzaville; national broadcasting station; programmes in French, Lingala and Kikongo; transmitters at Brazzaville and Pointe-Noire; foreign service to Angola in Portuguese and vernaculars; Dir. F. ITOUA.

In 1973 there were 75,000 radios and 2,600 televisions.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: 29 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris, France; B.P. 126, Brazzaville; f. 1973 as the Central Bank of issue of five African states; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; res. 711m. francs CFA; Gen. Man. CHRISTIAN JOUDIOU; Congo Man. G. BOKILO

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale Congolaise (BCC): B.P. 147, avenue Amilcar Cabral, Brazzaville; f. 1963; absorbed *Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale* in 1974; 51 per cent state-owned; brs. in Dolisie, Jacob, Loudima, Brazzaville airport and Pointe-Noire; Pres. JUSTIN LEKOUNDZOU; Dir.-Gen. BERNARD BANZA BOUTI.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Congo (BNDG): B.P. 2085, Brazzaville; f. 1961; cap. 462m. francs CFA; gives financial and technical help to all development projects; Dir.-Gen. DANIEL OBELA.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 96, Brazzaville; Dir. FRED BONNETTE.

Union Congolaise de Banques (UCB): B.P. 112, Brazzaville; f. 1974 by the merger of *Société Générale de Banques au Congo* and *Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie*; 51 per cent state-owned.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurance et de Réassurance: f. 1973; set up by the Government to take over the business of all insurance companies operating in the Congo; Dir. RAYMOND IRATA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Brazzaville: B.P. 92, Brazzaville; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN TCHIKAYA.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Kouilou-Niari: B.P. 665, Pointe-Noire; branch in Dolisie; Pres. NORBERT NTSIKA; Sec. Gen. PLACIDE NZALA-BACKA.

Chambre des Mincs de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 26, Brazzaville; Pres. M. DE LAVALEYE.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Office National du Commerce (OFNAGOM): B.P. 2305, Brazzaville; f. 1964; purchasing agency for goods and merchandise destined for the north of the country; also acts for the *Cie. Française du Haut et du Bas du Congo* in the Congo basin; Dir. EDOUARD MADINGOU.

Office National de Commercialisation des Produits Agricoles (ONCPA): B.P. 144, Brazzaville; marketing of agricultural products from northern Congo and promotion of rural co-operatives; Dir. P.-F. NKOUA.

Office Congolais des Bois: B.P. 1229, Pointe-Noire; marketing of Congolese wood; Dir. A. BATETANA.

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYCOMIMPEX): B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. M. AGOSTINI; Sec.-Gen. M. FULCHIRON.

Syndicat des Industries de l'Afrique Equatoriale (SYNDUSTREF): B.P. 84, Brazzaville; Pres. M. JEANBRAU; Sec.-Gen. M. FULCHIRON.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATION

Union Patronale et Inter-professionnelle du Congo (UNI-CONGO): B.P. 42, Brazzaville; Pres. P. SIGNORET; Sec.-Gen. G. FULCHIRON.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Syndicale Congolaise: Brazzaville; f. 1964; Gen.-Sec. ANATOLE KONDO.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Bureau pour la Création, le Contrôle et l'Orientation des Entreprises et Exploitations de l'Etat (BCCO): B.P. 211, Brazzaville; f. 1965; supervises nationalized industries; Sec.-Gen. B. MABOUKI.

DEVELOPMENT

Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole (BDPA): B.P. 2222, Brazzaville; Dir. M. UNAGHS.

Société de Développement Régional de la Vallée de Niari et de Jacob: B.P. 486, Brazzaville; f. 1966; Dir. JEAN-MICHEL MOUMOUNOU.

Société Nationale d'Élevage (SONEL): Jacob; f. 1967; state-owned; development of semi-intensive cattle-rearing; Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD BOUKAMBOU-BEMNA.

Société pour le Développement de l'Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 909, Pointe-Noire; B.P. 56, Brazzaville.

TRANSPORT

Agence Transcongolaise des Communications (ATC): B.P. 670, Pointe-Noire; f. 1969 to control nationalization of transport; has three sections: Congo-Océan railway, inland waterways, and port of Pointe-Noire. is the most important state enterprise with an annual

Trade and Industry; Transport

budget of 10,000m. francs CFA; Pres. L. SYLVAIS GOMA; Dir.-Gen. H. BOUNSANA.

RAILWAY

Chemin de Fer Congo-Océan: Pointe-Noire, B.P. 651; a section of ATC; Dir. L. C. TCHIKAYA; there are 515 km. of track from Brazzaville to Pointe-Noire. Only diesel trains are used. A 286 km. section of line linking the manganese mines at Moanda (in Gabon), via a cableway to the Congo border with the main line to Pointe-Noire was opened in 1962. A programme of modernization of both track and rolling stock is under way, to cost \$80m. during the 1974-78 Plan period.

ROADS

There are 11,000 km. of roads usable throughout the year, of which 310 km. are bitumened. The network consists of 3,768 km. main roads and 7,232 km. secondary roads, with the principal routes linking Pointe-Noire with Brazzaville and Ouesso, and Dolisie with Cameroon, via Gabon.

INLAND WATERWAYS

ATC-Section Voies Navigables, Ports et Transports Fluviaux: B.P. 2048; Brazzaville; waterways authority.

Cie. Congolaise de Navigation (CONGO-NA): B.P. 795; f. 1962; Pres. V. TAMBA TAMBA.

Cie. Maritime d'Expertise (COMEX): B.P. 850.

Cie. Générale de Transports en Afrique Equatoriale: B.P. 76, Brazzaville; f. 1962; cap. 800m. francs CFA; Pres. Dir.-Gen. J.-C. THOREL.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement Congo (SATA-CONGO): B.P. 718, Pointe-Noire; Dir. EDOUARD PASTORE.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Congo): B.P. 674, Pointe-Noire; f. 1959; cap. 115m. francs CFA; Dir. ROGER DUVAL.

Transcap: B.P. 1154, Pointe-Noire; f. 1962; Pres. JEAN DOURIEU.

Transit Congo-Oubangui-Tchad: B.P. 2052, Brazzaville; f. 1963; cap. 50m. francs CFA; Dir. M. LACOMBE.

SHIPPING

Pointe-Noire

ATC-Section Port de Pointe-Noire: B.P. 651; port authority; Dir. J. MBOUNGOU-NGOMA.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: B.P. 656; agents for Cie. Fabre S.G.T.M., Congona, Elder Dempster Lines, Palm Lines, Cie. Maritime Belge, Nautilus, Shell International Marine Ltd., Gaz Océan, Nigerian Lines, Delta Lines, Navigen Co., Unicorn; Dir. GUY JAQUEMIN.

SOAEM (Congo): B.P. 674; agents for Société Navale de l'Ouest, Lloyd Triestino, Lloyd Brasileiro, Dafra Line, Scandinavian West Africa Line, East Asiatic Co., General Steam Navigation Co., Compagnie Navale des Pétroles, Texaco Inc., Companhia Colonial de Navegação, Companhia Nacional de Navegação, Sociedade Geral de Comercio Industria e Transportes, Société Agret, Cobreaf, Cie. française d'armement maritime, Gold Star Line, A. Halcoussis, Denis Frères, Purfina, Somara, Société Navale Caennaise, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Zim Cargo Line, Saga.

UMARCO: B.P. 723; agents for Farrell Line, Holland West Africa Line, Royal Inter-ocean Lines, Seindia Line, Mobil Shipping Co., Sabline, Panatrans.

Brazzaville

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux (SNCDV): B.P. 2345, Brazzaville; Dir. PIERRE PICARD.

CONGO PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

CIVIL AVIATION

The important international airports are at Brazzaville—Maya-Maya, which has the longest runway of French-speaking Africa (3,300 metres), and Pointe-Noire; a third is to be built at Impfondo. There are also 22 smaller aerodromes.

Air Afrique: The Government of the Congo has a 6 per cent share; *see* under Ivory Coast; B.P. 127, Brazzaville.

Lina Congo (Lignes Nationales Aériennes Congolaises): ave. du 28 Août 1940, B.P. 2203, Brazzaville; f. 1966; two-thirds government-owned; operates an extensive internal network; fleet of two AN-24, one F27, one DC-6, one DC-4, two DC-3; Dir.-Gen. AIME PORTELLA; Tech. Dir. TCHICAYA BOUMBAS.

Transport, Tourism, University

The Congo is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Mali, KLM and UTA.

TOURISM

Office National Congolaise du Tourisme: B.P. 456, Brazzaville; Dir. FÉLIX MALEKAT.

UNIVERSITY

Université Nationale du Congo: B.P. 69, Brazzaville; 1,436 students.

COSTA RICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Costa Rica forms a part of the Central American isthmus with the Caribbean to the east and a longer Pacific coastline to the west. The climate is warm and damp in the lowlands—average temperature 27°C (81°F)—and cooler on the Central Plateau—average temperature 22°C (72°F)—where two-thirds of the population live. Eighty per cent of Costa Ricans are of European descent and the country has one of the highest birth-rates in Central America. The language is Spanish. The state religion is Roman Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of horizontal bands of blue, white, red, white and blue, the red band being twice the width of the others. The state flag, in addition, has on the red stripe (to the left of centre) a white disc enclosing the national coat of arms. The capital is San José.

Recent History

After 1948, the predominant figure in Costa Rican politics was José Figueres Ferrer. Leader of the socialist Partido de Liberación Nacional (PLN), which seized power in 1948, he was President three times (1948-49, 1953-58 and 1970-74). Under him, Costa Rica became one of the most democratic countries in Latin America. In 1948 the armed forces were abolished and banks were nationalized, and since then great social improvements have been made. The presidential election in February 1974 resulted in victory for Daniel Oduber Quirós, the candidate of the PLN, who took office in May. He outlined his Government's policy as including the improvement of the wages and living standards of the underprivileged, the creation of new jobs to fight unemployment, and the eradication of the discrepancies of regional development. President Oduber also re-affirmed the Government's intention to continue with the establishment of friendly relations with the socialist states, a policy initiated under President Figueres.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1949 executive power is vested in the President assisted by two Vice-Presidents and a Cabinet. The President is elected for a four-year term and must receive 40 per cent of the votes. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly of 57 members elected for four years. Parliamentary and presidential elections are held by compulsory adult suffrage.

Defence

There have been no armed forces since 1948. Paramilitary forces number about 5,000 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy depends mainly on agriculture. Coffee was, until recently, the most important export commodity, but great diversification has taken place and in 1972 and 1973 bananas were the most important single export item. Cocoa, honey and, more recently, sugar are the other important exports. The increased production and export

of meat (mainly beef) have made this commodity an important new source of foreign exchange earnings. Rice, maize and beans are produced mainly for home consumption. Forests cover large areas of the country. Mineral deposits are chiefly of limestone and a little gold. Substantial sulphur deposits were discovered in 1966 and prospecting for bauxite is under way. Industry is on a small scale, the main products being textiles, chemicals, leather goods and furniture. Hydro-electric power is being developed in the highlands. An oil pipeline and a refinery with the capacity of 400,000 barrels per day are to be built on the Pacific coast with the aid of Venezuelan finance. By far the largest of Costa Rica's trading partners is the U.S.A. In recent years inflation has become a serious problem; retail prices rose by an estimated 40 per cent in 1974. Costa Rica is a member of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries, established in September 1974.

Transport and Communications

In 1971 there were 5,197 km. of all-weather roads, excluding 665 km. of the Pan-American Highway. Three railway companies operate 1,389 km. of track. The main ports handling external trade are Limón on the Caribbean coast and Puntarenas and Golfito on the Pacific coast, and there are local shipping services to Panama. The main towns are connected by internal air services and international air transport is provided by the national airline Líneas Aéreas Costarricenses and six foreign companies.

Social Welfare

A Labour Code provides benefits for employees and there are insurance schemes covering sickness, old age and death. Under a law established in 1971, all salaried workers began paying social security contributions. There is no centralized health service, but there are various independent organizations, some of them state-subsidized, governing hospitals, clinics and all medical services.

Education

All education is free and elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. Official secondary education is free and consists of two stages: a three-year basic course followed by a more highly specialized course of two years. Escuelas Normales and Escuelas Normales Superiores provide training courses for primary and secondary school teachers respectively. At 80 per cent Costa Rica has the highest literacy rate in Central America. There are about 3,000 primary schools and about 160 secondary schools, with a total of nearly 480,000 pupils. There is a university at San José and a second university, the National University, has been founded in Heredia.

Tourism

The main tourist features are the Irazú and Poás volcanoes, the Orosi waterfalls and relics of Spanish colonial civilization. Tourists also visit San José, the capital, and the Pacific beaches of Puntarenas.

Visas are required by all visitors.

COAST RICA

Sport

Football is the national sport and basketball, boxing, baseball, golf, tennis and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: July 25th (Anniversary of the Annexation of Guanacaste Province), August 2nd (Our Lady of the Angels), August 15th (Assumption), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Columbus Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 28th-31st (Bank Holidays in San José).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 19th (Feast

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

of St. Joseph), April 11th (Anniversary of the Battle of Rivas), April 16th (Good Friday), May 1st (Anniversary of the Second Battle of Rivas and Labour Day), May 29th (Corpus Christi), June 29th (St. Peter and St. Paul).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 Costa Rican colón.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 20.21 colones;

U.S. \$1 = 8.57 colones.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)			
	Total July 1st, 1973	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (rate per '000)		
		Births	Marriages	Deaths
50,900	1,872,747	31.2	7.0	5.9

PROVINCES, CAPITALS AND POPULATIONS (July 1st, 1973)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	POPULATION
Alajuela . .	326,163	Alajuela . .	33,100
Cartago . .	204,743	Cartago . .	21,749
Guanacaste . .	178,868	Liberia . .	10,802
Heredia . .	133,793	Heredia . .	22,697
Limón . .	115,281	Limón . .	29,621
Puntarenas . .	218,440	Puntarenas . .	26,331
San José . .	695,460	San José . .	215,422

AGRICULTURE

(1971-72)

Coffee . . .	metric tons	89,350
Cotton . . .	" "	178
Sugar Cane . .	quintals	181,441
Cocoa . . .	metric tons	4,536
Bananas . . .	" "	1,198,113

LIVESTOCK

(1973)

Cattle	1,693,912
Pigs	215,792

Forestry: Annual output of over 100 million board feet from about 200 sawmills.

Fishing: Tuna, lobster and shrimps are caught in quantity.

Mining: Lime and limestone, gold, calcium carbonate and diatomite are mined, in that order of importance.

Industry: Manufacturing output in 1971 was 1,328 million colones, chief products being furniture, footwear, leather, canned food, textiles and chemicals.

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 Costa Rican colón.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 céntimos; 1 and 2 colones.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 colones.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=20.21 colones; U.S. \$1=8.57 colones.

100 Costa Rican colones=£4.95=\$11.67 (free rates).

Note: The Central American peso, used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is at par with the U.S. dollar.

BUDGET

(million Central American pesos)

	1971	1972	1973*
REVENUE:			
Direct Taxes	28.7	34.4	46.7
Indirect Taxes	96.0	108.3	145.3
Other	13.4	14.8	17.4
TOTAL	138.1	157.5	209.4
EXPENDITURE:			
Current Expenditure	137.5	155.2	192.1
Capital Expenditure	44.1	52.5	73.6
TOTAL	181.6	207.7	265.7

Source: Consejo Monetario Centroamericano, *Boletín Estadístico*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1972		1973*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
GOODS, SERVICES AND UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	—	92.1	—	94.6
<i>Goods and services</i>	320.3	418.5	352.3	449.6
Merchandise	256.8	310.5	287.0	335.6
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	—
Freight and insurance	8.1	29.2	7.7	31.9
Transport	10.9	14.3	12.1	15.5
Travel	27.4	17.4	27.9	17.5
Investment income	1.2	33.3	2.0	36.6
Other government income	5.5	1.4	5.2	1.4
Other private items	10.4	12.4	10.4	11.1
<i>Unrequited transfers</i>	11.2	5.1	7.4	4.7
Private	7.6	3.9	6.5	3.6
Government	3.6	1.2	0.9	1.1
CAPITAL (excl. reserves)	53.7	—	46.0	—
<i>Non-monetary sectors</i>	51.6	—	37.0	—
Direct investment and other private long-term	47.4	—	30.9	—
Other private short-term	—	17.7	—	17.7
Other local government	—	—	—	—
Other central government	21.9	—	23.8	—
<i>Monetary sectors</i>	2.1	—	9.0	—
Private institutions	—	1.4	8.1	—
Central institutions	3.5	—	0.9	—
ALLOCATION OF SDRs	3.4	—	—	—
RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	—	0.9	—	6.7
Liabilities	6.7	—	1.6	—
Assets	—	7.6	—	8.3
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	35.9	—	55.3	—

* Provisional.

Source: IMF, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY
(^{'000} Central American pesos)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Reserves at Banco Central	17,860	32,214	40,372	50,487
<i>of which</i> Gold and Foreign Exchange	11,641	31,866	36,102	46,321
Currency in Circulation (December)	57,335	65,495	78,521	97,048

SDRs (^{'000} Central American pesos): 1970 195; 1971 63; 1972 3,989.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(^{'000} U.S. \$)

Imports: (1970) 316,687; (1971) 349,743; (1972) 372,775; (1973) 455,363*.

Exports: (1970) 231,163; (1971) 225,363; (1972) 280,877; (1973) 342,164*.

* Preliminary.

COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1972	1973*	EXPORTS	1972	1973*
Consumer Durables	32.6	38.5	Coffee	77.8	94.0
Consumer Non-durables	71.8	76.8	Bananas	82.8	96.2
Oil and Fuel	7.5	12.4	Sugar	13.1	13.6
Primary Commodities	128.3	182.8	Cattle and Meat	30.5	33.3
Building Material	15.2	18.3	Others	76.7	105.1
Machinery and Equipment	87.3	102.5			
Others	20.5	23.7			

COUNTRIES

(^{'000} U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973*	1971	1972	1973*
El Salvador	21,530	22,808	23,990	11,477	12,659	17,050
Germany, Federal Republic	26,875	27,010	31,228	20,993	31,610	44,549
Guatemala	27,063	28,249	32,778	15,407	16,702	21,165
Japan	39,333	40,031	41,112	6,997	5,347	1,878
Netherlands	5,220	3,972	7,276	10,722	10,873	14,752
United Kingdom	16,909	19,507	15,231	628	650	1,276
United States	113,973	122,841	159,734	91,135	110,965	115,281

PRINCIPAL COFFEE EXPORTS (1973*)

	METRIC TONS	U.S. \$'000
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,214.6	4,229.2
Finland	7,050.6	9,501.8
France	2,565.6	3,310.1
German Democratic Rep. . . .	520.1	373.0
Germany, Federal Rep. . . .	15,415.1	20,486.3
Italy	1,355.4	1,613.7
Netherlands	6,116.0	7,903.7
Sweden	5,653.1	7,393.5
U.S.A. . . .	16,814.1	20,996.8
U.S.S.R. . . .	4,294.2	5,671.2
Yugoslavia	2,297.0	2,731.0

* Preliminary.

TOURISM

	VISITORS	ESTIMATED REVENUE
1970 . .	154,867	U.S. \$20,931,505
1971 . .	170,396	U.S. \$23,327,422
1972 . .	202,269	U.S. \$27,577,510

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
1970 . . .	2,308,073	2,140,343
1971 . . .	2,362,440	2,113,466
1972 . . .	2,616,628	2,191,180

SHIPPING
(1972)

PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (tons)
53	2,562,415

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES	1970	1971	1972
Cars . . .	24,501	26,820	29,477
Lorries . . .	20,413	23,448	26,963
Buses . . .	2,736	3,001	3,146
Others . . .	14,759	16,619	18,031

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Loaded	Unloaded
1970 . .	112,359	117,046	2,174	6,644
1971 . .	126,348	128,403	3,080	6,489
1972 . .	143,945	148,424	3,261	5,567

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		TEACHERS		PUPILS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973	1972	1973
Primary	2,706	3,243	11,968	12,923	374,269	384,033
Secondary	159	175	3,148	4,763	98,048	118,501
Higher	7	5	n.a.	n.a.	20,914	24,256

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, San José.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution of Costa Rica was promulgated in November 1949. A committee of lawyers was set up in mid-1967 to study the possibility of reforming the Constitution.

GOVERNMENT

The government is unitary: provincial and local bodies derive their authority from the national government. The country is divided into seven provinces administered by a governor who is appointed by the President. The provinces are divided into cantons, and each canton into districts. There is an elected municipal council in the chief city of each canton, the number of its members being related to the population of the canton. The municipal council supervises the affairs of the canton. Municipal government is closely regulated by national law, particularly in matters of finance.

LEGISLATURE

The government consists of three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. Legislative power is vested in a single chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which meets in regular session twice a year—from May 1st to July 31st, and from September 1st to November 30th. Special sessions may be convoked by the President to consider specified business. The Assembly is composed of 57 deputies elected for four years. The chief powers of the Assembly are to enact laws, levy taxes, authorize declarations of war and, by a two-thirds vote, suspend, in cases of civil disorder, certain civil liberties guaranteed in the Constitution.

Bills may be initiated by the Assembly or by the Executive and must have three readings, in at least two

different legislative periods, before they become law. The Assembly may override the presidential vote by a two-thirds vote.

EXECUTIVE

The Executive branch is headed by the President, who is assisted by his Cabinet. The President may not serve two successive periods of office, but may be re-elected after eight years. If he should resign or be incapacitated, the executive power is entrusted to the First Vice-President, and from him to the Second Vice-President, and finally to the President of the Legislative Assembly.

The President sees that the laws and the provisions of the Constitution are carried out, and maintains order. He has power to appoint and remove his ministers and diplomatic representatives; and to negotiate treaties with foreign nations (which are, however, subject to ratification by the Legislative Assembly). He is assisted in his duties by a Cabinet, each member of which is head of an executive department.

ELECTORATE

Suffrage is universal, compulsory and secret for persons over the age of 20; or, if they are completely independent, for persons over 18 years of age.

DEFENCE

A novel feature of the Costa Rican Constitution is the clause outlawing a national army. Only by a continental convention or for the purpose of national defence may a military force be organized.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: DANIEL ODUBER QUIRÓS.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of the Presidency: Dr. CARLOS MANUEL CASTILLO MORALES.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. GONZALO J. FACIO SEGURA.

Minister of Public Security: MARIO CHARPENTIER GAMBOA.

Minister of the Interior: Lic. EDGAR ARROYO CORDERO.

Minister of Finance: Lic. PORFIRIO MORERA BATRES

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: FRANCISCO MORALES HERNÁNDEZ

Minister of Public Health: Dr. HERMANN WEINSTOCK.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: Ing. ALVARO JENKINS MORALES.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: HERNÁN GARRÓN SALAZAR.

Minister of Education: Lic. FERNANDO VOLIO JIMÉNEZ.

Minister of Economy, Industry and Commerce: Lic. JORGE SÁNCHEZ MÉNDEZ.

Minister of Youth, Culture and Sport: Lic. CARMEN NARANJO COTO.

PRESIDENT

ELECTION

(February 3rd, 1974)

CANDIDATES	PERCENTAGE OF VOTES
DANIEL ODUBER QUIRÓS (PLN)	42.58
Dr. FERNANDO TREJOS ESCALANTE (PUN)	30.20
JORGE GONZÁLEZ MARTEN (PNI)	11.03
RODRIGO CARAZO ODIÓ (RD)	9.73

PLN=Partido de Liberación Nacional; PUN=Partido Unificación Nacional; PNI=Partido Nacional Independiente; RD=Renovación Democrática.

CONGRESS

President of Congress: LUIS ALBERTO MONGE ALVAREZ.

ELECTIONS

(February 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
Partido de Liberación Nacional (PLN)	27
Partido Unificación Nacional (PUN)	16
Partido Nacional Independiente (PNI)	6
Others	8

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción Socialista: San José; left wing, supported by banned Communists; Leader Dr. LICIMAÇO LEIVA.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: San José; Christian Democrat; Leaders Prof. LUIS BARAHONA, FERNANDO QUIROS.

Partido Frente Nacional (PFN): San José; f. 1969; Leader VIRGLIO CALVO SÁNCHEZ.

Partido de Liberación Nacional: Apdo. 2244, San José; f. 1951; socialist party, affiliated to the Socialist International; Leader JOSÉ FIGUERES FERRER; Pres. DANIEL ODUVER QUIRÓS; Sec.-Gen. LUIS ALBERTO MONGE ALVAREZ.

Partido Unificación Nacional: Presidential candidate for 1974 Dr. FERNANDO TREJOS ESCALANTE; Union of the following parties:

Partido Republicano: San José; moderate radical; Leader (vacant).

Partido Unión Cívico Revolucionaria: San José; Leader FRANK MARSHALL JIMÉNEZ.

Partido Unión Nacional: San José; conservative; Leader OTILIO ULATE BLANCO.

Partido Unión Republicana Auténtica: San José; splinter group from PUN; Leader MARIO ECHANDI JIMÉNEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO COSTA RICA

(In San José unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Calle 27, Av. Central (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO REQUENA.

Austria: Mexico City, Mexico.

Belgium: Calle 4A, entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES TILKIN.

Bolivia: (E); *Ambassador:* JERJES BACA DIEZ.

Brazil: Calle 4A, Av. FG-1A (E); *Ambassador:* MARIA LOURDES DE VINCENZ.

Canada: Ed. Amalia Dent, 5° (E); *Ambassador:* GILBERT CRAIG LANGILLE.

Chile: Primavera, Calles 5A-7A, Av. Central (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. JOSÉ NOVARRO TOBAR.

China (Taiwan): Ed. Mendiola, 3°, Av. Central (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WEN-HUI WU.

Colombia: Calle 5A, Av. 5A (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME DURÁN POMBO.

Czechoslovakia: Mexico City, Mexico.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia.

Dominican Republic: Barrio la Granja (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ SIMO.

Ecuador: Calles 25-27, Av. 9B (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador.

El Salvador: Calle 5A Norte, Av. Central (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNESTO TRIGUEROS ALCÁINE.

Finland: Mexico City, Mexico.

France: Calle 5A, entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES DE GEIS DE GUYON DE PANPELONNE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Calle 36, Av. 3A (E); *Ambassador:* WILFRIED VON EICHBORN.

Greece: Mexico City, Mexico.

Guatemala: Calle 3A, entrada Los Yoses (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAIME BARRIOS PEÑA.

Honduras: Calle 2A, Avs. 0 y 2A (E); *Ambassador:* A. ALVARADO PUERTO.

India: Panama City, Panama.

Israel: Calle 2, Avs. 2 y 4 (E); *Ambassador:* ELI NEUO.

Italy: Ed. Keith & Ramírez, Calle 9A, Avs. Central y Primera (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PIETRO MIGONE.

Jamaica: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Costa Rica also has diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic.

Japan: Calle 42, Av. 4 No. 274 (E); *Ambassador:* TETSUABURO HITOMI.

Khmer Republic: Ranch Luna (E); *Ambassador:* SREY SAMAN.

Korea, Republic: Mexico City, Mexico.

Lebanon: Mexico City, Mexico.

Mexico: Calles 13-15, Av. 7A (L); Lic. ROGELIO MARTÍNEZ.

Netherlands: Calle 21, Av. 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL PETRUS GORSIRA.

Nicaragua: Ed. Trianón, Calle 5A, Av. Central (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN B. LACAYO.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico.

Panama: Barrio Roosevelt, San Pedro de Montes de Oca (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID S. PERE.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador.

Peru: Av. FG-14 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ ALVARADO.

Poland: Mexico, City Mexico.

Portugal: San Rafael de Escuzú (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÓNIO AUGUSTO COELHO BARTOLO.

Romania: Calles 29-33, Av. 1A No. 2980 (E); *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN STANESCU.

Spain: Paseo Colón No. 3072 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO LA ORDEN MIRACLE.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Switzerland: Calle 5A, Avs. 3-5 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Turkey: Mexico City, Mexico.

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR N. KAZIMIROV.

United Kingdom: Calle 32, Paseo Colón (E); *Ambassador:* KEITH HAMYLTON-JONES.

U.S.A.: Calle 1A, Av. 3A (E); *Ambassador:* RAYMOND TELLES.

Uruguay: Ed. Patterson (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO L. CIASULLO.

Vatican: Urbanización Rohrmoser, Sabana Oeste; *Apostolic Nuncio:* S.E.R. Mgr. ANGELO PEDRONI.

Venezuela: Paseo Colón No. 2490 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMROSIO PERERA MELÉNDEZ.

Yugoslavia: Mexico City, Mexico.

COSTA RICA

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Ultimate judicial power is invested in the Supreme Court, the seventeen justices of which are elected by the Assembly for a term of eight years, and are automatically re-elected for an equal period, unless the Assembly decides to the contrary by a two-thirds vote. Judges of the lower courts are appointed by the Supreme Court in plenary session. The Supreme Court may also meet as:

Corte Plena, with power to declare laws and decrees unconstitutional.

Court of Appeals (*Sala de Casación*).

Civil Court (*Sala Civil*).

Criminal Court (*Sala Penal*).

President of the Supreme Court: LIC. FERNANDO BAUDRIT SOLERA.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the official religion of the country, but under the Constitution all forms of worship are tolerated.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San José, Arzobispado, Apdo. 497; Mgr. Dr. CARLOS HUMBERTO RODRÍGUEZ-QUIRÓS, Archbishop of Costa Rica.

Suffragan Sees:

Alajuela: Mgr. ENRIQUE BOLAÑOS QUESADA.

San Isidro de El General: Mgr. DELFIN QUESADA CASTRO.

Tilarán: Mgr. ROMÁN ARRIETA VILLALOBOS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

San José

Boletín Judicial: La Uruca; f. 1904; journal of the Judiciary; published by Imprenta Nacional; circ. 3,000.

El Diario de Costa Rica: f. 1919; morning; Publisher JOAQUÍN VARGAS GENE; circ. 12,000.

La Gaceta: Imprenta Nacional, Apdo. 5024; f. 1844; official gazette; Dir. ABEL CASTILLO SOLANO; circ. 5,000.

La Hora: f. 1916; independent; Dir. JULIO SUÑOL; circ. 13,000.

La Nación: Calle 3, Avda. 1, Apdo. 10138; f. 1946; conservative; Gen. Man. MANUEL J. FERNÁNDEZ; circ. 79,227.

La Prensa Libre: Calle 4, Avdas. 4-6, Apdo. 10121; f. 1889; independent; evening; Editor ANDRÉS BORRASÉ; circ. 42,000.

La República: Urbanización Tournón Norte; f. 1950, reorganized 1967; independent; Editor ORLANDO NÚÑEZ PÉREZ; circ. 22,500.

PERIODICALS

San José

Abanico: Calle 4, esq. Avda. 4, Apdo. 10121; Sunday supplement for women; Editor MERCEDES BORRASÉ; circ. 32,000.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers

El Acta Médica: three-monthly; Editor RODOLFO CÉSPEDES.

Eco Católico: Calle 1, Avdas. 2-4, Apdo. 1064; f. 1931; Catholic weekly; Editor JAVIER SOLÍS; circ. 15,000.

La Epoca Católica: Catholic news; Editor GUILLERMO ÁNGULO MARÍN.

Fátima: monthly; edited by the Dominican Order.

La Semana Cómica: Calle 3, Avdas. 5-7, Casa 569; f. 1935; weekly; Democratic-Liberal; Dir. JULIO C. SUÑOL; circ. 10,000.

Mujer y Hogar: Apdo. 89; f. 1943; women's journal; weekly; Editor and Gen. Man. CARMEN CORNEJO; circ. 14,600.

Mundo Femenino: Apdo. 4343; weekly women's magazine; circ. 7,000.

Noticiero del Café: Apdo. 37; f. 1964; coffee journal; monthly; owned by the Oficina del Café.

Repertorio Centroamericano: Apdo. 37, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio"; every two months; Central American culture; Dirs. SERGIO RAMÍREZ and ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLOS.

Revista de la Academia Costarricense de Ciencias Genealógicas: Apdo. 101; f. 1953; a review of genealogical, heraldic and historical studies; Sec. JORGE A. LINES.

Revista de Agricultura: Apdo. 783; f. 1929; agricultural monthly; Dir. LUIS CRUZ BOLAÑOS; circ. 4,000.

Revista del Archivo Nacional de Costa Rica: Calle 7, Avda. 4; f. 1936; twice yearly; historical and cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS CORO CONDE; circ. 2,100.

Revista Costarricense: Catholic weekly; Editors SARA CASAL, VIUDA DE QUIRÓS.

Revista Médica de Costa Rica: Apdo. 978; f. 1933; bi-monthly medical journal; Dir. Dr. MANUEL ZELEDÓN; circ. 2,000.

Temas Sociales: Apdo. 2041; f. 1954; published by the Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social; quarterly.

Tribuna Libre: weekly.

PRESS AGENCY

Tass is the only press agency in Costa Rica.

PUBLISHERS

Alfalié Ltda.: Apdo. 292, Diagonal a los Tribunales de Justicia, Alajuela; f. 1961; educational; Man. Dir. G. PARAJÓN.

Antonio Lehmann Librería, Imprenta y Litografía, Ltda.: Avda. Central Calles 1a y 3a, Apdo. 10011, San José; f. 1894; general fiction, textbooks; Man. Dir. ANTONIO LEHMANN STRUVE.

Editorial Universitaria Centroamericana (EDUCA): Apdo. 37, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio", San José; f. 1969; Central American politics, economics, etc.; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLOS.

Instituto Centroamericano de Administración Pública (ICAP): Apdo. 10025, San José; f. 1954; technical; Dir. CARLOS ENRIQUE GUTIÉRREZ LUNA.

Trejos Hermanos Sucs. S.A.: Curridabat, Apdo. 1313, San José; f. 1912; general and reference; Man. A. TREJOS.

COSTA RICA

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Departamento Control Nacional de Radio: Apdo. 3483, San José; governmental supervisory department; Dir. L. H. ANDRÉS.

Radio Cadena Nacional S.A.: Apdo. 4318, San José; 4 stations.

RADIO

NON-COMMERCIAL

Faro del Caribe: Apdo. 2710, San José; f. 1948; call letters TIFC; religious and cultural programmes in Spanish and English; Man. ALVARO MUÑOZ.

Radio Fides: Apdo. 5079, San José; Roman Catholic station; Dir. C. PEÑA.

Radio Universitaria: San Pedro; classical music; Dir. I. BONILLA.

Radio Sinai: Apdo. 262, San Isidro de El General; Dir. A. COTO.

COMMERCIAL

Radio Eco: Apdo. 512, San José; Dir. F. CARA O.

Radio Musical: Apdo. 854, San José; Dir. J. CASTRO C.

Radio Reloj: Apdo. 341, San José; Dir. R. BARAHONA G.

Radio Titania: Apdo. 10279, San José; Dir. M. SOTELA P.

There are 16 other commercial stations.

In 1974 there were 140,000 radio sets.

RADIO ASSOCIATION

Empresarios Radiodifusores Asociados (ERA): Apdo. 2208, San José; Pres. O. SOTELA.

TELEVISION

All stations are commercial.

Corporación Costarricense de Televisión: Apdo. 2860, San José; Pres. MARIO SOTELA PACHECO.

R. Televisión Tic-Tac: Apdo. 4666, San José; operates Radio Tic-Tac (f. 1956), Channel 9 (f. 1962) and Channel 4 (f. 1964); Gen. Man. ARNOLDO VARGAS.

Telconce S.A.: Apdo. 5542, San José; Gen. Man. JESÚS VILLARAUS GALLO.

Televisora de Costa Rica, S.A.: Apdo. 3876, San José; programmes began in May 1960; Pres. OLGA DE PICADO; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CARBALLO.

In 1974 there were 122,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in June 1948.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Costa Rica: Casilla 10058, San José; f. 1950; cap. 5m., dep. 893m. (Dec. 1973); Exec. Pres. BERNAL JIMÉNEZ MONGE; Gen. Man. ALVARO VARGAS ECHEVERRÍA.

Banco Anglo-Costarricense: Apdo. 10038, San José; f. 1863; cap. 18m., dep. 609m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. LUIS BONILLA CASTRO; Gen. Man. GUIDO GOICOECHEA Q.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Banco de Costa Rica: Avda. Fernández Güell y Calle 4, Apdo. 10035, San José; f. 1877; cap. 40m., dep. 632.5m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. JORGE CALVO A.; Gen. Man. BORIS MÉNDEZ P.

Banco Crédito Agrícola de Cartago: Apdo. 297, Cartago; f. 1918; cap. 20m., dep. 187m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. CESAR SOLANO CAMPOS; Gen. Man. HERNÁN LEIVA Q.

Banco Lyon, S.A.: Calle 2, Apdo. 10184, San José; f. 1871; private company, working solely on capital; Chair. GEORGE A. LYON; Gen. Man. H. WILLFRED BROWN.

Banco Nacional de Costa Rica: Avda. 1A, Calles 2-4, Apdo. 10015, San José; f. 1914; cap. and res. 151m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. ALFRED VOLIO E.; Gen. Man. MANUEL NARANJO C.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Corporación Costarricense de Desarrollo: establishment approved by the Legislative Assembly in December 1972; initial cap. 100m. of which the Government subscribed 67m.

CREDIT CO-OPERATIVES

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas de Ahorro y Crédito—Fedecrédito: Apdo. 4748, San José; f. 1964; 80 co-operatives, with 23,000 mems.; combined cap. U.S. \$6m.

INSURANCE

Instituto Nacional de Seguros: Apdo. 10061, San José; f. 1924; administers the state monopoly of insurance; services of foreign insurance companies may be used only by authorization of the Ministry of Economy and after the Instituto has certified it will not accept the risk; cap. \$15m.; Man. FIDEL TRISTÁN CASTRO.

COMMODITY EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Café: Calle 2, 8°, San José.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

SAN JOSÉ

Cámara de Comercio de Costa Rica: Calles 1 y 3, Avda. Fernández Güell, Apdo. 1114; f. 1915; 550 mems.; Pres. FERNANDO GOICOECHEA Q.; Exec. Sec. JULIO UGARTE.

Cámara Nacional de Agricultura: Calle 1, Avda. Fernández Güell, Apdo. 16715; Pres. JOSÉ RAFAEL ECHEVERRÍA.

Cámara de Azucareros: Calle 3, Avda. Fernández Güell, Apdo. 1577; Pres. LIC. MANUEL JIMÉNEZ DE LA GUARDIA.

Cámara Nacional de Bananeros: Calle 3, Apdo. 10273; Pres. TEODORO QUIRÓS.

Cámara Nacional de Ganaderos: Calle 4, Apdo. 4564; Pres. VÍCTOR WOLF.

Cámara de Industrias de Costa Rica: Calles 13-15, Avda. 6, Apdo. 10003; Pres. RICHARD BECK.

Cámara Nacional de Cafetaleros: Calle 7, Avda. 2, Apdo. 1310, San José; f. 1948; 300 mems.; Pres. RODOLFO MONTEALEGRE.

Cámara Nacional de Comerciantes Detallistas: Calle 12/12, Avda. 2a, Apdo. 2994; Pres. EDGAR VÍQUEZ VÍQUEZ.

COSTA RICA

Cámara Nacional de Transportes: Calle 16, Avda. 1-3, Apdo. 2958; 500 mems.; Pres. ARNOLDO ACOSTA.

Cámara Nacional de Finanzas, Inversiones y Crédito: Apdo. 5510; Pres. MARIO A. ECHEVERRÍA.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Centro de Promoción de Exportaciones e Inversiones: Apdo. 5418, San José; Exec. Dir. Lic. ENRIQUE GONZÁLEZ C.

Oficina Nacional de Planificación de la Presidencia: Calle 15, Avda. 3, San José; f. 1963 to encourage economic and social development in Costa Rica.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

There are in all some 50 employers' associations and organizations in the Republic.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Costarricense de Trabajadores Democráticos: (formerly Confederación Costarricense del Trabajo "Rerum Novarum"); Calle Central, Avda. 5-7, Apdo. 2167, San José; f. 1943; 10,000 mems.; admitted to ICFTU and ORIT; Sec. Gen. CARLOS MANUEL ACUÑA CASTRO.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Costarricenses—CGTC (General Confederation of Workers of Costa Rica): Calles 10-12, Avda. 20, Apdo. 1039, San José; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; 10,000 mems.; 3 federated and 32 non-federated unions in affiliation; Sec.-Gen. Lic. ALVARO MONTERO VEGA.

Confederación de Obreros y Campesinos Cristianos (COCC): Calle 6, Avda. 4-6; Sec. Gen. CLAUDIO GAMBOA VALVERDE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 799 km. of standard gauge railways.

Northern Railway Company: San José; London office: 1-5, Broad Street Place, Blomfield St., EC2M 7HE; 122 km. of track; nationalized in 1972; Chair. Sir ROBERT P. W. ADEANE, O.B.E.

Ferrocarril del Sur: owned by the United Fruit Company, 310 km. of two 914 mm. gauge railways.

Ferrocarril Eléctrico al Pacífico (Pacific Electric Railroad): Apdo. 543, San José; f. 1897; 157 km. of track open; main line, San José to Puntarenas; branches, Ciruelas to Alajuela; electric (1,067 m. gauge); Gen. Man. RAFAEL PARÍS S.; Man. Railway Division Ing. STANLEY PERALTA A.; Exec. Sec. JULIETA CASAL B.

ROADS

There are about 4,800 km. of all-weather roads, 2,080 km. of them national and regional roads; 650 km. form part of the Inter-American Highway. There are also some 12,800 km. of dry-weather roads.

SHIPPING

Local services operate between the Costa Rican ports of Puntarenas and Limón and those of Colón and Cristóbal in Panama.

Services with America and Europe are:

Limón: Tica Line, Interlines, Buccaneer Line, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana (to U.S.A.); Hamburg Amerika Linie, Horn Linie, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. (to Europe).

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Puntarenas: Hamburg Amerika Linie, French Line, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., K Line (to Europe); Chilean Lines, Flota Mercante Gran Colombiana, Mamenic Line (to Europe and South America).

CIVIL AVIATION

Costa Rica's main international airport is the Juan Santamaría Airport. An additional airport, capable of accommodating modern jet aircraft, is under construction at Puntarenas.

Lineas Aéreas Costarricenses, S.A.—LACSA (Costa Rican Airlines): Apdo. 1531, San José; f. 1945; operates internal services and services to Colombia; North America, Mexico, El Salvador, Panama, Venezuela and British West Indies; Pres. Dr. ANTONIO PEÑA CHAVARRÍA; Chief Exec. Capt. OTTO ESCALANTE W.; fleet: 4 BAC 1-11, 2 DC-6A/B, 2 C-46, 1 CV-440, 1 DC-3.

There are a number of small private airlines.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Costa Rica: Compañía Panameña, Iberia, Pan American, SAHSA (Honduras), SAM (Colombia) and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM

Asociación Costarricense de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. 1864, San José; Pres. GUIDO CASTRO.

Instituto Costarricense de Turismo: Apdo. 777, San José; Man. RICARDO CASTRO CANAS.

CULTURE

Departamento de Extensión Cultural: Ministerio de Educación Pública, San José.

Teatro Nacional: Apdo. 5015, San José; f. 1897; dependent on Ministry of Education; Exec. Dir. MANUEL RODÓ PARÉS; Pres. Doña LOTTIE DE GONZÁLEZ LAHMANN; Sec. Lic. ALBERTO RAVEN.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 1035, San José; f. 1926; Dir. GERALD BROWN; Pres. HERNÁN ALVARADO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José; Pres. Dr. OTTO JIMÉNEZ Q.; Sec. Ing. HERNÁN FONSECA Z.

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; atomic research in medicine, microbiology, pharmacy, agronomy and engineering.

Instituto Interamericano de Ciencias Agrícolas de la OEA: San José; Tropical Research and Graduate Training Centre at Turrialba; Dir.-Gen. Dr. J. EMILIO G. ARAUJO; Dir. of Research and Training Ing. MANUEL ELGUETA; publs. *Turrialba, Desarrollo Rural en las Américas*.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad de Costa Rica: Ciudad Universitaria, San José; 1,662 teachers, 22,000 students.

CUBA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean, lying 90 miles south of Florida, U.S.A. Its other neighbours are Mexico, Jamaica and Haiti. The climate is tropical with the annual rainy season from May to October. The average annual temperature is 25°C (77°F) and hurricanes are frequent. The language is Spanish. The population is predominantly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has five horizontal bands, alternating blue, white, blue, white, blue, with a red triangle close to the staff, charged with a silver star. Havana (La Habana) is the capital.

Recent History

In 1959 the dictatorship of Gen. Fulgencio Batista was overthrown, after years of guerrilla war, by Dr. Fidel Castro, who gradually established a Communist system of government. In 1961 Cuban exiles, with some United States support, attempted unsuccessfully to invade the island. The installation of Soviet rockets in Cuba precipitated a crisis with the United States in the early 1960s; Cuba was subsequently suspended from the OAS and since that time has been under an economic blockade by the United States. Economic and social progress have been made, however, with aid chiefly from the U.S.S.R. During 1973 Cuba announced its wish to establish relations with the United States, on condition that the economic blockade be lifted. It seems unlikely, however, that agreement will be reached in the near future. Although the OAS again voted against lifting sanctions on Cuba in 1974, several Latin American countries are to establish diplomatic relations in 1975. Dr. Castro also spoke in favour of the establishment of a Latin American regional organization that would exclude the United States. A system whereby the people will participate in state administration was introduced initially in the province of Matanzas in 1974. The first Congress of the Cuban Communist Party is due to take place in 1975.

Government

Since the 1959 Revolution, Government has been administered under the Fundamental Law of the Republic. A President is appointed by the Prime Minister, who governs the country with the help of an Executive Committee and twenty Ministers. The country is divided into six provinces. A new constitution is to be submitted to the Politburo and Council of Ministers in 1975.

Defence

Cuba receives considerable aid from Communist countries. In 1974 the army numbered 90,000, the navy 6,500 and the air force 20,000. Army reserves numbered a further 90,000. Most fit men and women belong to the militia. Estimated defence expenditure for 1971 was 290 million pesos. Conscription was introduced at the end of 1963. Service is for a three-year period at 17 years of age. Conscripts work on the land in addition to their military duties.

Economic Affairs

Cuba's economy is basically agricultural and is closely organized by the state. In 1968 retailing and other forms of private business were nationalized. There has been some progress in building up local industries. Food rationing has been in force since March 1962, and clothes rationing was introduced in February 1963. The island depends to a large extent on economic aid from the U.S.S.R. and 70 per cent of Cuba's trade is with the Communist bloc, though relations with China have deteriorated. Sugar cane occupies half the cultivated land in Cuba and the country's production of raw sugar represented nearly 7 per cent of world output in 1973. It was Cuba's aim to produce 10 million tons of sugar annually by 1970. Since 1969, however, crops have been consistently low, and labour and resources have had to be diverted from other production. Mechanization of sugar-harvesting is in progress; the Cuban authorities plan to mechanize 80 per cent of cane-cutting by 1980. The Soviet Union is to build a plant for the assembly of 600 harvesters under an agreement signed in December 1972. Sugar accounts for some 70 per cent of Cuban exports.

Tobacco is the second largest crop, and meat production and fishing are also important. Official figures state that 150,229 tons of fish and shellfish were caught in 1973. Cuba is rich in nickel deposits, and copper, chromite and manganese are also found. Cuban mining is being developed with Soviet assistance, and current plans include the construction of a plant capable of producing 30,000 metric tons of nickel sinter and oxide annually. A five-year plan for 1976-80 aimed at increased production of sugar, energy, paper, food and car parts, is under discussion. Cuba is a member of COMECON.

Transport and Communications

Railways and roads connect towns and important villages and further roads are being built. There are 14,494 km. of railways, of which 3,179 km. are narrow gauge. There are 18,932 km. of roads, of which 8,115 km. are surfaced. Geographically Cuba is a focal point for shipping and air services, but latterly traffic has been much reduced. A new airport was opened in 1966 at Holguin, and another is nearly completed at Bayamo.

Social Welfare

A social security system provides for the unemployed and gives pensions to the old. Hospitals are free. Health care is the second largest item in the budget. Sick pay and retirement pensions equivalent to the full rate of earnings were introduced for selected categories of workers in 1963. Following intensive campaigns no cases of malaria have been reported since 1967. Total expenditure on social security in 1972 was 510.9 million pesos.

Education

Education is a very large item in the budget, accounting for 700 million pesos in 1973, and in recent years illiteracy has been greatly reduced. Education is universal and free up to university level. At the primary

stage, between the ages of six and twelve, it is compulsory. Pre-school national schools are run by the State for children of five years of age, and day nurseries are available for all children after their forty-fifth day. University students rely on the national scholarship plans, and those with family responsibilities are assisted by the Students Loans Plan. Workers undergoing university courses receive a state subsidy to provide for their dependants. Barracks and large residential houses have been converted to supply the urgent need for new school buildings, but the acute shortage of teachers is probably the major problem. Courses at intermediate and higher levels are created in accordance with the needs of the country, with emphasis on technology, agriculture and teacher training. Adult education centres have given basic education to over 350,000 people since 1962. 102 new schools were inaugurated in 1973.

Tourism

Cuba has much to attract the tourist—forests, mountains, and a coastline with many bays and inlets and excellent bathing. However, tourism has only recently begun to be developed. In 1974 there were six hotels at Cienfuegos under construction, and an estimated 15,000 tourists visited Cuba.

Visas: Tourists from the following countries do not require a visa for visits of up to thirty days: Bahamas,

Belgium, Bermuda, Canada, France, Denmark, German Democratic Republic, Gibraltar, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

All travellers require permission to leave Cuba.

Sport

Sports and recreations are organized at national level by the National Institute of Sports, Physical Education and Recreation (INDER). The national sport is baseball.

Public Holidays

1975: July 26th (Revolution Day), October 10th (Wars of Independence Day).

1976: January 1st (Liberation Day), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

Officially the metric system is in force but the U.S. system is still widely used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Cuban peso.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.955 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 82.895 centavos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census of September 6th, 1970)				
	sq. km.	Total	Havana (capital)	Births	Deaths
	110,921	8,553,395	1,755,360	226,329	110,982
					52,620

1972 Population: 8,860,000 (official estimate).

POPULATION BY PROVINCES

(1970)

Havana (capital)	2,305,241
Camagüey	813,204
Isla de Pinos	30,103
Las Villas	1,362,179

Matanzas	501,273
Oriente	2,998,972
Pinar del Río	542,432

AGRICULTURE

(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Sugar cane	49,000,000*	54,000,000*	45,000,000†
Paddy rice	283,659	261,000	350,000*
Maize	115,000*	115,000†	120,000†
Citrus fruits	n.a.	n.a.	165,300
Tobacco	45,000*	27,000*	54,000*
Sweet potato	250,000†	260,000†	260,000†
Cassava	220,000†	220,000†	220,000†

* FAO estimate. † Unofficial figures.

Fishing: (metric tons): (1958) 21,900; (1972) 139,890.

LIVESTOCK

	1972*
Cattle	7,300,000
Pigs	1,450,000
Horses	770,000
Sheep	300,000
Goats	83,000

* FAO estimate.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972
Nickel and cobalt . . .	36.5	36.8
Chromium . . .	13.9	37.1
Raw kaolin . . .	2.5	5.8
Crushed dolomite . . .	43.7	54.2
Prepared salt . . .	103.3	102.1

INDUSTRY

		1972
Raw sugar . . .	'000 metric tons	4,388
Flour . . .	" " "	177.6
Fertilizers . . .	" " "	620.4
Sulphuric acid . . .	" " "	395.6
Steel ingots . . .	" " "	145.1
Cement . . .	" " "	1,474.4
Tyres . . .	number	381,100
Shoes . . .	million pairs	31.5
Cotton, rayon and wool textiles . . .	million sq. metres	105.3

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Cuban peso.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 20 and 40 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.955 pesos; U.S. \$1=82.895 centavos.

100 Cuban pesos=£51.16=\$120.635.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the Cuban peso was at par with the U.S. dollar. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the exchange rate was \$1=92.105 centavos (1 peso=\$1.086). In terms of sterling, the rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=2.40 pesos.

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(1966—million pesos)

Education	272
Health and Welfare	400
Culture, Scientific Research	89
Sport and Recreation	28
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,718

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million pesos)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports . . .	1,089.2	1,167.7	1,311	1,385	1,189
Exports . . .	650.6	663.5	1,046	859	739

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 pesos)

	1968		1969		1970	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	553.0	2,633.4	2,118.6	3,662.8	3,002.7	1,506.0
Canada	8,977.8	4,277.9	18,954.9	6,849.5	27,968.3	8,835.5
Czechoslovakia	38,793.9	41,154.0	28,833.9	43,071.4	30,248.7	49,230.8
France	67,428.0	15,385.1	48,506.6	12,940.5	58,539.6	13,739.6
Federal Republic of Germany	10,538.7	2,120.2	30,573.8	1,388.5	31,400.0	928.0
Italy	39,714.1	8,549.8	38,971.6	10,788.2	54,616.9	12,506.7
Japan	3,366.3	22,680.9	9,623.6	265,266.3	31,496.4	105,983.4
Poland	4,420.5	6,995.6	3,827.9	6,527.6	3,356.0	5,428.0
Romania	8,515.3	7,978.4	24,931.8	9,557.1	12,973.1	12,819.0
Spain	19,636.9	41,325.4	48,080.0	41,286.0	36,048.7	41,033.4
U.S.S.R.	666,500.0	289,648.6	659,886.5	233,050.1	686,852.6	529,110.7
United Kingdom	29,778.9	13,555.3	40,140.8	14,243.9	58,548.4	19,439.4
Others	190,931.1	194,288.0	218,217.9	214,311.2	265,407.6	292,274.4

SUGAR EXPORTS TO PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(metric tons)

	1966	1967	1968
Albania	10,490	4,235	17,098
Algeria	618	42,713	43,494
Bulgaria	158,051	194,671	186,431
Czechoslovakia	262,098	214,884	193,490
German Democratic Republic	207,192	249,623	243,656
Japan	359,961	542,127	555,422
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	21,335	83,346	74,910
Spain	145,343	158,581	175,678
Sweden	44,741	22,223	40,893
U.S.S.R.	1,814,930	2,473,305	1,831,727
Yugoslavia	97,912	64,678	75,685
TOTAL EXPORTS (incl. Others)	4,434,639	5,682,872	4,612,923

TRANSPORT

Railways: There are 5,053 km. of track in service. In addition there are 9,441 km. of railways serving the sugar plantations. In 1970 13,005,400 passengers and 11,734,500 tons of freight were carried.

Roads: There are 18,932 km. of roads including 8,115 km. of public roads.

Shipping (1970): Ocean Trade 1,880,600 metric tons, Coasting Trade 884,500 metric tons; *Shipping Fleet* (1973): 416,000 g.r.t.

Civil Aviation: In 1972 988,000 passengers travelled by air on domestic and international flights.

EDUCATION
(1972)

	STUDENTS
Primary	2,545,141
Secondary	222,481
Higher	85,174

Total teaching staff: 125,373.

Source: Junta Central de Planificación, La Habana, Cuba.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the assumption of power of the Castro régime on January 1st, 1959, the Constitution was suspended, and a Fundamental Law of the Republic was instituted with effect from February 7th, 1959. Certain laws are also considered as part of the Fundamental Law; these are the Agrarian Reform Law of May 17th, 1959, the Urban Reform Law of October 14th, 1960, the Nationalization of Education Law of June 6th, 1961, and the Second Agrarian Reform Law of October 3rd, 1963.

The following is a summary of the Fundamental Law of the Republic:

1. The Nation, its Territory and Form of Government (Articles 1-7).

Definition of the Republic of Cuba.

2. Nationality (Articles 8-18).

Definition of Cuban Nationality.

3. Foreign Residents (Article 19).

Rights and duties of foreign residents in Cuba.

4. Individual Rights (Articles 20-42).

Definition of the basic rights and freedoms of the individual: principle of political freedom, inviolability of the home, freedom of religion and of assembly.

20. All confiscation of goods is prohibited, except that of the goods of the Tyrant (*Gen. Batista*) after December 31st, 1958, and of his collaborators, those persons responsible for crimes against the national economy or treasury, those who enrich themselves or become enriched illicitly under the protection of Public Power, and those named as counter-revolutionary by the criminal commission, or who having left the national territory, conspire abroad against the Revolutionary Government.

25. The death penalty shall not be imposed, except in the cases of the Armed Forces, repressive Agents of the Tyranny, auxiliary groups organized by the latter, armed groups privately organized to defend it, and informers, for crimes committed on behalf of the restoration or defence of the Tyranny destroyed on December 31st, 1958. Also excepted are those persons guilty of treason or subversion of institutional order or espionage on behalf of the enemy in time of war; and those guilty of counter-revolutionary crimes as defined by the Law and those who injure the National Economy or Public Treasury.

33. Censorship shall only be applied to such books, leaflets, records, films, newspapers or publications of any kind, as commit an offence against the honour of persons, social order or public peace.

5. Family and Culture (Articles 43-59).

Recognition of the family unit. The right to free education for children and adults. The importance of culture and education to the Nation.

52. The budget of the Ministry of Education shall not be smaller than that of any other ministry, except in the case of a declared emergency.

6. Work and Property (Articles 60-96).

Work as the inalienable right of the individual. The provision of a minimum salary, maximum working hours, social security benefits, public holidays, equal rights for women, the right to strike, collective contracts, formation of co-operative enterprises, provision of housing. Private property as a basic social function.

90. The *latifundio* is prohibited and to bring about its disappearance the Law shall indicate the maximum extent of property which each person or entity can possess for each kind of use to which the land is put. The Law shall restrict the acquisition and possession of land by foreign persons and companies and shall adopt measures to revert the land to the Cuban people.

7. Suffrage and Public Offices (Articles 97-117).

Voting is the compulsory right of every Cuban citizen. Eligibility and conditions of public office.

8. Organs of the State (Article 118).

The State exercises its authority through the Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers.

9. Legislative Power (Articles 119-124).

The legislative rights and duties of the Council of Ministers.

10. Executive Power (Articles 125-134).

Eligibility and duties of the President, including the appointment of ministers.

11. Council of Ministers (Articles 135-147).

Eligibility and duties of the Council of Ministers.

146. It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister to direct the general policy of the Government, to execute administrative matters with the President of the Republic, together with the Ministers of the appropriate departments.

12. Judicial Power (Articles 148-186).

The organization and power of the judicial system.

13. Municipal Government (Articles 187-199).

The organization and jurisdiction of municipal government.

14. Provincial Government (Articles 200-201).

The organization and jurisdiction of provincial government.

15. State Finance (Articles 202-231).

Financial organization of the State.

16. Reform of the Fundamental Law (Articles 232-233).

Procedure for alteration to the Fundamental Law.

In 1961, a one-party state was set up and all elections were abolished until 1974 when municipal elections were held in one province, as an experiment.

A new constitution is to be submitted to the Political Bureau and Council of Ministers in 1975.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

In November 1972 a special executive committee was constituted in order to facilitate government administration.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Major (Dr.) FIDEL CASTRO RUZ, Prime Minister, Armed Forces, Interior, National Institute of Land Reform, Public Health and Secretariat to the Government.

Major RAÚL CASTRO RUZ, First Deputy Premier.

Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ, Foreign Affairs.

Major RAMIRO VALDÉS, Construction.

Major GUILLERMO GARCÍA, Transport and Communications.

JOEL DOMENECH BENÍTEZ, Basic Industries.

Major FLAVIO BRAVO, Consumer Goods.

Major BELARMINO CASTILLO MAS, Education, Culture and Science.

Major DIOCLÉS TORRALBA, Sugar Industry.

MINISTERS

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: Major (Dr.) FIDEL CASTRO RUZ.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Armed Forces: RAUL CASTRO RUZ.

Minister of the Interior: Major SERGIO DEL VALLE JIMÉNEZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL ROA GARCÍA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ARMANDO TORRES.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. JOSÉ A. GUTIÉRREZ.

Minister of Interior Commerce: Capt. SERAFÍN FERNÁNDEZ RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Foreign Trade: MARCELO FERNÁNDEZ FONT.

Minister of Education: Major JOSÉ R. FERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Transport: Major ANTONIO LUSSÓN BATTLE.

Minister of Light Industry: NORA FRÓMETA SILVA.

Minister of Mining and Geology: Major MANUEL CÉSPEDES.

Minister of Communications: Major PEDRO GUELMEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Sugar Industry: MARCOS LAGE CUELLO.

Minister of Food Industry: JOSÉ NARANJO MORALES.

Minister of Labour: OSCAR FERNÁNDEZ PADILLA.

Minister for the Merchant Marine and Ports: Capt. ANGEL JOEL CHAVECO.

Minister of Electricity Industry: JOSÉ L. BELTRÁN HERNÁNDEZ.

Minister of Chemical Industry: ANTONIO ESQUIVEL YEDRA.

Minister of Sidero-Mechanical Industry: Capt. LESTER RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister, President of the National Bank of Cuba: RAÚL LEÓN TORRAS.

Minister, President of the Central Planning Board: Dr. OSVALDO DORTICÓS TORRADO.

Minister, President of the National Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Collaboration: Dr. CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Comunista: Havana; f. 1961 by Organizaciones Revolucionarias Integradas (ORI) from the fusion of the Partido Socialista Popular (Communist), Fidel Castro's Movimiento 26 de Julio and Directorio Revolucionario 13 de Marzo; 100-member Central Committee, Political Bureau, Secretariat and 5 Commissions; 6,000 local party organizations, 45,000 mems. and 5,000 candidate mems.

Political Bureau: mems. FIDEL CASTRO, RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, JUAN ALMEIDA, RAMIRO VALDÉS, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS, GUILLERMO GARCÍA, SERGIO DEL VALLE.

Secretariat: FIDEL CASTRO (Gen. Sec.), RAÚL CASTRO, OSVALDO DORTICÓS, BLAS ROCA, FAURE CHOMÓN.

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ, ARMANDO HART DÁVALOS (Sec. for Organization), ANTONIO PÉREZ HERRERA, ISIDORO MALMERCA, JORGE RISQUET, PEDRO MIRET, RAÚL GARCÍA PELÁEZ.

There are no other political parties. On May 1st, 1961, FIDEL CASTRO stated that there would be no further elections and that public opinion would be sought by mass rallies.

M.I.R.R. (Revolutionary Insurreccional Recovery Movement): in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

Alpha 66: in exile in Miami, U.S.A.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO CUBA

(Havana unless otherwise stated)

- Albania:** Calle 13 No. 851 esq. a 4, Vedado; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GAC MASSI.
- Algeria:** Calle 13 No. 760 esq. a 2, Vedado; *Ambassador:* ABDELKRIM SOUCI.
- Argentina:** Calle 4, No. 261, esq. a 13, Vedado; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO T. INSAUSTI.
- Austria:** Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico.
- Bahamas:** c/o Permanent Mission to the UN, New York, U.S.A.
- Barbados:** Ottawa, Canada.
- Belgium:** Avda. 5 No. 2206, Miramar, Marianao; *Ambassador:* VICTOR E. ALLARD.
- Bulgaria:** Calle B No. 252 esq. a 11, Vedado; *Ambassador:* BONCHIO PENCHEV MITEV.
- Canada:** Calle 30 No. 518, Marianao; *Ambassador:* KENNETH CHARLES BROWN.
- China, People's Republic:** Calle 13 No. 551 entre C y D, Vedado; *Ambassador:* CHANG TE-CHUN.
- Congo (People's Republic):** Avda. 5 No. 1003, Marianao; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ANATOLE MOYASCKO.
- Czechoslovakia:** Avda. Kohly No. 259, Nuevo Vedado; *Ambassador:* STANISLAW SVOBODA.
- Denmark:** Mexico 5, D.F., Mexico.
- Egypt:** Avda. 5 No. 1801, Marianao; *Ambassador:* M. FAHMY HAMAD.
- Finland:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- France:** Calle 15 No. 607, Vedado; *Ambassador:* DIMITRI DE FAVITSKY.
- German Democratic Republic:** Calle 13 No. 652, Vedado; *Ambassador:* H. BAÜERMEISTER.
- Ghana, Republic of:** New York, U.S.A.
- Greece:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Guinea:** Calle 20 No. 504, Marianao; *Ambassador:* MOUSSA CANARA.
- Guyana:** Ottawa, Canada.
- Hungary:** Calle G No. 452, Vedado; *Ambassador:* VILMOS MERUK.
- Iceland:** Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- India:** Calle 21 No. 202, Vedado; *Ambassador:* RAVINDRA TANDON.
- Iraq:** Calle 30, No. 511, Miramar, Marianao; *Ambassador:* ABDUL SATTAR AL DOURI.
- Italy:** Paseo No. 606 (altos), Vedado; *Ambassador:* CARLO ALBERTARIO.
- Jamaica:** Calle 24, No. 108, Miramar, Marianao; *Ambassador:* LLOYD BARNETT.
- Japan:** Calle 17 No. 552, Vedado; *Ambassador:* OSAMU KATAOKA.
- Khmer Republic:** Calle 36, No. 504, esq. 5a y 7a, Miramar, Marianao; *Ambassador:* HOR NAI HONG.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** Calle 17 No. 752, Vedado; *Ambassador:* KIM GUK JUN.
- Lebanon:** Calle 174 No. 1707, Marianao; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. MICHEL SALANEH.
- Mexico:** Avda. 47 No. 1413, Marianao; *Ambassador:* EDMUNDO FLORES FERNÁNDEZ.
- Mongolia:** Calle 66 No. 505, Marianao; *Ambassador:* JORLOGIN DAMDIN.
- Morocco:** Malceón esq. a J, Vedado; *Chargé d'Affaires:* BEN AOUA.
- Netherlands:** Calle 2 No. 411, Vedado; *Ambassador:* J. B. S. LANIKAMP.
- Norway:** Mexico, D.F., Mexico.
- Pakistan:** Havana; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ANWAR AFRIDI.
- Panama:** Calle 26, No. 109, Miramar, Marianao; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO BERBEY.
- Peru:** Calle 72 y Avda. 5, Marianao; *Ambassador:* JOAQUÍN HEREDIA CABIESES.
- Poland:** Avda. 5 No. 4405, Marianao; *Ambassador:* MARIAN RENKE.
- Portugal:** Capdevila No. 101, Apto. 5B; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ FERNÁNDES FAPE.
- Romania:** Calle 21 No. 307, Vedado; *Ambassador:* PETRE IONESCU.
- Sierra Leone:** Avda. 47 No. 3417, Marianao; *Ambassador:* SORSON IBRAHIM CONTEH.
- Spain:** Oficios No. 420; *Chargé d'Affaires:* FRANCISCO JAVIER OYARZUN ISARRA.
- Sri Lanka:** Ottawa 2, Canada.
- Sweden:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Switzerland:** Avda. 5 No. 2005, Marianao; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE SERRA.
- Syria:** Avda. 5 No. 7804, Marianao; *Ambassador:* HICHAM HALLAJ.
- Tanzania:** New York, U.S.A.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** c/o Permanent Mission to the UN, New York, U.S.A.
- Turkey:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- U.S.S.R.:** Calle 13 No. 651, Vedado; *Ambassador:* NIKITA P. TOLUBEEV.
- United Kingdom:** Edificio Bolívar, 9, Capdevila No. 101; *Ambassador:* STANLEY JAMES GUNN FINGLAND, C.M.G.
- Vatican:** Calle 12 No. 514, Marianao (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. CESAR ZACCHI.
- Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic:** Calle N No. 62 esq. a 15, Vedado; *Ambassador:* HA VAN LAU.
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** Avda. 5 No. 1808, Marianao; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ABBODAN HUNAN.
- Yugoslavia:** Calle 42 No. 115, Marianao; *Ambassador:* ALIJA VEJZAGIC.

Cuba also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Cameroon, Colombia, Gabon, Germany, Federal Republic of Iran, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Nigeria, Uganda, Venezuela, Zaire and Zambia.

In 1973 relations were broken with Chile and Israel.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice in Cuba is administered through an independent power called the Judicial Power, in which the Supreme Court acts as the ultimate legal body in the nation.

Supreme Court: is composed of nine members and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. They are elected by the Ministers' Council on recommendation of the President of the Republic.

Judges of the Supreme Court: ENRIQUE HART RAMÍREZ (*President*), JUAN B. MORÉ BENÍTEZ, JOSÉ F. FER-

NÁNDEZ PILOTO, JOSÉ A. GARCÍA ALVAREZ, ANTONIO M. VIERA MACHADO, RAFAEL CISNEROS PONTEAU, NICASIO HERNÁNDEZ ARMAS, LUIS M. BUCH RODRÍGUEZ, FERNANDO ALVAREZ TABLO.

Audiencias: maximum legal body within each province.

There are also Judges of First Instance, Judges of Instruction, Judges of Correction and Municipal Judges. Magistrates of Audiencias and Judges are elected by the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

There is no established Church, and all religions are permitted, though Roman Catholicism predominates.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

San Cristóbal de la Habana; Mgr. FRANCESCO R. OVES FERNÁNDEZ, Calle Habana 152, Apdo. 594.

Suffragan Sees:

Matanzas: JOSÉ MAXIMINO EUSEBIO DOMÍNGUEZ y RODRÍGUEZ.

Pinar del Río: Mgr. MANUEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ ROZAS.

Metropolitan See:

Santiago de Cuba: Mgr. PEDRO MEURICE ESTIU, Sánchez Hechevarría 607, Apdo. 26.

Suffragan Sees:

Camagüey: Mgr. ADOLFO RODRÍGUEZ HERRERA.

Cienfuegos-Santa Clara: Mgr. FERNANDO PREGO CASAL.

PROTESTANT CHURCH

Convención Bautista de Cuba Oriental: Apdo. 27, Cristo, Oriente; f. 1905; 6,565 mems.; Gen. Missionary Dr. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ; Pres. Rev. AUGUSTO ABELLA; Sec. Rev. MARIO CASANELLA; publ. *El Mensajero* (monthly).

Consejo de Iglesias Evangélicas (*Council of Evangelical Churches*): Neptuno 629, Havana; Sec. Rev. OSCAR RODRÍGUEZ.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

HAVANA

Granma: Avda. General Suárez y Calle Territorial, Plaza de la Revolución "José Martí", Apdo. 6260; f. 1965 to replace *Hoy* and *Revolución*; official Communist Party organ; morning and weekly editions; also weekly editions in Spanish, English and French; Editor JORGE ENRIQUE MENDOZA; circ. 510,000.

Juventud Rebelde: Prado y Teniente Rey; f. 1965; organ of Communist Youth; evening; Editor MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ; circ. 68,000.

La Tarde: evening; Editor ERNESTO VERBA; circ. 40,000.

CAMAGÜEY

Adelante: f. 1959; morning, except Mondays; Publisher JUAN MERODIO PÉREZ; circ. 12,500.

HOLGUÍN

Norte.

MATANZAS

Girón: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 8,000.

LAS VILLAS

Vanguardia: f. 1962; except Mondays; circ. 28,000.

PINAR DEL RÍO

El Socialista.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA

Sierra Maestra: f. 1959; circ. 40,000.

PERIODICALS

HAVANA

ANAP: for small farmers; monthly; circ. 90,000.

Bohemia: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Apdo. 6000; weekly, illustrated; Dir. ENRIQUE DE LA OSA; circ. 220,000.

Boletín del Tribunal Supremo: San Rafael 3; f. 1966; every two months; law journal; Dirs. ENRIQUE HART, JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ PILOTO, ANTONIO VIERA.

Casa de las Américas: Calle 3 y G, Vedado; f. 1959; monthly; Dir. HAYDÉE SANTAMARÍA; circ. 13,500.

Cine Cubano: Calle 23 No. 1155, Apdo. 55; f. 1961; monthly; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA; circ. 30,000.

Comercio Exterior: Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Infanta 16; monthly.

Con la Guardia en Alto: Salvador Allende No. 601, csq. Márquez González; Committee for Defence of the Revolution; f. 1961; monthly; Editor AURELIO ALVAREZ GONZÁLEZ; circ. 60,000.

Cuadernos de la Casa de Las Américas: f. 1967; politics, literature, history; irregular.

Cuba Internacional: Reina 352; f. 1962; monthly; Spanish and Russian; Editor HUGO CHINEA; circ. 35,000 Spanish, 80,000 Russian.

Cuba-Comercio Exterior: Ministerio de Comercio Exterior, Infanta 16, Apdo. 2549; quarterly.

Gaceta de Cuba: Union of Writers (UNEAC), Calle 17 y H, Vedado; literary; monthly; circ. 8,000.

CUBA

Hasta la Victoria Siempre: Isla de Pinos; f. 1967.

Ingeniería Civil: f. 1949; monthly.

Islas: Universidad Central de Las Villas; f. 1958; four times a year; Dirs. AIMÉE GONZÁLEZ, CARIDAD REGINA GARCÍA, FRANCISCO RODRÍGUEZ ALEMÁN, ESTHEL GARCÍA DOMÍNGUEZ.

LPV: weekly; sports; circ. 10,000.

Mujeres: Infanta y Peñalver; government-controlled; women's magazine; monthly; Dir. HORTENSIA GÓMEZ; circ. 150,000.

Obra Revolucionaria: irregular; official speeches and documents.

Palante: Calle 23 No. 358; f. 1961; satirical weekly; Dir. RENÉ DE LA NUEZ; circ. 150,000.

Panorama Económico Latinoamericano: Calle 23 No. 201, 5° (Prensa Latina), Vedado; f. 1960; monthly; Editor M. FERNÁNDEZ COLINO; total circ. 15,100.

Política Internacional: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores; f. 1962; quarterly.

Revista de Agricultura: Academia de Ciencias, Apdo. 6122; f. 1967.

Revista Tecnológica: Ministry of Basic Industry, Salvador Allende No. 666, 7°; f. 1962; every two months.

Revolución y Cultura: Consejo Nacional de Cultura, O'Reilly No. 126; cultural and political; every two months; Dir. LISANDRO OTERO; circ. 15,000.

Tricontinental: OSPAAAL, Apdo. 4224; f. 1965; every two months; third-world politics; editions in Spanish, English and French.

Unión: UNEAC (*Writers' and Artists' Union*), Calle 17 y H, Vedado; quarterly.

PUBLISHERS

Cuba's publishing houses have been completely re-organized since 1959. *Casa de las Américas* and the *Instituto del Libro* are Cuba's largest publishers.

HAVANA

Casa de las Américas: Calle G y Avda. 3, Vedado; f. 1960; Latin American literature; Dir. ROBERTO FERNÁNDEZ RETAMAR.

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: O'Reilly No. 126; art books, literary, periodicals, etc.; Pres. EDUARDO MUZIO.

Ediciones C.O.R.: Revolutionary Orientation Commission of the Communist Party; speeches and documentation.

Ediciones Revolución: Plaza Cívica; art and cultural.

Ediciones Uneac: Calle 17 No. 351, Vedado; Cuban literature.

RADIO

Radio Habana, Cuba: Apdo. 7026, Havana; shortwave station; broadcasts in Arabic, Creole, English, French, Guarani, Quechua, Portuguese and Spanish; Foreign Dir. MARÍA MONTERO TRIANA.

The Press Publishers, Radio and Television

Universidad de la Habana: every two months.

Universidad de Oriente: every two months.

Verde Olivo: Avda. de Rancho Boyeros y San Pedro, Apdo. 6000; weekly illustrated; organ of the armed forces; Dir. LUIS PAVÓN.

Vida Universitaria: Centro de Información Científica y Técnica de la Universidad de la Habana; f. 1949, every two months; Dir. LEONARDO CUESTA ALVÁREZ.

Voluntad Hidráulica: Humboldt No. 106 esq. P, Vedado; f. 1963; quarterly; circ. 3,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Unión de Periodistas de Cuba: Calle 23 No. 452, esq. a I, Havana; f. 1963; Pres. ERNESTO VERA.

Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba: (*Union of Writers and Artists*); Calle 17 y H Vedado, Havana; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; publ. *Gaceta* (fortnightly).

NEWS AGENCIES

Prensa Latina (Agencia Informativa Latinoamericana, S.A.): Calle 23 No. 201, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; government-controlled; Dir. MANUEL YEPE M.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Bulgarian Telegraph Agency: Apdo. 22E, Havana; Chief TODOR STOYANOV.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Ceskoslovenská Tisková Kancelář): Edificio Focsa 3A, Vedado, Havana.

Novosti Press Agency (A.P.N.): Calle 9, Vedado, Havana; Correspondent I. PAPOROV.

Tass also has a bureau in Havana.

Ediciones Unión: Calle 17 y H, Vedado; literary.

Editora del Consejo Nacional de Universidades: Bernaza No. 5, Havana.

Editora del Ministerio de Educación: Ciudad Libertad, Marianao.

Editora Científica: National Academy of Sciences, Capitolio Nacional, Havana.

Editorial Nacional de Cuba: San Rafael 467, Havana.

Instituto Cubano del Libro: Belascoain 864, esq. a Desagüe, Apdo. 6540; f. 1967; government publishing company for works of all types; 288 titles published in 1972; exports and imports publications; Dir. ROLANDO RODRÍGUEZ.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Plaza de la Revolución "José Martí", Havana.

Instituto Cubano de Radiodifusión: Edif. Radiocentro, Calle 23 L y Vedado, Havana 4; f. 1962; Dir.-Gen. Major JORGE SERGUERA.

There are 41 other stations.

In 1974 there were 1,800,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Televisión Nacional: Edif. Radiocentro, Havana; operates 15 stations throughout the country.

In 1974 the total number of television receivers was 370,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

All banks were nationalized in October 1960.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Cuba (*National Bank of Cuba*): Cuba y Amargura, Apdo. Aéreo 736, Havana; f. 1948, reorganized 1961; cap. p.u. 100m.; Pres. RAÚL LEÓN TORRAS.

The National Bank of Cuba is the sole bank of Cuba. It issues currency, arranges short- and long-term credits, finances investments and operations with other countries,

and acts as the clearing and payments centre. There are 5 provincial offices, 44 regional offices and 108 agencies throughout the country. The Banco Nacional de Cuba also has representations in England at 104 Leadenhall St., London, E.C.3; in Switzerland at Lowenstrasse 11, 8022 Zurich.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

STATE ORGANIZATION

Empresa de Seguros Internacionales de Cuba: Amargura 156, Apdo. 736, Havana; f. 1963; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS GONZÁLEZ HERRERA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT-EXPORT BOARDS

HAVANA

Alimport: Infanta No. 16, Vedado, Apdo. 7006; controls import of foodstuffs and liquors.

Aviaimport: Calle 23 y P, Vedado; import of aircraft and components; Man. Dir. EDDY MARTÍNEZ VALDÉS.

Construimport: Carretera de Verona, Km. 1½, Capdevila; controls the import of construction machinery and equipment.

Consumimport: Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6427; controls import of consumer goods.

Cuba Industrial: Aguiar No. 361, Apdo. 6401; controls import of complete industrial plants.

Cubacontrol: Calle 23 and P, Vedado, Apdo. 35; supervisory work on imports and exports on behalf of foreign clients.

Cubaexport: Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6719; controls export of fruits, liquors, coffee and cement.

Cubahidraulica: Carretera Vieja de Guanabacoa y Línea del Ferrocarril, Apdo. 70; controls the import of hydraulic equipment.

Cubametales: Infanta No. 16, 4º, Vedado, Apdo. 6917; controls import of metals, fuels and lubricants.

Cubaniquel: Calle 23 No. 55, Apdo. 6128, controls export of nickel.

Cubapesca: Ensenada de Pote y Atarés, Apdo. 138; import of fishing equipment.

Cubatabaco: Aguiar No. 360, Apdo. 6557; f. 1962; controls production and export of leaf tobacco, cigars and cigarettes; Man. (Export Division) JAIME MAS MANZANARES.

Cubatex: Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6528; controls import of fibres, textiles, hides and by-products.

Cubazucar: Calle 23, No. 55, Apdo. 6647; f. 1962; controls export of sugar, molasses and alcohol; Man. Dir. EMILIANO LEZCANO VIQUEIRA.

Cuflet: Calle Infanta No. 14, 8º, Vedado, Apdo. 6755; f. 1961; Cuban freight enterprise; Gen. Man. FERNANDO HERNÁNDEZ.

Desarrollo Industrial: Ministry of Industrial Development, Calle 269, Apdo. 6104; imports industrial plant and designs.

Distribuidora Internacional de Películas (I.C.A.I.C.): Calle 23 No. 1155, Vedado, Apdo. 55; enterprise for the export and import of films.

Ecolil: O'Reilly No. 524, Apdo. 1000, Vedado; controls the export of postage stamps and first-day envelopes.

Educuba: Obispo No. 160, Vedado; controls the import of teaching materials.

Egrem: San Miguel No. 410, Vedado; controls the import and export of records, tapes, printed music and musical instruments.

Expedicuba: Aguiar No. 411, Apdo. 6053; enterprise for the dispatch of import and export goods.

Exportadora del Caribe: Ensenada de Pote y Atarés, Apdo. 138; controls the export of seafood, sponges and other products.

Fecuimport: Egido y Arsenal, Apdo. 450; imports railway material, equipment and spare parts.

Ferrimport: Calle 23, No. 55, Apdo. 6258, Vedado; import of ironware.

Maprinter: Infanta 16, Apdo. 2110; controls import of raw materials and intermediate products.

Marport: San Ignacio 104; imports vessels and equipment for the merchant marine and for ports.

Maquimport: Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6062; controls import of machinery and equipment.

Medicuba: Calle 23 No. 201, Apdo. 6772; enterprise for the export and import of medical and pharmaceutical products.

Quimimport: Calle 23 No. 55, Vedado, Apdo. 6088; controls import of chemical products.

Tecnoimport: Infanta No. 16, Apdo. 7024; imports technical products.

Tractoimport: Avda. Rancho Boyeros y Calle 100, Apdo. 6301; f. 1963 for the import of tractors and agricultural equipment.

Transimport: Avda. Rancho Boyeras y Tulipán, Apdo. 6665; controls import of land vehicles and transportation equipment; Man. Dir. R. NARBONA.

USIE: Aguiar No. 207, Vedado; imports supplies for the extractive industries.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio de la República de Cuba: Calle 21 No. 661, Apdo. 370, Vedado, Havana; f. 1963; mems. include all Cuban foreign trade enterprises and the most important agricultural and industrial enterprises; Pres. ALBERTO BETANCOURT ROA; Vice-Pres. ALDO RODRÍGUEZ CAMPS; publ. *Cuba Economic News* (Spanish and English).

AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Desarrollo Agropecuario del País—DAP (*Agency for Agricultural Development*): Avda. 9a No. 614, Marianao, Havana; f. 1968; undertaking extensive development projects for agriculture, road and port systems.

Instituto Nacional de la Reforma Agraria—INRA (*National Institute for Agrarian Reform*): Loma del Añil, S. Antonio de los Vegas, Havana; f. 1961; government organization in charge of State lands, farms, granaries and rural co-operatives; Minister-Pres. FIDEL CASTRO; Vice-Pres. DANIEL SOLANA.

Asociación Nacional de Agricultores Pequeños—ANAP (*National Association of Small Farmers*): Calle 1, No. 206, Vedado, Havana; Pres. JOSÉ RAMÍREZ CRUZ; Organizational Sec. ANTERO REGALADO.

TRADE UNIONS

Central de Trabajadores de Cuba—CTC (*Workers' Central Union of Cuba*): Palacio de los Trabajadores, Peñalver y San Carlos, Havana; f. 1939; 2,065,000 mems.; affiliated to FSM and CPUSAL; 23 national trade unions affiliated; Pres. ROBERTO VEIGA; publ. *Los trabajadores* (fortnightly).

All workers have the right to become members of a national trade union according to their industry, and that right is voluntary.

The following industries have their own unions: Agriculture, Arts and Entertainment, Aviation, Basic Industry, Catering, Commerce, Communications, Construction, Education, Fishing, Food, Health, Light Industry, Lumber, Merchant Marine and Ports, Mining, Petrochemical, Printing, Public Administration, Revolutionary Armed Forces, Sugar, Tobacco, Transport.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of railways in Cuba is 14,494 km., of which 9,441 km. were laid down by the sugar companies primarily to transport cane from the fields to the *centrales* or grinding mills. The remaining 5,053 km. are public service railways. All railways were nationalized in 1960.

Ferrocarriles de Cuba: Egido y Arsenal, Apdo. 450, Havana; f. 1960 when all railways were nationalized by the Government; operates public services; Dir. MANUEL E. ESCALONA. Divided into two Administrative Divisions: Eastern and Western.

Unidad Habana (Havana Unit): serves the western part of Las Villas Province, Matanzas, Havana and Pinar del Río (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Occidentales de Cuba, S.A.).

Unidad Camagüey (Camagüey Unit): serves the eastern part of Las Villas Province, Camagüey and most of Oriente (formerly served by Ferrocarriles Consolidados de Cuba, Compañía del Ferrocarril del Cuba and Ferrocarriles del Norte de Cuba).

ROADS

The Central Highway runs from Pinar del Río in the west to Santiago in Oriente Province, for a length of 1,144 km. In addition to this paved highway, there are a number of secondary and "farm-to-market" roads. A small proportion of these secondary roads is paved, but the majority are unsurfaced earth roads. There are in

addition many hundred kilometres of tracks and paths, some of which can be used by motor vehicles during the dry season.

SHIPPING

Empresa Consolidada de Consignatarias Mambisas: Lamparilla No. 2 (Lonja), Apdo. 1785; shipping agent and ship consignee.

Empresa de Navegación Mambisa: San Ignacio No. 104, Apdo. 543; operates Cuban merchant fleet.

Instituto Cubano del Petróleo: Edif. R. Cepero Bonilla, Calle 23 No. 105, entre O y P, Vedado, Havana; Dir. LUIS KARAKADZE.

The only scheduled service to Cuba is by D.S.R. Lines from the German Democratic Republic (East Germany). Some of these cargo vessels carry passengers.

CIVIL AVIATION

Cubana—Empresa Consolidada Cubana de Aviación: Calle Lamparilla No. 2, Apdo. 1785, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961; International Services: Havana to Prague, Mexico, Spain, Santiago de Chile and chartered routes; Internal Services: Havana to Camagüey and Santiago, calling at 12 other cities; fleet: 4 Bristol Britannia, 5 Ilyushin 18, 10 Ilyushin 14, 7 Antonov AN-24B; Dir. Capt. AGUSTÍN VENERO.

Cuba is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, ČSA (Czechoslovakia), Iberia and LAN (Chile).

TOURISM

Instituto Nacional de la Industria Turística (I.N.I.T.): Malecón y G, Vedado, Havana; f. 1959; Dir. VIVIAN COLLS.

Tourism, once of great importance to the economy, declined very rapidly during and since the revolution; most tourists formerly came from the U.S.A., but from 1962 U.S. citizens were forbidden to visit Cuba without special permission from Washington. The Government is now promoting the development of the tourist industry. New hotels are being built and the first British tourists since the Revolution are to enter Cuba in 1975.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Nacional de Cultura: Palacio del Segundo Cabo, Calles O'Reilly y Tacón, Plaza de Armas, Havana; a division of the Ministry of Education; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO MUÑOZ GUTIÉRREZ.

Instituto Cubano del Arte e Industria Cinematográficos (ICAIAC): Calle 23 No. 1155, Havana, production,

distribution, study and export of films; Dir. ALFREDO GUEVARA.

Unión de Escritores y Artistas de Cuba: Calle 17 No. 351, Vedado, Havana; f. 1961; 605 mems.; contact of Cuban writers and artists with those of other countries; runs two annual literary competitions; Pres. NICOLÁS GUILLÉN; Admin. Sec. BIENVENIDO SUÁREZ; publs. *La Gaceta de Cuba* (monthly), *Unión* (quarterly).

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Conjunto Folklórico Nacional: Calle E No. 102, Vedado; Dir. GILBERTO GONZÁLEZ.

Sinfónica Nacional y Orquesta de Cámara: Teatro Amadeo Roldán, Calzado y D, Havana; Dir. MANUEL DUCHESNE CUZÁN.

Teatro Nacional Ópera y Ballet: Teatro García Lorca, San Rafael y Prado, Havana.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto de Física Nuclear de Cuba: Academia de Ciencias, Apdo. 6122, Havana; Dir. FEDERICO BELL.

Instituto de Oncología y Radiobiología: Calle 29 y E, Vedado, Havana; f. 1930; Pres. Dr. ZOILO MARINELLO.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la Habana: San Lazaro y L, Vedado, Havana; c. 3,000 teachers, c. 24,000 students.

Universidad de Oriente: Avda. Patricio Lumumba s/n, Santiago de Cuba; 741 teachers, 6,157 students.

Universidad Central de la Villas: Carretera de Camajuani, Km. 10, Santa Clara L.V.; 337 teachers, 3,457 students.

DAHOMEY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Dahomey is a narrow stretch of territory in West Africa, flanked by Nigeria and Togo. The climate is tropical, with average temperatures of 20°–34°C (68°–93°F) and heavy rainfall. It is hotter and drier in the north. French is the official language but each tribe has its own tongue. The majority of the people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians, mainly Roman Catholics, make up 15 per cent of the population and Muslims 13 per cent. The national flag (proportions 6 by 5) has a broad green vertical stripe in the hoist and two horizontal bands of yellow and red in the fly. The capital is Porto-Novo.

Recent History

Formerly one of the provinces of French West Africa, Dahomey became a self-governing republic within the French Community in December 1958, and an independent state in August 1960. In 1963, after trade union and student riots, President Hubert Maga's government was overthrown and the army, under Col. (later Gen.) Christophe Soglo, brought to power a coalition of Justin Ahomadegbé and Sourou Migan Apithy. In November and December 1965 the army intervened in government twice more, and the second time Soglo became President. In December 1967 a group of younger officers overthrew Soglo and installed Lt.-Col. Alphonse Alley as head of state in preparation for a return to civilian rule. A strong presidential constitution was approved by referendum in March 1968, and presidential elections were held in May. These were annulled after widespread abstentions, and Dr. Emile Derlin Zinsou was appointed President. The army intervened again at the end of 1969 and more elections were held in 1970. These were suspended because of violence and irregularities. A Presidential Council was formed consisting of the three candidates, MM. Maga, Apithy and Ahomadegbé, with the post of President rotating. In October 1972 the army, led by Major Mathieu Kerekou, overthrew the Presidential Council and established a military Government. In April 1973 there was allegedly a plot against the Government led by Alphonse Alley, and in January 1975 Captain Janvier Assogba, a leading minister, was arrested after an alleged coup attempt. Kerekou emphasizes 'authenticity and national independence. He plans to replace the French educational and administrative systems by models adapted to Dahomeyan conditions and to take control of the major sectors of the economy. In December 1974 Kerekou affirmed his government's commitment to Marxist-Leninist socialism.

Government

Dahomey is at present ruled by a military Government of army officers drawn equally from the three main regions of Cotonou, Porto-Novo and the north. A 67-member National Council of the Revolution helps define government policy. It includes 30 civilians.

Defence

Citizens of both sexes are liable for military service between the ages of eighteen and fifty-one years. The

army strength in 1974 was 1,500, the air force 30 and in addition there were paramilitary forces numbering 1,000 men. France provides technical assistance and equipment.

Economic Affairs

About 80 per cent of Dahomey's population work on the land. Most farming is for subsistence and the country is self-sufficient in foodstuffs. The major cash crop is the oil palm. Industry is limited to import-substitution and processing of agricultural products. Limestone is the only mineral exploited. France provides most capital outlay and also subsidizes the current budget. Dahomey runs a permanent trade deficit. President Kerekou's desire to establish an independent socialist economy conflicts with the country's large dependence on foreign aid. Dahomey is an Associate Member of the EEC and a member of the West African Monetary Union.

Transport and Communications

Transport services are few; three short sections of railway run inland from Cotonou, and the coast road links Togo in the west and Nigeria in the east. The new port at Cotonou was officially inaugurated in August 1965.

Education

Education is provided by both the Government and the Christian missions, but many more schools are needed as only 31 per cent of school age children attended school in 1970–71. The University of Dahomey was founded in 1970 and in 1973 had over 1,000 students. Other students go either to France or Senegal.

Tourism

Dahomey made great efforts under the last Five-Year Plan to encourage tourism. Safaris can be arranged to the two National Parks and the numerous hunting reserves. Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football is generally popular. Big game hunting is possible for tourists.

Public Holidays

1975: August 1st (National Day), August 15th (Assumption), October 7th (Id ul Fitr), November 1st (All Saints'), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 27th (Ascension), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. km.)	TOTAL POPULATION (1973 est.)	POPULATION OF TRIBES (1969 estimates)								
		Fon	Adja	Bariba	Yoruba	Aizo	Somba	Fulani	Coto-Coli	Dendi
113,048*	2,941,000	850,000	220,000	175,000	160,000	92,000	90,000	68,000	45,000	30,000

* 43,480 sq. miles.

DÉPARTEMENT	CHIEF TOWN	POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWN (1969 est.)
Ouémé	Porto-Novo (capital)	74,000
Atlantique	Cotonou	120,000
Borgou	Parakou	16,000
Zou	Abomey	29,000
Atacora	Natitingou	n.a.
Mono	Lakossa	n.a.

1972 Estimates: Porto-Novo 100,000, Cotonou 175,000.

Employment: Small farmers 750,000; Commerce 3,600; Public Works 6,000; Railways 2,850.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	229	175	170*
Sorghum	43	48	40*
Sweet potatoes	39	39	39*
Yams	n.a.	540*	560*
Cassava (Manioc)	736	740*	750*
Dry beans	25	25	25*
Palm kernels	60*	70*	55*
Groundnuts (in shell)	57	65	70*
Cottonseed	18	25	29*
Seed cotton	29	50	52
Cotton (lint)	14	19	22*
Coconuts	40*	40*	40*
Coffee (green)	1.3	2.5	2.0*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

LIVESTOCK
('000—FAO estimates)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Horses	2	2	2
Asses	1	1	1
Cattle	610	640	690
Pigs	360	380	400
Sheep	580	610	640
Goats	610	630	650
Chickens	2,400	2,700	3,000

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

Fishing (1970): 4,220 metric tons.

Industry (1971): Palm oil 77,000 metric tons, Palmetto oil 28,000 metric tons; (1970-71): Beer 104,000 hl., Carbonated soft drinks 43,000 hl.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes; £1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA; 1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Budget: (1972) Revenue 10,429.4m., Expenditure 11,829.4m. francs CFA; (1973) Revenue 12,391m. francs CFA., Expenditure 13,192m. francs CFA; (1974) Revenue 12,485m. francs CFA, Expenditure 13,572m. francs CFA.

Five-Year Plan (1966-70—m. francs CFA): Total investment 35,128 (Foreign Public Aid 20,500); Rural Development 12,065; Communications and Power 10,250; Industrial and Commercial Development 9,934; Social and Administrative Development 2,870.

An interim plan covered the years 1971-72, to complete projects not fully executed by the end of the 1966-70 plan. A new plan was to be drawn up for the period 1973-76.

EXTERNAL TRADE (million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports c.i.f.	8,264	11,858	12,211	14,128	17,660	21,200	23,510
Exports f.o.b.	2,586	3,750	5,505	7,066	9,062	11,648	9,189

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS*	1968	1969	1971
Rice	196.0	337.6	306.2
Flour, etc.	179.2	212.4	307.9
Tinned products	305.3	366.4	434.7
Alcoholic beverages	286.4	328.8	333.3
Sugar	418.0	337.1	463.9
Tobacco and matches	481.7	642.4	988.2
Fuel and lubricants	572.3	479.0	943.9
Cement	237.6	338.9	356.2
Machinery, non-electric	1,088.9	1,213.3	1,382.4
Electrical apparatus	523.9	510.3	772.8
Motor vehicles and parts	1,002.5	754.8	1,429.5
Cycles and motorcycles	143.9	215.2	343.5
Other transport equipment	94.8	135.0	147.8
Printed cotton fabrics	1,184.5	2,399.0	1,498.4
Plain cotton fabrics	700.3		
Clothing and footwear	273.3	1,382.3	2,143.3
Chemical products	1,052.3	1,347.2	1,903.9

* Figures for 1970 are not available.

EXPORTS	1969	1970*	1971
Coffee	333.5	396.0	417.5
Cocoa beans	673.1	1,507.2	2,806.8
Tobacco	200.8	214.0	116.0
Groundnuts	263.3	466.7	241.5
Karité nuts	190.0	146.8	275.1
Palm kernels	272.3	390.2	424.8
Palm oils	1,924.4	2,473.1	3,126.9
Palm seed cake	370.2	323.0	431.0
Cotton lint	804.0	1,413.6	2,203.6
Cottonseed	153.5	153.8	404.2
Copra, etc.	60.3	61.1	33.6

* Estimates.

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971		1969	1970	1971
France	5,475	7,455	8,124	France	2,565	3,574	4,820
Germany, Federal Re- public	700	925	1,585	Germany, Federal Re- public	557	805	1,535
Japan	313	480	1,070	Japan	375	885	655
Netherlands	1,039	995	1,285	Netherlands	930	690	685
Nigeria	302	339	381	Nigeria	913	847	571
United Kingdom . . .	610	952	1,067	United Kingdom . . .	93	381	589
U.S.A.	802	948	1,243	U.S.A.	669	444	378
* TOTAL (incl. others) .	14,124	17,660	21,202	* TOTAL (incl. others)	6,937	9,062	11,648

* In some cases, totals differ slightly from the figures given in the summary table for trade, which are those published by the national statistical authority.

Source: mainly *La Zone Franc*, 1972.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1972	1973
Passengers Carried ('000) . .	1,291	1,364
Passenger-km. (million) . . .	80.1	93
Freight carried ('000 tons) . .	281	280
Freight ton-km. (million) . . .	110.7	114.5

Source: *Railway Directory and Yearbook*, 1973 and 1974.

ROADS

VEHICLES IN USE (December 31st) -

	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars	12,167	12,955	13,994
Buses and Coaches	110	111	116
Goods Vehicles	7,152	7,616	8,160

Source: *World Road Statistics 1969-73* (International Road Federation, Geneva).

SHIPPING

(Cotonou)

	1970	1971	1972
Ships Entered	596	755	985
Displacement of Ships Entered ('000 net tons) .	1,699	2,076	2,372
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)	172	195	171
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	388	433	512

CIVIL AVIATION

(Cotonou)

	1970	1971	1972
Aircraft Arrivals and Departures	2,416	2,252	2,394
Passenger Arrivals	18,594	21,674	26,677
Freight Loaded (metric tons)	687	891	1,209
Freight Unloaded (metric tons)	911	1,082	1,150
Mail Loaded and Unloaded (metric tons)	160	182	227

Source (for Shipping and Civil Aviation): *Données Statistiques* (Institut National de la Statistique et des Études Économiques).

EDUCATION (1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	852	186,000
Secondary	60*	27,000
Technical	7*	2,000
Teacher Training, etc.	4	2,553
University	1	600

* 1970 figures.

THE CONSTITUTION

After coming to power in the military *coup d'état* of October 26th, 1972, President Kerekou set up a Military Council of the Revolution to govern the country. In September 1973 the creation of institutions associating civilians with the military regime at all levels was announced. The highest of these is the National Council of the Revolution, under the Chairmanship of the Head of State, with 67 members including 30 civilians. In February 1974 it was decided to reorganize the country into six provinces, each divided into districts. The rural and urban communes are to be administered by revolutionary committees and the villages and urban *quartiers* by local revolutionary committees.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Lieut.-Col. MATHIEU KEREKOU.

CABINET

Head of Government and Minister of Defence: Lieut.-Col. MATHIEU KEREKOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO DAHONEY

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Accra, Ghana (E).
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Bulgaria: Lagos, Nigeria.
Canada: Accra, Ghana (E).
China, People's Republic: Ambassador: KU HSIAO-PO.
Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana (E).
Ethiopia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
France: B.P. 766, Cotonou (E); Ambassador: MICHEL VAN GREVENYNGHE.
Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
German Democratic Republic: *Chargé d'Affaires:* GERHARD SCHRAMM.
Germany, Federal Republic: blvd. de France, B.P. 504, Cotonou (E); Ambassador: DR. KARL WAND.

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government, etc.

Minister of Justice and Legislation: Lieut.-Col. BAR-THELEMY OHOUENS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Major MICHEL ALLADAYE.

Minister of Finance: Major ISIDORE AMOUSSOU.

Minister of Planning: Captain AUGUSTIN HONVOH.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: Lieut. FEWEIS KOUYAM.

Minister of Rural Development and Co-operative Action: Captain DJIBRI MORIBA.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Captain ISSIFOU BOURAÏNA.

Minister of National Education: Captain VINCENT GUEZODJE.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism: Captain ANDRÉ ATCHADE.

Minister of the Interior and Security: Captain MICHEL AIKPE.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Posts and Telecommunications: Captain LEOPOLD AHOUYA.

Minister of Popular Culture, Youth and Sports: Lieut. ADOLPHE BIAOU.

Minister for Information and National Orientation: Lieut. MARTIN DOHOU AZONJHO.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF THE REVOLUTION

The creation of a National Council of the Revolution was announced on September 1st, 1973. It consists of 67 members, including 30 civilians, under the Chairmanship of the Head of State.

POLITICAL PARTY

The Presidential Council had hoped to establish national unity by the creation of a single party, but no such party was set up.

Ghana: B.P. 488, Cotonou (E); Ambassador: W. L. TSITSIWU.

Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Haiti: rue Bellamy, Porto-Novo (E); Ambassador: (vacant).

Hungary: Accra, Ghana (E).

India: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: (E).

Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Mali: Accra, Ghana (E).

Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Niger: Cotonou (L); *Consul:* EL HADJ HAMA BEIDARI YATTARA.
Nigeria: Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* D. D. OBUNGE.
Norway: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Poland: Accra, Ghana (E).
Romania: (E); *Ambassador:* OCTAVIAN CARARE.
Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Dahomey also has diplomatic relations with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, the Central African Republic and Libya.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.
U.S.S.R.: B.P. 881, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* IGOR SOUKOUSKY.
United Kingdom: Lomé, Togo (E).
U.S.A.: B.P. 119, Cotonou (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES BRUCE ENGEL.
Vatican: *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. GIOVANNI MARIANI (also accredited to Senegal and Niger).
Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana (E).
Zaire: *Ambassador:* M. KUMUAMBA.
Zambia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT: Cotonou

President of the Supreme Court: CYPRIEN AINADOU.

The work of the Supreme Court is divided into Constitutional, Administrative, Judicial and Accountancy Chambers and has been carried out since 1970.

There is a *tribunal de conciliation* in each of the 31 sub-prefectures and in main centres and a *tribunal de première instance de deuxième classe* (Magistrate's Court) at Porto-Novo, Cotonou, Ouidah, Abomey, Parakou, Natitingou and Kandi. The Court of Appeal, which has jurisdiction over the Assize Court, sits at Cotonou.

RELIGION

According to the 1961 census 65 per cent of the population hold animist beliefs, 15 per cent are Christians (12 per cent Catholics, 3 per cent Protestants) and 13 per cent Muslims. There are 257 Protestant mission centres with a personnel of about 120.

Archbishop of Cotonou: Mgr. CHRISTOPHE ADIMOU; B.P. 491, Cotonou.

Bishop of Abomey: Mgr. LUCIEN AGBOKA; B.P. 18, Abomey.

Bishop of Lokossa: Mgr. ROBERT SASTRE; B.P. 1, Lokossa.

Bishop of Natitingou: Mgr. PATIENT REDOIS; B.P. 102, Natitingou.

Bishop of Parakou: Mgr. ANDREW VAN DEN BRONK; B.P. 75, Parakou.

Bishop of Porto-Novo: Mgr. VINCENT MENSAH; B.P. 380, Porto-Novo.

PRESS AND PUBLISHERS

Etablissement National d'Édition et de Presse (E.N.E.P.): Cotonou.

La Croix du Dahomey: B.P. 32, Cotonou; fortnightly.

Daho-Express: B.P. 1210, Cotonou; government daily; circ. 1,000.

Journal Officiel de la République du Dahomey: Porto-Novo; published by the Government Information Service; fortnightly.

Agence Dahoméenne de Presse: Cotonou; f. 1961; national news agency; section of the Ministry of Information; Dir. GISELE PARAISO.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur, Agence France Presse and Tass also have offices in Dahomey.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

La Voix de la Révolution Dahoméenne: Cotonou, B.P. 366; Government station broadcasting in French, Fon, Yoruba, Bariba, Mina, Peuhl and Dendi; directly administered by the Ministry of Information.

There were 85,000 receivers in use at December 31st, 1970.

Following an agreement signed with France in May 1972 television is being installed.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 325; Man. GUY POGNON.

Banque Dahoméenne de Développement: rue des Cheminots, Cotonou, B.P. 300; f. 1961; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Pres. BABA MOUSSA; publ. *Rapports d'activité* (annual).

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Économique: ave. Giram, B.P. 38, Cotonou; Dir. PIERRE CANOT.

Société Dahoméenne de Banque: rue de Révérend Père Colineau, B.P. 85, Cotonou and B.P. 262, Porto Novo; f. 1962; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Gen. Man. BRUNO ANOUSSOU.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale-Dahomey: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris; Cotonou, B.P. 47; f. 1973; cap. 200m. francs CFA; Dir. M. OUOROU.

DAHOMÉY

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Dahoméy: Cotonou, ave. du Gouverneur-Général Clozel, B.P. 75; f. 1973; cap. 500m. francs CFA; br. at Porto-Novo; Dir. Cotonou: R. CARON.

INSURANCE

Agence Dahoméenne d'Assurances (ADA): B.P. 250, Cotonou; cap. 1m. francs CFA; Dir. JEAN EVEN.

Société Nationale d'Assurance et de Réassurance (SONAR): Cotonou.

SOGERCO-Dahoméy: B.P. 337, Cotonou; f. 1973; cap. 10m. francs CFA; Dir. FIRMIN DOMINGO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, et d'Industrie du Dahoméy: ave. Général de Gaulle, Cotonou, B.P. 31; Pres. IDELPHONSE LEMON; Sec. Gen. NOEL VIADENOU.

PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Association des Syndicats du Dahoméy (Asynda): Cotonou Pres. PIERRE FOURN.

Groupement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Dahoméy (GIDA): B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. A. JEUKENS.

Jeune Chambre Economique: Pres. JEAN-BONIFACE AKANNI.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs: B.P. 6, Cotonou; Pres. M. THOMAS.

Syndicat Interprofessionnel des Entreprises Industrielles du Dahoméy: Cotonou; Pres. M. DOUCET.

Syndicat National des Commerçants et Industriels Africains du Dahoméy (SYNACID): B.P. 367, Cotonou; Pres. URBAIN DA SILVA.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Routiers du Dahoméy: Cotonou; Pres. PASCAL ZENON.

TRADE UNIONS

Union National des Syndicats des Travailleurs du Dahoméy: Cotonou; formed by integration of all previous trade union organizations.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Dahoméy-Niger des Chemins de Fer et des Transports (OCDF): P.O.B. 16, Cotonou; f. 1959; Dahoméy has a 63 per cent share, Niger 37 per cent. The main line runs for 438 km. from Cotonou to Parakou in the interior; a branch runs westwards via Ouidah to Segboroué (34 km.). There is also a line of

107 km. from Cotonou via Porto-Novo to Pobé near the Nigerian border. Total length of railways: 579 km. Dir. CHARLES DO REGO.

It is planned to extend the line 520 km. from Parakou to Dosso in Niger.

ROADS

The system is well developed. There are a total of 6,937 km. of classified roads and a further 1,200 km. of tracks suitable for motor traffic in the dry season. The roads along the coast and those from Cotonou to Bohicon and from Parakou to Malanville, a total of 700 km., are bitumen-surfaced.

SHIPPING

An extensive programme of expansion, at Cotonou, involving a deep water port with one jetty 1,700 metres long and another 800 metres long was completed in 1964 and officially inaugurated in 1965. Further expansion is in progress. 687,800 tons of goods were handled in 1973.

Port Autonome de Cotonou: B.P. 927, Cotonou; Pres. PIERRE DJOSSOU; Dir. RENÉ LACROIX.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas Vieljeux-Dahoméy: ave. Mgr.-Steinmetz, B.P. 213, Cotonou; agents for Cie. Maritimes des Chargeurs Réunis, Compagnie Fabre, Deutsche Afrika Linien and Woermann Linie, Nouvelle Compagnie des Paquebots; Dir. Cotonou GEORGES DESARNAUD.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Dahoméy) —SOAEM: B.P. 74, Cotonou; agents for Lloyd Triestino, Société Navale de l'Ouest.

SOCOPA0-Dahoméy: B.P. 253, Cotonou; agents for Acomar, Elder Dempster, Palm Line, Splošna Plovba, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport at Cotonou has a 2.4 km. runway and there are secondary airports at Parakou, Natitingou, Kandi and Abomey.

Air Afrique: Cotonou, avenue du Gouverneur Ballot, B.P. 200; the Dahoméy Government has a 6 per cent share in Air Afrique (see under Ivory Coast).

Cotonou is also served by Cameroon Air Lines, Pan American and UTA.

TOURISM

Office Nationale de Tourisme et Hotellerie: Ministry of Labour and Tourism, B.P. 89, Cotonou; Dir. AMOS FLEGNE.

UNIVERSITY

Université du Dahoméy: Abomey-Calavy, B.P. 526, Cotonou; 52 teachers, 1,097 students.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern 48,442 sq. km. of the island of Hispaniola (76,192 sq. km.) which lies between Cuba and Puerto Rico in the Caribbean Sea. Its only border is with Haiti. The climate is sub-tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C). The island lies in the path of tropical cyclones. The official language is Spanish. Over 60 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics. There are small Protestant and Jewish communities. The national flag (proportions 23 by 15) is red and blue, quartered by a white cross, at the centre of which is the coat of arms. The capital is Santo Domingo.

Recent History

The Dominican Republic was ruled from 1930 to 1961 by Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo. After his assassination, a transitional government composed of a seven-man Council of State was set up. Elections were held in December 1962 and Prof. Juan Bosch of the Partido Revolucionario Dominicano (PRD) was elected President. This administration was overthrown by a military coup in September 1963. Six right-wing parties endorsed the appointment of a civilian triumvirate led by Emilio de los Santos. After a further coup in April 1965 forces of the Organization of American States, including 23,000 U.S. troops, were called in to restore order. Dr. Héctor García Godoy became provisional President; elections were held in June 1966 and resulted in victory for Dr. Joaquín Balaguer. In May 1970, Dr. Balaguer was re-elected for a further four years. Since the elections prominent opposition figures have joined the Government and Dominican politics have been marked by violent in-fighting amongst the divided opposition groups. In February 1973 a state of emergency was declared when guerrilla forces landed on the coast. Captain Francisco Caamaño Deño, the leader of the 1965 revolt, and his followers were killed. Prof. Bosch and other opposition figures went into hiding; Prof. Bosch later resigned as leader of the PRD, undermining hopes of a united opposition in the May 1974 elections, when Dr. Balaguer was returned with a large majority. Dr. Balaguer reaffirmed his policies of economic expansion and also offered government posts to members of the opposition coalition; the Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano (PRSC) declined this offer in August.

Government

In the elections in May 1974, 27 senators and 91 representatives were elected for 4-years terms. Since 1974 presidents have not been permitted to serve more than two consecutive terms of office.

Defence

The Republic is a member of the Inter-American Defence Board. In 1974 armed forces totalled about 15,800 men: army 9,000, air force 3,000 and navy 3,800. Paramilitary forces number 10,000. Defence expenditure for 1974 was 36 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Sixty per cent of the population live on the land and most exports are agricultural. Sugar is the principal cash crop and in 1972 accounted for 48 per cent of all exports by value. Other major cash crops are coffee, cocoa, tobacco and bananas. Only two-fifths of the cultivable land is in use. Although there has been a heavy influx of population into the towns, unemployment and under-employment remain high in both rural and urban areas. Manufacturing on a small scale covers a wide range of consumer goods. Mineral resources are being developed, the most important product being bauxite, although a Canadian nickel extraction and refining plant, which started production in 1972, is now the leading mineral exporter. Foreign oil companies have undertaken extensive prospecting and the oil refinery jointly owned by the Government and Shell, the Refinería Dominicana de Petróleo, began supplying the home market in 1973. The production of ferro-nickel began in 1972. In 1973 the first stage of the Tavera hydro-electric project came into operation. When completed its capacity will be 80,000 kW. Under a land reform programme initiated in 1972 the Government is empowered by law to expropriate estates of over 70 acres which are suitable for rice growing. It is also empowered to expropriate uncultivated land. In 1973 the Banco Agrícola made available 20 million pesos for land settlement. Since 1969 great economic progress has been made due mainly to massive U.S. aid, the sugar boom, high public and private investment and increased foreign participation. In 1972 the economic growth rate was 12.5 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Transport facilities are limited and about 80 per cent of the railways are used solely to carry sugar from the plantations. Some 10,467 km. of roads are the main means of communication and the network includes some modern motorways. There is no inland waterway system and very little coastal shipping. A number of shipping lines link the island with the United States and other Caribbean islands. There are internal and international air services, the international airport being at Punta Caucedo. A second international airport is to be built on the island of Saona.

Social Welfare

A voluntary national contributory scheme, introduced in 1947, provides cover for sickness, unemployment, accidental injury, maternity, old age and death.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory from the ages of seven to fourteen. In 1970-71 primary school enrolment totalled 765,061 and an estimated 112,957 pupils received secondary education. There are four universities.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

Efforts are now being made to develop the tourist industry. Hotels, casinos and seaside resorts are being built and tours have been organized to the old Spanish colonial settlements. The Government plans to spend 150 million pesos on developing the tourist industry and in 1975 the first section of a tourist complex, to cost 40 million pesos, is to be constructed at Costa de Ambar. In 1973 an estimated 150,000 tourists visited the Republic.

Visas are not required to visit the Dominican Republic by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Panama, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom. A tourist card is available for visits of up to 15 days.

Sport

The favourite sport is baseball but swimming and water sports are also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 16th (Restoration Day), September 24th (Mercedes), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), January 21st (Altagracia), January 26th (Duarte), February 27th (Independence Day), April 16th (Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day), June 17th (Corpus Christi).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in force but the imperial system is often used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centavos = 1 Dominican Republic peso.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 2.36 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 1.00 peso.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (mid-1972)	BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1970—per '000)		
	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths
48,734	4,305,000	40.1	4.2	6.1

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970 census)

Santo Domingo (capital)	671,402	San Juan	32,248
Santiago de los Caballeros	155,151	San Felipe de Puerto Plata	32,181
San Francisco de Macoris	43,941	Concepción de la Vega	31,085
San Pedro de Macoris	42,473	Valverde	27,111
Barahona	37,889	San Cristóbal	25,829
La Romana	36,772	Banf	23,716

AGRICULTURE

		1968	1969	1970	1971
Rice	'000 tons	181.4	195.0	210.0	212.0
Maize	" "	40.0	43.0	45.0	50.0
Sugar Cane	" "	6,310.4	7,909.7	8,654.8	9,979.2
Coffee	" "	88.9	87.1	84.9	90.7
Peanuts	" "	47.3	72.6	74.8	79.3
Sweet Potatoes	" "	78.0	84.0	87.0	91.0
Yuca	" "	155.0	165.0	170.0	184.0
Sweet Oranges	million	173.2	174.8	176.4	178.0
Bitter Oranges	"	107.1	109.3	111.5	113.7
Avocado Pears	"	357.0	361.8	366.2	370.7
Mangos	"	555.0	555.5	556.0	556.5
Bananas	'000 tons	1,186.1	1,553.3	n.a.	n.a.
Palm Fruits	"	67.2	67.2	67.2	67.2

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Statistical Survey

Livestock: (1971) Cattle 1,520,742, Pigs 716,930, Goats 318,978, Horses 182,720, Asses 126,346.

Fisheries: (1967) 3,214,228 kg.; (1968) 4,737,865 kg.; (1969) 5,001,708 kg.; (1970) 5,197,215 kg.; (1971) 4,526,460 kg.

Mining: (1971) Bauxite 1,031,000 metric tons, Gypsum 247,000 metric tons, Salt 39,000 metric tons (including sea salt and rock salt).

SUGAR PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION

('000 tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Sugar Cane	8,654.8	9,979.2	9,831.4
Refined Sugar	55.7	48.2	71.3
Exports	769.5	981.5	1,079.9
Local Consumption	120.7	132.3	141.4
Molasses ('000 U.S. gals.)	63,603.4	60,131.1	58,969.1

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		1970	1971	1972
Husked Rice	'000 tons	128.3	132.0	130.8
Husked Coffee	" "	42.5	45.0	45.3
Wheat Flour	" "	55.0	60.6	64.7
Fertilizers	" "	99.3	117.8	159.6
Cement	" "	492.6	592.9	678.5
Beer	million litre	37.4	43.0	48.8
Spirits	" "	10.1	10.2	10.8
Cigars	million	11.7	11.2	10.8
Cigarettes	" "	2,124.9	2,174.8	2,170.1
Cotton and Rayon Textiles	'000 metres	6,641.7	6,280.9	6,556.0
Electricity	million kWh	927.1	1,068.0	1,273.0
Cardboard Boxes	million units	69.5	117.8	151.3

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Dominican Republic peso (RD \$ or peso oro).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=2.36 pesos; U.S. \$1=1.00 peso.

100 Dominican Republic pesos=£42.41=U.S. \$100.00.

BUDGET

(1972—RD \$ million)

INCOME		EXPENDITURE	
Direct taxes	74.4	Presidency	31.9
Indirect taxes	175.5	Interior and Police	17.5
Other Income	25.7	Armed Forces	33.3
		Education	53.9
		Health	40.3
		Others	124.0
TOTAL	275.6	TOTAL	300.9

COST OF LIVING INDEX
SANTO DOMINGO
(Base: 1969 = 100)

	GENERAL	FOOD	HOUSING	CLOTHING
1969 . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1970 . . .	105.2	105.5	101.5	96.8
1971 . . .	108.3	110.9	109.0	98.5
1972 . . .	116.8	117.6	120.8	114.9

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million pesos)

	1969 (Dec.)	1970 (Dec.)	1971 (Dec.)	1972 (Dec.)
Net Reserves	28.3	23.2	34.3	45.4
of which gold	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Currency in circulation: Notes	88.0	96.5	97.2	114.2
Coins	7.6	7.5	8.0	8.6

Source: Banco Central de la República Dominicana.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1972		1973*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
GOODS, SERVICES AND UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	—	40.9	—	82.2
<i>Goods and services</i>	379.6	448.7	433.6	541.5
Merchandise	320.0	311.0	371.6	354.6
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	—
Freight and insurance	6.0	38.9	6.1	51.4
Transport	5.3	8.3	5.2	8.1
Travel	30.3	34.5	31.9	43.4
Investment income	1.4	44.6	2.4	67.0
Other government items	4.6	1.7	4.2	1.5
Other private items	12.0	9.7	12.2	15.5
<i>Unrequited transfers</i>	28.2	—	28.6	2.9
Private	26.7	—	26.9	2.7
Government	1.5	—	1.7	0.2
CAPITAL (excl. reserves)	89.6	—	87.3	—
<i>Non-monetary sectors</i>	101.4	—	73.2	—
Direct investment and other private long-term	81.0	—	44.6	—
Other private short-term	12.4	—	16.8	—
Other local government	—	—	—	—
Other central government	8.0	—	11.8	—
<i>Monetary sectors</i>	—	11.8	14.1	—
Private institutions	—	0.9	7.0	—
Central institutions	—	10.9	7.1	—
ALLOCATION OF SDRs	4.6	—	—	—
RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	—	9.6	—	24.2
Liabilities	—	7.0	—	3.7
Assets	—	2.6	—	20.5
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	—	43.7	19.1	—

* Provisional.

Source: IMF, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(in pesos)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*	1973*
Imports . . .	196,850,149	217,242,992	278,034,417	309,726,472	337,700,000	421,900,000
Exports . . .	163,544,515	183,417,894	211,194,100	240,738,489	347,600,000	442,100,000

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(‘000 pesos)

IMPORTS	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cars and Other Vehicles (incl. Spares) . . .	15,193	20,433	27,098	33,795
Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products . . .	22,217	22,211	26,335	39,531
Cotton and Manufactures . . .	7,969	8,907	9,251	8,625
Foodstuffs . . .	40,264	31,279	32,975	37,934
Fuels . . .	13,384	18,011	19,229	24,863
Iron and Steel and Manufactures (excl. Building Mats). . .	12,974	12,735	19,562	21,396
Machinery (incl. Spares) . . .	27,037	33,411	45,905	50,190

(volume in ‘000 tons; value in ‘000 pesos)

EXPORTS	1971		1972		1973	
	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
Coffee . . .	25.7	22,647	26.5	25,148	35.4	39,651
Cocoa Beans . . .	29.1	12,555	32.2	16,042	23.2	19,509
Chocolate . . .	1.2	426	2.5	767	0.6	297
Sugar (raw) . . .	994.2	131,977	1,098.5	158,982	1,037.3	187,080
Tobacco Leaf . . .	25.8	19,825	32.9	31,519	31.2	29,827
Molasses . . .	73.6	2,110	58.8	1,535	55.1	1,363
Bauxite . . .	1,311.3	15,983	1,226.8	14,264	1,415.8	14,835
Bananas . . .	1.3	98	16.0	1,040	2.4	176

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(‘000 pesos)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Belgium . . .	3,174	4,556	432	5,756	7,626	8,554
France . . .	1,970	2,592	4,498	446	562	2,968
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	15,765	18,307	31	2,099	1,457	1,258
Italy . . .	5,620	9,829	10,717	1,145	1,272	999
Netherlands . . .	5,362	10,059	7,232	1,798	1,783	1,483
Norway . . .	2,418	2,791	3,143	759	989	—
Puerto Rico . . .	6,206	7,667	9,826	7,901	10,721	12,891
Spain . . .	4,024	4,493	5,032	5,935	8,371	12,320
U.S.A. . .	103,498	123,953	136,227	152,470	162,332	163,937

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1971	1972
Cars	43,089	48,906
Trucks and Lorries	22,567	22,807
Motorcycles	27,296	26,559

SHIPPING

1971	Ships	TONNAGE	
		Gross	Net
Ships Entering	2,127	18,196,863	9,832,720
Ships Leaving	1,823	9,599,340	5,276,281

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970*	1971*	1972†
Passengers carried	129,000	183,000	192,000
Passenger/km. ('000)	68,020	112,150	120,700
Freight (tons)	4,000	3,000	3,000
Ton/km. ('000)	4,200	3,300	3,300

* ICAO estimate.

† Provisional.

TOURISM

	TOURISTS	TOTAL VISITORS
1967	45,486	147,682
1968	60,224	171,508
1969	74,163	196,103
1970	67,566	199,119

EDUCATION

In 1970-71 there were 765,061 children in primary schools, 112,957 in intermediate and secondary schools, and 15,377 students in universities.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Dirección General de Estadística y Censos, Santo Domingo.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of the Dominican Republic was promulgated on November 28th, 1966. Its main points are:

The Dominican Republic is a sovereign, free, independent State; no organizations set up by the State can bring about any act which might cause direct or indirect intervention in the internal or foreign affairs of the State or which might threaten the integrity of the State. The Dominican Republic recognizes and applies the norms of general and American international law and is in favour of and will support any initiative towards economic integration for the countries of America. The civil, republican, democratic, representative Government is divided into three independent powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

The territory of the Dominican Republic is as laid down in the Frontier Treaty of 1929 and its Protocol of Revision of 1936.

The life and property of the individual citizen are inviolable; there can be no sentence of death, torture or any sentence which might cause physical harm to the individual. There is freedom of thought, of conscience, of religion, freedom to publish, freedom of unarmed association, provided that there is no subversion against public order, national security or decency. There is freedom of labour and trade unions; freedom to strike, except in the case of public services, according to the dispositions of the law.

The State will set about agrarian reform, dedicating the land to useful interests and gradually eliminating the *latifundios*. The State will do all in its power to support all aspects of family life. Primary education is compulsory

and all education is free. Social security services will be developed. Every Dominican has the duty to give what civil and military service the State may require of him. Every legally entitled citizen must exercise his right to vote. Citizens are all persons over the age of eighteen and all who are or have been married even if they are not yet eighteen.

Legislative Power is exercised by Congress which is made up of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, elected by direct vote. *Senators*, one for each province and one for the *Distrito Nacional*, are elected for four years; they must be Dominicans in full exercise of their citizen's rights, over 25. Their duties are to elect judges, the President and other members of the Electoral and Accounts Councils, and to approve the nomination of diplomats. *Deputies*, one for every 50,000 inhabitants or fraction over 25,000 in each province and the *Distrito Nacional*, are elected for four years and must fulfil the same conditions for election as Senators.

Decisions of Congress are taken by absolute majority of at least half the members of each house; urgent matters require a two-thirds majority. Both houses normally meet on February 27th and August 16th each year for sessions of 90 days, which can be extended for a further 60 days.

Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected by direct vote for a four-year term. He and the Vice-President must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, over 30 years of age and in full exercise of their citizen's rights; they must not have engaged in any active military or police service for at

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

least a year prior to their election. They take office on August 16th following their election. The *President of the Republic* is Head of the Public Administration and Supreme Chief of the armed forces and police forces. His duties include nominating Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and other public officials, promulgating and publishing laws and resolutions of Congress and seeing to their faithful execution, watching over the collection and just investment of national income, nominating, with the approval of the Senate, members of the Diplomatic Corps, receiving foreign Heads of State, presiding at national functions, decreeing a State of Siege or Emergency or any other measures necessary during a public crisis. The President may not leave the country for more than 15 days without authorization from Congress. In the absence of the President, the Vice-President will assume power, or failing him the President of the Supreme Court of Justice.

Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and the other Tribunals; no judicial official may hold another public office or employment, other than honorary or teaching. The Supreme Court is made up of at least nine judges, who must be Dominican citizens by birth or origin, at least 35 years old, in full exercise of their citizen's rights, graduates in law and have practised professionally for at least 12 years. There are also five Courts of Appeal, a Lands Tribunal and a Court of the First Instance in each judicial district; in each Municipality

The Constitution, The Government, Congress

and in the Distrito Nacional there are also Justices of the Peace.

Government in the *Distrito Nacional* and the Municipalities is in the hands of local councils, with members elected proportionally to the number of inhabitants, but numbering at least five. Each Province has a civil Governor, designated by the Executive.

All citizens must exercise their suffrage. Elections are directed by the Central Electoral Council. The armed forces are essentially obedient and apolitical, created for the defence of national independence and the maintenance of public order and the Constitution and Laws.

The artistic and historical riches of the country, whoever owns them, are part of the cultural heritage of the country and are under the safekeeping of the State. Mineral deposits belong to the State. There is freedom to form political parties, provided they conform to the principles laid down in the Constitution. Justice is administered without charge throughout the Republic.

This Constitution can be reformed if the proposal for reform is supported in Congress by one third of the members of either house or by the Executive. A special session of Congress must be called and any resolutions must have a two-thirds majority. There can be no reform of the method of government, which must always be civil, republican, democratic and representative.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Vice-President: Lic. CARLOS RAFAEL GOICO MORALES.

CABINET

(March 1975)

Secretary of State for the Armed Forces: Rear-Adm. RAMÓN EMILIO JIMÉNEZ.

Secretary of State for the Interior and Police: Dr. FERNANDO A. AMIANA TÍO.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: VÍCTOR GÓMEZ BURGÉS.

Secretary of State for the Treasury: CARLOS J. SÚLIMAN.

Secretary of State for Health and Social Security: Dr. HÉCTOR PEREYRA ARIZA.

Secretary of State for Education and Culture: LEONARDO MATOS BERRIDO.

Secretary of State for Labour: Dr. ARTURO G. MUÑOZ MARTE.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Ing. CARLOS E. AQUINO GONZÁLEZ.

Secretary of State for Public Works & Communications: Ing. MANUEL ALSINA PUELLO.

Secretary of State for Industry and Commerce: PEDRO PABLO VILLANUEVA.

Secretary of State for Sport: JUSTO CASTELLANOS DÍAZ.

CONGRESS

President of Assembly: PEDRO VÁLDEZ.

Elections, May 1974.

	SENATE	HOUSE
Partido Reformista	24	86
Movimiento Nacional de Juventud	3	—
Others	—	5

Presidential Election

(May 16th, 1974)

	VOTES
Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER (PR)	924,779
Adm. LUIS HOMERO LAJARA BURGOS (PDP) . .	105,320
PR=Partido Reformista; PDP=Popular Democratic Party.	

Note: The Opposition coalition withdrew from the election on May 14th.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Reformista: ruling party; Leader and Presidential candidate Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

Partido Revolucionario Dominicano: left-wing; 1970 Presidential candidate Dr. FRANCISCO PEÑA GÓMEZ.

Partido Revolucionario Social Cristiano: left-wing; supported Bosch in 1966; Pres. Lic. ROGELIO DELGADO BOGAERT.

Partido de Integración Democrática: 1970 Presidential candidate Dr. AUGUSTO LORA.

Partido Quisqueyano Dominicano (PQD): right-wing; 1970 Presidential candidate Gen. ELÍAS WESSÍN Y WESSÍN.

Movimiento Nacional de Juventud: founded by Dr. JOAQUÍN BALAGUER.

There are also a number of smaller political parties.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(In Santo Domingo unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Máximo Gómez No. 10; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO L. M. RICCIARDI.

Brazil: Anacoana esq. Calle "C"; *Ambassador:* OSIRIS CORREIA.

Chile: Bolívar No. 100; *Ambassador:* PEDRO RUSQUE.

China (Taiwan): Adrian Guacanagarix; *Ambassador:* P. W. SENG.

Colombia: 27 de Febrero esq. Lincoln; *Ambassador:* Dr. TRINO LUNA MORÓN.

Costa Rica: J. M. Roman No. 2; *Ambassador:* Col. JULIO L. CALLEJA T.

Ecuador: Santiago No. 107; *Ambassador:* Lic. JUAN SALAZAR SANDOVAL.

El Salvador: Núñez y Domínguez No. 7; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ R. JOVEL PINEDA.

France: César Nicolás Penson No. 53; *Ambassador:* PAUL H. LE MIRE.

Germany, Federal Republic: G. Washington No. 92; *Ambassador:* HANS PETER HOPPE.

Guatemala: Madame Curie No. 19; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Haiti: Máximo Gómez No. 68; *Ambassador:* Lic. CLÉMENT VINCENT.

Israel: Cd. Sarasota No. 38; *Ambassador:* JOHANAN BEIN.

Italy: Rodríguez Objfo No. 4; *Ambassador:* Dr. ANGELO MACCHIA.

Jamaica: Socorro Sánchez No. 17; *Ambassador:* ADOLPH A. THOMPSON.

Japan: Bolívar No. 202-A; *Ambassador:* HIROSHI NAGASAKI.

Mexico: Moises Garcia 40; *Ambassador:* Lic. FRANCISCO E. GARCÍA.

Nicaragua: Anacoana esq. Baoruco; *Ambassador:* Mayor ALFREDO LÓPEZ RAMÍREZ.

Panama: José Contreras No. 75; *Ambassador:* Lic. ALEJANDRO CUÉLLAR AROSEMENA.

Peru: Edificio La Cumbre, Av. Tiradentes; *Ambassador:* RAÚL GARREAUD FERNÁNDEZ.

Spain: Independencia No. 229; *Ambassador:* Lic. AURELIO VALLS CARRERAS.

United Kingdom: Independencia No. 84, Apdo. 1352; *Ambassador:* PAUL V. ST. JOHN KILLICK, O.B.E.

U.S.A.: Pedro Henriquez Urefia; *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. HURWITCH.

Vatican: Máximo Gómez No. 27; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Rev. Mgr. GIOVANNI GRAVELLI.

Venezuela: Moises Garcia 40; *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. AUDELINO MORENO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial Power resides in the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunals of the First Instance, the municipal courts and the other judicial authorities provided by law. The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges and the Attorney-General and exercises disciplinary authority over all the members of the judiciary. The Attorney-General of the Republic is the Chief of Judicial Police and of the Public Ministry which he represents before the Supreme Court of Justice. All judges are elected by the Senate.

President of the Supreme Court: Lic. NESTOR CONTÍN AYAR.

RELIGION

The majority of the inhabitants belong to the Roman Catholic Church, but freedom of worship exists for all denominations. There are approximately 30,000 Protestants and a small Jewish community.

SANTO DOMINGO

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 186; Mgr. OCTAVIO A. BÉRAS ROJAS.

Suffragan Sees:

La Vega: Mgr. JUAN ANTONIO FLORES SANTANA.

Nuestra Señora de la Altagracia en Higüey: Mgr. JUAN FÉLIX PEPÉN Y SOLIMÁN.

San Juan de la Maguana: Mgr. TOMÁS F. REILLY.

Santiago de los Caballeros: Mgr. ROQUE ADAMES RODRÍGUEZ.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

THE PRESS

DAILIES

SANTO DOMINGO

El Caribe: El Conde 1, Apdo. 416; f. 1948; morning; Dir. GERMÁN ORNES; circ. 41,000.

Listín Diario: 19 de Marzo 58; f. 1889; morning; Dir. RAFAEL HERRERA; circ. 35,000.

El Nacional: Avda. San Martín 236; f. 1966; evening and Sunday; circ. 20,000.

Ultima Hora: Calle 19 de Marzo 43; evening.

SANTIAGO DE LOS CABALLEROS

La Información: M. Gómez 16; f. 1915; morning; Editor LUIS E. FRANCO; circ. 12,500.

PUERTO PLATA

El Porvenir: f. 1872; Dir. ALONSO RODRÍGUEZ.

SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS

Diario de Macoris: f. 1922; daily; Dir. NÉSTOR FEBLES; circ. 3,500.

El Universal: daily.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

SANTO DOMINGO

Agricultura: organ of the State Secretariat of Agriculture and Colonization; f. 1905; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL RODRÍGUEZ, Jr.

Ahora: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1962; weekly; Dir. RAFAEL MOLINA MORILLO.

La Campiña: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. Ing. JUAN ULISES GARCÍA B.

Guadernos Dominicanos de Cultura: review of cultural affairs.

Deportes: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. L. R. CORDERO; circ. 5,000.

Eva: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1967; Dir. SOCORRO DE PUMAROL.

Finanzas: financial review.

El Nacional: San Martín 236, Apdo. 1402; f. 1966; Dir. Dr. FREDDY GATÓN ARCE.

PUBLISHERS

SANTO DOMINGO

Arte y Cine, C. por A.: Isabel la Católica 42.

Editora "El Caribe", C. por A.: El Conde 1, Apdo. 416; f. 1948; Dir. Dr. GERMAN E. ORNES C.

Editora Listín Diario, C. por A.: 19 de Marzo 58; f. 1889; Pres. ROGELIO A. PELLERANO.

Editorial Montalvo: José Reyes 44; Proprietor VIRGILIO MONTALVO.

Julio D. Postigo e Hijos: Mercedes 49; f. 1949; fiction; Man. J. D. POSTIGO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirrección General de Telecomunicaciones: Isabel la Católica 73, Santo Domingo; government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. J. R. SANTAMARÍA.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

RADIO

There were 111 commercial stations and 180,000 radio receivers in 1974.

TELEVISION

Televisión Dominicana: Dr. Tejada Florentino 8, Apdo. 969, Santo Domingo; government station; two channels, two relay stations; Dir.-Gen. R. A. FONT BERNARD.

Rahintel Televisión: Centro de los Héroes de Constanza, Apdo. 1220, Santo Domingo; commercial station; Gen. Man. P. P. BONILLA.

Color-Visión: Hotel Jaragua, Avda. G. Washington, Santo Domingo; commercial station; two channels; Dir.-Gen. M. QUIROZ.

Tele-Inde: 30 de Morzo csq. Trinitaria, Santo Domingo; commercial station; Proprietor JOSÉ A. SEMORILE.

There were 155,000 television sets in 1974.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in pesos).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de la República Dominicana: Avda. Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo; f. 1947; cap. 0.7m.; notes issued 141.6m.; res. 63.2m. (Dec. 1973); Governor Dr. DIÓGENES H. FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Agrícola de la República Dominicana: Avda. George Washington, Apdo. 1057, Santo Domingo; f. 1945; government agricultural bank; 20 brs.; cap. 50m. (Dec. 1973); Gen. Man. JOSÉ A. AYBAR CASTELLANO.

Banco Condal Dominicano: Mercedes 14, Santo Domingo; f. 1973; cap. 1.2m.; Pres. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ VILLACANAS.

Banco de Crédito y Ahorros, C. por A.: Mercedes 14, Santo Domingo; f. 1949; parent bank Banco Condal Dominicano S.A.; private institution; 6 brs.; auth. cap. 5,400,000; total assets 36.2m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. PEDRO RODRÍGUEZ V.; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE DALET L.

Banco Nacional de la Vivienda (BNV): Avda. Tiradentes, Santo Domingo; f. 1962; housing development bank; Gen. Man. Dr. JOSÉ M. PITTALUGA.

Banco Popular Dominicano: Isabel la Católica 70, Santo Domingo; f. 1963; 8 brs.; cap. 5m.; Man. ALEJANDRO GRULLÓN.

Banco de Reservas de la República Dominicana: Isabel la Católica 71, Santo Domingo; f. 1941; cap. 20m.; res. 2.6m. (Dec. 1973); Gen. Admin. JOSÉ A. PETIT F.

Banco de Santo Domingo: Avda. San Martín 100, Santo Domingo; f. 1973; commercial bank; cap. 1.8m.; Pres. JUAN TAVERAS RODRÍGUEZ.

Compañía Financiera Dominicana, S.A.: Socorro Sánchez 11, Apdo. 201-2, Santo Domingo; f. 1968; 187 mems.; financial institution and investment bankers; official intermediary institution of the Central Bank; cap. 2.4m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. TOMÁS A. PASTORIZA.

Instituto Nacional de la Vivienda: Edificio de la Secretaría de Estado de Trabajo, Apdo. 1506, 5°, Santo Domingo; housing institute; Dir. Ing. JANA TACTUK.

Corporación Financiera Asociada S.A. (COFINASA): Avda. Tiradentes, Santo Domingo; f. 1969; financial institution and investment bankers; cap. 2.8m. (Dec. 1973); Gen. Man. VÍCTOR BAEZ.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Banco Hipotecario S.A.: Avda. Lope de Vega, Apdo. 266-2, Santo Domingo; f. 1972; housing bank; cap. 2.9m. (Dec. 1973); Gen. Man. SAMUEL CONDE.

Foreign Banks

Bank of America: Head Office: New York; Santo Domingo office: El Conde 13.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Halifax, Nova Scotia; Santo Domingo office: Avda. J. F. Kennedy y Lope de Vega.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 65; Man. FRANK G. BRENNAN; br. in Santiago de los Caballeros.

First National City Bank: New York; Santo Domingo office: Avda. J. F. Kennedy 1; 2 brs. in Santo Domingo, 1 br. in Santiago de los Caballeros.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Montreal, Canada; Santo Domingo office: Isabel la Católica 50-A; brs. Santiago de los Caballeros, Mao, Puerto Plata, San Francisco de Macorís, Azua, San Pedro de Macorís and La Romana.

INSURANCE

San Rafael, C. por A.: Avda. L. Navarro esq. San Francisco de Macorís, Apdo. 1018, Santo Domingo; f. 1932; Gen. Man. Dr. LEONARDO MATOS BERRIDO.

Compañía Dominicana de Seguros, C. por A.: Avda. Independencia 55, Apdo. 176, Santo Domingo; f. 1959; 1 br.

Compañía de Seguros Quisqueyanas, S.A.: Isabel La Católica 87, Santo Domingo.

Seguros Pepln, S.A.: Palo Hincado 67 (altos), Santo Domingo; 1 br.

La Universal, Compañía General de Seguros, C. por A.: Avda. Abraham Lincoln (Edificio Motorámbur, 3°); Santo Domingo; 1 br.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros, C. por A.: El Conde 104, Santo Domingo; 1 br.

Seguros América, C. por A.: Avda. Tiradentes (Edificio La Cumbre, 4to. piso), Santo Domingo; 1 br.

Metropolitana de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. Independencia 16 (Condominio Santa Ana), Santo Domingo.

Seguros Dominicanos de Salud, C. por A.: Avda. Bolívar 108, Santo Domingo.

Compañía de Seguros Patria, S.A.: General López 98, Santiago; 1 br.

Unión de Seguros, C. por A.: San Luis 48, Santiago; 1 br.

Compañía de Seguros La Colonial, S.A.: Avda. Abraham Lincoln 116, Santo Domingo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara Oficial de Comercio, Agricultura e Industria del Distrito Nacional: Arz. Nouel 52 (altos), Santo Domingo; f. 1910; 800 active mems.; Pres. Ing. GEORGE ARZENO BRUGAL; publ. *Comercio y Producción* (monthly).

There are official Chambers of Commerce in the larger towns.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Dominican Republic: Apdo. 95-2, Hotel El Embajador, Santo Domingo; f. 1923; 205 mems.; Exec. Dir. MÁXIMO E. VELÁZQUEZ.

Finance, Trade and Industry

TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Dominicana de Hacendados y Agricultores Inc.: Avda. Sarasota 4, Santo Domingo; farming and agricultural organization; Pres. Lic. SILVESTRE ALBA DE MOYA.

Asociación de Industrias de la República Dominicana: Avda. Sarasota 4, Santo Domingo; industrial organization; Pres. Lic. JOSÉ MIGUEL BONETTI.

Centro Dominicano de Promoción de Exportaciones (GEDOPEX): Calle Modesto Díaz esq. Huáscar Tejeda, Santo Domingo; organization for the promotion of exports; Exec. Dir. Ing. FERNANDO PERICHE VIDAL; publ. *Exportemos*.

Comisión de Fomento: Secretaría de Estado de Industria y Comercio, Santo Domingo; consists of president, vice-president and 25 members appointed by the Executive; f. 1951 for the purpose of carrying out investigations into proposed schemes, developing new industries, and granting technical and financial aid to selected private enterprises; Pres. RAFAEL PAÍNO PICHARDO.

Confederación Patronal de la República Dominicana: Isabel la Católica 23, Santo Domingo; Pres. Ing. HERIBERTO DE CASTRO.

Consejo Estatal del Azúcar (CEA) (State Sugar Council): Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to replace Corporación Azucarera Dominicana; autonomous administration for each of the 12 state sugar mills; Exec. Dir. Lic. FERNANDO ALVAREZ BOGAERT.

Consejo Nacional de Hombres de Empresa: Arz. Nouel No. 52 (altos), Santo Domingo; Pres. Dr. ROGELIO A. PELLERANO.

Corporación Dominicana de Empresas Estatales (CORDE) (Dominican State Enterprise Corporation): Avda. General Antonio Duvergé, Apdo. 1378, Santo Domingo; f. 1966 to administer, direct and develop state enterprises; auth. cap. RD\$ 50m.; Dir. Lic. RAFAEL D. CASTILLO.

Corporación de Fomento Industrial (C.F.I.): Apdo. 1472, Santo Domingo; f. 1962 to promote industrial development; cap. and res. RD\$ 13.3m.

Fondo de Inversión para el Desarrollo Económico (Economic Development Investment Fund): c/o Banco Central de la República Dominicana, Avda. Dr. Pedro Henríquez Ureña, Santo Domingo; f. 1965; associated with AID, IADB; resources RD\$ 10m.; to encourage economic development in productive sectors of economy, excluding sugar; will authorize complementary financing to private sector for establishing new industrial and agricultural enterprises and develop existing ones.

Fundación Dominicana de Desarrollo (Dominican Development Foundation): Apdo. 657, Santo Domingo; f. 1962 to mobilize private resources for collaboration in financing small-scale development programmes; 250 mems.; assets U.S. \$2.5m.; Pres. GEORGE ARZENO; Exec. Dir. BOLÍVAR BÁEZ; publ. *Desarrollo, Directory of Dominican Voluntary Agencies*.

Instituto Azucarero Dominicana (INAZUCAR): Centro de los Héroes, Apdo. 667; sugar institute; f. 1965; Exec. Dir. Agron. QUIRILIO VILORIO SÁNCHEZ.

Dominican Republic Settlement Association: Sosua, Puerto Plata.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores Dominicanos—CTD (Confederation of Dominican Workers): Caracas-José Martí, Benito González 81, Santo Domingo; f. 1920; mems.

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188,000 (est.); 11 provincial federations totalling 150 unions are affiliated; Sec.-Gen. JUAN A. PARDILLA, Jr.; publ. *Boletín* (quarterly).

Frente Obrero Unido Pro Sindicatos Autónomos—FOUPSA (*United Workers' Front for Autonomous Trade Unions*): Santo Domingo; f. 1961; brought about the rapid termination of the single union system; Pres. MIGUEL SOTO; Sec.-Gen. SÁNCHEZ Córdova.

Confederación Autónoma de Sindicatos Cristianos—CASO (*Autonomous Confederation of Christian Trade Unions*): S. Welles 39, Santo Domingo; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. GABRIEL DEL RÍO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are approximately 100 km. of state-owned railway lines and 1,600 km. of private railways used mainly for sugar transport.

Ferrocarriles Unidos Dominicanos: Santo Domingo; government railway.

Sánchez-La Vega Section: Sánchez; 100 km. open, 1,067mm. gauge; Admin. Dir. LOWENSKI FELIZ ACOSTA.

ROADS

In 1971 there were 10,467 km. of roads, 5,224 km. of which were paved. There is a direct route from Santo Domingo to Port-au-Prince in Haiti. In 1966 an emergency plan was introduced to improve local roads at a cost of RD\$ 4m. financed by AID funds.

SHIPPING

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Flota Mercante Dominicana (Merchant Fleet): Isabel la Católica 70, Apdo. 204, Santo Domingo; privately owned; 7,630 g.r.t.; regular cargo and limited passenger services between New York, Halifax, Hamilton, Kingston and the Dominican Republic.

Alcoa Steamship Company Inc.: Apdo. 748, Santo Domingo, regular service from Mobile, Alabama, New Orleans, Houston, U.S.A., Italy and Spain; agents for Cía. Transatlántica Española S.A.

Báez & Rannick, S.A.: Edif. La Cumbre 7°, Avda. Tiradentes Naco, Apdo. 1221, Santo Domingo; agents.

Frederic Schad C. por A.: José A. Gareña 26, Apdo. 941, Santo Domingo; agents.

Trade and Industry, Transport and Tourism, Universities

Several ships of the European lines call at Santo Domingo.

CIVIL AVIATION

CDA—Compañía Dominicana de Aviación: Head Office: Conde 83, Apdo 322, Santo Domingo; operates on international routes connecting Santo Domingo with San Juan (Puerto Rico), Miami, New York, Curaçao (Netherlands Antilles) and Caracas (Venezuela); Gen. Man. JOSÉ T. AGUILAR; fleet: 2 Boeing 727, 1 DC-6B, 1 DC-4, 1 DC-3, 1 C-46.

Alas del Caribe, N.A.: Carrietera de Herrera Santo Domingo; internal routes.

The Dominican Republic is also served by the following foreign airlines: A.L.M. (Netherlands Antilles), Caribair (Puerto Rico), Iberia, Pan American and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Calle César Nicolás Penson y Rosa Duarte, Santo Domingo; Dir. PEDRO MORALES TRONCOSO.

Asociación Dominicana de Agencias de Viajes: Avda. Bolívar 7, Santo Domingo; Pres. MARIANO RAMÍREZ.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes: Santo Domingo; Dir. JOSÉ DE JESÚS ALVAREZ V.; responsible for:

Coro Nacional: f. 1955; Dir. JOSÉ E. DELMONTE PEGUERO.

Coro de Santiago: Dir. APOLINAR BUENO TORRES.

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1941; Dir. MANUEL SIMÓ ROJAS.

Teatro de Bellas Artes: Dir. LUIS JOSÉ GERMÁN.

Teatro Nacional: Dir. CARLOS PIANTINI.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Autónoma de Santo Domingo: Ciudad Universitaria, Apdo. 1355, Santo Domingo; 1,039 teachers, 23,028 students.

Universidad Católica "Madre y Maestra": Santiago de los Caballeros; 200 teachers, 3,000 students.

Universidad Central del Este: San Pedro de Macoris; 70 teachers; 1,600 students.

Universidad Nacional "Pedro Henríquez Ureña": Santo Domingo; 301 teachers, 5,500 students.

ECUADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Ecuador lies on the west coast of South America. Its neighbours are Colombia to the north and Peru to the east and south. The Galápagos Islands, 800 km. out in the Pacific, belong to Ecuador. The climate is affected by the Andes mountains and the topography ranges from the tropical rain forest on the coast and in the eastern region to the tropical grasslands of the central valley and the permanent snowfields of the highlands. The official language is Spanish but Indian languages are very common. About 90 per cent of the population is Roman Catholic and there are Protestant and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is a horizontal tricolour of yellow, blue and red, the yellow stripe being twice the depth of the other two. The state flag has, in addition, the national emblem in the centre. The capital is Quito.

Recent History

In November 1961 labour groups, left-wing parties and the armed forces overthrew the President, Dr. José María Velasco Ibarra, who was forced into exile. His successor, Dr. Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy, formerly Vice-President, was deposed after an army coup in July 1963. A military junta was set up, headed by Rear-Admiral Ramón Castro Jijón, and martial law was proclaimed. This junta was forced to resign in March 1966, and Clemente Yerovi Indaburu was installed as acting President. Following the elections of October 16th, 1966, Dr. Otto Arosemena Gómez became provisional President. Former President Velasco was elected as President in June 1968 and took office in September. In June 1970, with the aid of the army, he declared himself dictator, suspended the constitution and dissolved Congress. But in February 1972 President Velasco was deposed by the armed forces and Brig.-Gen. Guillermo Rodríguez Lara, C.-in-C. of the army, became President. In July 1974 President Rodríguez Lara announced that he would not authorize elections or other political activity for five more years.

Government

In February 1972 President Rodríguez announced that the Constitution of 1945 would be enforced and a return to civilian government would be achieved in due course.

The country is divided into 19 Provinces and the National Territory of the Galápagos Islands. Each Province has a Governor appointed by the President.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for two years at the age of twenty. Defence expenditure is the second largest item in the budget. In 1974 there were 22,300 men in the armed forces: army 15,000, navy 3,800 and air force 3,500. Paramilitary forces numbered 5,800 men.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dominated by three commodities: petroleum, bananas and coffee. Ecuador is the world's leading exporter of bananas. The extensive forests yield valuable hardwoods. Ecuador is also the world's principal

producer of balsawood. Minerals include gold, silver, lead and copper.

The major industries are oil-refining, sugar-refining and cement. With the completion of the trans-Andean pipeline (capacity 350,000 barrels per day in 1975), linking the oilfields of Oriente Province with the tanker-loading port of Esmeraldas in 1972, Ecuador has become an important oil-exporting nation, and the leading oil producer in Latin America after Venezuela. Cepe, the state oil concern, bought a 25 per cent share in Texaco-Gulf's operations in Ecuador, and the construction of a major refinery at Esmeraldas began in January 1975. Oil sales in 1973 reached a record U.S. \$249 million and helped to increase total exports by 40 per cent. However, regulations calling for increased investment from oil companies prospecting in the country have resulted in the abandonment by several foreign companies of a large percentage of their holdings. A gas-liquefaction plant is to be built in 1975 on the Shushufindi oilfield, with an annual capacity of 50,000 tons. In August 1972 the Government announced a five-year development plan. Revenue from the new oil exports is expected to finance much of the plan's aims. It is proposed to construct a new oil refinery and improve agriculture which had a growth rate of only 1 per cent in 1973. Total investment is calculated at 63,700 million sueres.

The Agrarian Reform Law of 1973 states that the right of private ownership over farmland is to be conditioned by fulfilment of social responsibilities and efficient production. Rural property suitable for agriculture, unexploited for more than two and less than five years, will be liable to expropriation. The law is designed to correct injustices of tenure and exploitation.

The extension of the country's electricity resources is one of the Government's priorities; it is hoped that the entire population will benefit from electricity by 1990. The total cost of current extension plans is more than 6,000 million sueres.

Ecuador claims exclusive fishing rights within a limit of 320 km. from the coastline. This claim has been the source of continuing friction with the U.S.A. for some years. Ecuador is a member of the Andean Group, OPEC, the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Latin American Free Trade Association.

Transport and Communications

Communications are rendered difficult by mountains and forests. There are 1,070 km. of railway track, the main railway extending from the coast to Quito and beyond. The Pan-American Highway runs for 1,392 km. through the country with branch roads to the coast. Near the coast the lower reaches of the rivers Guayas, Mira and Esmeraldas are navigable for about 190 km. There are a number of seaports of which Guayaquil and Manta are the most important. Three main Ecuadorean companies and some foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory for certain groups of both public and private employees. Benefits are available

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for sickness, industrial accidents, disability, maternity, old age, widowhood and orphanhood. Hospitals and welfare institutions are run by Central Public Assistance Boards.

Education

Education is compulsory where school places are available. All public schools are free, and considerable co-operation exists between them and the private religious schools which continue to play a vital role in the educational system. Primary education covers the ages of six to twelve and secondary education twelve to eighteen. University courses extend for up to six years and include programmes for teacher training. About 50 per cent of primary school pupils proceed to secondary education, of which only 6 per cent reach university. As part of the current literacy campaign a number of adult schools and literacy centres have been built. There are seven universities.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent mountain and forest scenery of the highlands, the tropical jungles of the Upper Amazon and the relics of Indian and Colonial Spanish cultures. There are a number of coastal resorts from which deep-sea fishing is possible. Scientific expeditions visit the Galápagos Islands.

Visas are not required to visit Ecuador by nationals of

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Colombia, EEC countries (except Ireland), Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Uruguay.

Sport

Football and basketball are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: July 24th (Birth of Simón Bolívar), August 10th Independence—Quito), October 9th (Independence—Guayaquil), October 12th (Discovery of America—Guayaquil), November 1st (All Saints)*, November 2nd (All Souls'), November 3rd (Cuenca's Day), December 6th (Foundation of Quito), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 9th—11th (Carnival), April 16th, 17th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 24th (Battle of Pichincha).

* Not an official holiday, but almost universally observed.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 sucre.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 58.95 sucres;

U.S. \$1 = 25.00 sucres.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (1971)			
Ecuador*	Galápagos Islands	Total	Births	Marriages	Deaths†
283,561	8,006	6,384,200	243,506	37,329	63,885

Total Population (Census of June 8th, 1974): 6,500,845, excluding nomadic Indian tribes.

* Excludes eastern provinces, for which no figures are available.

† Provisional figure.

PROVINCES

(1974)

PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL	PROVINCE	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Azuay	365,657	Cuenca	Los Ríos	384,113	Babahoyo
Bolívar	146,424	Guaranda	Manabí	808,615	Portoviejo
Cañar	147,463	Azogues	Morona Santiago	50,406	Macas
Carchi	120,263	Tulcán	Napo	59,751	Tena
Cotopaxi	235,615	Latacunga	Pastaza	23,058	Puyo
Chimborazo	306,138	Riobamba	Pichincha	981,053	Quito
El Oro	260,278	Maehala	Tungurahua	276,114	Ambato
Esmeraldas	203,406	Esmeraldas	Zamora Chincipe	34,645	Zamora
Guayas	1,512,838	Guayaquil	Archipiélago de Colón (Galápagos)	4,058	Puerto Baquerizo (Isla San Cristóbal)
Imbabura	217,813	Ibarra			
Loja	343,153	Loja			

CHIEF TOWNS

(1974)

Quito (capital)	557,113	Maehala	68,379
Guayaquil	814,064	Esmeraldas	60,132
Cuenca	104,667	Riobamba	58,029
Ambato	77,062	Portoviejo	59,404

AGRICULTURE
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Potatoes	456,686	541,794	680,740	473,348	539,198
Rice	288,016	187,464	131,750	167,422	213,892
Barley	77,659	109,990	68,691	73,387	79,383
Wheat	94,099	81,000	68,493	50,640	45,189
Maize	222,486	269,506	260,913	271,390	253,688
Cocoa	47,993	53,584	48,737	66,820	62,435
Coffee	55,893	60,427	59,325	58,425	52,122
Bananas	4,315,962	4,136,550	3,951,859	3,731,454	3,650,144
Cotton	23,557	7,552	10,714	11,556	19,549

Livestock (1972): Cattle 2,358,420, Sheep 2,474,100, Pigs 2,545,000.

Source: Ministerio de Agricultura, Dirección de Ganadería.

DESTINATION OF BANANA EXPORTS
('000 U.S. \$)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,969	7,718	7,556	8,261
Chile	4,625	6,206	4,846	3,892
Germany, Federal Republic	10,983	16,406	14,744	17,960
Japan	34,910	33,549	37,385	29,412
United States	25,512	24,316	22,660	31,117
Others	13,278	12,959	21,818	26,776
TOTAL	94,277	101,154	109,009	109,418

DESTINATION OF COFFEE EXPORTS
('000 U.S. \$)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Africa (total)	—	13	12	223	1,995
France	1,373	1,083	904	1,282	3,147
Germany, Federal Republic	3,023	7,540	3,211	7,243	12,398
Hungary	1,289	2,475	3,074	4,382	2,043
Italy	588	1,082	491	703	3,537
Netherlands	138	1,036	489	776	2,135
Poland	17	—	2,787	853	n.a.
Spain	897	920	266	208	1,402
Sweden	129	378	439	250	198
U.S.A.	95,878	33,723	21,785	24,423	29,640
Others	3,307	2,279	3,036	6,647	10,278
TOTAL	26,639	50,516	36,494	46,990	66,773

DESTINATION OF COCOA EXPORTS
(^{'000} U.S. \$)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Belgium and Luxembourg .	731	778	1,004	610
Colombia	3,426	3,206	4,717	9,045
Germany, Federal Republic .	1,167	1,682	1,956	1,698
Italy	1,959	1,251	1,397	2,817
Japan	1,790	2,116	2,228	1,624
Netherlands	1,332	1,155	1,367	1,611
U.S.A.	7,921	8,639	1,424	6,495
U.S.S.R.	81	2,334	—	297
Others	3,662	4,215	9,535	2,507
TOTAL	22,069	25,376	23,628	26,704

MINING

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold	troy ozs.	8,521	11,058	12,623	10,420
Silver	" "	69,761	72,437	69,465	56,711
Copper	kgs.	510,138	564,849	437,632	303,938
Petroleum	'000 barrels	1,480.0	1,354.4	28,578.9	76,221.0

INDUSTRY

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Refined petroleum	'000 barrels	8,719.0	9,684.9	10,117.0	11,205.1
Diesel oil	" "	1,842.4	2,009.1	2,234.7	2,606.2
Kerosene	" "	502.2	388.9	416.9	399.5
Sugar	metric tons	248,000	255,000	252,685	249,484
Cement	" "	458,000	462,000	482,000	484,058
Beer	litres	64,697	63,431	73,959	84,817
Cigars	'000	481	681	844	n.a.
Cigarettes	'000 packets	64,763	66,751	67,047	72,430

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 sucre.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1 sucre.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 sucres.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=58.95 sucres; U.S. \$1=25.00 sucres.

100 sucres=£1.696=\$4.00.

ORDINARY BUDGET
(million sucres)
1973: Revenue 3,843; Expenditure 4,026.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Education	598	690	787	1,041	1,998
Defence	545	620	742	933	1,887
Interior	160	200	223	249	405
Social Welfare	21	22	24	29	56
Public Debt Interest	355	440	590	558	684
State Offices and Pen- sions	74	69	78	110	n.a.
Public Works	2	2	2	2	17

* Provisional. Includes the supplementary period January-September 1974.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(million sucres)

REVENUE	1972	1973*	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Taxation	1,951	1,643	Education	371	492
Non-Tax Revenue	93	31	Public Works	832	659
Foreign Loans	1,107	122	Natural Resources and Tourism	106	44
Internal Loans	340	578	Health	157	142
			Public Debt (Amortization)	657	670
TOTAL	3,491	2,374	TOTAL	2,123	2,007

* Provisional.

Source: Ministerio de Finanzas, *Estados Financieros de la Tesorería General de la Nación*.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million sucres)

	1970	1971†	1972†	1973†
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	33,239	38,252	45,025	58,010
of which:				
Agriculture	8,936	9,967	11,201	12,954
Mining	533	491	1,387	4,461
Manufacturing industries	5,693	6,757	8,060	10,083
Trade, retail and wholesale	4,342	5,187	5,971	7,588
Other services, government, and rent	13,735	15,850	18,406	22,924
Net factor income from abroad	-1,141	-1,284	-1,284	-2,562
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	32,098	36,968	43,485	55,448
Less depreciation allowance	-2,354	-2,804	-3,185	-3,790
NET NATIONAL INCOME	29,744	34,164	40,300	51,658
Indirect taxes, less subsidies	4,099	4,167	5,336	7,580
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	33,843	38,331	45,636	59,238
Depreciation allowance	2,345	2,804	3,185	3,790
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	36,197	41,135	48,821	63,028
Balance of exports and imports	2,039	4,517	2,745	97
Net factor income from abroad	1,141	1,284	1,540	2,562
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	39,377	46,936	53,106	65,493
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	25,855	29,144	33,052	42,190
Government consumption expenditure	5,348	7,300	9,144	11,188
Fixed capital formation	7,468	9,569	9,456	10,283
Increase in stocks	711	923	1,454	1,832

† Provisional.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

QUITO (Base: 1965=100)			GUAYAQUIL (Base: 1967=100)		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
Food and Drink . . .	159.5	191.8	Food	135.3	156.1
Housing	134.9	139.6	Housing	134.0	143.5
Clothing	143.5	154.8	Clothing	144.8	163.6
Miscellaneous	138.0	150.9	Miscellaneous	120.8	127.6
GENERAL INDEX . . .	147.4	166.5	GENERAL INDEX . . .	133.2	148.7

Index based on low and medium income families.

Index based on a working class family.

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Currency in Circulation (million sucres) .	4,389.2	5,465.1	6,118.0	7,423.3	9,369.8
of which:					
Banknotes and coins	1,702.5	2,271.9	2,341.6	2,817.6	3,538.1
Monetary deposits	2,686.7	3,193.2	3,776.4	4,605.7	5,831.7
Total International Monetary Reserve (million U.S.\$)	51.3	55.2	24.9	127.9	226.0
of which:					
Gold reserves	28.4	27.3	26.9	20.7	26.3
Currency reserves	22.9	27.9	-2.0	107.2	199.7

FOREIGN AID, INCLUDING PRIVATE LOANS
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
English Bond Holders	2,901	2,538	2,175	1,873
Eximbank	16,423	15,279	15,845	12,716
U.S. Government (AID)	71,515	74,859	75,404	76,503
International Bank (IBRD)	40,434	31,952	34,294	35,805
Interamerican Bank (IDB)	45,103	52,680	58,787	56,038
Gregg d'Europe	140	—	—	—
Dutch Bank Consortium	—	—	—	—
Coiffe Federation of Colombia	180	135	90	52
Ciave	77	77	54	—
Telenorma	—	—	—	—
First National City Bank	593	368	602	2,650
Ericsson	8,112	8,811	10,707	10,779
Pont-à-Mousson	1,117	644	—	—
Ferrostal	69	7	—	—
Miscellaneous Sources	54,827	73,409	145,982	172,049
TOTAL	241,491	260,759	343,940	368,465

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 U.S. dollars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	261,885	247,578	303,920	328,840	532,452
Exports	151,886	201,477	217,023	301,489	544,460

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Perishable Consumer Goods	30,745	36,202	46,706	Balsa	3,318	3,787	4,896
Durable Consumer Goods	12,174	12,404	19,219	Bananas	100,748	108,108	108,351
Fuels and Lubricants	23,070	23,152	23,743	Cocoa	25,376	23,319	26,704
Raw Materials and Agricultural Products	5,087	7,140	16,128	Coffee	36,494	42,600	66,773
Raw Materials and Products for Industry	112,458	118,638	212,734	Oilseeds	1,847	4,066	n.a.
Building Materials	11,396	14,228	26,907	Pharmaceutical Products and Chemicals	1,748	2,490	4,263
Capital Goods for Agriculture	4,687	5,280	10,738	Straw Hats	2,007	1,989	2,925
Capital Goods for Industry	64,847	70,698	112,016	Molasses	699	299	1,587
Transport Equipment	39,409	40,161	23,614	Sugar	13,474	17,075	12,129
Miscellaneous	47	937	18	Fish Products	14,625	16,731	24,353
				Petroleum	n.a.	n.a.	249,691
				Others	16,687	81,025	42,808
				TOTAL	217,023	301,489	544,480

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Argentina	1,494	3,011	9,301	4,183	3,145	8,423
Brazil	1,949	5,839	20,408	1,165	2,733	3,649
Canada	6,994	7,407	7,035	1,099	9,184	5,575
Chile	4,920	1,580	1,295	9,196	10,809	19,761
Colombia	22,487	20,696	25,964	7,773	10,504	21,741
Mexico	3,659	5,094	6,136	1,091	877	3,378
Peru	3,003	3,676	9,300	5,032	6,146	33,522
United States	103,558	99,152	173,236	85,610	113,097	189,069
Uruguay	124	92	194	50	26	95
Venezuela	8,551	15,149	20,960	107	80	65
Belgium and Luxembourg	4,672	3,452	8,296	8,793	8,626	9,186
France	4,370	6,661	14,921	2,294	3,395	6,361
Germany, Federal Republic	41,118	38,850	62,525	22,151	25,328	35,657
Italy	8,503	8,744	15,710	5,190	5,721	12,246
Netherlands	4,488	868	8,024	5,045	11,484	15,934
Spain	4,246	3,256	7,856	563	717	2,002
Sweden	7,304	8,114	13,132	653	545	300
Switzerland	5,679	7,863	7,571	299	413	798
United Kingdom	11,641	18,305	25,551	1,018	1,243	1,305
Japan	36,104	47,396	57,836	36,619	41,249	27,506

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	FREIGHT/ KILOMETRES
1969	3,439,620	60,090,110	53,135,381
1970	4,413,351	54,046,459	48,296,879
1971	1,704,987	34,118,146	46,671,407

ROADS

	1968	1969	1970
Cars	18,728	20,663	22,650
Pick-ups	14,465	16,088	20,779
Buses	4,900	5,109	5,298
Trucks	8,616	8,793	9,032
Jeeps	3,663	3,992	4,340
Others	280	1,183	1,333

ECUADOR

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government

SHIPPING

	1970	1971
Tonnage Entered . . .	1,521,204	1,840,864
Tonnage Cleared . . .	1,768,405	1,745,788

CIVIL AVIATION

PASSENGER MOVEMENT	1969	1970
Internal	278,312	347,157
International	179,262	184,622

TOURISM

NUMBER OF VISITORS	
1967	41,117
1968	52,308
1969	54,960
1970	57,548

EDUCATION

(1970-71*)

TYPE	ESTABLISHMENTS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Kindergarten	172	14,251	395
Primary	7,779	1,023,690	26,496
Secondary	820	216,727	15,699
Higher inc. Universities	15	42,394	n.a.

* Provisional figures.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Banco Central del Ecuador.

THE CONSTITUTION

CONGRESS

The Constitution of 1945 states that legislative power is vested in Congress, which is composed of two chambers. They assemble twice a year for a period of sixty days. Members of the Senate are elected for a four-year term, and may be re-elected. There are two senators for each province and one for the Archipelago of Colón. In addition, fifteen "functional" senators are designated by bodies representative of educational institutions, learned societies, the Press, the armed forces; and by labour, industry, agriculture and commerce, in the *sierra* and in the *litoral*.

The Chamber of Deputies has seventy-two members elected for a two-year term. Members are eligible for re-election.

In addition to its law-making duties, Congress supervises the administration and expenditure of the national revenues; ratifies treaties; elects members of the Supreme and Superior Courts; and, from panels presented by the President, the Comptroller-General, the Attorney-General and the Superintendent of Banks. It is also able to overrule the President's amendment or rejection of a bill which it has submitted to him for his approval, and may grant or refuse the allocation of extraordinary powers to the President.

PRESIDENT

The presidential term is four years. An ex-President may be re-elected only after four years have elapsed from

the date of his terminating office. The President appoints his own cabinet, the governors of provinces, diplomatic representatives and certain administrative employees, and is responsible for the direction of international relations. In the event of foreign invasion or internal disturbance, extraordinary powers may be given him by Congress, or by the Council of State if Congress is not in session.

The Constitution also provides for a Legislative Committee, consisting of nine members, to draw up bills (with the exception of those dealing with economic questions), and codify and edit laws.

As in other post-war Latin-American Constitutions, particular emphasis is laid on the functions and duties of the State, which is given wide responsibilities with regard to the protection of labour; assisting in the expansion of production; protecting the Indian and peasant communities; and organizing the distribution and development of uncultivated lands, by expropriation where necessary.

Every Ecuadorean citizen, male or female, who is literate and over 18 years of age, may vote. Voting is compulsory for all citizens. The Constitution guarantees liberty of conscience in all its manifestations, and states that the law shall not make any discrimination for religious reasons.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. GUILLERMO RODRÍGUEZ LARA.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of the Interior: Rear-Adm. ALFREDO POVEDA BURBANO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO LUCIO PAREDES.

Minister of Education: Col. LUIS GUILLERMO DURÁN ARCENTALES.

Minister of Defence: Gen. MARCO ALMEIDA JATIVA.

Minister of Public Works: Col. RAÚL PUMA VELASCO.

Minister of Industry, Commerce and Integration: ALEJANDRO RUBIO CHAUVIN.

Minister of Natural Resources and Energy: Naval Capt. LUIS SALAZAR LANDETA.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Dr. RAMIRO LARREA SANTOS.

Minister of Finance: Econ. JAIME MONCAYO GARCÍA.

Minister of Health: Col. Dr. RAÚL MALDONADO MEJÍA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Gen. RAÚL CABRERA SEVILLA.

Secretary-General of the Administration: Col. CARLOS AGUIRRE AZANZA.

CONGRESS

Congress was dissolved in June, 1970.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Federación Nacional Velasquista (FNV): the Independent Party which won the 1968 elections, led by former President Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA VELASCO IBARRA (in exile).

Acción Revolucionaria Nacional Ecuatoriana (ARNE): Nationalist-Rightist Party, supports the Roman Catholic Church; Leader JORGE CRESPO TORAL.

Congress, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation

Partido Radical Liberal: held office from 1895 to 1944 as the Liberal Party which subsequently divided into various factions. The Liberal-Radical Party carries on the traditions of the old party.

Movimiento Social Cristiano: Conservative Party; Leader ex-President Dr. CAMILO PONCE ENRÍQUEZ.

Partido Socialista Ecuatoriano: Edif. Bolívar, Apdo. 103, Quito; f. 1933; 55,000 mems.; Sec. Dr. GONZALO OLEAS ZAMBRANO.

Partido Conservador: Traditional Rightist party; Dir. FRANCISCO SALAZAR-ALVARADO.

Coalición Institucionalista Democrática: Founder and Pres Dr. OTTO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO ECUADOR

(In Quito unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. Colón 716 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ALBERTO FRAVEGA ROYGT.

Austria: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Belgium: La Gasca y Carvajal (E); *Ambassador:* EMILE LEEMANS.

Bolivia: Avda. 12 de Octubre 186, 3° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAÚL LEMA PELAEZ.

Brazil: Caamaño 130 (E); *Ambassador:* VASCO MARIZ.

Bulgaria: Santiago, Chile (E).

Canada: Calle 58 No. 10-42 (E); *Ambassador:* SIDNEY ALLAN FREIFIELD.

Chile: Avda. 18 de Septiembre 413 y Avda. Amazonas, 3° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. PABLO SCHAFFHAUSER.

Colombia: Calle Tarqui 319 (E); *Ambassador:* DARÍO ARANGO TAMAYO.

Costa Rica: Avda. Orellana 571 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* LUZ CALDERÓN DE AGUILAR.

Czechoslovakia: Calle General Salazar 958 y Avda. 12 de Octubre (E); *Ambassador:* BEDŘICH PISTORA.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Dominican Republic: San Javier 412 (E); *Ambassador:* RODOLFO LEYBA POLANCO.

Egypt: Avda. Orellana 380 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ADEL IBRAHIM KHEIR ELDINE.

El Salvador: San Ignacio 418 y Coruña (E); *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR PALOMO SALAZAR.

Finland: Lima, Peru (E).

France: Plaza 107, esq. Patria (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE BARBUSSE.

German Democratic Republic: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PETER GLEINIG.

Germany, Federal Republic: Avda. Patria y 9 de Octubre (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER WEBER.

Greece: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Guatemala: Calle Ayarza 494 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL AGUILAR SPINOLA.

Honduras: Calle Murgeón 518 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EFRAIN PONCE TEJADA.

Hungary: Brasilia, Brazil.

India: Santiago, Chile (E).

Israel: James Orton 257 (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK SHEFI.

Italy: Calle La Isla 111 (E); *Ambassador:* GASTONE ADORNI BRACESSI.

Japan: Calle Checoslovaquia 136 y Avda. Eloy Alfaro (E); *Ambassador:* HIROSHI YOKOTA.

Korea, Republic: Santiago, Chile (E).

Lebanon: Bogotá, Colombia (L).

Malta: Apdo. 211 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL JIJÓN-CAAMAÑO Y FLORES.

Mexico: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 2101 (E); *Ambassador:* PLUTARCO ALBARRÁN LÓPEZ.

Netherlands: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1855, 4° piso, Apto. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB VAREKAMP.

Nicaragua: Isabel la Católica 331 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO ORTEGA URBINA.

Norway: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Panama: Calle San Javier 185 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ROBERTO SAMUEL FÁBREGA COYTIA.

Paraguay: Pasaje Urrutia 181 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO PEÑA DEL MOLINO TORRE.

Peru: Avda. Colón 951 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE MORELLI PANDO.

Poland: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 1625 (E); *Ambassador:* ZDZISŁAW SZEWZYK.

Portugal: Calle Tamayo 1376 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JULIO MENINO SALCEDAS.

Romania: Avda. República del Salvador 482 (E); *Ambassador:* DIMITRY MOIANO.

Spain: Veintimilla 1074 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JORGE TABERNA LATASA.

Sweden: Avda. 10 de Agosto 1865 (E); *Ambassador:* INGVAR ANDERS HARALD GRAUERS.

Switzerland: Río de Janeiro 130, 10° (E); *Ambassador:* ETIENNE SERRA.

Syria: Río de Janeiro, Brazil (E).

Turkey: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

U.S.S.R.: Reina Victoria 462 y Roca (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN IVANOVICH MARTCHOUK.

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Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

United Kingdom: González Suárez 111 (E); *Ambassador:* PETER MENNELL.

U.S.A.: Avda. Patria 120 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT C. BREWSTER.

Uruguay: Avda. 12 de Octubre 1962 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RIVERA DEVOTO.

Ecuador also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Ethiopia, Jamaica, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Philippines and Trinidad and Tobago.

Vatican: Avda. América 1830 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. Luis Accogli.

Venezuela: Plaza 1067 y Baquerizo (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO OCHOA BRICEÑO.

Yugoslavia: Caracas, Venezuela (L).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Quito; Pres. CARLOS ANÍBAL JARAMILLO; 15 Judges and 2 Fiscals.

Higher of Divisional Courts: Ambato, Cuenca, Guayaquil, Ibarra, Loja, Portoviejo, Quito, Riobamba, El Oro, Latacunga and Esmeraldas; 44 judges.

Provincial Courts: in 15 towns; 35 Criminal, 42 Provincial, 87 Cantonal, 445 Parochial Judges.

Special Courts: for juveniles and for labour disputes.

RELIGION

There is no state religion. Roman Catholicism is accepted by the majority and strongly supported by the Conservative Party.

Metropolitan Sees:

Quito: Cardinal PABLO MUÑOZ VEGA, Arzobispado, Apdo. 106, Quito.

Suffragan Sees: Riobamba, Ibarra, Ambato, Guarranda, Latacunga, Tulcan.

Guayaquil: Mgr. BERNARDINO ECHEVERRÍA RUIZ, Arzobispado, Apdo. 254, Guayaquil.

Suffragan See: Portoviejo; *Prelature:* Los Ríos.

Cuenca: Mgr. ERNESTO ALVAREZ ALVAREZ, Cuenca, Casilla 46.

Suffragan Sees: Loja, Azogues, Machala.

Vicariates Apostolic: Méndez, Napo, Zamora, Esmeraldas, Canelos.

Prefectures Apostolic: San Miguel de Sucumbios, Aguariño, Galápagos.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

QUITO

El Comercio: Apdo. 57; f. 1906; morning; commercial; independent; Dir. CARLOS MANTILLA ORTEGA; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; circ. 60,000.

Gaceta Judicial: f. 1895; organ of the Supreme Court of Justice; Dir. ARTURO GAREÍ.

Registro Oficial: f. 1830; official gazette; announcements of laws and decrees; Dir. (vacant).

El Tiempo: Calle Gareig Moreno 626; f. 1965; morning; Dir. CARLOS DE LA TORRE R.; circ. 25,000.

Ultimas Noticias: Apdo. 57; f. 1937; evening; independent; commercial; Proprs. Compañía Anónima El Comercio; Dir. CARLOS MANTILLA O.; circ. 35,000.

GUAYAQUIL

La Prensa: Boyacá y 9 de Octubre, Apdo. 78; f. 1923; evening; Liberal; commercial; Dir. MIGUEL ULLOA FIGUEROA; circ. 10,000.

La Razón: Apdo. 5832; evening; liberal; Dir. JORGE PÉREZ CONCHA.

El Telégrafo: Avda. 10 de Agosto 601; f. 1884; morning; liberal; commercial; Proprs. El Telégrafo C.A.; Dir. Gen. EDUARDO AROSEMENA G.; circ. 25,000 (weekdays), 33,500 (Sundays).

El Universo: Apdo. 531; f. 1921; morning; independent; Dir. SUCRE PÉREZ CASTRO; circ. 90,000 (weekdays), 105,000 (Sundays).

AMBATO

El Heraldo: Propr. Obisado de Ambato; Dir. Dr. TANQUINO TORO NAVAS.

BAHÍA DE CARAQUEZ

El Globo: f. 1911; Propr. Empresa El Globo; morning; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO PALAU J.; circ. 8,000.

CUENCA

El Mercurio: Paguirre 161; f. 1924; morning; commercial; independent; Dir. Ing. MIGUEL MERCHAN; circ. 7,000 (weekdays), 9,000 (Sundays).

El Tiempo: Casilla 4909; f. 1956; Dir. HUMBERTO TORAL.

MACHALA

El Nacional: f. 1964; Dir. RODOLFO VEINTIMILLA.

PORTOVIEJO

Diario Manabita: f. 1934; morning; Dir. PEDRO E. ZAMBRANO; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS

QUITO

América: Casilla 75; f. 1925; Indo-American and Literary culture; quarterly; Dirs. EMILIO UZCÁTEGUI, GALO RENÉ PÉREZ.

Boletín Cultural del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores: f. 1945; monthly.

La Calle: weekly; Editor ALEJANDRO CARRIÓN.

Comercio Ecuatoriano: Calle Guayaquil 1242, Apdo. 202; commerce.

El Ecuador Comercial: Bolívar 25; f. 1923; commerce, agriculture, industry, finance; monthly.

Ecuador Guía Turística: Edif. Brauer, Meja 438, Of. 43; f. 1969; tourist information in Spanish and English; Dir. JORGE VACA O.; Propr. Prensa Informativa Turística; circ. 30,000.

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La Industria: f. 1952; Dir. FERNANDO MERA.

Letras del Ecuador: Casa de la Cultural Ecuatoriana, Parque de Mayo, Casilla 67; f. 1944; literature and art; non-political; monthly; Dir. EDMUNDO RIBADENEIRA.

El Profesional: Calle Oriente 725; f. 1972; monthly; university and professional interest; independent; Dir. WILSON ALMEIDA MUÑOZ; Man. JULIO ALMEIDA; circ. 3,000.

Sábado: f. 1963; weekly; Dir. J. J. PAZ Y MIÑO.

GUAYAQUIL

Boletín del Sindicato Médico: f. 1911; scientific, literary; independent; monthly.

Ecuador Ilustrado: f. 1924; literary; illustrated; monthly.

Estadio: Apdo. 1239; fortnightly; sport; Dir. GUILLERMO VALENCIA LEÓN; circ. 40,000.

Hogar: monthly; Dir. ROSA AMELIA ALVARADO R.; circ. 25,000.

Letras y Números: 9 de Octubre 218; f. 1921; literary; independent; monthly.

El Libertador: f. 1928; literary, political; weekly.

Nuevo Suceso: f. 1961; monthly; Dir. EDUARDO CARRIÓN.

Revista de las Fuerzas Armadas: f. 1939; monthly; Dir. Lt.-Col. JOSÉ M. FRECHON S.

81ete Dias: bi-weekly.

Vistazo: Aguirre 730, Apdo. 1239; f. 1957; monthly; Dir. XAVIER ALVARADO ROCA; circ. 70,000.

CUENCA

La Alianza Obrera: Apdo. 128; f. 1905; political, informative; bi-weekly.

En Marcha: Apdo. 66; monthly.

ESMERALDAS

El Clarín: f. 1961; Dir. PEDRO MALDONADO.

El Correo: Bolívar 3; f. 1928; commercial, literary; independent; bi-weekly.

El Independiente: f. 1964; Dir. HUMBERTO ORTIZ.

LOJA

Bloque: Apdo. 4; f. 1935; leftist; quarterly.

La Verdad: f. 1963; Dir. Col. GILBERTO ABARCA S.

MANABI

El Demócrata: f. 1962; Dir. GONZALO ZABALA R.

El Globo: f. 1911; Dir. ALBERTO PALAU J.

El Oriente: Sucre y Chile; f. 1914; commercial; independent; bi-weekly.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agenzia Nazionale Stampa Associata (ANSA): Casilla 2748, Quito; Chief SANTIAGO JERVIS.

Tass also has a bureau in Ecuador.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

PUBLISHERS

Artes Gráficas Ltda.: Apdo. 533, Quito.

Editorial Ecuatoriana de la Prensa Católica: Benalcazar 478 (Plaza San Francisco), Quito.

Editorial de la Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Avda. 6 de Diciembre 332, Apdo. 67, Quito; general, art, law, sociology, fiction, medicine; Man. Dir. JOSÉ FELIX SILVA.

Universidad de Guayaquil: Departamento de Publicaciones, Apdo. 3834, Guayaquil; f. 1930; general literature; Dir. C. VINUEZA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Radiodifusión: Luis Felipe Borja 505, Apdo. 2246, Quito; independent non-governmental association; Pres. E. CEVALLOS C.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Telecomunicaciones: Casilla 3066, Quito; Gen. Man. HERNÁN CASTAÑEDA.

RADIO

There are 229 commercial stations, two cultural stations and one religious (La Voz de los Andes). The following are the most important commercial stations:

Emisoras Gran Colombia: Casilla 2246, Quito; f. 1943; Dir. E. CEVALLOS C.

Radio Casa de la Cultura: Latacunga; Dir. L. BARRIGA L.

Radio Tropicana: Avda. Boyacá 1616, Apdo. 4144, Guayaquil; Dir. R. GUERRERO.

Radiodifusora del Ecuador: Avda. Boyacá 1616, Apdo. 4144, Guayaquil; Dir. R. GUERRERO.

La Voz de la Democracia: Guayaquil 1524, Apdo. 288, Quito; Dir. EDUARDO CEVALLOS CASTAÑEDA.

La Voz de los Andes: HCJB, Casilla 691, Quito; f. 1931; programmes in fifteen languages including Spanish, English and Quechua; Pres. ABE C. VAN DER PUY; Dir. of Broadcasting THOMAS D. FULGHUM.

There were 250,000 receivers in 1974.

TELEVISION

Corporación Ecuatoriana de Televisión: Casilla 1239, Guayaquil; commercial; Man. XAVIER ALVARADO.

Telecuador: Casilla 5902, Guayaquil; Casilla 70, Quito; the country's first commercial station began operations in 1960; Dir.-Gen. P. NORTON.

Telesistema del Ecuador: Casilla 6534, Guayaquil; commercial; Dir.-Gen. P. NORTON.

La Ventana de los Andes: Casilla 691, Quito; private, non-commercial, cultural; Dir. D. C. PETERS.

There were 120,000 television sets in 1974.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million, amounts in sucres.)

BANKING

Banks came under government control in June, 1970.

Superintendent of Banks: Dr. GONZALO CORDOVA GALARZA

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Ecuador: Avda. 10 de Agosto, Plaza Bolívar, Quito; f. 1927; cap. 47.6m., dep. 3,472.4m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Ing. JAIME MORILLO BATTLE; Gen. Man. GERMÁNICO ESPINOSA ZAMBRANO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Quito

Banco de Co-operativas del Ecuador: Avda. 10 de Agosto 937; f. 1964; cap. and dep. 20m.; Gen. Man. J. CAMPUZANO.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Calle Ante 107 y Avda. 10 de Agosto 321, Apdo. 685; f. 1944; Gen. Man. Dr. CARLOS CAMACHO SAA; 48 brs.

Banco del Pichincha S.A.: Casilla 261; f. 1906; Pres. GONZALO MANTILLA M.; Gen. Man. JAIME ACOSTA V.

Banco de Préstamos, S.A.: Venezuela 659; f. 1909; cap. 24m., dep. 151.2m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Col. CARLOS FLORES GUERRA; Gen. Man. Dr. ALFREDO ALBORNOZ SÁNCHEZ.

Cuenca

Banco de Azuay, C.A.: Casilla 33; f. 1913; cap. p.u. 10m., dep. 121.9m. (Dec. 1970); Man. HERNÁN BORRERO VINTIMILLA.

Guayaquil

Banco de Descuento: esq. Pichincha y Aguirre, Apdo. 414; f. 1920; cap. 14m., res. 67m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. ANTONIO PINO YCAZA; Gen. Man. GONZALO YCAZA CORNEJO.

Banco la Filantrópica: Luque 119-21; f. 1908; cap. and res. 106m., dep. 1,200m. (Dec. 1973); Gen. Man. NAHIM A. ISAIAS.

Banco de Guayaquil: Apdo. 1300; f. 1923; cap. 116m., dep. 109m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. RAFAEL DILLON V.; Gen. Man. CARLOS BAQUERIZO SOTOMAYOR.

La Previsora Banco Nacional de Crédito: Avda. 9 de Octubre 110, Apdo. 44; f. 1920; cap. and res. 160m., dep. 1,900m.; Gen. Man. RODRIGO YCAZA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America: New York; Quito Office: Calle Guayaquil y Elizalde.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; Guayaquil: Calle Pichincha 108-110; Quito: Calle Chile esq. Guayaquil; Man. R. A. FAIRHURST.

First National City Bank: New York; Guayaquil: Pichincha 412, Apdo. 5885; Quito: Venezuela 1000 y Mejía, Apdo. 1393.

Hollandsche Bank-Unie N.V.: Amsterdam; Guayaquil office (Banco Holandés Unido): Casilla 5830; Quito office: Avda. 10 de Agosto 911, Casilla 42; Man. C. GROEN.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Ecuadoriana de Desarrollo S.A., COFIEC: Quito; f. 1965; authorized cap. 120m., subscribed 120m. (Dec. 1974).

FINANCE CORPORATION

Corporación Financiera Ecuatoriana (COFIEC): Avda. 10 de Agosto 1564, Quito; private finance corporation; office in Guayaquil.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Seguridad Social: Apdo. 2640, Quito; f. 1936; various forms of State insurance provided. The Institute directs the Ecuadorean social insurance system through the Insurance Board (Caja Nacional del Seguro Social) and the Medical Department (Departamento Médico).

Anglo Ecuatoriana de Guayaquil C. Ltda.: Apdo. 57, Guayaquil; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 2m.

Anglo Ecuatoriana de Quito C. Ltda.: Apdo. 2, Quito; f. 1966; cap. and res. 5,481,591; Pres. JOHN P. WYNNE; Gen. Man. AUGUSTO CORDOVEZ F.

"Bolívar", Compañía de Seguros del Ecuador, S.A.: Edificio Sud América, Malecón y Simón Bolívar 1401, Apdo. 1047, Guayaquil; f. 1958; Man. LUIS A. CARBO AROSEMENA.

S.A. Comercial Anglo-Ecuatoriana: Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; f. 1916; cap. p.u. 15m.; subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International.

Compañía Ecuatoriana de Seguros, S.A.: Pedro Carbo 632 y Aguirre, Apdo. 3660, Guayaquil; f. 1942; Exec. Pres. Dr. OTTO AROSEMENA GÓNEZ; Gen. Man. RODRIGO YCAZA CANDEL.

Compañía de Seguros Ecuatoriana-Suiza, S.A.: Calle Feo. de P. Ycaza 203, Apdo. 397, Guayaquil; f. 1954; cap. and res. 9m.; Apdo. 2318, Quito; Man. Econ. ENRIQUE SALAS; Sub-Man. FRITZ GELLER.

Huancavilca, Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Avda. 9 de Octubre y Pichincha, Guayaquil; f. 1961; Man. G. SANTOS ALCIVAR, C. DONOSO VARAS.

"La Nacional", Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.: Panamá 809 y V.M. Rendón, Guayaquil; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 5.5m.; Man. ENRIQUE NOVÁS ARGUDIN.

Panamericana, Compañía de Seguros: Apdo. 214, Quito; Man. A. FABARA F.

Sucre, Compañía Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Pichincha 108, 2° piso, Apdo. 410, Guayaquil; Man. LUIS F. CORNEJO.

"La Unión", Compañía Nacional de Seguros: Calle Malecón y General Franco, Apdo. 1294, Guayaquil; Man. F. L. GOLDBAUM.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

QUITO

Cámara de Comercio de Quito (Quito Chamber of Commerce): Guayaquil 1242, Apdo. 202; f. 1923; 1,900 mems.; Pres. JAIME PONCE YEPES.

GUAYAQUIL

Cámara de Comercio de Guayaquil (Guayaquil Chamber of Commerce): Avda. Olmedo 414, Casilla de Correo Y; f. 1889; 3,363 mems.; Pres. BENJAMÍN ROSALES ASPIAZU; First Vice-Pres. JOSÉ PLAZA LUQUE; Second Vice-Pres. HOLBACH PÉREZ FEBRES CORDERO; Sec. ANTONIO AROSEMENA GÓMEZ-LINCE.

Chambers of Commerce are also established in: Cuenca, Tulcán, Ibarra, Santa Rosa, Latacunga, Ambato, Guaranda, Riobamba, Azogues, Loja, Babahoyo, Machala, Zaruma, Portoviejo, Manta, Bahía de Caracuz, Jipijapa, Esmeraldas, Chone and Milagro.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Clasistas—CEDOC: Calle Flores 846, Quito; f. 1938; affiliated to CNT; 80,000 mems. (est.) organized in 15 area organizations; Pres. JACINTO FIGUEROA VERA; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS AROCA.

Confederación Ecuatoriana de Organizaciones Sindicales Libres (C.E.O.S.L.): García Moreno 1244, Quito; f. 1962. affiliated with CIOSL and Organización Regional Interamericana de Trabajadores; Pres. A. CONTRERAS ZÚÑIGA; Sec.-Gen. JAIME HIDALGO FLORES.

Confederación Obrera del Guayas—COG (Labour Confederation of Guayas): Calle Quito 710, Apdo. 5501, Guayaquil; f. 1904; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 1,000 mems. (est.) in 4 affiliated unions; Pres. LUIS ENRIQUE PÉREZ JURADO; Sec.-Gen. MARCO ALEJANDRO MONTES DE OCA DÍAZ.

Confederación de Trabajadores del Ecuador—CTE (Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers): Casa del Obrero, Plaza del Teatro, Manabí 267, Quito; f. 1944; admitted to WFTU and CTAL; 55,000 mems. (est.) in 200 affiliated unions; Pres. LEONIDAS CÓRDOVA.

A number of trade unions are not affiliated to the above groups. These include the Federación Nacional de Trabajadores Marítimos y Portuarios del Ecuador—FNTMPE (*National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers of Ecuador*) and both railway trade unions.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Corporación Estatal Petrolera Ecuatoriana (Cepe) (Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corporation): Avda. Orellana y Puerto de Palos, Casillas 5007/8, Quito; f. 1972; aims to promote exploration for and exploitation of petrol and natural gas deposits by initiating joint ventures with foreign and national companies; to promote the transport and processing of oil, gas and allied products; to act as the agency controlling the concession of on- and off-shore exploration rights; 1973 budget 9.4m.; Gen. Man. Col. RENÉ VARGAS PAZOS; Dir. of Refining Dr. LEONARD ESTUPIÑÁN; Dir. of Production Ing. ENRIQUE PÉREZ; Dir. of Commerce and Transport Ing. RAÚL TERÁN KING; Dir. of Finance Econ. RAÚL SAGASTI; Dir. of Industrial Relations ARTURO PEÑAHERRERA; Gen. Sec. Lic. RAÚL DE LA TORRE.

Corporación de Fomento del Norte Ecuatoriano—CORFONOR: Bolívar 62-4, Ibarra; f. 1967; semi-state organization responsible for co-ordinating regional development plans with the General Social Development Plan and the Programmes of Frontier Integration with Colombia; 40 mems.; cap. 8.4m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. Lic. RODRIGO SUÁREZ MORALES.

FONADE—Fondo Nacional de Desarrollo: f. 1973; national development fund to finance projects as laid down in the five-year plan.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Electrificación (INECEL): f. 1961; state enterprise for the generation, transmission and distribution of electrical energy; current plans (until 1980) involve investment of U.S. \$825m.; Dir. Ing. NICOLÁS ROMERO SANGSTER.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Recursos Hidráulicos: undertakes irrigation and hydroelectric projects.

Instituto Ecuatoriano de Reforma Agraria y Colonización (IERAC): f. 1973 to supervise the Agrarian Reform Law under the auspices and co-ordination of the Ministry of Agriculture; Exec. Dir. Lt.-Col. FRANCISCO LARREA C.

Junta Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación: Quito; aims to formulate a general plan of economic and social development and supervise its execution; also to integrate local plans into the national.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

All railways are government-controlled. Extensive construction work is being undertaken.

Empresa de los Ferrocarriles del Estado Ecuatoriano: Carrera Bolívar 443, Quito. Total length 1,071 km.

Divisional Boards:

Guayaquil-Quito Railway: Apdo. 159, Quito; f. 1871, came into operation 1908; 425 km. of 1,067 mm. gauge; Gen. Man. Ing. MARCELO SAA CHACÓN.

Quito-San Lorenzo Railway: 373 km. of 1,067 mm. gauge; administered by Junta Autónoma del Ferrocarril del Norte.

Sibambe-Cuenca Railway: 116 km. of 1,067 mm. gauge; Superintendent WILSON IBARRA.

El Oro Railway: 100 km. of 750 mm. and 1,067 mm. gauge; Gen. Man. JULIO CUSTODE.

ROADS

The Pan-American Highway runs north from Ambato to Quito and to the Colombian border at Tulcán and south to Cuenca and Loja. Highways in Ecuador total 18,345 km.

Fondo Nacional de Carreteras: Quito; f. 1964; Government agency to co-ordinate highway reconstruction.

SHIPPING

Anglo-Ecuadorian Oilfields Ltd.: Casilla 634, Quito; Chair. N. J. D. WILLIAMS; Gen. Man. (Trading Div.) J. E. COLOMA; Gen. Man. (Oriente Div.) E. TRAFFORD; coastal transport (tankers).

Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, S.A.: Apdo. 3714, Guayaquil; f. 1946 with Colombia and Venezuela. On Venezuela's withdrawal in 1953, Ecuador's 10 per cent interest was increased to 20 per cent. The fleet consists of 35 vessels (27 owned by it and 8 chartered) of a total gross tonnage of 250,000. It operates services from Colombia and Ecuador to European ports, U.S. Gulf ports and New York, Mexican Atlantic ports and East Canada; Man. Naval Capt. J. ALBERTO SÁNCHEZ; offices in Quito, Cuenca, Bahía, Manta and Esmeraldas.

Flota Bananera Ecuatoriana, S.A.: Edif. Gran Pasaje, 6º piso, Of. 602, Apdo. 6883, Guayaquil; f. 1967; 2 vessels; owned by Government of Ecuador and private stockholders; Gen. Man. HÉCTOR ESPINEL; Sub.-Man. ROBERTO SERRANO.

Flota Bananera Franco-Ecuatoriana: f. 1966; purchases and ships bananas to Europe; 6 ships; capital provided by Swiss Conficomex 50 per cent, Federación de Bananeros 35 per cent, Government 15 per cent.

Transnave: controlled by the navy; will eventually transport the bulk of Ecuador's crude oil destined for export markets.

Small shipping firms in Ecuador operate coastal services to Panama and Peru.

ECUADOR

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aerolíneas Nacionales del Ecuador, S.A.—ANDES: Aeropuerto Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 4113, Guayaquil; regular cargo services Miami-Panama-Quito, Guayaquil; Pres. CÉSAR ENDARA; fleet: 2 DC-6A, 1 DC-3, 1 CL-44.

Empresa Ecuatoriana de Aviación—EEA: Avda. Jorge Washington 718 y Amazonas, Apdo. 505, Quito; nationalized 1974; scheduled passenger and cargo service to Miami, Mexico, Panama, Bogotá, Cali, Quito, Guayaquil and Lima; fleet: 2 Boeing 710/B, 1 cargo DC-6; Pres. Col. LUIS LEDRO FRANCO; Gen. Man. Col. GONZALO FERNÁNDEZ SEVILLA.

Transportes Aéreos Militares Ecuatorianos—TAME: Avda. 10 de Agosto 239, Apdo. 2665, Quito; br. in Guayaquil; f. 1962; domestic scheduled services for passengers and freight; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. IVÁN PUYOL M.; fleet: 4 DC-6B, 2 HS748, 4 DC-3.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Ecuador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Air Panama, Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, Iberia, KLM, LAN de Chile, Lufthansa.

TOURISM

Asociación Ecuatoriana de Agencias de Viaje y Turismo—ASECUT: Apdo. 1210, Quito; Apdo. 510, Guayaquil; Pres. ARMANDO ESPINEL ELIZALDE.

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Ministerio de Industrias, Comercio e Integración, Apdo. 2454, Quito; f. 1964; Dir. Col. JORGE GORTAIRE VITERI.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Casa de la Cultura Ecuatoriana: Avda. 6 de Diciembre, Apdo. 67, Quito; permanent exhibitions; Dir. Dr. EDUARDO MORA MORENO; Sec.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS MANUEL ARIZAGA.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Ecuatoriana de Energía Atómica: Apdo. 682, Quito; Pres. Dr. TEODORO SALGUERO Z.; research in nuclear physics, radio-isotopes, radio-biology, chemistry and medicine.

UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Ecuador: Avda. 12 de Octubre 1076 y Carrión, Apdo. 2184, Quito; 150 teachers, 3,500 students.

Universidad Central del Ecuador: Ciudad Universitaria, Quito; 920 teachers, 25,000 students.

Universidad Católica de Cuenca: Apdo. 19A, Cuenca; 95 teachers, 1,465 students.

Universidad de Cuenca: Apdo. 168, Cuenca; 182 teachers, 2,025 students.

Universidad de Guayaquil: Calle Chile 900, Apdo. 471, Guayaquil; c. 400 teachers, c. 4,500 students.

Universidad Nacional de Loja: Casilla Letra "S", Loja; 115 teachers, 1,103 students.

Universidad Católica de Santiago de Guayaquil: Casilla 4671, Guayaquil; 250 teachers, 2,000 students.

Universidad Técnica de Babahoyo: Via Flores, Babahoyo; 80 teachers, 1,168 students.

Universidad Técnica Particular de Loja: Apdo. 41, Loja; 48 teachers, 768 students.

Universidad Técnica de Machala: Casilla 466, Machala; 81 teachers, 1,263 students.

Universidad Técnica de Manabí: Casilla 82, Portoviejo, Manabí; 63 teachers, 393 students.

Universidad Técnica Luis Vargas Torres de Esmeraldas: Casilla 179, Esmeraldas; 74 teachers, 990 students.

Universidad "Vicente Rocafuerte": Apdo. 330, Guayaquil.

EGYPT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Arab Republic of Egypt occupies the north-eastern corner of Africa, with an extension across the Gulf of Suez into the Sinai region which is usually regarded as lying in Asia. It is bounded to the north by the Mediterranean, to the north-east by Israel, to the east by the Red Sea, to the south by the Sudan, and to the west by Libya. (From June 1967 until October 1973 the *de facto* frontier with Israel was the Suez Canal. After the October 1973 war with Israel, agreement was reached that Israeli forces should hold a line about 13 miles east of the canal, separated from Egyptian forces by a UN buffer zone approximately 6 miles wide. Israel continues to occupy the Sinai peninsula, which she has held since June 1967.) The River Nile runs through the country from south to north into the Mediterranean Sea. The climate is arid, with a maximum annual rainfall of only eight inches around Alexandria. More than ninety per cent of the country is desert. Summer temperatures reach a maximum of 43°C (110°F) and winters are mild. Arabic is the official language. Many educated Egyptians speak English or French. Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The remainder are mainly Christians, over a million of whom are Copts. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a horizontal tricolour of red, white, and black; the white stripe is charged with two five-pointed green stars. The capital is Cairo.

Recent History

In July 1952 a group of young army officers, the "Free Officers", seized power in Cairo. King Farouk was forced to abdicate and Gen. Muhammed Neguib installed as head of the military junta. Egypt was declared a republic the following June, when Neguib became President and Prime Minister, and Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, who was leader of the Free Officers, Deputy Prime Minister. In November 1954 Neguib was relieved of his posts, and Nasser took over as acting head of state.

In October 1954 Britain and Egypt reached agreement on the Suez Canal, when provision was made for the withdrawal of British troops. In June 1956 a new constitution was approved by the people and Nasser elected President. The following month, after Britain and the U.S.A. had withdrawn their offers of finance for the Aswan High Dam, Nasser announced the nationalization of the Suez Canal Company, so that Canal revenues could be used to finance the Dam. This was a cause of great concern to Israel, Britain and France, and Israel invaded Sinai on October 29th while Britain and France began operations against Egypt two days later. Strong UN and American pressure resulted in a ceasefire on November 6th and supervision by the UN of the invaders' withdrawal.

Egypt and Syria formed the United Arab Republic in February 1958, and ties with the Soviet and East European bloc strengthened. Syria withdrew from the union after the army had seized power there in September 1961, but Egypt retained the title United Arab Republic until 1971. Further attempts at federating Egypt, Syria and Iraq also came to nothing during the early 1960s and plans for union

with Libya came to nothing in 1973. The Federation of Arab Republics (Egypt, Libya and Syria) came into being in 1972, but has had little practical effect.

The "Six-day War" in June 1967 between the Arabs and Israel left Israel in control of a large area of Arab territory, including all of Sinai, and the Suez Canal was blocked. Soviet military assistance soon made good the Egyptian losses of the war.

An uneasy ceasefire lasted until October 1973, when Col. Anwar Sadat, who became President after Nasser's death in September 1970, sent troops across the Suez Canal to recover the territory lost in 1967. After 18 days of fighting a ceasefire was arranged by the UN, and the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, was instrumental in arranging peace talks in Geneva which resulted in a disengagement agreement by which Israeli forces withdrew to a line about 13 miles east of the Suez Canal and were separated from Egyptian forces by a UN buffer zone.

During 1974 many political prisoners were released, press censorship was lifted, diplomatic relations were restored with the U.S.A. and a programme of economic and social reform (*see* Economic Affairs) was announced. In spite of this, rioting occurred in Cairo in January 1975, mainly because the promise of better living standards held out by "the crossing" of the Suez Canal in October 1973 had not materialized. Little progress had been made towards a more permanent peace settlement by March 1975.

Government

The highest authority is the President, elected for a six-year term and he appoints a Council consisting of a Prime Minister, Deputy Prime Ministers and Ministers. The People's Assembly consists of 360 members, half of whom must be workers or peasants. The Assembly has a five-year term.

Defence

In 1974 Egypt had total armed forces of 323,000 men, with 534,000 reserves. There is a compulsory three-year period of National Service. The defence budget for 1974-75 is £1,225 million.

Economic Affairs

Most of the population are engaged in agriculture. The chief crops are cotton, onions, wheat, maize, millet, rice and sugar-cane. The country depends very largely on the waters of the Nile for its fertility, and the completion of the Aswan High Dam in 1970 increased the fertile land of Egypt by one third.

Crude oil production is small by Middle East standards (9.5 million metric tons in 1973), but there are strong hopes of further commercial discoveries.

Under Nasser, and until 1973-74 under Sadat, Egypt's economy was conducted mainly on socialist lines. After the

October 1973 war, while not abandoning socialism, Egypt put into practice a policy of encouraging foreign investment, both from other Arab countries and from Western sources, and embarked on a development plan which involved re-opening the Suez Canal and resettling and redeveloping the Suez area. By January 1975 the inflow of foreign capital had not been as heavy as had been hoped, but good progress was being made in reconstruction in the Suez area.

Transport and Communications

The area of the Nile Delta is well served by railways. Lines also run from Cairo southward along the Nile to Aswan, and westward along the coast to Sollum. Roads link the towns. The chief ports are Alexandria and Port Said. Over 21,000 vessels used the Suez Canal, linking the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, in 1966. The Suez Canal was closed by the June 1967 war, but is expected to open to commercial shipping in the middle of 1975. The River Nile carries much domestic freight and there are long-distance passenger services. Cairo is an important air centre and EgyptAir has branches all over the world. In December 1973 a contract for the building of an oil pipeline from Suez to the Mediterranean was signed.

Social Welfare

Great progress has been made in social welfare services in recent years. There are comprehensive state schemes for sickness benefits, pensions, health insurance and training. An extensive birth control campaign, in 2,400 health centres throughout the country, has been launched with the aim of slowing the rapid population growth. There is a maximum seven-hour working day.

Education

Primary education is extended to all children between the ages of six and twelve, and is compulsory. More than

5.6 million people were receiving state education in the 1972/73 school year. There are eight universities. Education is free at all levels.

Tourism

Egypt has always been a considerable tourist centre. Historical remains of ancient civilisations include the Pyramids and the temples at Abu Simbel. The River Nile is popular for cruises. Over 534,000 people visited Egypt in 1973. Tourists are entitled to a special exchange rate, about £E1.40 to £1 sterling in 1975.

Sport

The chief recreations are football, athletics, basketball, horse-racing, tennis and swimming.

Public Holidays

1975: July 23rd (Revolution Day), October 6th (National Day), October 7th (Id-ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 1st (New Year), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 22nd (Sham El Nessim), June 18th (Evacuation Day).

Christian holidays include: Eastern Christmas (January), Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday (March–April).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 1 Egyptian pound (£E).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 921.1 millièmes;

U.S. \$1 = 390.6 millièmes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)		POPULATION (Census of May 30th, 1966)					
Total	Inhabited	Total	Cairo	Alexandria	Giza	Port Said	Suez
1,001,449	55,039	30,075,858	4,219,853	1,801,056	1,650,381	282,977	264,098

Total Population (estimated): 36,000,000 (January 1974).
 Population of Greater Cairo (estimated): 7,067,000 (January 1974).
 Population of Alexandria (estimated): 2,201,000 (mid-1973).

GOVERNORATES*
(1965) -

GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL	GOVERNORATE	AREA (sq. km.)	CAPITAL
Cairo	214.2	Cairo	Munufia	1,532.1	Shibin el-Kom
Alexandria	2,679.4	Alexandria	Behera	4,589.5	Damanhur
Port Said	72.1	Port Said	Giza	1,009.6	Giza
Ismailia	1,441.6	Ismailia	Beni Suef	1,321.7	Beni Suef
Suez	17,840.4	Suez	Fayum	1,827.2	Fayum
Damietta	589.2	Damietta	Menia	2,261.7	Menia
Dakahlia	3,470.9	Mansura	Asyut	1,553.0	Asyut
Sharkia	4,179.6	Zagazig	Subag	1,547.2	Subag
Kalyubia	1,001.1	Benha	Kena	1,850.7	Kena
Kafr el-Sheikh	3,437.1	Kafr el-Sheikh	Aswan	678.5	Aswan
Gharbia	1,942.2	Tanta			

* Excluding the four sparsely-populated "frontier districts".

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 feddans*)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Wheat	1,265	1,312	1,356	1,246	1,277	1,519	1,732	1,618
Maize	1,491	1,508	1,526	1,538	2,368	2,397	2,344	2,421
Millet	476	500	494	483	814	874	854	831
Barley	148	88	76	97	117	84	77	109
Rice	1,196	1,142	1,137	1,146	2,561	2,605	2,534	2,507
Clover	2,732	2,748	2,770	2,819	44,300	45,177	46,327	n.a.
Beans†	340	302	262	337	299	278	257	362
Lentils	46	47	65	67	24	33	50	54
Onions†	65	47	56	49	568	451	583	490
Sugar Cane	170	186	193	202	6,867	6,934	7,486	7,701

* 1 feddan = 1.038 acres.

† Dry crop and the production of onions includes interplanted crop.

Livestock: (1972 estimates—'000) Cattle 2,129, Buffaloes 2,098, Camels 117, Goats, 1,234, Sheep 2,013, Horses 30, Donkeys 1,430.

Eggs: (1972) 1,498 million
 Honey: Production (1972) 7,276 tons.

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RAW COTTON

	1969-70		1970-71		1971-72	
	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†	'000 feddans*	'000 kantars†
Menoufi . . .	376	2,050	363	1,916	305	1,742
Dandara . . .	130	546	117	723	102	722
Ashmouni . . .	176	795	137	838	104	672
Others . . .	945	5,523	908	5,527	1,041	5,892
TOTAL . . .	1,627	8,914	1,525	9,004	1,552	9,028

* 1 feddan=1.038 acres.

† 1 metric kantar=157.5 kg.

MINING AND INDUSTRY
('000 tons)

COMMODITY	1969	1970	1971	1972
Crude oil ('000 cu. metres) .	14,295	16,388	17,010	12,223
Benzine ('000 cu. metres) .	455	360	695	960
Kerosene ('000 cu. metres) .	428	490	740	970
Mazout ('000 cu. metres) .	1,479	1,624	2,572	3,217
Asphalt . . .	38	58	73	113
Phosphate . . .	660	582	574	572
Manganese . . .	4	4	4	3
Common salt . . .	385	444	425	386
Iron ore . . .	460	453	473	427
Refined sugar . . .	487	547	675	611
Cottonseed oil . . .	125	126	118	145
Super phosphate . . .	344	411	487	518
Caustic soda . . .	20	20	18	16
Cement . . .	3,613	3,259	3,921	3,822
Woollen fabrics . . .	3	3	3	9*
Cotton yarn . . .	162	164	171	179
Cotton cloth . . .	117	110	114	115
Electricity (million kWh.) .	7,134	7,592	7,995	7,385

* Million metres.

PRODUCTION CO-OPERATIVES

	1969	1970	1971*
Agriculture . . .	4,955	4,978	4,997
Sea Food . . .	54	57	58

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

1,000 millièmes=100 piastres=5 tallaris=1 Egyptian pound (£E).

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 millièmes; 1, 2, 5 and 10 piastres.

Notes: 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1, 5 and 10 pounds.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=921.1 millièmes; U.S. \$1=390.6 millièmes.

£E100=£108.57 sterling=\$256.00.

Note: From September 1949 to May 1962 the Egyptian pound was valued at U.S. \$2.87156 (\$1=348.24 millièmes). Between May 1962 and February 1973 the pound's value was \$2.30 (\$1=434.78 millièmes). The present official selling rate (£E1=\$2.56) has been effective since February 1973. From November 1967 to August 1971 the exchange rate was £1 sterling=£E1.0435; from December 1971 to June 1972 it was £1 sterling=£E1.1328.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(£E million)

CURRENT BUDGETS

REVENUE	1973	1974	EXPENDITURE	1973	1974
State revenue	618.1	714.7	Administration	n.a.	872.5
Other current revenue	1,514.1	1,927.2	Public authorities	n.a.	1,365.5
			Economic organizations	n.a.	645.8
			Special finance funds	n.a.	25.4
TOTAL	2,132.2	2,641.9	TOTAL	2,237.0	2,909.2

INVESTMENT BUDGETS

REVENUE	1973	1974	EXPENDITURE	1973	1974
Finance from own resources	54.0	78.2	Administration	66.0	49.7
Foreign facilities	128.8	216.4	Public authorities	111.7	114.0
Loans from domestic savings	249.7	225.4	Economic organizations	218.5	338.3
			Special finance funds	0.1	0.4
			Public treasury investments	36.2	17.6
TOTAL	432.5	520.0	TOTAL	432.5	520.0

Source: National Bank of Egypt Economic Bulletin, Vol. XXVII, No. 1, 1974.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

(at December 31st)

	1971	1972	1973
Gold Reserves (U.S. \$ million)	92	92	103
Currency in Circulation (£E million)	558.7	631.4	777.2

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(£E million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
<i>Commercial transactions:</i>					
Exports	288.7	319.7	355.4	369.7	353.7
Imports	369.3	418.4	517.8	540.8	559.2
Balance of trade	- 80.6	- 98.7	-162.4	-171.1	-205.5
<i>Other current transactions:</i>					
Proceeds	63.4	67.2	76.4	79.2	134.1
Payments	89.3	100.8	114.7	119.2	131.1
Balance	- 25.9	- 33.6	- 38.3	- 40.0	3.0
<i>Balance of current transactions</i>	<i>-106.5</i>	<i>-132.3</i>	<i>-200.7</i>	<i>-211.1</i>	<i>-202.5</i>
<i>Transfers</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>121.3</i>	<i>128.2</i>
<i>Net capital transactions</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>- 9.8</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>66.2</i>
<i>Special Drawing Rights</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>9.4</i>
<i>Total surplus or deficit</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>- 13.3</i>	<i>- 19.4</i>	<i>- 61.3</i>	<i>1.3</i>

Source: National Bank of Egypt *Economic Bulletin*, Vol. XXVII, No. i, 1974.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£E million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Imports	289.6	277.3	342.0	400.0	390.8	361.1
Total Exports	270.3	323.9	331.2	343.2	358.8	441.2

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	£E MILLION			
	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cereals and Milling Products	30.5	70.7	51.8	68.2
Animal and Vegetable Oils	16.9	23.2	31.0	16.8
General Grocery	11.1	6.2	6.2	2.3
Tobacco	7.5	8.1	9.9	11.2
Textiles and Textile Articles	19.2	16.1	16.6	16.9
Paper and Paper Products	12.2	13.8	13.4	11.8
Pottery and Glassware	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.6
Clocks, Watches, Scientific Apparatus	2.8	2.7	2.5	4.1
Mineral Products	35.4	36.4	28.7	10.8
Chemical Products	41.9	47.4	52.4	53.6
Wood, Hides and Rubber	23.9	24.6	37.0	24.9
Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	57.1	55.1	53.5	51.7
Transport Equipment	32.6	40.5	30.9	35.9
Crude Petroleum	7.2	13.0	26.4	9.9
Iron and Steel	24.9	28.2	30.9	25.3

EGYPT

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—Continued]

EXPORTS	1971		1972		1973	
	'000 tons.	£E million	'000 tons	£E million	'000 tons	£E million
Cotton, raw	333	175.0	295	162.0	n.a.	192.0
Cotton Yarn	42	35.6	47	42.6	45	44.2
Cotton Piece Goods	22	17.5	21	17.5	17	16.7
Rice	515	24.5	456	22.1	298	26.1
Potatoes	61	2.0	77	3.2	108	6.6
Onions	92	5.8	107	5.4	89	9.2
Edible Fruits	145	9.4	90	5.4	260	17.0
Manganese and Phosphates	282	1.2	212	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
Crude Oil	529	1.9	5,225	20.3	9,681	36.9
Benzine, Kerosene and Mazout	41	0.3	314	1.8	169	1.5
Cement	1,362	5.9	799	3.7	564	4.6

EXPORTS OF COTTON
(kantars; one kantar=99.05 lb.)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES	1972	1973	VARIETIES	1972	1973
Bulgaria	48,268	72,351	Giza 45	601,204	506,441
Czechoslovakia	464,957	362,905	Menoufi	1,560,150	1,264,346
German Democratic Repub.	62,418	62,090	Giza 68	1,052,808	993,539
Greece	110,554	114,715	Giza 69	664,829	818,102
Hungary	130,617	61,088	Giza 67	1,497,844	1,535,406
Poland	151,689	163,588	Dandara	156,719	142,808
Romania	294,823	300,430	Giza 66	207,897	172,687
Spain	170,171	236,562	Others	158,092	262,275
U.S.S.R.	1,547,118	1,260,519			
Yugoslavia	108,381	236,562			
			TOTAL	5,899,543	5,695,604

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(£E million)

IMPORTS	1970†	1971	1972	1973
Saudi Arabia	0.6	0.5	0.4	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	34.9	54.0	51.9	25.6
Czechoslovakia	13.6	17.7	13.0	11.9
German Democratic Republic	8.4	15.8	16.5	18.0
Yugoslavia	8.9	6.2	4.7	2.2
United Kingdom	13.5	14.1	15.4	13.6
Germany, Federal Republic	26.6	28.1	25.8	28.3
Italy	22.6	22.3	13.9	16.9
Japan	5.2	5.1	4.8	5.5
India	27.2	19.2	12.8	10.0
U.S.A.	20.9	22.2	33.9	45.2
Poland	9.9	8.6	6.6	9.2
Romania	11.3	9.9	12.9	16.3
France	25.3	20.7	28.5	30.7
China, People's Republic	6.7	7.7	11.2	10.2

† Excludes crude petroleum.

EGYPT

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—Continued]

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
U.S.S.R.	122.4	136.2	126.0	145.9
Czechoslovakia	15.8	17.7	21.0	26.2
German Democratic Republic	19.7	11.2	15.4	17.4
Yugoslavia	8.2	4.1	3.7	4.6
United Kingdom	6.2	7.1	8.0	14.8
Germany, Federal Republic	8.9	9.6	10.7	14.0
Italy	11.0	9.7	11.2	19.5
Japan	10.6	13.3	15.3	22.8
India	18.0	20.9	18.9	13.3
U.S.A.	2.7	2.9	5.2	6.7
Saudi Arabia	1.6	1.6	1.9	3.1
Poland	7.5	12.4	17.4	15.1
Romania	8.1	7.6	9.4	11.3
France	6.5	5.6	7.9	10.7
China, People's Republic	7.7	11.5	11.0	7.6

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970-71	1971-72
Total Freight (million ton km.) .	3,340	2,976
Total Passengers (million passenger km.) .	6,772	7,306
Track Length (km.)	4,233	4,385

ROADS

(Licences issued at end of each year)

	1970	1971	1972
Buses	6,888	7,358	8,081
Lorries	23,178	27,351	31,111
Cars	135,670	148,022	158,644
Motor Cycles	25,025	27,494	32,215

SHIPPING SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC

	VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (⁰⁰⁰)	PASSENGERS (⁰⁰⁰)	RECEIPTS (£ ⁰⁰⁰)
1964	19,943	227,991	270	77,697
1965	20,289	246,817	291	85,792
1966	21,250	274,250	300	95,187
1967: Jan.-May . .	9,652	127,825	157	44,000

CIVIL AVIATION (tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cargo	12,185	14,512	15,269	17,433	21,608
Mail	1,266	1,379	1,151	1,201	1,299

TOURISM

	TOTAL VISITORS	ARABS	EUROPEANS	AMERICANS	OTHERS	TOTAL (guest-nights) ('000)
1969 . .	345,343	193,977	85,463	32,769	33,134	4,396
1970 . .	357,661	230,803	65,985	25,427	35,446	4,574
1971 . .	428,062	260,169	94,540	30,051	43,302	5,988
1972 . .	540,880	313,960	132,012	44,062	50,846	6,626

Tourist Accommodation (1972): 19,742 hotel beds in 215 hotels under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism. Other tourist accommodation (1972): 24,331 hotel beds in 720 hotels. The total number of visitors fell to 534,000 in 1973, owing to the October war.

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	CLASSES	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	90,022	99,351	3,873,297
General and Technical Preparatory	23,216	27,888	927,703
General Secondary	8,135	14,359	312,489
Technical Secondary	8,502	14,300	289,812
Teacher Training	782	2,172	27,247
Higher Education	n.a.	5,378	241,690

Sources: Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Cairo;
Research Department, National Bank of Egypt, Cairo; International Monetary Fund.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Permanent Constitution of the Arab Republic of Egypt was approved by referendum on September 11th, 1971. There are six chapters with 193 articles, many of them based on the 1964 Interim Constitution, but chapters 3 and 4 show a considerable degree of liberalization of the former statutes.

CHAPTER I

The State

Egypt is an Arab Republic with a democratic, socialist system based on the alliance of the working people and derived from the country's historical heritage and the spirit of Islam.

The Egyptian people are part of the Arab nation, who work towards total Arab unity.

Islam is the religion of the State; Arabic is its official language and the Islamic code is a principal source of legislation. The State safeguards the freedom of worship and of performing rites for all religions.

Sovereignty is of the people alone which is the source of all powers.

The protection, consolidation and preservation of the socialist gains is a national duty: the sovereignty of law is the basis of the country's rule, and the independence of immunity of the judiciary are basic guarantees for the protection of rights and liberties.

The Arab Socialist Union is the political organization of the State which represents the alliance of the working forces of the people; the farmers, workers, soldiers, the intelligentsia and national capitalism.

CHAPTER 2

The Fundamental Elements of Society

Social solidarity is the basis of Egyptian society, and the family is its nucleus.

The State ensures the equality of men and women in both political and social rights in line with the provisions of Moslem legislation.

Work is a right, an honour and a duty which the State guarantees together with the services of social and health insurance, pensions for incapacity and unemployment.

The economic basis of the Republic is the socialist based on sufficiency and justice. It is calculated to prevent exploitation and to level up differences between classes.

The people control all means of production and regulate the national economy according to a comprehensive development plan which determines the role of Arab and foreign capital.

Property is subject to the people's control.

Property shall be expropriated only by law and against fair compensation. Nationalization shall also be by law for public interest considerations or socialist objectives.

Agricultural holding may be limited by law.

The State follows a comprehensive central planning and compulsory planning approach based on quinquennial socio-economic and cultural development plans whereby the society's resources are mobilized and put to the best use.

The public Sector assumes the leading role in the development of the national economy. The State provides absolute protection of this Sector as well as the property of co-operative societies and trade unions against all attempts to tamper with them.

CHAPTER 3

Public Liberties, Rights and Duties

All citizens are equal before the law. Personal liberty is a natural right and no one may be arrested, searched, imprisoned or restricted in any way without a court order.

Houses have sanctity, and shall not be placed under surveillance or searched without a court order with reasons given for such action.

The law safeguards the sanctities of the private lives of all citizens; so have all postal, telegraphic telephonic and other means of communication which may not therefore be confiscated, or perused except by a court order giving the reasons, and only for a specified period.

Public rights and freedoms are also inviolate and all calls for atheism and anything that reflects adversely on divine religions is prohibited.

The freedom of opinion, the press, printing and publications and all information media are safeguarded.

Press censorship is forbidden, so are warnings, suspensions or cancellations through administrative channels. Under exceptional circumstances as in cases of emergency or in war time, censorship may be imposed on information media for a definite period.

Egyptians have the right to permanent or provisional emigration and no Egyptian may be deported or prevented from returning to the country.

Citizens have the right to private meetings in peace provided they bear no arms. Egyptians also have the right to form societies which have no secret activities or are hostile to the government. Public meetings are also allowed within the limits of the law.

CHAPTER 4

Sovereignty of the Law

All acts of crime should be specified together with the penalties for the acts.

Recourse to justice, it says, is a right of all citizens, and those who are financially unable, will be assured of means to defend their rights.

Arrested persons may protest against their detention and their protests should be decided upon within a prescribed period otherwise they should be released.

CHAPTER 5

System of Government

The President, who must be at least 40 years old, is nominated by at least one-third of the members of the People's Assembly, approved by at least two-thirds, and

elected by popular referendum. His term is for six years and he 'may be re-elected for another subsequent term.' He may take emergency measures in the interests of the state but these measures must be approved by referendum within 60 days.

The People's Assembly, elected for five years, is the legislative body and approves general policy, the budget and the development plan. It shall have 'not less than 350' elected members, at least half of whom shall be workers or farmers, and the President may appoint up to ten additional members. In exceptional circumstances the Assembly, by a two-thirds vote, may authorize the President to rule by decree for a specified period but these decrees must be approved by the Assembly at its next meeting.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Deputy Prime Minister, a Minister or a Deputy Minister, provided three days' notice of the vote is given, and the minister must then resign. In the case of the Prime Minister, the Assembly may "prescribe" his responsibility and submit a report to the President; if the President disagrees with the report but the Assembly persists, then the matter is put to a referendum; if the people support the President the Assembly is dissolved; if they support the Assembly the President must accept the resignation of the government. The President may dissolve the Assembly prematurely, but his action must be approved by a referendum and elections must be held within 60 days.

Executive Authority is vested in the President, who may appoint one or more vice-presidents and appoints all ministers. He may also dismiss the vice-presidents and ministers. The President has 'the right to refer to the people in connection with important matters related to the country's higher interests.' The Government is described as 'the supreme executive and administrative organ of the state'. Its members, whether full ministers or deputy ministers, must be at least 35 years old. Further sections define the roles of Local Government, Specialized National Councils, the Judiciary, the Higher Constitutional Court, the Socialist Prosecutor General, the Armed Forces and National Defence Council and the Police.

CHAPTER 6

General and Transitional Provisions

No law shall normally have retroactive effect, but this may be changed, except in criminal matters, with the approval of a majority of the Assembly. Articles of the constitution may be revised, at the suggestion of the President or one-third of the Assembly, but the revision must be submitted for approval by a public referendum. The term of the present President shall date from his election as President of the United Arab Republic.

THE GOVERNMENT**THE PRESIDENCY****President:** Col. MUHAMMAD ANWAR SADAT.**Vice-President:** Col. HUSAIN MAHMUD SHAFEL.**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS***(January 1975)*

Prime Minister: Dr. ABDEL-AZIZ MUHAMMAD HIGAZI.
Deputy Premier and Minister of Interior: Gen. MAMDOUH SALEM.
Deputy Premier and Minister of Waqfs: Dr. ABDEL-AZIZ KAMEL.
Deputy Premier and Minister of War: Liet.-Gen. MUHAMMAD ABDUL GHANI AL-GHAMASSI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: ISMAIL FAHMI.
Minister of Transport and Communications: Dr. MAHMOUD RIYAD.
Minister of Planning: Dr. ISMAIL SABRI ABDULLA.
Minister of Tourism: IBRAHIM NAGUIB IBRAHIM.
Minister of Electricity: AHMAD SULTAN.
Minister of Information: Dr. AHMAD KAMAL ABUL-MAGD.
Minister of Social Affairs: Dr. AISHA RATEB.
Minister of Education: Dr. MUSTAFA KAMEL HILMI.
Minister of Irrigation: AHMAD ALI KAMEL.
Minister of Health: AHMAD FUAD MUHIEDDIN.
Minister of Manpower and Works: SALAHUDDIN MUHAMMAD GHARIB.
Minister of War Production: Lieut.-Gen. AHMAD KAMEL BADRI.
Minister of Culture: YOUSSEF EL SEBAL.
Minister of Justice: Dr. MUSTAFA ABU-ZAID.
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Dr. MAHOUD AHMAD OMAR ABDEL-AKHAR.
Minister of Civil Aviation: M. EL-SISSY.

Minister of Petroleum: AHMAD IZZEDIN HASAN HILAL.
Ministry of Industry: MAHMOUD ALI HASAN.
Minister of Insurance: MUHAMMAD ABDEL FATTAH IBRAHIM.
Minister of Supplies: ABDER-RAHMAN AS-SHADHILI.
Minister of Al Azhar Affairs: Sheikh ABDEL-AZIZ ISA.
Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: Dr. ISMAIL GHANEM.
Minister of Shipping: Gen. ABDEL-MOUTI AHMAD FAHMI ARABI.
Minister of Reconstruction and Housing: OTHMAN AHMAD OTHMAN.
Minister of Finance: Dr. MUHAMMAD HAMDY EL-NASHR.
Minister of Foreign Trade: FATHI AHMED MADBOULI.
Minister of State for Follow-up and Control: Gen. ABDEL-FATTAH ABDULLA.
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: Dr. YAHYA ABDEL-AZIZ GAMAL.
Minister of State for Economic Co-operation: TAHER AMIN.
Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs: ALBERT BARSUM SALAMA.
Minister of State for Local Government and Popular Organization: MUHAMMAD HAMID MAHMOUD.
Minister of State for Sudanese Affairs: Dr. OTHMAN ALI BADRAN.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: SAMIH ANWAR.
Deputy Minister for Youth: Dr. ABDEL-HAMID HASAN.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY**ELECTIONS****ELECTIONS** OCTOBER 27th AND NOVEMBER 3rd, 1971

Of the 360 seats (10 appointed and 350 elected), 53 per cent were won by farmers and workers.

Speaker: SAYED MAREI.**Deputy Speakers:** GAMAL AL-OTAIFI, ALI AS-SAYED ALI.**POLITICAL ORGANIZATION**

Arab Socialist Union (ASU): Cairo; f. 1961 as the alliance of all working people's forces; Chair. President SADAT; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD HAFEZ GHANEM; the Higher Exec. Cttee. has 10 mems.; the Central Cttee. has 230 mems., 200 elected from ASU Governorates' Conferences, and 30 appointed members (2 to represent the police, 2 the students and 4 the armed forces). The National Congress is the largest representative body of the ASU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EGYPT

(In Cairo, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: 59 Sh. Oruba (Heliopolis) (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ABDUL WAHAB KARIM.**Albania:** 29 Sh. Ismail Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* AJET SIMIXHIU.**Algeria:** 14 Sh. Brazil (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MEZHOUDI IBRAHIM.**Argentina:** 8 Sh. As-Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PAULINO MUSACCHIO.**Australia:** 1097 Corniche el Nil (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* K. R. DOUGLAS-SCOTT.**Austria:** 21 Sh. Sadd El-Aaly (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* DR. HEINZ STADENAT.**Bahrain:** 13A Sh. Sadd El-Aaly (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JAQI MUHAMMAD AL BAHARENA.**Bangladesh:** 18 Souria St., Madinet El Mohandessine (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ATA ELRAHMAN.**Belgium:** 20 Kamel El Shinaoui St. (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE ANCIEUX HENRI DE FAVEAUX.**Bolivia:** 6 Rue Nawal (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Brazil:** 1125 Corniche El Nil Maspiro (E); *Ambassador:* LUIZ BASTIAN PINTO.**Bulgaria:** 141 Sh. El Tahrir (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* DR. PETAR VUTOV.**Burma:** 24 Rue Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ZAHIRE LIAN.**Burundi:** 8 Abdel Rahman El Rafei St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* PROTAIS MANGONA.**Cameroon:** 42 Babel St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Canada:** 6 Sh. Muhammad Fahmy El Sayed (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID STANSFIELD.**Central African Republic:** 10 Sh. Sadd El-Aaly (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN ARTIUR BANDIO.**Chad:** 26 Sh. El Korum-Midan El Nasr (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* MARWAN HAIMARI.**Chile:** 5 Sh. Chagaret El-Dorr (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**China, People's Republic:** 14 Sh. Bahgat Aly (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* CHAI TSE-MIN.**Colombia:** 15 Sh. Aboul Feda (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO VENECAS TAMAYO.**Congo People's Republic:** 16 Tiba St., Madinet El Mohandesin (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-BAPTISTE LOUNDA.**Cuba:** 2 Al Anab St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* DR CARLOS ALFARAS.**Cyprus:** 23a Ismail Mohammad St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTIS G. SOTERIADES.**Czechoslovakia:** 43 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* LUMIR HANAK.**Denmark:** 12 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* KJELD V. MORTENSEN.**Ecuador:** 8 Salamlek St. (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENTE AGUIRRE GONZALES.**El Salvador:** *Ambassador:* HUGO LINO.**Ethiopia:** 12 Midan Bahlawi (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ATO MALLAS MIKAEL ANDOM.**Finland:** 2 El-Malek El-Fadel (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* JOEL PEKURI.**France:** 29 Sh. Guizeh (E); *Ambassador:* BRUNO DE LEUSSE.**German Democratic Republic:** 13 Sh. Hussein Wassef (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* HANS-JOACHIM RADDE.**Germany, Federal Republic:** 20 Boulos Hanna St. (E); *Ambassador:* HANS-GEORG STELTZER.**Ghana:** Villa 24, Sh. 22 (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. CLENLAND COFFE BRUCE.**Greece:** 18 Sh. Aicha El-Taimouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* ANTOINE KORANTIS.**Guatemala:** *Ambassador:* ANGELO ASTURA RIVERA.**Guinea:** 46 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* M'BEMBA BANGOURA.**Hungary:** 29 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* JENŐ RANDE.**India:** 5 Mahad El Swissri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ASHOK BALKRISHNA BHADKAMKAR.**Indonesia:** 13 Sh. Aicha El-Taimouria (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SHARIF PADMADISASTRA.**Iran:** 11 Sh. Okhab (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* KHOSROW KHOSROVANI.**Iraq:** 9 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIR ABDUL AZIZ AL-NAJM.**Italy:** Sh. El Salamlik (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* GIAN LUIGI FERRETI.**Japan:** 10 Sh. Ibrahim Naguib (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* TSUTOMU WADA.**Jordan:** 6 Sh. El-Gohainy (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Kenya:** 8 Madina El Munawara (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR AHMED FAKIH.**Khmer Republic:** 12 Tahawia St. (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* SARIN CHHAK.**Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 6 El Saleh Ayoub St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* KIM BYONG HO.**Kuwait:** 4 Montaza St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* HAMAD ISSA EL-RUJAIE.**Lebanon:** 5 Sh. Ahmed Nessim (Guizeh) (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SABRA.**Liberia:** 7 El Batal Ahmed St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN W. GRIGSBY.**Libya:** 7 Sh. Saleh Ayoub (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDURRAZEK OMAIER.**Malaysia:** 7 Wadi El Nil St. (Agouza) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Mali:** 36 Bhagat Ali St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* BOUBACAR DIALLO.**Mauritania:** 31 Souria St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED OULD MENNEYA.**Mexico:** 5 Dar El Chifa (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO DE ROSENWEIG DIAZ.**Mongolia:** 3 Midan El Nasr (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* DEMIDDAGVA.**Morocco:** 10 Sh. Saleh El Dine (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDELLATIF LARAKI.

EGYPT

Nepal: 19 Rue Tiba (Madinet El Kodah) (E); *Ambassador:* BISHWA PRADHAN.
Netherlands: 18 Sh. Hassan Sabri (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTZ VON OVEN.
Nigeria: 13 Sh. Gabalaya (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* HARUNA BIN MUSA.
Norway: 1 El Kamel Mohammed St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* TANCRED IBSEN (also accredited to Ethiopia, Jordan, Lebanon and Sudan).
Oman: 30 Moutaza St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Pakistan: 22 Sh. Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* ASLAM MALIK.
Panama: 8 Salamlek St., Apt. 41 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCO T. P. HERRERA.
Peru: 9 Shagaret El Dorr St. (E); *Ambassador:* FELIPE VALDIVIESO.
Philippines: 5 Sh. Ibn El-Walid (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* YUSUF ABUBAKAR.
Poland: 5 Sh. Aziz Osman (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* JANUSZ LEWANDOWSKI.
Qatar: 10 El Semar St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ALI SOLTAN AL ALEY.
Romania: 6 Sh. El Kamel Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* PETRU BURLACU.
Saudi Arabia: Villa 12, Sh. El Kamel Mohamed (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SHAIKH FUAD AHMAD NAZIR.
Senegal: 2 Sh. Ahmed Ragheb (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA CISSE.
Sierra Leone: 56 Sh. Amman (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ALHAJI SHEKH GIBRIL.
Singapore: 40 Babel St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Somalia: 38 Rue El Shahid Abdel Moneim Riad (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ADAN AHMED.
Spain: 28 Ahmed Hechmat St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ALABARAT.
Sri Lanka: 8 Sh. Yehia Ibrahim (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* REGINALD PERERA.
Sudan: 4 Sh. El Ibrahim (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD MIRGHANI MUBARAK.
Sweden: 4 Sh. Sadd El Aali (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* LARS PETRUS FOLKE VON CELSING.
Switzerland: 10 Sh. Abdel Khalek Saroit (E); *Ambassador:* HANS CARL FREY.

Egypt also recognizes Madagascar, Mauritius, Rwanda and Swaziland.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Syria: 14 Ahmad Hechmat St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* EZZEDINE NEISEE.
Tanzania: 18 Abdel Hamid Lotfi St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER P. NGUIZA.
Thailand: 2 Sh. El Malek El Afdal (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* NIBHON WILAJRAI.
Trinidad and Tobago: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Tunisia: 26 Sh. El Guezira (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SLAHEDDINE ABDELLAH.
Turkey: Avenue El Nil (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* FAHIR ALACAM.
Uganda: 9 Milan El Missaha (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. Y. K. WENN.
U.S.S.R.: 95 Sh. El Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR POLIAKOV.
United Arab Emirates: 55 Rue Mohammad Mazhar (E); *Ambassador:* TARYAM OMIRAN TARYAM.
United Kingdom: Kasr El Doubara (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir PHILIP ADAMS.
U.S.A.: 5 America El Latina St. (Garden City) (E); *Ambassador:* HERMANN EILTS.
Uruguay: 6 Sh. Loutfallah (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* SILVIO A. CORRAZI IRISARRI.
Vatican City: 5 Sh. Muhammad Mazhar (Zamalek) (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. ACHILLE GLORIEUX.
Venezuela: 5 Sh. Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* Col. JESÚS MANUEL PÉREZ MORÁLES.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 21 Sh. Giza (Giza) (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUGHU.
Viet-Nam, Republic: 224 Mossadek St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN VAN HOA.
Yemen Arab Republic: 28 Sh. Amin El Rafei (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* YEHIA MOHAMED EL MOUTAWAKEL.
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Soliman Abaza St. (Dokki) (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-MALIK ISMAIL MUHAMMAD.
Yugoslavia: 33 Sh. El Mansour Muhammad (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN PAPIĆ.
Zaire: 5 Mansour Mohammad St. (Zamalek) (E); *Ambassador:* GIALO BINA TE WAPINDA.
Zambia: 13 Sourja St. (Madinet El Mohandessine) (E); *Ambassador:* MATIYA NGALANDE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts of Law in Egypt are basically divided into four categories as follows:

1. *The Supreme Court* (called *The Court of Cassation*)
2. *The Courts of Appeal*
3. *The Primary Tribunals*
4. *The Summary Tribunals*

Each Court contains criminal and civil chambers.

1. The Supreme Court

The highest Court of Law in Egypt. Its sessions are held at Cairo and its jurisdiction covers the whole Egyptian territory.

Final judgements rendered in criminal and civil matters may be referred to the Supreme Court—by the accused or the Public Prosecution in criminal matters, and by any of the litigants in civil matters—in cases of misapplications or

misinterpretations of the law as applied by the competent court in final judgement, as well as in cases of irregularity in the form of the judgement or the procedures having effect on that judgement.

The Supreme Court is composed of the Chief Justice, four Deputy-Chief Justices and thirty-six Justices.

2. Courts of Appeal

There are six Courts of Appeal situated in the more important Governorates of Egypt: Cairo, Alexandria, Asyut, Mansura, Tanta, and Beni Suef. Each of these courts contains a criminal chamber, *The Assize Court*, to try cases of felonies, and a civil chamber to hear appeals filed by any of the litigants in civil matters against a judgement rendered by the primary tribunal, where the law so permits.

President in Cairo: M. MAHMOUD ABD-EL-LATIF.

EGYPT

3. Primary Tribunals

In each Governorate, there is a Primary Tribunal, each of which contains several chambers. Each chamber is composed of three Judges. Some of these chambers try criminal cases, whilst others hear civil litigations.

Primary Tribunals sit as Courts of Appeal in certain cases, according to circumstances.

4. Summary Tribunals

Summary Tribunals are branches of the Primary Tribunals and are situated in the different districts of Egypt. Each of these tribunals is composed of a single Judge.

Summary Tribunals hear civil and criminal matters of minor importance according to certain details.

The *Sharia Courts* or courts of Islamic Law, and the religious courts maintained by non-Muslim minorities have been abolished since 1955.

The Public Prosecution

The Public Prosecution is headed by the Attorney-General and consists of a large number of Attorneys, Chief Prosecutors and Prosecutors, who are distributed among the various districts of Egypt. The Public Prosecu-

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

tion is represented at all criminal Courts and also at litigation in certain civil matters. Furthermore, the enforcement of judgement rendered in criminal cases is controlled and supervised by the Public Prosecution.

Attorney-General: AHMAD MUSA.

The Supreme Judicial Council

This Council exists to guarantee the independence of the judicial system from outside interference. Under the presidency of the Chief Justice, the Supreme Judicial Council contains the following members:

- the Chief Justice
- two Deputy Chief Justices
- the Under-Secretary of State for the Ministry of Justice
- the Attorney-General
- the President of the Court of Appeal in Cairo
- the President of the Primary Tribunal in Cairo.

All matters concerning the promotion, discipline or otherwise of the members of the judicial system are referred to this Council.

An Arbitration Bureau was set up in 1966 to investigate cases between state and public sector organizations.

RELIGION

Over 90 per cent of Egyptians are Muslims, and almost all of these follow Sunni tenets. The four tenets are represented in Egypt and all follow the Holy Koran and the Sunna. Villagers adhere strictly to Islamic rites and teachings. Since the Fatimide dynasty Egyptians have attached great importance to the decoration of their mosques. St. Mark is considered to be the first founder of the Coptic Church after Jesus. The Coptic Church is known historically as the Church of Alexandria or the Egyptian Coptic Orthodox Church, and is still considered the main Eastern church. There are over a million Copts in Egypt forming the largest religious minority, there is no discrimination of any kind against them, and they have contributed greatly to the cultural life of Egypt. Besides the Copts there are other Christian minorities numbering about a quarter of a million and consisting of Greek Orthodox, Roman Catholics, Armenians and Protestants. There is also a small Jewish minority.

Grand Sheikh of Al Azhar: DR. ABDEL-HALIM MAHMOUD.

Grand Mufti of Egypt: Sheikh KHATIR MUHAM MUHAMMAD.

Coptic Orthodox Church: Anba Ruies Building, Ramses St., Abbasiya, Cairo; f. A.D. 61; Leader Pope SHENOUDA III; about 8 million followers in Egypt, Sudan, N. America, Canada, Australia.

Coptic Catholic Church: Patriarch Cardinal STEPHANOS I. SIDAROUS, 34 Sh. Ibn Sandar, Koubbeh Bridge, Cairo; 4 dioceses; 120,000 mems.; publ. *Al Salah*.

Greek Catholic Patriarchate: P.O.B. 50076 Beirut, Lebanon; 16 rue Daher, Cairo; Patriarch of Antioch, of Alexandria and of Jerusalem His Beatitude MAXIMOS V HAKIM; 750,000 mems. in the Middle East.

Greek Orthodox Church: Patriarch NIKOLAUS VI.

Armenian Apostolic Church: 179 Ramses Ave., Cairo, P.O.B. 48-Faggala; Archbishop MAMPRE SIROUNIAN.

Armenian Catholic Patriarchate: 36 Mohammed Sabri Abou Alam Street, Cairo; Archbishop RAPHAEL BAYAN.

Maronite Church: 15 Hamdi Street, Daher, Cairo; Archbishop JOSEPH MERHI.

Jewish Community: Office of the Chief Rabbi, Rabbi HAIM DOUEK; 13 Sebil-el-Khazindar St., Abbassia, Cairo.

THE PRESS

Despite a high illiteracy rate the Egyptian press is well developed. Cairo is the biggest publishing centre in the Middle East.

Newspapers were placed under the control of the National Union (later reformed as the Arab Socialist Union) by a decree issued by President Nasser in May 1960. Journalists were obliged to obtain licences from the National Union and publishing houses, hitherto free, were placed under its control. All the important newspapers and magazines are now owned by the Government, although the four big publishing houses of al-Ahram, Dar al-Hilal, Dar Akhbar al-Yom and Dar al-Gomhuriya, operate as separate entities and compete with each other commercially. Dar al-Hilal is concerned only with magazines and publishes *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*. Dar Akhbar al-Yom publishes the daily newspaper *al-*

Akhbar, the weekly newspaper *Akhbar al-Yom* and the weekly magazines *Akher Saa* and *Al Guil el Gedid*.

Dar al-Gomhuriya publishes the daily *al-Gomhuriya*, the daily English language paper *Egyptian Gazette*, the daily French newspaper *Le Progrès Egyptien* and the afternoon paper *al-Misaa*.

The most authoritative daily newspaper is the very old established *al-Ahram*. Other popular large circulation magazines are *Rose al-Youssef*, *Sabah al-Kheir* and *al-Izaa wa'l Television*. Minority language groups are catered for by the Greek language papers *Tachydromos* and *Phos* and the Armenian language papers *Arev* and *Houssaper*.

In February 1974 President Sadat ended press censorship, except on military matters, and foreign correspondents in Cairo were relieved of the duty of submitting their reports, except those on military matters, for censorship.

DAILIES

ALEXANDRIA

- Barid al-Charikat:** P.O.B. 813; f. 1952; Arabic; evening; commerce, finance, insurance and marine affairs, etc.; Editor S. BENEDEUCCI; circ. 15,000.
- al-Ittihad al-Misri:** 13 Sharia Sidi Abdel Razzak; f. 1871; Arabic; evening; Propr. ANWAR MAHER FARAG; Dir. HASSAN MAHER FARAG.
- Journal d'Alexandrie, Le:** 1 Sharia Rolo; French; evening; Editor CHARLES ARCACHE.
- Phare Egyptien, Le:** 26 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1926; Greek-owned, French language; morning; independent; Editor ANTOINE GERONIMO.
- Réforme, La:** 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1895; French; noon; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 7,000.
- al-Safeer:** 4 El-Sahafa St.; f. 1924; Arabic; evening; Editor MOSTAFA SHARAF.
- Tachydromos-Egyptos:** 4 Sharia Zangarol; f. 1882; Greek; morning; liberal; Publisher PENY COUTSOMIS; Editor DINOS COUTSOMIS; circ. 11,000.

CAIRO

- al-Ahram (The Pyramids):** Gallaa St.; f. 1875; Arabic; morning; independent; Editor AHMED BAHÄ EDDIN; circ. 400,000.
- al-Akhbar:** Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1952; Arabic; independent; Editor MUSTAFA AMIN; circ. 695,000.
- Arev:** 3 Sharia Soliman Halaby; Armenian; evening; Editor AVEDIS YAPOTDJIAN.
- Egyptian Gazette:** 24 Sharia Galal; f. 1880; the only English daily; morning; Editor Dr. AMIN MOHAMED ABOL-ENEIN; circ. 10,000.
- al-Gomhouriya (The Republic):** 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1953; Arabic; morning; official organ of the Arab Socialist Union; Chief Editor M. B. BADAWI; circ. 250,000.
- Houssaper:** Armenian; circ. 1,500.
- Journal d'Egypte, Le:** 1 Borsa Guédida St.; f. 1950; French; morning; Propr. and Editor EDGARD GALLAD; circ. 13,000.
- al-Misaa:** 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; Arabic; evening; Editor N. MESTIKAOU; circ. 40,000.
- Phos:** 14 Zakaria Ahmed St.; f. 1896; Greek; morning; Editor S. PATERAS; Man. BASILE A. PATERAS; circ. 20,000.
- Progrès Egyptien, Le:** 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1890; French; morning including Sundays; Editor MAURICE YACCARINI; circ. 14,500.

PERIODICALS

ALEXANDRIA

- al Ahad Al Gedid:** 88 al-Tatwig Street; Editor-in-Chief MAHMUD ABDEL MALAK KORITAM; General Manager MUHAMMAD KORITAM.
- Alexandria Medical Journal:** 4 G. Carducci; English, French and Arabic; quarterly; publ. by Alexandria Medical Asscn.; Editor G. E. HANNO; circ. 1,500.
- Amitié Internationale:** 59 Avenue Hourriya; f. 1957; publ. by Asscn. Egypt. d'Amitié Inter.; Arabic and French; quarterly; Editor Dr. ZAKI BADAOU.
- L'Annuaire des Sociétés Egyptiennes par Actions:** 23 Midan Tahrir; f. 1930; annually in December; French; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor OMAR EL-SAYED MOURSİ.
- L'Echo Sportif:** 7 rue de l'Archevêché; French; weekly; Propr. MICHEL BITTAR.

- L'Economiste Egyptien:** 11 rue de la Poste, Alexandria; P.O. Box 847; f. 1901; weekly; Propr. MARGUERITE HOSNY.
- Egypto-Sports-Cinéma:** 7 Avenue Hourriya; French; weekly; Editor EMILE ASSAAD.
- Egyptian Cotton Gazette:** P.O.B. 433; organ of the Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association; English; twice yearly; Chief Editor Dr. FOUAD A. TAWFIK.
- Egyptian Cotton Statistics:** English; weekly.
- Gazette d'Orient, La:** 5 rue de l'Ancienne Bonrse; Propr. MAURICE BETITO.
- Guide des Industries:** 2 Sharia Adib; French; annual; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.
- Informateur des Assurances:** 1 Sharia Adib; f. 1936; French; monthly; Propr. ELIE I. POLITI; Editor SIMON A. BARANIS.
- Journal Suisse d'Egypte, Le:** 18 Sharia Saleh El-Dine; Editor M. MAURICE FIECHTER.
- Médecine d'Egypte:** 298 rue Port Said, Cléopatra; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE; French.
- Réforme Illustrée, La:** 8 Passage Sherif; f. 1925; French; weekly; Propr. Comte AZIZ DE SAAB; circ. 20,000.
- Répertoire Permanent de Législation Egyptienne:** 27 Ave. El Guesch, Chatby-les-Bains; f. 1932; French and Arabic; Editor V. SISTO.
- Revue des Questions Douanières:** 2 Sharia Sinan; Arabic; monthly; economics and agriculture; Propr. ALY MUHAMMAD ALY.
- Revue Economique Trimestrielle:** c/o Banque de Port-Said, 18 Talaat Harb St., Alexandria; French (f. 1929) and Arabic (f. 1961) editions; quarterly; Editor: MAHMOUD SANY EL ADAWAY.
- Sanaat El-Nassig (L'Industrie Textile):** 5 rue de l'Archevêché; Arabic and French; monthly; Editor PHILIPPE COIAS.
- L'Universitaire—Science et Techniques:** 298 Sharia Port Said, Cléopatra; French; scientific and technical; quarterly; Editor HUBERT DE LEUSSE.
- Voco d'Italia:** 90 Sharia Farahde; Italian; fortnightly; Editor R. AVELLINO.

CAIRO

- Actualité:** 28 Sharia Sherif Pasha; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES TASSO.
- Akhbar al-Yom:** 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1944; Arabic; weekly (Saturday); Editor-in-Chief IHSAN ABDEL KODDUS; Editing Man. SAID SONBOL; circ. 1,102,000.
- Akher Saa:** Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1932; Arabic; weekly (Wednesday); independent; Editor-in-Chief ANIS MANSOUR; circ. 184,500.
- al-Ahd al-Gomhouri:** 132 Sharia Kalaa; Editor ABDEL-KHALEK TAKIA.
- al Ahram Al Iqtisadi:** United Arab Press, Gallaa St.; economic and political affairs; owned by *Al Ahram*; circ. 12,000.
- al-Azhar:** Sharia al-Azhar; Arabic; Dir. MUHAMMAD FARID WAGDI.
- al-Doctor:** 8 Hoda Shaarawy St.; f. 1947; Arabic; monthly; Editor Dr. AHMAD M. KAMAL; circ. 30,000.
- al-Fussoul:** 17 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. and Chief Editor MUHAMMAD ZAKI ABDEL KADER.
- al-Garida al-Togaria al-Misriya:** 25 Sharia Nubar Pasha; f. 1921; Arabic; weekly; circ. 7,000.
- al-Hilal:** Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1895; Arabic; monthly; Editor EMILE ZEIDAN.

- al-Hurriya:** Arabic; weekly; published by Arab Socialist Union; Editor-in-Chief MUHAMMAD SUBAHI.
- al-Izaa wal-Telovision:** 13 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1935; Arabic; weekly; Editor RAGA EL AZABI; circ. 120,000.
- al-Kawakeb (The Stars):** Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1952; Arabic; film magazine; Editor FAHIM NAGIB; circ. 38,500.
- al-Mukhtar:** Dar Akhbar al-Yom, Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1956; Arabic edition of *Readers' Digest*; Editor MOHAMED ZAKI ABDEL KADER; circ. 50,000.
- al-Mussawar:** Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1924; Arabic weekly; Editor FIKRY ABAZA; circ. 162,000.
- al-Sabah:** 4 Sharia Muhammad Said Pasha; f. 1922; Arabic; weekly; Editor MOSTAFA EL-KACHACHI.
- al-Tahrir:** 5 Sharia Naguib-Rihani; Arabic; weekly; Editor ABDEL-AZIZ SADEK.
- al-Talia (Vanguard):** f. 1965; left wing; monthly.
- Ana Wa Inta:** Sharia Central; Arabic; monthly; Editor MOHAMED HASSAN.
- Arab Observer:** published by the Middle East News Agency, 11 Sh. Sahafa; f. 1960; weekly international news magazine; English; has now incorporated *The Scribe*; Editor-in-Chief Dr. ABDEL HAMID EL-BATRIK.
- Contemporary Thought:** University of Cairo; quarterly; Editor Dr. Z. N. MAHMOUD.
- Echos:** 15 Sharia Mahmoud Bassiouni; f. 1947; French; weekly; Dir. and Propr. GEORGES ORFALI.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce Bulletin:** 4 Midan Falaki.
- Egyptian Directory, The:** 19 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, B.P. 500; f. 1887; French and English; annual; Man. and Editor TAWHID KAMAL.
- Egyptian Mail:** 24 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed; f. 1910; English; weekly; Editor Dr. AMIN ABOUL-ENEIN.
- Egypt's Medical Digest:** 56 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat; monthly; English; Editor Dr. KAMEL MIRZA.
- Femme Nouvelle, La:** 48 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; French; twice yearly; Editor DORIA SHAFIK.
- German-Arab Trade:** 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha; German, English, Arabic; Editor DIETER SCHIERLOH; circ. 6,000.
- Qhorfet al-Kahira (Journal of Cairo Chamber of Commerce):** 4 Midan Falaky; Arabic; monthly.
- Hawa'a (Eve):** Dar al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; women's magazine; Arabic; weekly.
- Images:** Dar Al-Hilal, 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; French; illustrated; weekly; Editors EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.
- Industrial Egypt:** P.O.B. 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1924; Bulletin of the Federation of Egyptian Industries; English and Arabic; quarterly; Editor Eng. GAMIL EL-SABBAN.
- Industry and Trade Information:** 13 Sharia Abdel Hamid Said; English; weekly; commercial and industrial bulletin; Dir. and Propr. NICOLAS STAVRI; Editor N. GHANEM.
- Informateur Financier et Commercial:** 24 Sharia Soliman Pasha; f. 1929; weekly; Dir. HENRI POLITI; circ. 15,000.
- Kitab al-Hilal:** 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.
- Lewa al-Islam:** 11 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Arabic; monthly; Propr. AHMED HAMZA; Editor MUHAMMAD ALY SHETA.
- Lotus Magazine (Afro-Asian Writings):** 104 Kasr El Eini St.; f. 1968; quarterly; English, French and Arabic; Editor YOUSSEF EL SEBAL.
- Magalet al-Mohandeseen:** 28 Avenue Ramses; f. 1945; published by The Engineers' Syndicate; Arabic and English; ten times a year; Editor and Sec. MAHMOUD SAMI ABDEL KAWI.
- Medical Journal of Cairo University:** Manyal University Hospital, Sharia Kasr el-Aini; Kasr el-Aini Clinical Society; English; quarterly.
- Megakkah al-Zerayia:** monthly; Arabic; agriculture; circ. 30,000.
- The Middle East Observer:** 8 Chawarby St.; f. 1955; weekly; English; specializing in economics of Middle East and African markets; Man. Owner AIMED FODA; Chief Editors A. W. MORSI, AHMED SABRI; circ. 30,000.
- Progrès Dimanche:** 24 Sharia Galal; French; weekly; Editor M. YACCARINI.
- Riwayat al-Hilal:** 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; Arabic; monthly; Proprs. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.
- Rose el Youssef:** 89A Kasr el Ainci St.; f. 1925; Arabic; weekly; political; circulates throughout all Arab countries, includes monthly English section, Chair. KAMEL ZOHEIRY; Editor ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SHARQAWI; Editor English section IBRAHIM EZZAT; Man. ABDEL GHANI ABDEL-FATTAH; circ. 35,000.
- Sabah al-Kheir:** 18 Sharia Mohamed Said; Arabic; weekly; light entertainment.
- Tchehreh Nema:** 14 Sharia Hassan El-Akbar (Abdine); f. 1904; Iranian; monthly; political, literary and general; Editor MANUCHEHR TCHEHREH NEMA MOADEB ZADEH.
- Up-to-Date International Industry:** 10 Sharia Galal; Arabic and English; foreign trade journal.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Middle East News Agency:** 4 Sharia Sherrifin, Cairo; f. 1955; regular service in Arabic, English and French; Chair. MOHAMED ABDEL GAWAD.
- Misr Egyptian News Agency:** 43 Sharia Ramses, Cairo.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France Presse:** 33 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; Chief JEAN-PIERRE JOULIN.
- ANSA:** 19 Sh. Abdel Khalek Sarwat, Cairo; Chief MARIO RISPOLI.
- AP:** 33 Kasr El Nil, Cairo; Chief CHRISTOPHER C. MINICLIER.
- Bulgarian Telegraph Agency:** 13 Sh. Muhammad Kamel Morsi, Aguza, Cairo; Chief DIMITER MASLAROV.
- Čtloka (Czechoslovak News Agency):** 7 Sh. Hasan Asem, Zamalek, Cairo.
- Deutsche Presse Agentur (dpa):** 33 Kasr el Nil St., Apt. 13/4, Cairo.
- Kyodo News Service:** Flat 12, 33 Abdel Khalek Tharawta, Cairo; Chief HIDEO YAMASHITA.
- Reuters:** Apt. 43, Immobilia Bldgs., 26 Sh. Sherif Pasha, Cairo, P.O.B. 2040.
- UPI:** 4 Sh. Eloui, P.O.B. 872, Cairo; Chief RAY N. MOSELEY.
- Antara and DPA also have bureaux in Cairo.

PUBLISHERS

Egyptian General Organization for Publishing and Printing: 117 Corniche el Nil St., Cairo; affil. to Min. of Culture.

ALEXANDRIA

Alexandria University Press: Sbatby.

Artec: 10 Sharia Stamboul.

Dar Nashr ath-Tagata.

Egyptian Book Centre: A. D. Christodoulou and Co., 5 Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Egyptian Printing and Publishing House: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf, 59, Safia Zaghoul; f. 1947.

Maison Egyptienne d'Editions: Ahmed El Sayed Marouf Sharia Adib; f. 1950.

Maktab al-Misri al-Hadith li-t-Tiba wan-Nashr: 7 Nobar St.; Man. AHMAD YEHIA.

CAIRO

Akhbar El Yom Publishing House: 6 Sharia al-Sahafa; f. 1944; publishes *al-Akhbar* (daily), *Akhbar al-Yom* (weekly), and colour magazine *Akher Saa*; Pres. ALI AMIN; Dir.-Gen. DR. SALIB BOUTROS.

Al-Hilal Publishing House: 16 Sharia Muhammad Ezz El-Arab; f. 1895; publishes *Al-Hilal*, *Riwayat Al-Hilal*, *Kitab Al-Hilal* (monthlies); *Al Mussawar*, *Al Kawakeb*, *Hawa* (weeklies).

Dar al-Gomhouriya: 24 Sharia Galal; publications include the dailies, *al-Gomhouriya*, *al-Misaa*, *Egyptian Gazette* and *Le Progrès Egyptien*; Pres. KAMEL EL HENNAWI.

Dar al-Hilal: Al Hilal Bldg., 16 Sharia Mohammed Ezz El-Arab; f. 1892; publishes magazines only, including *al-Mussawar*, *Hawa'a* and *al-Kawakeb*; Dir. EMILE and CHOUKRI ZEIDAN.

Dar al Kitab al Arabi: Misr Printing House, Sharia Noubar, Bab al Louk, Cairo; f. 1968; Man. Dir. DR. SAHAIR AL KALAMAWI.

Dar al Maaref Egypt: 1119 Cornich El-Nil St.; f. 1890; Arabic books in all fields; distributor of books in English, French and German; Man. Dir. DR. SAYED ABUL NAGA.

Documentation and Research Centre for Education (Ministry of Education): 33 Falaky St.; f. 1956; Dir. Mrs. ZEINAB M. MEHREZ; bibliographies, directories, information and education bulletins.

Editions Horus: 1 Midan Soliman Pasba.

Editions le Progrès: 6 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Propr. WADI CHOUKRI.

Editions et Publications des Pères Jésuites: 1 rue Boustan al Maksi, Faggala; scientific and religious publications; Dir. H. DE LEUSSE.

Editions Universitaires d'Egypte, Les: Alla El-Dine El-Chiati and Co.; 41 Sharia Sberif Pasha.

Higher University Council for Arts, Letters and Sciences: University of Cairo.

Imprimerie Argus: 10 Sharia Galal; Propr. SOCRATE SARAFIAN.

Lagnat al Taalif Wal Targama Wal Nashr (Committee for Writing, Translating and Publishing Books): 9 Sharia El-Kerdassi (Abdine).

Librairie La Renaissance D'Egypte (Hassan Muhammad & Sons): 9 Adly St., P.O.B. 2172; f. 1930; Man. HASSAN MUHAMMAD; religion, history, geography, medicine, architecture, economics, politics, law, children's books, atlases, dictionaries.

Maktabet Misr: P.O.B. 16, Faggalah, Cairo; f. 1932; publ. wide variety of fiction, biographies and textbooks for schools and universities; Man. AMIR SAID GOUDA A SAHHAR.

Middle East Publishing Co.: 29 Rue Abdel Khalek Sarwat.

Mohamed Abbas Sid Ahmed: 55 Sharia Nubar.

National Library Press (Dar al Kutub): Midan Ahmed Maher; bibliographic works.

New Publications: J. Meshaka and Co., 5 Sharia Maspero.

The Public Organization for Books and Scientific Appliances: Cairo University, Orman, Ghiza; f. 1965; state organization publishing academic books for universities, higher institutes, etc.; also imports books, periodicals and scientific appliances; Chair. KAMIL SEDDIK; Vice-Chair. FATTHY LABIB.

Senouhy Publishers: 54 Sharia Abdel-Khalek Sarwat; f. 1956; Dirs. LEILA A. FADEL, OMAR RASHAD.

Other Cairo publishers include: *Dar al-Fikr al-Arabi*, *Dar al-Fikr al-Hadith Li-t-Tab wan-Nashr*, *Dar wa Matabi*, *Dar al-Nahda al-Arabiya*, *Dar al-Misriya Li-t-Talif wat-Tardjima*, *Dar al-Qalam*, *Dar ath-Tagapa*, *Majlis al-Ala Li-Riyyat al-Funun*, *Maktaba Ain Shams*, *Maktaba al-Andshilu al-Misriya*, *Maktabat al-Chandshi*, *Maktabat al-Nahira al-Hadith*, *Markaz Tasjil al-Athar al-Misriya*, *Matbaat ar-Risala*, *al-Qaumiya li-t-Tibaa wan-Nashr*, *Wizarat az-Ziraa Maslahat al-Basatin*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Egyptian Radio and Television Corporation: Cairo; f. 1971; supervised by Dep. Prime Minister and affil. to Ministry of Culture and Information.

Société Egyptienne de Publicité: 24-26 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; f. 1906; handles all advertising media in Egypt, including radio and television; affil. to Al Tahrir Printing and Publishing House; Dep. Dir. Gen. KHEDR MOHAMED ABDEL SALAM.

RADIO

Egyptian Broadcasting Corporation: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1928; 169 hours daily; Chair. MOHAMED MAHMOUD SHAABAN; Dir.-Gen. Arabic Programmes SAFIA EL MOHANDES; Dir.-Gen. Foreign Programmes MOHAMED ISMAIL MOHAMED.

Home service programmes in Arabic, English, French, Armenian, German, Greek and Italian; foreign services in Hebrew, Persian, Spanish, Bengali, Turkish, Folan,

Malawi, Shona, Lingala, Yoruba, Dankali, English, Swahili, Urdu, Indonesian, Hindi, Somali, Russian, Sosocho, Sindibeli, Amharic, Wolof, French, Hausa, German, Siami, Pushtu, Portuguese, Italian, Zulu, Nianja, Thai, Bamba, Arabic. *Broadcasting and TV* (weekly). *Broadcasting Art* (quarterly).

Middle East Radio: Société Egyptienne de Publicité, 24-26 Sharia Zakaria Ahmed, Cairo; f. 1964; commercial service with 500-kW. transmitter; U.K. Agents: Radio and Television Services (Middle East) Ltd., 21 Hertford St., London, W.1.

In 1973 there were 30 million radio receivers and 15 million television sets.

TELEVISION

Egyptian Television Organization: Corniche el Nil, Cairo; f. 1960; 150 hours weekly (two channels); Chair. ABDEL HAMID YOUNES; Dir.-Gen. Programmes Mrs. SAMIHA AB EL-RAHMAN.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in £ Egyptian)

The whole banking system was nationalized in 1961.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Egypt: 31 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; f. 1961; cap. 3.0m., dep. 576m. (December 1973) Governor AHMED ZANDO.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Arabic Real Estate Bank: Cairo; Vice-Pres. HANAFY LABIB HUSEIN.

Egyptian Real Estate Bank: Cairo; Gov. MOHAMED KAMEL ABASS.

Bank of Alexandria, S.A.E.: 6 Salah Salem St., Alexandria; f. 1864; p.u. cap. 3m., dep. 270m. (December 1973); 80 hrs.; incorporated Industrial Bank 1971; Pres. AHMED ABDEL GHAFAR.

Banque du Caire: 22 Sharia Adly Pasha, P.O.B. 1495, Cairo; f. 1952; cap. and reserves 2.5m., dep. 182m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. HASSAN ZAKI AHMED; Man. Dir. ABDEL LATIF DAHABA.

Banque Misr, S.A.E.: 151 Sharia Mohamed Farid, Cairo; f. 1920; nationalized 1960; incorporated Bank of Suez and Banque Collectivité Financière 1964; absorbed Banque de Port Said 1971; 197 hrs.; cap. 4m., res. 37.8m. (December 1973); Chair. and Man. Dir. AHMED FOUAD; publ. *Economic Bulletin*.

National Bank of Egypt, S.A.E.: 24 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1898; nationalized 1960; handles all Egyptian import and export operations; cap. and reserves 14.0m., dep. 345.9m. (December 1973); 89 hrs.; Chair. Dr. HAMED A. EL SAYEII; publ. *Quarterly Economic Bulletin*.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Arab African Bank: 44 Abdel-Khalek Sarwat St., Cairo; f. 1964; cap. 10m.; undertakes all types of foreign trade finance, investment in development projects in Arab and African countries; Chair. and Man. Dir. SULAIMAN AHMED EL HADDAD (Kuwait); Dep. Chair. and Man. Dir. MAHMOUD BAHIR ONSY (Egypt); branches in Beirut and Dubai, and to be opened in Muscat.

Arab International Bank: Cairo; f. 1971 as Egyptian International Bank; aims to promote trade and investment in Egypt, Libya and other Arab states; Chair. ABDUL-MONEIM KAISSOUNI.

Egyptian General Agricultural and Co-operative Organisation: 110 El-Kasr El-Eini St., Cairo; f. 1964; formerly *Agricultural Credits and Co-operative Bank*.

OTHER BANK

Nasser Social Bank: 35 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; f. 1971; interest-free savings and investment bank for social and economic development.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Cairo Stock Exchange: 4A Hcrifein St., Cairo; f. 1883; Pres. SHOUBHI AZER.

Alexandria Stock Exchange: Pres. M. HASSAN HAGGAG.

INSURANCE

Misr Insurance Company: 7 Sharia Talaat Harb, Cairo; Chair. FATHI MOHAMED IBRAHIM.

Al Chark Insurance Company, S.A.E.: Cairo; 15 Sharia Kasr-el-Nil; f. 1931; Chair. AHMED ZAKI HELMI; general and life; incorporates *Nile Insurance Co.*, *Al Mottahida Insurance Co.*, and *Africa Insurance Co.*

Commercial Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 7 Midan E. Tahrir, Cairo; f. 1947; life, fire, marine, accident; Managing Dir. AHMED ZAKY HELMY.

The Egyptian Reinsurance Company, S.A.E.: 28 Talaat Harb St., P.O.B. 950, Cairo; f. 1957; Chair. MOHAMED SAID ELEZABY.

L'Epargne, S.A.E.: Immeuble Chemla Sharia 26 July, P.O.B. 548, Cairo; all types of insurance.

Al Iktisad el Shabee, S.A.E.: 11 Sharia Emad El Dine, P.O.B. 1635, Cairo; f. 1948; Man. Dir. and Gen. Man. W. KHAYAT.

Al Mottahida: 9 Sharia Soliman Pasha, P.O.B. 804, Cairo; f. 1957.

National Insurance Company of Egypt, S.A.E.: 33 Sharia Nabi Danial, P.O.B. 446, Alexandria; f. 1900; cap. 750,000; Chair. MOSTAFA EL-SAYED EL-ESNAWY.

Provident Association of Egypt, S.A.E.: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha, P.O.B. 390, Alexandria; f. 1936; Man. Dir. C. G. VORLOOU.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

ALEXANDRIA

Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, Alexandria: El-Ghorfa Eltegareia St.; Pres. ABDEL HAMIED SERRY; Vice-Pres. ABDEL SATTAR ARAFAH, MOSTAFA KAMAL BARAKAT; Treas. ALY ALY EL KATA, TAWFIC EL MELEIGY; Sec. AHMED EL ALFI MUHAMMAD; Gen. Dir. MUHAMMED FATHY MAHMOUD.

Camera di Commercio Italiana di Alessandria: P.O.B. 1763; f. 1885; 173 mems.; Pres. Cav. LUIGI F. POLVARA; Vice-Pres. Ing. ROBERT MITROVICH, Sig. EMILIO LINDI; Sec. of Council Ing. CARLO SCARPOCCHI; Treas. PIER LUCA CAPPICIELLO; Sec.-Gen. PIERO FAZZI; publ. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani*.

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique: 19 Sharia Sherif Pasha; f. 1901; Pres. YANKO CHRYSOVERGHI; Vice-Pres. C. GEORGIAFENDIS, C. NANOPOULOS; Treas. CHR. KOKKINOS; Hon. Sec. ALEX M. CASULLI.

Chambre de Commerce Turque: 9 Sharia Sherif Pasha; Hon. Pres. Taha CARIM; Pres. ILHAMI CAKIN; Vice-Pres. IZZET LEVENDER and KASSIM KUTAY; Treas. HABIB ALEX. DIAB; Sec.-Gen. ZIYA SÖNMEZ.

CAIRO

Cairo Chamber of Commerce: 4 Midan El Falaki St.; f. 1913; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI SHETA; Vice-Pres. ABDEL-MOHSEN HELAL SHETA, KAMAL HAFIZ RAMADAN; Sec.-Gen. Y. YOUSSEF FAHMI; Treas. AHMED NAIM; Gen. Dir. SAID EL-BARRAD; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Camera di Commercio Italiana per l'Egitto: 33 Sharia Abdel Khalek Sarwat, P.O. Box 19; 1947; Pres. GIUSEPPE SCHIRALLI; Vice-Pres. Ing. GIOVANNI LANFRANCHI; Gen. Sec. Dr. ERNESTO RAVIDA; 120 mems.; publs. *Rivista degli Scambi Italo-Egiziani* (every four months).

Chambre de Commerce Hellénique du Caire: 17 Sharia Soliman El Halabi; f. 1923; Pres. P. ARSLANOGLU; Vice-Pres. C. B. STAVROU; Sec. A. VLASSOPOULOS.

German-Arab Chamber of Commerce: 2 Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo; f. 1951; Pres. RUDI STAERKER; Sec.-Gen. Assessor DIETER SCHIERLOH; publ. *German Arab Trade*.

Representation of Federal Chamber of Foreign Trade of Yugoslavia: 47 Sharia Ramses, P.O.B. 448, Cairo; f. 1954; Sec.-Gen. D. STANKOVIC.

OTHER TOWNS

- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Aswan Governorate:** Abtal El-Tahrir St., Aswan.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Asyut Governorate:** Asyut.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Behera Governorate:** Gomhouriya St., Damanhour.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Beni-Suef Governorate:** Mamdouh St., Moqbel El-Guedid, Beni-Suef.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Dakahlia Governorate:** Mansura; El-Saleh Ayoub Square, Mansura.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Damietta Governorate:** Damietta.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Fayum Governorate:** Fayum.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Gharbia Governorate:** Tanta.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Giza Governorate:** El-Saa Square, Giza.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Ismailia Governorate:** Ismailia.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Kafr-el-Sheika Governorate:** Kafr-el-Sheikh.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Kena Governorate:** El-Gamil Street, Kena.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Menia Governorate:** Menia.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Manufia Governorate:** Sidi Fayed Street, Shibln-El-Kom.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Port Said Governorate:** Port Said.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Kalyubia Governorate:** Benha.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Sharkia Governorate:** Zagazig.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Suez Governorate:** Suez.
- Egyptian Chamber of Commerce for Suhag Governorate:** Suhag.

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

- General Organization under the Ministry of War:**
- Armed Forces:** 90 Sh. Al-Azhar, Cairo.
- General Organizations under the Ministry of Industry, and Mineral Wealth:**
- Egyptian General Organization for Food Industries:** 6 Salem and Salem St., Agouza, Cairo; 24 companies; products include most basic foodstuffs, tobacco, sugar, soft and alcoholic drinks, confectionary, essential oils, essences, soap, perfumery, cosmetics, etc.; 90,000 workers; Dir. Prof. Dr. HASSAN ASHMAWI.
- Egyptian General Organization for Spinning and Weaving:** 5 Tolobat St., Garden City, Cairo; 28 companies.
- Egyptian General Organization for Engineering, Electric and Electronic Industries:** 28 Talaat Harb St., Cairo; 22 companies.
- Chemical Industries:** 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 29 companies.
- Building Materials and Ceramics:** 49 Kasr El Nil St., Cairo; 13 companies.
- Metal Industries:** 5 July 26th St., Cairo; 9 companies.
- Egyptian Organization for Geological Researches and Mining:** Pres. RUSHDY SAYED FARAG; Dir. Gen. GALAL EL DIN MOSTAFA.

- General Organization under the Ministry of Military Production:**
- Egyptian General Organization for Military Factories and Industries of Aviation:** 8 Gemaae St., Garden City, Cairo.
- General Organizations under the Ministry of Marine Transport:**
- Maritime Transport:** 8 Nasser St., Alexandria; 7 affiliated companies.
- General Organization under the Minister of Treasury:**
- Social Insurance General Organization:** 126 July St., Cairo.
- General Organizations under Ministry of Economy and Foreign Trade:**
- Egyptian General Organization of Foreign Trade:** 2 companies for exporting agricultural products, 2 for engineering and one for cars.
- Egyptian General Organization of Cotton:** 19 El Gomhouria St., Cairo; 25 El Horria Ave., Alexandria.
- General Organization under Ministry of Health:**
- Egyptian General Organization for Drugs, Chemicals and Medical Equipment:** 11 companies.
- General Organizations under Ministry of Housing and Construction:**
- Egyptian General Organization of Housing and Rehabilitation:** 4 Latin America Street, Garden City, Cairo; 10 companies.
- General Organization of Co-operative Housing and Construction:** Nasr City, Cairo.
- Civil Contracting Company:** 14 Talaat Harb, Cairo.
- General Organizations under Ministry of Culture and Information:**
- Egyptian General Organization for Tourism and Hotels:** 4 Latin America St., Garden City, Cairo.
- Egyptian Broadcasting and T.V. Corporation:** Corniche el Nil, Cairo.

- General Organizations under the Ministry of Land Reclamation:**
- General Egyptian Organization of Land Reclamation:** Dokki; 6 companies.
- Executive Council of Desert Projects.**
- General Organizations under Ministry of Agriculture:**
- Co-operative Agriculture:** Misr Insurance Bldg., Giza; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL MAKSOUD EZZAT MOHAMED EZZAT.
- Poultry:** Misr Insurance Bldg., Giza.
- Meat:** 14 El Gamhouria Sq., Abdin, Cairo.
- Maritime Wealth.**
- General Organization under Ministry of Aviation:**
- Misr Organization for Aviation.**
- General Organizations under the Suez Canal Authority:**
- 7 affiliated companies.

OIL

- Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation:** P.O.B. 2130, Cairo; State supervisory authority generally concerned with the planning of policies relating to petroleum activities in Egypt with the object of securing the development of the oil industry; has entered into 50-50 partnership agreements with a number of foreign companies; Pres. ENR. MOHAMED RAMZY EL-LETHY; Gen. Man. MOHAMED HASSAN EL DAWI.

EGYPT

General Petroleum Company (GPC): Cairo; wholly owned subsidiary of EGPC; operates mainly in Eastern Desert and produced approx. 26,500 barrels per day in 1973.

Gulf of Suez Petroleum Company (GUPCO): 1097 Sharia Corniche El Nil, Cairo; partnership between EGPC and Pan American Oil (a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana); developed the El Morgan oilfield in the Gulf of Suez, also holds other exploration concessions in the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea.

Fayoum Petroleum Company (FAPCO): Cairo; partnership between EGPC and Pan American Oil (a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana); developed the Abu El Gharadig oil and gas field in the Western Desert, also holds other exploration concessions in the Western Desert.

Nile Petroleum Company (NIPCO): Cairo; partnership between EGPC and Pan American Oil (a subsidiary of Standard Oil of Indiana); developed the Razzak oilfield in the Western Desert, also holds other exploration concessions in the Nile Valley.

Western Desert Operating Petroleum Company (WEPCO): Alexandria; f. 1967 as partnership between EGPC and Phillips Petroleum; developed Alamein and later, Yidma fields in the Western Desert, producing approx. 12,000 barrels per day in early 1975; Chair. Eng. HASSAN EL DEWY.

Numerous foreign oil companies are prospecting for oil in Egypt under agreements with EGPC.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Egyptian Industries: P.O.B. 251, 26A Sharia Sherif Pasha, Cairo, and P.O.B. 1658, 65 Horia Rd., Alexandria; f. 1922; Pres. Dr. Eng. MAHMOUD ALY HASSAN; represents the industrial community in Egypt.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS

Chamber of Food Industries: 26A Sherif St., Cairo; Pres. Prof. Dr. HASSAN ASHMAWI.

Chamber of Building Materials and Construction: Pres. Eng. HASSAN MUHAMMAD HASSAN.

Chamber of Cereals and Related Products Industry: Pres. Dr. FAWZI YOUSSEF REFAI.

Chamber of Chemical Industries: Pres. Dr. HASSAN IBRAHIM BADAWI.

Chamber of Engineering Industries: Pres. Eng. MUHAMMAD ABDEL BAKI EL-KOSHEIRY.

Chamber of Leather Industry: Pres. Dr. HASSAN IBRAHIM EL-SISSY.

Chamber of Metallurgical Industries: P.O.B. 251, 13 Sherif St., Cairo; Dir. Eng. ADEL A. SHOEIB.

Chamber of Petroleum and Mining: Pres. Dr. AHMED TEWFIK.

Chamber of Printing, Binding and Paper Products: Pres. Eng. YOUSSEF MOUSTAFA BAHGAT.

Chamber of Spinning and Weaving Industry: Pres. HAMED EL-MAAMOUN HABIB.

Chamber of Woodworking Industry: Pres. HASSAN SOLIMAN MUHAMMAD.

TRADE UNIONS

Egyptian Federation of Labour (EFL): 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; f. 1957; 16 affiliated unions; 2.5 million mems.; affiliated to the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. SALAH GHARIN; Sec. SAEED GOMAA; publ. *El Omal* (weekly, Arabic).

Trade and Industry, Transport

Arab Federation of Food Workers (AFFW): P.O.B. 877, Cairo; 500,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. SAAD MUHAMMAD AHMED.

Federation of Arab Engineers: 28 Ramses St., Cairo; Sec. MUHAMMAD SAKA.

General Trade Union of Agriculture: 31 Mansour St., Bab al-Louk, Cairo; 350,000 mems.; Pres. SALAH AL DIN ABU AL-MAGI; Gen. Sec. NASR AL DIN MUSTAPHA.

General Trade Union of Banking and Insurance: 2 Al Qadi al Fadl St., Cairo; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD FATHI FOUDA; Gen. Sec. MUNIR HABASH.

General Trade Union of Building Industries: 9 Emad el Din St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. ABD AL MUTALE SALEM; Gen. Sec. HAMED HUSSAIN BARAKAT.

General Trade Union of Business and Management Services: 387 Port Said St., Bab al Khalk, Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. AWAD ABD AL QADER; Gen. Sec. ABL AL RAHMAN KHEDR.

General Trade Union of the Chemical Industries: 76 Gomhouria St., Cairo; 60,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ASAAD RAGEH; Gen. Sec. HAMYA ALI MAHJOUR.

General Trade Union of Workers in Engineering, Metal and Electrical Industries: 90 El Galaa St., Cairo; 85,000 mems.; Pres. SAEED GOMAA ALI; Gen. Sec. GAMAL TARABISHI.

General Trade Union of Nutritional Industries: 3 Hosni St., Qubba al Hadaek, P.O.B. 2230, Cairo; 125,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED ABDOU GOMAA; Vice-Pres. MAHMOUD EL ASKHRI.

General Trade Union of Railways: 47 Al Tera al Bouloukiya St., Cairo; 46,000 mems.; Pres. MUHAMMAD ATITO; Gen. Sec. AHMAD FAWZI ALI.

General Trade Union of Textiles: 327 Shoubra St., Cairo; f. 1960; 250,000 mems.; Pres. SALAH GHARID.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Egyptian Railways: Cairo; f. 1852; length and gauge 4,510 km., 1,435 mm.; 2,598 km., 1,435 mm. auxiliary lines; 25 km. electrified; Chair. Eng. MAHMOUD KAMEL MORTAGY.

Alexandria Passenger Transport Authority: 21 Saad Zaghloul Square, P.O.B. 466, Alexandria; controls City Tramways (28 km.), Ramleh Electric Railway (16 km.), suburban buses (201 km.); Chair. Eng. ALY HOSNY MAHMOUD; Tech. Dir. Eng. MOHAMED ABDEL-LATIF NASSEF.

Heliopolis Company for Housing and Inhabiting: 28 Ibrahim El Lakkany St., Heliopolis, Cairo; 50 km., 148 railcars; Gen. Man. ABDEL MONEIM SEIF.

A 6½-mile underground railway is under consideration in Cairo, and a 430 km. line to carry iron ore from the Bahariya mines to the Helwan iron and steel works was opened in August 1973. The railway service between Cairo and Ismailia, which had been closed since 1967, was reopened in March 1974.

ROADS

Egyptian General Organization of Inland Transport for Provinces Passengers: Sharia Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo; Pres. HASAN MOURAD KOTB.

There are good metalled main roads as follows: Cairo-Alexandria (desert road); Cairo-Benna-Tanta-Damanhur-Alexandria; Cairo-Suez (desert road); Cairo-Ismailia-Port Said or Suez; Cairo-Fayum (desert road); in 1970 there were over 13,000 miles of good metalled roads.

EGYPT

Automobile et Touring Club D'Egypte: 10 rue Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo; f. 1924; 476 mems.; Hon. Pres. Ing. HASSAN NAGI; Pres. Maj.-Gen. Dr. MOHAMMED ABDEL HAMID MORTAGHI.

SHIPPING

Egyptian Maritime Co.: 3 rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria; f. 1930; services Alexandria/Europe, Canada, Black Sea, Adriatic Sea and Africa; fleet of 39 vessels; Chair. M. Y. RAMADAN.

American Eastern Trading and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostri, Alexandria; Pres. M. E. WAGNER; Manager, Egypt, AHMED LABIB TAHIO.

Egyptian Stevedoring and Shipping Co., S.A.E.: 17 Sharia Sesostri, Alexandria; f. 1946; Pres. J. H. CHALHOUB; Manager MUHAMMAD FAHMY TAHIO.

Thebes Shipping Agency: P.O. Box 45, 41 Sharia Neb; Daniel, Alexandria; maritime transport.

THE SUEZ CANAL

Suez Canal Authority (Hay'at Canal Al Suess): 6 Lazokhli St., Garden City, Cairo; Pres. Eng. MASHHOUR AHMED MASHHOUR.

Length of Canal: 162.5 km.; maximum permissible draught: 38 ft.; maximum width (at water level): 660 ft.; minimum width (at depth of 36 ft.): 295 ft. The Canal has been closed since the war in June 1967. Work on clearing the canal of mines and obstructions has been completed, and the canal is expected to be open to commercial shipping in the middle of 1975.

CIVIL AVIATION

EgyptAir: Head Office: Cairo International Airport, Heliopolis, Cairo; f. 1932 as Misr Airwork; operates internal services in Egypt and external services throughout the Middle East, Far East, Africa and Europe; Pres. Gen. MOSSALEM NOFAL; fleet of seven Boeing 707, eight Tu-154, four Comet 4C, three AN-24.

The following foreign airlines serve Egypt: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alia, Alitalia, AUA, British Airways, British Caledonian, CSA, Cyprus Airways, Ethiopian Air Lines, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, JAL, JAT, Libyan Arab Airlines, KLM, Kuwait Airways, LOT, Lufthansa, MALÉV, MEA, Olympic Airways, Pan Am, PIA, Qantas, Sabena, SAS, Saudia, Sudan Airways, Swissair, TAROM, TWA and UTA.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: 110 Sh. Kasr-el-Aini, Cairo; f. 1965; branches at Alexandria, Port Said, Suez, Luxor and Aswan; Minister of Tourism IBRAHIM NAGUIB IBRAHIM.

General Organization for Tourism and Hotels: 4 Latin America St., Garden City, Cairo; f. 1961; affiliated to the Ministry of Tourism.

Authorized foreign exchange dealers for tourists include the principal banks and the following:

American Express of Egypt Ltd.: 15 Kasr-el-Nil St., Cairo; f. 1919.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Thomas Cook and Son: 4 Sharia Champollion, Cairo.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Ministry of Culture: Cairo; Minister YOUSSEF EL SEBAL.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES AND ORCHESTRA

Peckel Theatre: Cairo; f. 1961.

Egyptian General Organization of Cinema, Theatre and Music: Ministry of Culture and Information.

Departments include the following: Opera Lyric Troupe, Opera Ballet, Opera Chorale, Cairo Symphony Orchestra.

Members frequently take part in performances with visiting opera companies.

National Puppet Theatre: Cairo.

NATIONAL DANCE TROUPE

National Folklore Dance Troupe: Cairo; frequently performs on tours abroad.

Reda Folklore Dance Troupe: 50 Kasr-el-Nil St., Cairo; f. 1959; frequently performs on tours abroad; Dirs. MAHMOUD REDA, ALI REDA; Principal Dancers FARIDA FAHMY, MAHMOUD REDA; Composer and Conductor ALI ISMAIL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Organization: Dokki, Cairo; f. 1955; Dir. Dr. SALAH HEDAYET. First reactor with 2,000 kW. power, opened at Inchass in 1961.

Regional Radioisotope Centre: Cairo; f. 1957; eleven laboratories for research and development in scientific, medical, agricultural and industrial fields; in 1963 the Centre was transformed into a Regional Centre for the Arab countries of the Middle East, in co-operation with UN I.A.E.A.

The Institute of Nuclear Engineering at Alexandria University is to use a loan of £E 250,000 from Kuwait to purchase an atomic reactor and laboratory facilities.

UNIVERSITIES

Ain Shams University: Kasr el Zaafran, Abbasiyah, Cairo; 1,025 teachers, 38,200 students.

Alexandria University: Shatby, Alexandria; 2,350 teachers, 49,284 students.

Al-Azhar University: Cairo 1,354 teachers, 31,867 students.

American University in Cairo: 113 Sh. Kasr el Aini, Cairo; 175 teachers, 1,500 students.

East of the Delta University: Mansoura.

Mid-Delta University: Tanta.

University of Assiut: Assiut; 13,177 students.

University of Cairo: Orman, Ghiza; 3,302 teachers, 61,953 students.

EL SALVADOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

El Salvador occupies 21,393 sq. km. on the Pacific coast of the isthmus of Central America. It is bounded by Guatemala to the west and Honduras to the north and east. The climate varies from the tropical coastal plain to the temperate uplands. The language is Spanish. Eighty-eight per cent of the population are Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three horizontal stripes, blue, white and blue, the central stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is San Salvador.

Recent History

In 1966 General Fidcl Sánchez Hernández, leader of the conservative Partido de Conciliación Nacional, a former Minister of the Interior, was elected president. Long-standing animosity between El Salvador and Honduras developed into armed conflict after a Salvadorian victory in the eliminating rounds of the World Cup in 1969. Although El Salvador was largely successful in the so-called "football war" which followed, the war caused her internal difficulties as Honduras expelled 50,000 illegal Salvadorian immigrants from her territory and closed her border to Salvadorian imports and exports in transit. These measures, which threaten the existence of the Central American Common Market (CACM), were circumvented by El Salvador and contacts have reopened with Honduras to seek a way of re-activating CACM. As the Market's most industrialized country and largest exporter, this is of great importance to El Salvador's long-term economic prospects. However, talks held during 1974 involving the Foreign Ministers of the two countries failed to reach agreement on the frontier and other problems preventing the restoration of full relations.

In March 1970 the ruling Partido de Conciliación Nacional gained heavily in congressional and municipal elections. In the presidential elections of 1972 Col. Arturo Armando Molina Barraza, the candidate favoured by President Sánchez Hernández, emerged as the victor over his closest rival, José Napoleón Duarte, the leader of the left-wing coalition party Unión Nacional de Oposición. Col. Molina took office for a five-year period on July 1st, 1972. An attempted *coup d'état* in March 1972 by supporters of Napoleón Duarte was crushed by forces loyal to the outgoing President Sánchez. El Salvador is a member of the UN, the Organization of American States, the Alliance for Progress and the Organization of Central American States.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected by popular vote for five years, assisted by the Cabinet. The legislative organ is the unicameral Legislative Assembly consisting of 52 deputies elected by proportional representation. The country is divided into 14 departments.

Defence

A period of national service is compulsory between the ages of eighteen and thirty. The total strength of the army, navy and air force is fixed annually by the Legislative Assembly and is never less than 3,000 men. In 1974 it

totalled 5,130. There is a small navy and an air force of 1,000 men. Para-military forces number 3,000 men. El Salvador has a military bloc alliance with Guatemala and Nicaragua.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and about 60 per cent of the population work on the land. The principal crop is coffee, which furnishes half of exports. Other products are cotton, maize, rice and sugar. Commercial fisheries have been established in recent years, and fish and shellfish are the third biggest export earners. An agricultural development programme is to begin in 1975. Industry is being developed and a chemical plant is to be built at Acajutla. Electric power has been substantially increased by building a dam across the Lempa river. With an annual population growth rate of 3.6 per cent, one of El Salvador's most intractable problems is to provide employment for the labour force. The country's trade has been seriously affected by the dispute with Honduras and the latter's withdrawal from the Central American Common Market, of which El Salvador is a member.

Transport and Communications

The transport network is well developed. Railways are operated by two companies and there are 601 km. of track. The Pan American Highway bisects the country and a parallel coastal highway with interconnecting roads is under construction. The chief port is Acajutla, where improvements costing 12m. colones are under way. La Unión and La Libertad also provide good port facilities. Two domestic airlines and five foreign ones provide international services from the airport at Ilopango, which is equipped for jet aircraft.

Social Welfare

The social welfare system provides for medical services and benefits for industrial injuries, sickness, maternity and old age.

Education

There are about 3,500 public and private schools with over 600,000 pupils, a national university with some 23,000 students, and a private university.

Tourism

El Salvador was one of the centres of the ancient Mayan civilization and the ruined temples and cities are of great interest. The volcanoes and lakes of the uplands provide magnificent scenery and there are fine beaches along the Pacific coast.

Visas are not required to visit El Salvador by nationals of Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua or any West European country (except Greece and Portugal).

Sport

El Salvador has a number of stadiums for national and international fixtures. Football, basketball, baseball and athletics are the most popular sports, and numerous lakes and beaches are used for water sports.

Public Holidays

1975: August 1st-7th (Festival*), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 5th (First Call of Independence), December 24th-31st (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 13th-19th (Holy Week), May 1st (Labour Day), June 17th (Corpus Christi).

* Not all enterprises are closed during this period.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Salvadorian colón.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 5.89 colones;

U.S. \$1 = 2.50 colones.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION			
	TOTAL	SAN SALVADOR (capital)	1972 BIRTHS (per '000)	1972 DEATHS (per '000)
sq. km.				
21,393	3,760,437*	378,827*	40.7	8.6

* Estimate at July 1st, 1972.

Mid-1973 total: 3,864,000.

AGRICULTURE

('000 quintals)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Coffee . .	2,815	3,473	3,003
Cotton . .	3,326	4,088	4,195
Maize . .	7,893	8,200	5,147
Beans . .	650	750	596
Rice . .	625	775	503
Sugar . .	3,455	4,075	4,134

Livestock: Cattle 1,000,950; pigs 307,800; horses 89,589; mules 36,614; goats 14,165; sheep 5,253.

INDUSTRY

		1969	1970	1971	1972*
Wheat flour	metric tons	44	43	51	n.a.
Sugar	'000 metric tons	109	117	158	187
Beer	'000 hectolitres	153	184	204	n.a.
Tobacco products	million	1,358	1,441	1,525	1,575
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	5	4	5	n.a.
Nitrogenous fertilizers	" " "	8	8	7	2
Petroleum products	" " "	330	172	451	467
Cement	" " "	142	167	186	218

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Salvadorian colón.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 100 colones.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=5.89 colones; U.S. \$1=2.50 colones.

100 Salvadorian colones=£16.98=\$40.00.

BUDGET
(million colones)

REVENUE	1970	1971	1972
Tax on income	39.7	45.4	52.1
Tax on wealth	24.9	24.5	23.5
Import duties	65.1	68.4	70.9
Export duties	48.5	38.2	47.5
Excise duties	71.7	77.1	82.1
Other taxes	14.6	25.3	28.8
Other revenue	17.3	20.8	21.5
TOTAL	281.8	299.7	326.4

EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972
Education and culture	67.0	73.5	91.2
Public health	32.2	35.9	36.9
Housing and urbanization	7.2	2.3	4.8
Other social services	39.8	30.6	39.8
Agriculture and livestock	11.9	14.8	18.0
Industry and commerce	2.9	3.6	3.2
Transport and storage	10.6	2.0	19.5
Defence and internal security	24.9	29.9	31.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	269.5	294.5	336.3

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* 1973.

1973 Budget (colones): Revenue 402,656,000; Expenditure 401,619,000.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
('000 colones)

	1970	1971	1972*	1973*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at market prices) .	2,571,358	2,703,927	2,873,690	3,264,038
of which:				
Agriculture	731,231	729,019	733,915	906,500
Manufacturing industries	484,682	519,247	548,228	592,086
Finance and commerce	601,090	649,163	706,501	804,100
Public administration	200,217	218,994	238,647	260,441
Income paid abroad	21,024	25,209	26,700	25,900
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (at market prices) .	2,550,334	2,678,718	2,846,990	3,238,138
Less depreciation allowances	125,052	133,682	147,584	161,326
NET NATIONAL INCOME (at market prices) .	2,425,282	2,545,036	2,699,406	3,076,812
Indirect taxes less subsidies	196,290	198,865	222,754	271,207
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT (at factor cost) .	2,228,993	2,346,171	2,476,652	2,805,605
Depreciation allowances	125,052	133,682	147,584	161,326
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	2,354,045	2,479,853	2,624,236	2,966,931

* Provisional figures.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY
(^{'000} Central American pesos)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Reserves at Banco Central	62,756	63,179	82,780	61,780
<i>of which</i> Gold and Foreign Exchange	62,747	61,003	78,215	57,221
Currency in Circulation (Dec.)	54,439	58,077	69,945	80,450
Special Drawing Rights	9	2,176	4,065	4,559

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1972		1973*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
GOODS, SERVICES AND UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	11.4	—	—	29.7
<i>Goods and services</i>	312.5	312.2	337.2	378.9
Merchandise	277.9	229.6	301.7	281.4
Non-monetary gold	—	0.4	—	0.5
Freight and insurance	—	26.5	—	31.3
Transport	7.9	6.7	8.7	7.1
Travel	10.0	18.8	9.0	29.6
Investment income	2.5	12.6	2.9	9.9
Other government items	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.3
Other private items	9.8	13.3	10.3	15.8
<i>Unrequited transfers</i>	13.8	2.7	15.5	3.5
Private	10.5	2.3	12.6	2.7
Government	3.3	0.4	2.9	0.8
CAPITAL (excl. reserves)	0.3	—	23.1	—
<i>Non-monetary sectors</i>	0.9	—	20.2	—
Direct investment and other private long-term	7.4	—	—	1.5
Other private short-term	—	17.2	6.6	—
Other local government	—	—	—	—
Other central government	10.7	—	15.1	—
<i>Monetary sectors</i>	—	0.6	2.9	—
Private institutions	—	3.1	7.7	—
Central institutions	2.5	—	—	4.8
ALLOCATION OF SDRs	3.7	—	—	—
RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	—	17.1	10.2	—
Liabilities	—	1.0	—	8.8
Assets	—	16.1	19.0	—
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	1.7	—	—	3.6

* Provisional.

Source: IMF, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
IMPORTS AND EXPORTS
(^{'000} colones)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1969	523,125	505,272
1970	533,953	590,458
1971	618,551	607,954
1972	691,418	754,292
1973*	927,605	897,319

* Preliminary.

COMMODITIES
('000 colones)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Foodstuffs	61,262	64,398	63,276	103,300
Beverages and Tobacco	4,523	4,482	3,601	4,608
Raw Materials, inedible	26,338	14,972	49,491	79,581
Crude Petroleum	6,599	27,193	24,898	46,847
Animal and Vegetable Fats and Oils	7,857	9,132	7,014	5,423
Chemical Products	116,724	135,309	143,932	229,390
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	29,877	32,762	33,491	38,684
Manufactured Fertilizers	25,717	25,754	30,278	49,775
Basic Manufactures	197,823	223,988	234,807	292,935
Machinery and Transport Equipment	119,160	133,868	188,691	212,307
Mining, Building and Industrial Machinery	39,421	58,389	64,273	66,500
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	28,290	27,035	38,642	48,325
Motor Vehicles	35,825	43,603	52,641	68,312
Live Animals, Special Transactions	207	199	606	61
TOTAL	533,895	618,551	691,418	927,695

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Foodstuffs	355,115	336,360	432,964	508,901
Coffee	301,911	268,933	328,602	398,545
Raw Materials, inedible	61,796	76,667	101,118	97,342
Cotton	57,976	72,537	96,596	90,926
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,000	3,414	2,918	2,001
Chemical Products	34,200	37,411	43,596	51,760
Miscellaneous Manufactures	119,483	136,527	153,644	205,965
Other Products (incl. Beverages and Tobacco, Fuels, Machinery)	17,864	17,575	20,053	31,349
TOTAL	590,458	607,954	754,292	897,319

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 colones)

	1971		1972		1973*	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Central American Common Market	158,968	202,395	185,168	233,205	230,956	282,985
Costa Rica	27,783	52,326	31,733	54,080	43,550	57,093
Guatemala	104,789	111,013	119,226	138,780	148,418	161,018
Nicaragua	26,397	39,055	34,209	40,345	38,988	64,874
Germany, Federal Republic	51,010	113,462	53,878	161,192	71,623	118,441
Japan	73,200	73,475	76,604	96,603	76,604	96,603
Netherlands	23,793	13,995	25,026	15,348	42,754	21,023
United Kingdom	18,104	1,068	22,051	4,954	23,646	1,595
United States	174,985	130,156	190,176	109,457	272,270	297,270

* Preliminary.

COFFEE EXPORTS
(bags of 69 kilos)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
United States	484,042	556,757	331,397	1,017,273
Germany, Federal Republic	778,006	657,233	865,628	470,883
Netherlands	77,495	69,935	68,818	69,095
Belgium	23,265	16,480	15,230	45,302
Italy	5,855	5,768	188,007	3,430
Switzerland	13,270	6,956	4,910	3,155
Canada	22,700	44,409	23,358	31,960
Japan	22,999	3,800	21,950	11,703
Others	277,281	294,127	733,853	89,051
TOTAL	1,706,914	1,661,119	2,259,566	1,744,352

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1968	1969	1970
Passengers Carried	1,500,349	1,471,625	1,572,402
Freight (tons)	447,377	430,575	766,092

ROADS

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Passenger cars	34,000	34,200	35,900	37,900
Commercial vehicles	16,800	19,000	20,900	21,900

* Preliminary.

SHIPPING
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1972	
	LOADED	UNLOADED
Tonnage	930	1,463
Freight (tons)	320	1,091

CIVIL AVIATION
(freight in tons)

	1967	1968
Freight: Loaded	1,165	1,554
Unloaded	3,570	3,188
Passengers: Entering	58,672	71,183
Leaving	67,964	74,090

EDUCATION
(1972)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary	2,618	14,591*	541,931
Secondary	1,020	3,140	103,722
University†	2	136	1,856

* 1971 figure.

† Figures refer solely to the Universidad Católica.

Sources: Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador; Dirección General de Estadística y Censos; Consejo Monetario Centroamericano, *Boletín Estadístico*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of January 1962 provides for a republican, democratic and representative form of government, composed of three Powers—Legislative, Executive, and Judicial—which are to operate independently. Voting is a right and duty of all citizens over eighteen years of age. Presidential and congressional elections may not be held simultaneously.

The Constitution binds the country, as part of the Central American Nation, to favour the total or partial reconstruction of the Republic of Central America. The Executive may, with the approval of the Legislature, endeavour to bring this about in a federal or unitary form, without seeking the approval of a constituent assembly, provided that republican and democratic principles are respected and the basic rights of individuals and of groups fully guaranteed in the new State.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Power is vested in a single Chamber, the Legislative Assembly, whose members are elected every two years and are eligible for re-election. The Assembly meets in ordinary session on June 1st and December 1st. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Executive or by the Permanent Commission. The Assembly's duties include the choosing of the President and Vice-President of the Republic from the two citizens who shall have gained the largest number of votes for each of these offices, if no candidate obtains an absolute majority in the election. It also selects the members of the Supreme and subsidiary courts; of the Elections Council; and the Accounts Court of the Republic. It fixes taxes; gives power to the Executive to negotiate internal and external

loans; sanctions the Budget; regulates the monetary system of the country; determines the conditions under which foreign currencies may circulate; and suspends and re-imposes constitutional guarantees. The right to initiate legislation may be exercised by the Assembly (as well as by the President through his ministers and by the Supreme Court). The Assembly may over-ride by a two-thirds majority the President's objections to a Bill which it has sent to him for approval.

PRESIDENT

The President is elected for five years, his term beginning and expiring on July 1st. The principle of alternation in the presidential office is established in the Constitution, which states the action to be taken should this principle be violated. The Executive is responsible for the preparation of the Budget and its presentation to the Assembly; the direction of foreign affairs; the organization of the armed and security forces; and the convening of extraordinary sessions of the Assembly. In the event of his death or incapacity, the Vice-President takes his place for the rest of the presidential term; and in case of necessity, the Vice-President may be replaced by one of the three Designates elected by the Legislative Assembly for a period of two years.

JUDICIARY

The Judicial Power is exercised by a Supreme Court and by other competent tribunals. The Supreme Court is composed of ten members elected by the Legislature. It alone is competent to decide whether laws, decrees and regulations are constitutional or not.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Col. ARTURO ARMANDO MOLINA BARRAZA.

Vice-President: Dr. ENRIQUE MAYORGA RIVAS.

CABINET

(February 1975)

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Ing. MAURICIO BORGONOV POHL.

Minister of the Interior: Col. AGUSTÍN MARTÍNEZ VARELA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. FABIO HÉRCULES PINEDA.

Minister of Finance: Dr. RIGOBERTO A. MARTÍNEZ R.

Minister of Economy: Dr. GUILLERMO HIDALGO QUEHL.

Minister of Education: Dr. ROGELIO SÁNCHEZ.

Minister of Defence: Col. CARLOS HUMBERTO ROMERO.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: Dr. ROGELIO CHÁVEZ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: MAURICIO ELADIO CASTILLO.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. JULIO ASTACIO.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. JORGE ANTONIO SEAMAN.

Minister of the Presidency: Dr. JOSÉ ENRIQUE SILVA.

Under-Secretary of Finance: (vacant).

Under-Secretary of Economic Integration and International Commerce: Lic. CARLOS VALENCIA VALLADARES.

Under-Secretary of Economy: Lic. MANUEL ANTONIO ROBLES.

Under-Secretary of Culture, Youth and Sport: Arq. ALBERTO ZÚNIGA WAGER.

Under-Secretary of Education: Prof. GILBERTO AGUILAR AVILÉS.

Under-Secretary of Public Works: Arq. VÍCTOR MANUEL VÁSQUEZ V.

Under-Secretary of Agriculture and Livestock: Lt.-Col. ROBERTO ESCOBAR GARCÍA.

Under-Secretary of Health and Social Welfare: Dr. MIGUEL AGUILAR OLIVA.

Under-Secretary of the Interior: Dr. GUILLERMO RODOLFO WALSH.

Under-Secretary of Justice: Dr. RAFAEL FLORES Y FLORES.

Under-Secretary of Defence and Public Security: Col. FEDERICO CASTILLO YANES.

Under-Secretary of Labour and Social Security: Dr. LUIS FERNANDO OLMEDO.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Chairman: RUBÉN ALFONSO RODRÍGUEZ.

Election March 1970

PARTY	SEATS
PCN . . .	37
PDC . . .	15

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido de Conciliación Nacional (PCN): 17, Avda. Sur 437, San Salvador; ruling party; Presidential candidate 1972: Col. ARTURO ARMANDO MOLINA BARRAZA.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): 17, Avda. Norte 131, San Salvador; f. 1960; 150,000 registered mems.; anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist, advocates self-determination of peoples and Latin American integration; Sec.-Gen. Dr. JUAN RICARDO RAMÍREZ RAUDA; publ. *Militante D.C.*

Partido Movimiento Nacional Revolucionario: 25, Calle Poniente 116, San Salvador.

Partido Popular Salvadoreño (PPS): c/o Consejo Central de Elecciones, 1, Calle Poniente 2723, San Salvador.

Unión Nacional de Oposición (UNO): c/o Consejo Central de Elecciones, 1, Calle Poniente 2723, San Salvador; a coalition party formed to contest the 1972 presidential election; candidate JOSÉ NAPOLEÓN DUARTE (now in exile).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EL SALVADOR

(In San Salvador unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: Avda. España y 17a, Calle Poniente 115; *Ambassador:* SANTOS GOÑI DEMARCHI.

Austria: Mexico City 5, Mexico.

Belgium: Guatemala City, Guatemala; also represents the interests of Luxembourg and Liechtenstein.

Bolivia: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Brazil: Avda. Roosevelt, Edificio La Centroamericana; *Ambassador:* Dr. RENATO BAYMA DENYS.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica.

Chile: Pasaje Senda Florida Norte No. 121, Col. Escalón; *Ambassador:* JUAN FARIAS VIDAL.

China (Taiwan): Alameda Roosevelt 3107, Edificio La Centroamericana; *Ambassador:* MILTON JAN-TZE SHIEH.

Colombia: Alameda Roosevelt 3107; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN JOSÉ RINCÓN GALVIS.

Costa Rica: Alameda Roosevelt 1913, Edificio Novoa Paine; *Ambassador:* JULIO BRENES DÍAZ-GRANADOS.

Denmark: Mexico City 10, Mexico.

Dominican Republic: 9a, Calle Poniente 3975, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL GUERRERO POU.

Ecuador: Mexico City, Mexico.

Egypt: 9a, Calle Poniente y 93, Avda. Norte, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD ANWAR ZAKY; also represents the interests of Iraq.

Finland: Mexico City, Mexico.

France: Calle Loma Linda 278, Colonia San Benito; *Ambassador:* RENÉ LALOUETTE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 3a, Calle Poniente 3831, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* ADAM ERICH HUESCH.

Guatemala: 15a, Avda. Norte 135; *Ambassador:* Col. FEDERICO ARUNDIO MALDONADO GULARTE.

Israel: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Italy: 1a, Calle Poniente y 71, Avda. Norte 204; *Ambassador:* Dr. FELICE GHIONDA; also represents the interests of Somalia.

Japan: Alameda Roosevelt 3107, Edificio La Centroamericana; *Ambassador:* YUICHI HAYASHI.

Korea, Republic: Lomas, Mexico.

Lebanon: Mexico City, Mexico.

Mexico: 7a, Calle Poniente 3804, Colonia Escalón; *Ambassador:* ANTONIO DE ICAZA.

Netherlands: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Nicaragua: Avda. Las Palmas 131, Colonia San Benito; *Ambassador:* Dr. ARMANDO LUNA SILVA.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico.

Panama: 1a, Calle Poniente 2506 y 47a, Avda. Norte; *Ambassadors:* IRENE ESKILDSSEN ARIAS.

Paraguay: 7a, Calle Poniente 4847; *Ambassador:* Dr. ENRIQUE VOLTA GOANA.

Peru: Alameda Roosevelt 3107; *Ambassador:* Dr. ADELMO RISI FERREYROS.

Philippines: Mexico City, Mexico.

South Africa: 27a, Calle Poniente y 25a Avda. Norte, Edificio Pauamericano; *Ambassador:* ARCHIBALD GARDNER DUNN.

Spain: 51a, Avda. Norte 138; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MARÍA TRIAS DE BES Y BORRÁS.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Turkey: Lomas, Mexico.

United Kingdom: Continuación de la 13, Avda. Norte 611; *Ambassador:* A. H. HUGHES.

U.S.A.: 25, Avda. Norte 1230; *Ambassador:* JAMES F. CAMPBELL.

Uruguay: 9a, Calle Poniente 4612; *Chargé d'Affaires:* APARICIO DAMBOLENA VILLALBA.

Vatican: 87a, Avenida Norte y 7a, Calle Poniente, Colonia Escalón (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* EMANUELE GERADA.

Venezuela: 1a, Calle Poniente 3883; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTO BUSTAMANTE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court of Justice: Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; composed of ten Magistrates, one of whom is the President. The Court is divided into three chambers: Legal Aid, Civil Law, Penal Law.

President: Dr. FRANCISCO ARMANDO ARIAS.

Chambers of 2nd Instance: composed of two Magistrates.

Courts of 1st Instance: in all chief towns and districts.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See:

Arzobispado, 1 Calle Poniente 3462, San Salvador; Most Rev. LUIS CHÁVEZ Y GONZÁLEZ.

Suffragan Sees (Bishoprics):

San Miguel: JOSÉ EDUARDO ALVAREZ RAMÍREZ.

San Vicente: Rt. Rev. PEDRO ARNOLDO APARICIO Y QUINTANILLA.

Santiago de María: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ CASTRO Y RAMÍREZ.

Santa Ana: Rt. Rev. BENJAMÍN BARRERA Y REYES.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

SAN SALVADOR

El Diario de Hoy: 8a, Calle Poniente 215; f. 1936; Dir. N. VIERA ALTAMIRANO; Man. E. ALTAMIRANO MADRIZ; independent; circ. 65,000 daily, 96,273 Sundays.

Diario Latino: 23a, Avda. Sur 225, Apdo. 96; f. 1890; Editor MIGUEL PINTO; circ. 45,000.

Diario Oficial: 4a, Calle Poniente 820; f. 1875; Dir. RICARDO MARTELL CAMINOS; circ. 2,100.

El Mundo: 2a, Avda. Norte 211; evening; circ. 46,186 daily, 52,462 Sundays.

La Prensa Gráfica: 3a, Calle Poniente 132; f. 1915; general information; Conservative; Proprietors Dutriz Hermanos; circ. 68,328 daily, 107,781 Sundays.

Tribuna Libre: 1, Calle Oriente 127; f. 1933; general information; Editor ALVARO L. SÁNCHEZ; circ. 19,800.

SAN MIGUEL

Diario de Oriente: Dir. Lic. DORIS OSEGUEDA.

SANTA ANA

Diario de Occidente: 1a, Avda. Sur No. 3; f. 1910; Dir. GUILLERMO JORGE HASBÚN; circ. 10,000.

SONSONATE

El Heraldo: daily; Propr. FERNANDO GARZONA.

USulután

La Tribuna: daily except Sunday; circ. 800.

PERIODICALS

Anaqueles: Review of the National Library; Editor ARTURO BENJAMÍN SÁNCHEZ.

Cultura: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras 145, San Salvador; educational; quarterly; Dir. CLAUDIA LARS.

El Economista: San Salvador; finance and economics monthly.

El Salvador Filatélico: San Salvador; f. 1940; publ. quarterly by the Philatelic Society of El Salvador.

Militante D.C.: PDC, 17 AN 131, San Salvador; organ of the Partido Demócrata Cristiano; weekly; circ. 10,000.

Mundo: Edificio Darío, San Salvador; general interest; monthly.

Revista del Anteneo de El Salvador: San Salvador; official organ of Salvadorean Athenaeum; three numbers per annum.

Revista Judicial: Palacio Nacional San Salvador; organ of the Supreme Court; Dir. Dr. MIGUEL RAFAEL VRAVIA.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de El Salvador (*Press Association of El Salvador*): 4, Avda. Sur 135, San Salvador.

PUBLISHERS

Editorial Universitaria: Universidad Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. ITALO LÓPEZ VALLECILLO.

Dirección de Publicaciones: Ministerio de Educación, Pasaje Contreras 145, San Salvador; f. 1953; educational and general; Man. R. HUEZO.

Rodezno & Cia.: 4a, Calle Delgado 2, San Salvador; f. 1927; publishers of *El Diario de Hoy*, *La Prensa*, and *Diario Latino*; Dirs. JOAQUÍN RODEZNO, Jr., ANA VILMA MUNGUÍA DE RODEZNO.

Librería Universal: San Salvador; brs. in San Miguel and Santa Ana.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Government Broadcasting Department: Ministerio del Interior, Palacio Nacional, San Salvador; Dir. Minister of the Interior.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Empresarios de Radiodifusión: Apdo. 210, San Salvador; Pres. M. FLORES.

YSS Radio Nacional de El Salvador: 2a, Avda. Sur 113, San Salvador; non-commercial cultural station; Dir. Gen. L. HEREDIA.

There are 37 other radio stations, all commercial.

In 1974 there were 939,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Canal Dos, S.A.: Apdo. 720, San Salvador; commercial; also operate Channel 4; Gen. Man. B. ESERSKI.

Canal 6: Km. 6, Carretera a Santa Tecla, San Salvador; commercial; Gen. Man. SALVADOR IRA HETA.

Canal 8 and 10: Ministerio de Educación, San Salvador; government station; Dir. Dra. I. LANZAS DE CHÁVEZ.

In 1974 there were 110,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in colones.)

BANKING

San Salvador

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva de El Salvador: 1a, Calle Poniente y 7a, Avda. Norte; f. 1934; nationalized April 1961; sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. 2.5m., dep. 302.6m. (Oct. 1974); Chair. Ing. EDGARDO SUÁREZ CONTRERAS; Gen. Man. Lic. JULIO CÉSAR SERRANO.

Banco Agrícola Comercial de El Salvador: 5a, Avda. Sur 124; f. 1955; cap. and reserves 11.6m., dep. 142.6m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Pres. LUIS ESCALANTE ARCE; Gen. Man. JUAN JOSÉ MIRANDA.

Banco Capitalizador: f. 1955; cap. 3m., dep. 65.3m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. ENRIQUE ALVAREZ D.; Gen. Man. JOSÉ JULIO BOLAÑOS.

Banco de Comercio de El Salvador: 4a, Calle Oriente 224, Apdo. 237; f. 1949; cap. 3m.; total resources 112m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. MIGUEL DUEÑAS PALOMO; Gen. Man. ROBERTO IMBERTON.

Banco de Crédito Popular: 2a, Calle Oriente 221; Pres. FRANCISCO CALLEJA MALAINA; Man. JORGE ALFREDO CEA.

Banco Hipotecario de El Salvador: Avda. Cuscatlán 317; f. 1935; Pres. Dr. ALVARO MAGAÑA; Man. J. H. GIRÓN.

Banco Salvadoreño: 2, Avda. Norte 129; f. 1885; cap. 6m., dep. 91.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. CARLOS A. GUIROLA; Gen. Man. ERIC C. FIELD.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Asociación de Ahorro y Préstamo Atlacatl, S.A.: Boulevard de Los Héroes y Calle Poniente 25; savings and loan association; Pres. ROBERTO FREUND.

Construcción y Ahorro S.A.-CASA: 1a, Calle Poniente 7 9a, Avda. Norte; saving and building finance; Pres. M. G. NOVA.

Crédito Inmobiliario, S.A.: Calle Rubén Darío y 9a, Avda. Sur 606; Pres. FRANK P. TOWNSON.

Financiera de Desarrollo e Inversión, S.A.: Alameda Roosevelt y 41, Avda. Sur, Edif. Bustamante; f. 1965; cap. 4m.; long-term finance for development; Pres. JULIO SALAVERRÍA.

Financiera Nacional de la Vivienda (FNV): 9a, Avda. Sur 106, Edif. Argueta; national housing finance agency f. 1963 to improve housing facilities through loan savings and investments.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of London and Montreal: Head Office: P.O.B. 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; San Salvador: 2a, Calle Oriente 215, Apdo. 197; Man. H. M. HALLIDAY; agencies in San Miguel, Santa Ana.

First National City Bank: New York; Apdo. 1324, San Salvador; opened 1964; Man. B. VIDES DÉNEKE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de El Salvador: 1a, Calle Poniente, San Salvador; f. 1964.

INSURANCE

San Salvador

Aseguradora Suiza Salvadoreña S.A.: 6a, Calle Poniente y 23, Avda. Sur; Pres. and Man. ROBERTO SCHILD.

La Auxiliadora, S.A.

La Centro Americana, S.A., Cia. Salvadoreña de Seguros: Alameda Roosevelt 31-07, Apdo. 527; f. 1915; Gen. Man. Lic. RUFINO GARAY.

Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.: Edif. General de Seguros, 2a, Avda. Sur 302; f. 1955; Gen. Man. JOSÉ DOMINGO MENÉNDEZ.

Inversiones Comerciales, S.A.

Seguros e Inversiones, S.A.-SISA: Edif. SISA, Calle a Santa Tecla; f. 1962; Pres. PRUDENCIO LLACH.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria de El Salvador: Edif. Dueñas, 2a, Avda. Sur 223 (altos), Apdo. 1640, San Salvador; f. 1927; 432 mems.; Pres. ESTEBAN LAFNEZ RUBIO; Sec. ANTONIO PERLA B.; Man. ROBERTO ORTIZ AVALOS; publ. *Boletín* (2 a month).

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Asociación Salvadoreña de Industriales (El Salvador Manufacturers' Association): 11, Avda. Norte 240, San Salvador; f. 1958; 246 mems.; Pres. JOAQUÍN CHRIST; Man. Dr. RICARDO GONZÁLEZ CAMACHO; publ. *Revista Industria*.

Compañía Salvadoreña de Café, S.A.: (El Salvador Coffee Company Ltd.); 6a, Avda. Sur 133, San Salvador; f. 1942; 304 mems.; Pres. ROBERTO LLACH HILL; Man. Dr. RICARDO FALLA CÁCERES; Asst. Man. MIGUEL ÁNGEL AGUILAR, Jr.

Co-operativa Algodonera Salvadoreña Ltda.: 7a, Avda. Norte 418, Apdo. 616, San Salvador; f. 1940; 8,522 mems.; cotton growers' association; Man. ARMANDO JIMÉNEZ GONZÁLEZ.

Federación Cafetera de América (FEDECAME): (Central American Coffee Growers' Federation); Apdo. 739, San Salvador; f. 1945; publishes daily and weekly bulletins on coffee production and marketing; number of mems.: 14 Latin American countries.

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Administración de Bienestar Campesino—ABC: San Salvador; rural welfare; includes agricultural development credit department with an initial cap. of 28m. colones.

Consejo Nacional de Planificación y Coordinación Económica (CONAPLAN): San Salvador; f. 1959; reorganized 1962; planning and co-ordination council; Exec. Sec. Lic. ATILIO VIÉYTEZ.

Fondo de Garantía para la Pequeña Industria: Edificio Panamericano, 3° piso, 25, Calle Poniente y Avda. Norte 27, San Salvador; government body to assist small-sized industries.

Instituto de Colonización Rural ICR: Apdo. 119, Troncales, San Salvador; Government body to promote rural development; Dir. ANTONIO AGUIRRE.

Instituto Salvadoreño de Fomento Industrial (INSAFI): Calle Rubén Darío 628, San Salvador; f. 1955; 210 mems.; aims to promote the economic well-being and production of El Salvador; provides contracts for joint ventures; Pres. Lic. M. E. MARTINEZ; Gen. Man. Lic. G. A. ROEDER; publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Instituto de Vivienda Urbana: Centro Urbano Libertad, San Salvador; Government housing agency; Dir. E. CROMEYER PÉREZ.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General de Sindicatos—CGS (General Confederation of Unions): 3a, Calle Oriente 226, San Salvador; f. 1958; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; 27,000 mems.; publ. *El Sindicalista*.

Confederación General de Trabajadores Salvadoreños—CGTS (General Confederation of Salvadorian Workers): San Salvador; f. 1957; 3,500 mems. from 10 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ ALBERTO LÓPEZ; Asst. Sec.-Gen. RAFAEL ANTONIO RODRÍGUEZ; publ. *Voz Obrera*.

Federación Unitaria Sindical de El Salvador (*Unitary Federation of Unions*): 18, Avda. Norte y 11, Calle Oriente, San Salvador.

There are also a number of small unions without a national centre.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

There are about 601 km. of railway track in the country. The International Railways of Central America run from Angiatú on the El Salvador-Guatemala border to Cutuco on the Gulf of Fonseca, and connect the Republic of El Salvador with Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic coast.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ferrocarril Nacional de El Salvador: Apdo. 2292, San Salvador; 456 km. open—3 ft. (91.4 cm.) gauge.

Ferrocarril de El Salvador: Avda. Peralta, San Salvador; 145 km. open—3 ft. (91.4 cm.) gauge.

Both companies are owned by the Government and operated by the Railroad Division of the Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma—CEPA; Pres. Eng. LUIS ANDRÉS; Division Man. Lic. JUAN AGUSTÍN NUÑEZ.

ROADS

The country's highway system is well integrated with its railway services. There are some 8,394 km. (including 625 km. of the Pan-American Highway) of roads as follows: paved highways: 982 km., improved roads: 3,197 km., dry-weather roads: 4,215 km.

SHIPPING

Comisión Ejecutiva Portuaria Autónoma—CEPA: Avda. Cuscatlán 317, San Salvador; f. 1961; operates the government-owned ports of Acajutla and La Libertad; Pres. ATILIO VIÉYTEZ; Gen. Man. JORGE ROCHAC.

Acajutla has been extensively enlarged and since 1961 has become one of the most important ports of Central America. Other ports include La Unión and La Libertad. Services are provided by a number of foreign lines: Prudential Grace Lines, Flota Mercante Grancolombiana

S.A., Central American Services (K.N.S.M.), Elma Line, Lloyd Brasilia, Royal Mail Line, Hapag Lloyd, "K" Line, Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Japan Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, States Marine Lines, Mamenic Line, Azta Line, Italian, Línea Mexicana del Pacífico, Naviera Salvadoreña S.A., etc.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

AESA Aerolíneas de El Salvador, S.A.: Apdo. 513, Colón, Panama City, Panama; cargo and mail service between San Salvador and Miami; Gen. Man. E. CORNEJO LÓPEZ.

TACA International Airlines: Head Office: Edif. Carine, 2°, San Salvador; f. 1939; fleet: 3 BAC One-Eleven, 2 Viscount 700, 3 DC-6; Gen. Man. JAIME QUESADA.

El Salvador is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aviateca (Guatemala), Copa (Panama), LACSA (Costa Rica), Lanica (Nicaragua) and Pan American.

TOURISM

Instituto Salvadoreño de Turismo ISTU (*National Tourism Institute*): Calle Rubén Daro 619, San Salvador; Pres. ENRIQUE ABERLE.

Asociación Salvadoreña de Agencias de Viajes (*Association of Travel Agencies*): Apdo. 1376, San Salvador; Pres. LUIS ALONSO RENDON.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, Final 25a. Avda. Norte, San Salvador; researches in physiology, radioisotopes and nuclear theory.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de El Salvador: Ciudad Universitaria, 7a. Avda. Sur 15, San Salvador; 314 teachers, 23,000 students.

Universidad Centroamericana "José Simeón Cañas": Jardines de Guadalupe, Apdo. 1989, San Salvador; 142 teachers, 10,000 students.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Equatorial Guinea consists of the islands of Macías Nguema Biyogo (formerly Fernando Póo), Corisco, Great Elobey and Small Elobey, and Pigalu (formerly Annobón) and the mainland territory of Río Muni, on the west coast of Africa. Cameroon lies to the north and Gabon to the east and south of Río Muni, while Macías Nguema Biyogo lies offshore from Cameroon and Nigeria. The small island of Pigalu lies far to the south, beyond the islands of São Tomé and Príncipe. The climate is hot and humid with average temperatures over 26°C (80°F). The official language is Spanish. In Río Muni the Fang language is spoken, as well as those of coastal tribes such as the Combe and Bujeba, while in Macías Nguema Biyogo the principal local language is Bubi, though pidgin English and Ibo are also widely understood. The main religion is Catholicism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has green, white and red horizontal stripes, with a light blue triangle at the hoist. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms on the white stripe. The capital is Malabo (formerly called Santa Isabel).

Recent History

After 190 years of Spanish rule independence was declared in October 1968, following a referendum on the proposed constitution. In presidential elections held in September 1968 the Prime Minister of the autonomous government, Sr. Bonifacio Ondo Edu, was defeated by Sr. Francisco Macías Nguema. Sr. Macías formed a coalition government from all the parties represented in the new National Assembly. Relations with Spain became strained early in 1969 after a series of anti-European incidents and an attempted *coup d'état* by the Foreign Minister, Atanasio Ndongo Miyone, who was killed. The President announced in July 1972 that he had been appointed Life President. Relations with Gabon deteriorated when the latter extended her territorial waters to 270 km. in August 1972. After armed incidents off Corisco Island, said to be a training camp for dissidents of Cameroon, Gabon and the Central African Republic, Gabon and Equatorial Guinea agreed to accept OAU mediation in their dispute, and a reconciliation between the two countries was effected in 1973. A new constitution, abolishing the provincial autonomy previously enjoyed by Fernando Póo (now Macías Nguema Biyogo), was adopted in July 1973. In 1974 there were reports of several attempted *coups d'état*, the leaders of which have been executed. Equatorial Guinea is a member of the OAU and the UN.

Government

Under the independent constitution, Equatorial Guinea is a democratic republic with a presidential system of government. The executive is directly responsible to the President, while there is an elected legislature of 35 deputies. A Council of the Republic has the function of resolving conflicts between the executive and legislative bodies. Justice is independent of the executive; the highest court is the Supreme Tribunal.

Defence

There is a small army. Spain withdrew her forces following the crisis of March 1969.

Economy

The economy is almost entirely based on agriculture, the principal products being cocoa, coffee, palm oil, bananas and okoumé timber. About 90 per cent all cocoa production comes from Macías Nguema Biyogo, where there are 1,000 plantations (800 African-owned) covering more than 41,000 hectares. In Río Muni 10,200 hectares are devoted to cocoa. Coffee and timber are mainly produced in Río Muni, which is heavily forested. The main markets for timber exports are Spain and Federal Germany. Since the end of the Civil War in Nigeria large numbers of plantation workers have sought work in Nigeria. Industry is in Spanish hands, except for a few local entrepreneurs. Exploration for oil, both onshore and offshore, has begun. Spain covered the budget deficit with a subsidy of about 426 million pesetas in 1969-70, and she also advanced the gold quota necessary for the admission of Equatorial Guinea to the IMF. In addition Spain assisted in the creation of a national bank and ensured the convertibility of the Guinean peseta, which is to become the *ekpwéle*. Spanish aid has been formalized by the conclusion of an agreement on economic co-operation.

The per capita annual income on Macías Nguema Biyogo is about \$330, while in Río Muni, where the bulk of the population lives, it is about \$130.

Transport and Communications

Main roads link the principal centres in the two provinces with about 160 km. of road on Macías Nguema Biyogo and about 1,015 km. in Río Muni. The principal communications between the provinces are by air. The main harbour is Malabo, which has regular services to Europe. There are no railways.

Social Welfare

There is a fairly adequate health service with 5 hospitals and a leprosy centre. In 1966 there were 1,635 beds. With the exception of 5 or 6 Africans all the doctors were Spanish at independence, and their departure after the March 1969 crisis has created serious problems which are still unresolved, despite international assistance.

Education

Elementary schools provide compulsory education until the age of 12, and primary schools continue it until 14. Secondary education is provided by one centre in Malabo, another at Bata and a third in the Río Muni frontier outpost of Ebebiyin. Bata has a technical secondary school. Malabo also has an Escuela Superior. Bata and Malabo each have a teacher-training school. There is no university and about 100 students study abroad, mainly in Spain.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey, The Constitution

Tourism

Tourism is not encouraged. Entry of Spanish nationals is subject to an authorization from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Malabo.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), October 12th (Independence), November 1st (All Saints'), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), January 6th (Epiphany), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 1st (St. Joseph the Worker), May 27th (Ascension), June 17th (Corpus Christi).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos=1 Guinea peseta.

Exchange rate (January 1975):

1 Guinea peseta=1 Spanish peseta;

£1 sterling=132.40 pesetas;

U.S. \$1=56.16 pesetas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 28,051 sq. km. (Río Muni 26,017 sq. km.).

Population: (1960) Río Muni 183,377 (2,864 Europeans), Macías Nguema Biyogo 62,612 (4,170 Europeans), Pigué 1,415, Malabo (capital) 37,237, Bata 27,024. Total estimated population 286,000 (June 30th, 1969).

The European population has decreased considerably since the March 1969 crisis, and there are now probably less than 100 Spaniards left in Río Muni and about 1,000 on Fernando Póo.

Agriculture (1972—metric tons): Cassava (manioc) 45,000*, Sweet potatoes and Yams 28,000*, Bananas 12,000*, Coffee 7,200, Palm oil 4,100*, Palm Kernels (export only) 2,100*, Abaca 1,100*; (1971/72): Cocoa beans 22,000. (* FAO estimates.)

Livestock (1964): 3,000 cattle, 24,100 sheep, 28,150 goats.

Fishing (1966): over 1,000 tons.

Forestry (1967): 337,438 tons of timber.

Electricity Production (1967): Fernando Póo 9,470,000 kWh, Río Muni 5,700,000 kWh.

Currency: 100 céntimos=1 Guinea peseta; under the July 1973 Constitution the peseta is to become the ekpwele.

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2½, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas.

Notes: 1, 5, 25, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesetas.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 Guinea peseta=1 Spanish peseta; £1 sterling=132.40 pesetas; U.S. \$1=56.16 pesetas.

1,000 Guinea pesetas=£7.55= \$17.81.

Budget (1969-70): Revenue 712,470,000 pesetas, Expenditure 1,139,045,701 pesetas.

External Trade (1971, first half): (million pesetas) Imports from Spain 454.8; Exports to Spain 867.2.

Transport (1967): *Shipping:* ships entering 663, ships leaving 663; *Civil Aviation:* passengers arriving Santa Isabel 13,863, passengers leaving Santa Isabel 14,166; passengers arriving Bata 7,350, passengers leaving Bata 7,681.

Education: (1966) 147 elementary schools with 21,421 pupils, 32 primary schools with 1,565 pupils, and 271 teachers; (1966-67) 2,095 (310 white) secondary students; about 100 students study abroad, mostly in Spain.

THE CONSTITUTION

On July 14th, 1972, President Macías Nguema was appointed Life President by the Assembly and the Council of the Republic.

Under the provisions of the July 1973 constitution which replaced the independence constitution, no further distinction will be made between the mainland province of the former Spanish colony, Río Muni, the chief island of Fernando Póo (now Macías Nguema Biyogo) to the north, and various other islands which make up the state of Equatorial Guinea. This move follows certain separatist tendencies voiced on Fernando Póo which were unanimously deplored by the Congress. It was also decided to reshuffle the administration on the island, posting more mainland officials there, and more islanders to the continent, to counteract the divisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Life President: FRANCISCO MACÍAS NGUEMA.

(Elected September 29th, 1968; proclaimed Life President July 14th, 1972.)

CABINET

(March 1974)*

President, Minister of Defence and Minister of Foreign Affairs: FRANCISCO MACÍAS NGUEMA.
Vice-President, Minister of Trade: EDMUNDO BOSIO DIOCO.
Minister of Labour: ROMÁN TOICHOA.
Minister of Industry and Mines: RAFAEL OBIAN GONSOGO.
Minister of Agriculture: CRISTOBAL ONDO ALIOGO.

Minister of Education: AGUSTÍN DANIEL GRANGE MOLAY.
Minister of Health: Dr. PEDRO EONG ANDEME.
Minister of the Interior: ANGEL MASIE NATUTUMDE.
Minister of Public Works: JESÚS ALFONSO OYONO.
Minister of Finance: ANDRÉS NKO IVASA.
Minister of Justice: EXPEDITO RAFAEL MOMO.

* It has since been reported in the press that some of these Ministers may be dead.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELECTIONS, September 22nd, 1968

PARTY	SEATS
Monalige	10
Munge	10
IPGE	8
Unión Bubi	7
TOTAL	35

POLITICAL PARTIES

Following the abortive coup of March 1969, led by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, ATANASIO NDONGO, who was killed, all parties were merged in February 1970 into a Partido Unico Nacional under the President of the Republic, who has assumed most of the powers of the former rival leaders. The party was later renamed the Partido Unico Nacional de los Trabajadores (P.U.N.T.).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO EQUATORIAL GUINEA
(in Malabo)

China, People's Republic: Ambassador: CHEN TAN.
France: Ambassador: HENRI BERNARD.
Gabon: Yaoundé, Cameroon.
Nigeria: Ambassador: Brig. W. BASSEY.
United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon.
U.S.A.: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

The following countries have also established diplomatic relations with Equatorial Guinea: Cameroon, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ghana, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Romania, Spain, the U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

An independent and secure judiciary is guaranteed by the constitution. The Supreme Tribunal at Malabo is the highest court of appeal.

RELIGION

Some Africans retain traditional forms of worship. There are Spanish Catholic and American Presbyterian and English Methodist missions. Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Both Spanish bishops were expelled in 1973 as were the Spanish nuns of the Immaculate Conception, following disagreement with Government policies. Most Catholic schools have either been closed or are under the control of the P.U.N.T.

THE PRESS

Boletín Oficial: Malabo; fortnightly legal review; circ. 1,300.

Ebano: Malabo; daily and Sunday; Spanish; circ. 1,000.

La Guinea Española: Catholic Mission, Malabo; f. 1903; Spanish monthly; literary and scientific; circ. 1,050.

Hoja Parroquial: Malabo; weekly news; circ. 1,500.

Potopoto (Diario de Río Muni): Apdo. 236, Bata; Publisher FRANCISCO DE ANTA FRANCO; general news; circ. 550.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are two radio stations, both operated by the Government.

Radio Ecuatorial: Apdo. 57, Bata, Río Muni; commercial station; Dir. E. E. NAVARRO MASEZ.

Radio Santa Isabel: Apdo. 195, Malabo; services in Spanish, Fang, Pamue, Bubi, Annobonés, Combe and English; Dir.-Gen. JIMÉNEZ MARHUENDA.

There are 76,000 radio receivers in the country. In 1968 the Spanish Government inaugurated a television transmitter above Malabo.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

FINANCE

BANKING

Banco Central de Guinea Ecuatorial: Malabo; f. 1969; central bank.

Banco Español de Crédito: Malabo, San Carlos, Bata.

Banco Exterior de España: León 1, Apdo. 39, Malabo; br. in San Carlos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Comité Sindical del Cacao: Macías Nguema Biyogo; grouping of cocoa planters (mainly Spanish owners or leasers and some Portuguese) which buys, stocks and sells the product; used to have paramount role on the island.

Cámaras Oficiales Agrícolas de Guinea: Macías Nguema Biyogo and Río Muni; buys cocoa and coffee from African planters, who are partially grouped in co-operatives.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Macías Nguema Biyogo (formerly **Fernando Póo**): a semi-circular tarred road serves the northern part of the island from Santa Isabel down to Batete in the west and from Malabo to Bacake Grande in the east, with a feeder road from San Carlos to Moka and Bahía de la Concepción; total length about 160 km.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Río Muni: a tarred road links Bata with Río Benito in the west; another road, partly tarred, links Bata with the frontier post of Ebebiyin in the east and then continues into Gabon; other earth roads join Acurenam, Mongomo de Guadalupe and Nsork; total road network about 1,015 km.

SHIPPING

The main ports are Malabo (general cargo), San Carlos (bananas), Bata (general cargo), Río Benito and Puerto Iradier (timber).

Compañía Transmediterránea: serves Barcelona-Cádiz-Malabo-San Carlos-Bata route and the Bilbao-Cádiz-Equatorial Guinea route, sailing alternately from Barcelona and Bilbao, usually once a month; in 1968 there were six ships for the transatlantic service and two more for internal traffic between Macías Nguema Biyogo, Río Muni and Pígalu (via São Tomé).

Arrivals and repatriation of Nigerian workers takes place through the Malabo-Calabar service.

Of the 663 ships entering and leaving Equatorial Guinea in 1967 534 were Spanish, 31 German (of the Woermann Linie), 27 British and 10 Norwegian.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Bata and Malabo.

Líneas Aéreas Guinea Ecuatorial (LAGE): Bata Airport; f. 1970 as a subsidiary of Iberia (the Spanish airline); scheduled services from Malabo to Bata and Douala (Cameroon), formerly flown by Iberia; fleet of two Convair CV-440.

Air Cameroun also links Bata with Douala, and Iberia also serves Equatorial Guinea.

ETHIOPIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ethiopia extends inland from the Red Sea coast of Africa. It has a long frontier with Somalia near to the Horn of north-east Africa. The Sudan lies to the west and Kenya to the south. The climate is mainly temperate because of the high plateau terrain, with an average annual temperature of 13°C (55°F), abundant rainfall and low humidity. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot. The official language is Amharic but English is widely used, and Arahic is spoken in the Eritrea province. The Ethiopian Coptic Church has a wide following in the north and on the southern plateau. In much of the south and east there are Muslims and followers of animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of green, yellow and red. The state flag has, in addition, a lion in the centre. The capital is Addis Ababa.

Recent History

For more than 50 years Ethiopia was dominated by the Emperor Haile Sellassie. He became Regent in 1916, King in 1928 and Emperor in 1930 and ruled Ethiopia, except during the Italian occupation of 1936-41, until his overthrow in September 1974.

In 1952 Eritrea, formerly a UN Trust Territory administered by Italy, was federated to Ethiopia and fully incorporated in 1962. An attempted *coup d'état* during the Emperor's absence was crushed by loyal forces in 1960. In December 1970 most of Eritrea was placed under military rule following guerrilla action and sabotage by a separatist movement, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF). In 1974, coinciding with the political unrest in Ethiopia, the ELF increased activity and towards the end of the year fierce fighting broke out between ELF units and the Ethiopian army. In December, many were killed in clashes in Asmara. The new Provisional Military Government authorized negotiations with the ELF but heavy fighting flared up again at the end of January 1975 with guerrilla forces encircling and attacking Asmara. In February the Ethiopian Government requested arms aid from the U.S.A. to continue the war in Eritrea.

Bitterness between Ethiopia and Somalia over the disputed Ogaden District was renewed in 1973. In the same year drought and famine claimed an estimated 100,000 lives and the Government was strongly criticized for its handling of the crisis.

In February 1974 unrest throughout the armed forces and riots over unemployment and inflation caused the collapse of the Government. The armed forces pledged loyalty to the Emperor, but students riots and a general strike for pay reforms and a minimum wage led to Haile Sellassie's promising sweeping political and social reforms and modification of his own powers. A commission to reform the constitution was set up and a new Prime Minister, Lij Endalkachew Makonnen, appointed. However these moves failed to stem dissent.

The Co-ordinating Committee of the Armed Forces arrested numerous members of the aristocracy and other prominent figures in June. In August Lij Mikael Imru replaced Makonnen as Prime Minister and personal

attacks on the Emperor culminated in his deposition in September. The constitution was abrogated and Parliament dissolved. A Provisional Military Government (PMG) was set up under Lt.-Gen. Anan Andom, but real power resided in the 120-member Armed Forces Committee. Sweeping land reforms and social changes were promised. Arrests continued in October, and in November 60 former officials were shot without trial, provoking widespread international criticism and fears for the safety of Haile Sellassie, who was still being held in detention in February 1975. Brig.-Gen. Teferi Benti was named head of the Provisional Military Council (PMC) which replaced the PMG. Gen. Benti succeeded Gen. Andom who, with former Prime Ministers Akilu Habte-Wold and Makonnen, was among those shot. The PMC declared Ethiopia a socialist state in December. Trials of other top officials in Haile Sellassie's government began before special courts. By 1975 the new régime faced the threat of famine, prolonged war in Eritrea and internal unrest.

Government

In early 1975 the Armed Forces Co-ordinating Committee was the most powerful force in Ethiopia. An anonymous 120-man body consisting of representatives of the army, navy, air force and militia, it was the power behind the 1974 revolution. It has set up a Provisional Military Council (PMC) which includes civilian members. The PMC is committed to a return to civilian rule and a new constitution is to be drafted. A referendum on whether the monarchy should continue has been pledged by the military. All parliamentary activity is in abeyance.

Defence

Ethiopia maintains a regular army of 41,000 men, an air force of 2,250 and a navy of 1,400. There is also a paramilitary force of 20,400. There were an estimated 20,000 troops stationed in the disputed province of Eritrea in February 1975. The U.S.A. operates a strategic military centre at Asmara, and also has a number of military advisers in the country.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy and coffee is the most valuable crop and export. Fruit and vegetables, oilseeds and hides and skins are also exported. There is scope to develop forestry and industry, growth depending on better transport and the exploitation of hydro-electric power. The Fincha hydro-electric power dam, the largest in Ethiopia, was opened in November 1973. Over 80 per cent of the population still works on the land and there is much poverty, per capita income being amongst the lowest in Africa. Rapid population growth has tended to cancel out recent gains in agricultural production, which is greatly hampered by the system of land tenure and archaic methods of cultivation. Ethiopia's Third Five-Year Plan for the economy (1968-73) was like its predecessors, idealistic rather than practical. Further handicaps are the almost total reliance on foreign loans for industrial progress and the minuscule amounts allotted to agriculture, which was

ETHIOPIA

granted only 3 per cent of government expenditure in 1970-71. During 1973 Ethiopia was hit by a catastrophic drought and famine which in some provinces continued into 1974. In December 1974 Ethiopia was declared a socialist state and a national work campaign was launched to take the "revolution" to the countryside. In January the Provisional Military Council nationalized all banks and insurance companies. At the end of 1974 there were reports of famine threatening one million people in twelve provinces, especially those in the Ogaden district and Eritrea.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Addis Ababa to Djibouti, capital of the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas, and a narrow-gauge track from Massawa to Akordat near the Sudan border. There are plans to extend the railway in the south to provide a service between Nazareth and Sidamo. There are 8,928 km. of all-weather roads out of a total system of 23,400 km. of roads. A further 4,835 km. are scheduled to be built by 1978. Bus services link provincial centres to the capital. There are 33 airfields. The port of Assab can handle up to a million tons of goods a year, and attracts some of the trade which formerly went to French-governed Djibouti.

Social Welfare

The scope of modern health services has been greatly extended since 1960, but they still reach only a small part of the population. With foreign assistance, health centres and clinics are steadily expanding into the rural areas, but in the recent famine Ethiopian health services were totally inadequate.

Education

Education in Ethiopia is free. However, only about 10 per cent of eligible children attend schools, of which there are few in rural areas and still fewer outside the Amharic areas. Thus little progress has been made in reducing the illiteracy rate of about 90 per cent, and the shortage of educated personnel is a serious brake on economic deve-

Introductory Survey

lopment. There are universities at Addis Ababa and Asmara and in 1973 some 2,000 students were enrolled abroad.

Tourism

The chief tourist attractions are big game hunting, the early Christian monuments and churches and the ancient capitals of Gondar and Axum. The tourist trade has been expanding rapidly. The 1970 total of 53,187 visitors rose to an estimated 80,000 in 1972. Political uncertainty adversely affected tourism in 1974.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

Football, athletics, cycling, basketball, swimming, boxing, horse-riding and tennis are all popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: September 12th (New Year's Day), September 13th (Rise to Power of the Provisional Military Government), September 27th (Feast of Maskal), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha/Arafat).

1976: January 8th (Christmas), January 20th (Epiphany), March 2nd (Battle of Adowa), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 6th (Liberation Day), April 16th (Easter Friday), July 23rd (End of Occupation by the Fascist Forces).

(Note: Ethiopia uses its own solar calendar; the Ethiopian year 1967 began on September 11th, 1974).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially in use. There are many local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Ethiopian dollar (E\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = E\$4.887;

U.S. \$1 = E\$2.072.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 1,221,900 sq. km. (471,778 sq. miles).

per 1,000, death rate 25.0 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Population: 26,461,200 (official estimate for 1972); 1974 estimate: 27.8 million. Average annual birth rate 45.6

PROVINCES (1972 estimates)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)	CAPITAL (with population)
Arussi	23,500	852,900	36.3	Assela (19,390)
Bale	124,600	707,800	5.7	Goba (13,500)
Begemder	74,200	1,355,800	18.3	Gondar (38,600)
Eritrea	117,600	1,947,600	16.6	Asmara (249,110)
Gemu Goffa	39,500	698,800	17.7	Arba Minch (7,660)
Gojam	61,600	1,750,100	28.4	Debre Markos (30,260)
Hararge	259,700	3,359,200	12.9	Harar (48,440)
Illubabor	47,400	688,800	14.5	Mattu (6,860)
Kefa (Kaffa)	54,600	1,693,000	31.0	Jimma (47,360)
Shoa	85,400	5,369,500	62.9	Addis Ababa (912,090)
Sidamo	117,300	2,479,800	21.1	Awassa (16,790)
Tigre	65,900	1,828,900	27.8	Mekele (30,780)
Wollega	71,200	1,269,100	17.8	Lekemt (18,310)
Wollo	79,400	2,459,900	31.0	Dessie (49,750)
TOTAL	1,221,900	26,461,200	21.7	—

PRINCIPAL TOWNS (1972 population)

Addis Ababa (capital)	912,090	Harar	48,440
Asmara	249,110	Jimma	47,360
Dire Dawa	66,570	Nazret	45,280
Dessie	49,750	Gondar	38,600

Employment (1970 estimates): Total economically active population 11,428,000, including 9,668,000 in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1972 ('000 sq. km.)

Arable and under Permanent Crops	137.2
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	651.3
Forest Land	88.6
Swamps	51.8
Other Land	172.1
Inland Water	120.9
TOTAL	1,221.9

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(Twelve months ending September 10th)

	AREA HARVESTED ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			YIELD (100 kg. per hectare)		
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Wheat	1,070.2	1,091.6	1,113.4	808.0	839.5	876.0	7.6	7.7	7.9
Barley	1,734.8	1,756.0	1,775.4	1,495.6	1,529.5	1,564.6	8.6	8.7	8.8
Maize	847.1	863.6	882.1	909.0	939.0	970.5	10.7	10.9	11.0
Millet (Dagusa)	302.3	303.8	305.3	153.9	155.4	156.9	5.1	5.1	5.1
Sorghum	1,203.2	1,218.6	1,233.5	1,036.8	1,066.8	1,101.8	8.6	8.8	8.9
Teff	2,197.3	2,217.8	2,239.5	1,342.6	1,362.2	1,382.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
Sugar Cane	7.5	8.7	9.0	1,129.5	1,284.3	1,330.0	1,506.0	1,476.2	1,477.8
Potatoes	30.3	30.9	31.5	160.6	165.1	169.9	53.0	53.4	53.9
Yams	59.2	60.1	61.0	252.9	258.1	263.5	42.7	43.0	43.2
Berberes	239.9	243.2	246.5	99.5	102.2	105.5	4.2	4.2	4.3
Other Vegetables	100.5	102.6	104.6	256.6	264.4	273.1	25.5	25.8	26.1
Ensete	198.5	202.5	206.5	476.5	486.0	495.6	24.0	24.0	24.0
Ensete Fibre				13.1	13.4	13.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Haricot Beans	93.7	94.6	95.5	72.3	74.6	77.2	7.7	7.9	8.1
Dry Peas	135.0	136.2	137.1	126.4	129.4	132.4	9.4	9.5	9.7
Horse (Broad) Beans	144.0	147.3	150.0	137.8	144.9	152.9	9.6	9.8	10.2
Chick-peas	294.2	298.6	302.8	185.3	191.2	198.4	6.3	6.4	6.6
Lentils	174.4	175.8	176.8	106.5	110.6	115.7	6.1	6.3	6.5
Fruits*	5.9	6.0	6.1	80.9	85.4	90.4	13.7	14.2	14.8
Groundnuts (in shell)	39.9	41.0	42.5	22.4	24.2	26.4	5.6	5.9	6.2
Castor Beans	21.9	22.1	22.3	12.3	12.8	13.4	5.6	5.8	6.0
Linseed	120.0	122.4	124.8	62.1	64.4	66.8	5.2	5.3	5.4
Sesame Seed	140.5	153.5	163.5	69.4	81.3	93.1	4.9	5.3	5.7
Cottonseed	83.1	96.5	112.0	27.4	32.5	41.1	3.3	3.4	3.7
Cotton (lint)				13.7	16.2	20.5	1.7	1.7	1.8
Sunflower Seed	61.1	62.4	63.8	33.7	36.2	39.3	5.5	5.8	6.2
Neug	403.2	413.1	423.2	258.6	268.2	278.3	6.4	6.5	6.6
Coffee (green)	618.5	622.0	626.0	170.0	175.0	180.0	2.7	2.8	2.9
Gesho	91.4	91.3	93.2	93.2	95.0	96.8	10.2	10.4	10.4

* Including bananas: 50,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Ethiopia Statistical Abstract 1972*.

LIVESTOCK
(estimates)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle	26,231,500	26,309,700	26,353,700
Sheep	12,678,900	12,841,800	13,002,400
Goats	11,262,500	11,335,300	11,414,600
Asses	3,837,400	3,853,100	3,868,900
Horses	1,392,900	1,404,100	1,415,400
Mules	1,399,600	1,412,200	1,424,900
Camels	980,600	986,500	992,400
Pigs	14,500	15,200	16,000
Poultry	47,200,000	48,100,000	49,000,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
(Twelve months ending September 10th)

	UNIT	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Beef and Veal	metric tons	267,300	278,800	292,900
Mutton and Lamb	" "	47,200	48,100	49,100
Goats' Meat	" "	46,300	46,700	47,100
Poultry Meat	" "	52,900	53,900	54,900
Edible Offals	" "	76,706*	79,176*	81,502*
Cows' Milk	" "	516,300	530,700	545,300
Goats' Milk	" "	90,000*	91,000*	91,000*
Sheep's Milk	" "	5,000*	5,000*	5,000*
Camels' Milk	" "	66,800	67,200	67,600
Butter	" "	10,500*	10,500*	10,500*
Hen Eggs	" "	62,000*	63,000*	66,000*
Cattle Hides	'000 skins	3,156	3,231	3,320
Sheep Skins	" "	4,886	4,898	4,910
Goat Skins	" "	4,525	4,707	4,889

* FAO estimate.

Sources: Central Statistical Office, *Ethiopia Statistical Abstract 1972*; FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

1969	22,575,000
1970	23,105,000
1971	23,635,000

SAWNWOOD
(cubic metres)

1968	59,000
1969	60,000
1970	63,000
1971	65,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1973.

FISHING
(metric tons)

1969	15,000*
1970	17,200
1971	19,100
1972	26,800

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING

Gold (kg.)

1970	849
1971	762
1972	646

Salt (metric tons)

1967/68	215,000
1968/69	227,500
1969/70	218,150
1970/71	210,118

INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS
 (Twelve months ending September 10th)

	UNIT	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
Tinned Meat	metric tons	5,474	5,226	6,428
Vegetable Oils (edible)	" "	8,157	10,026	9,326
Wheat Flour	" "	41,536	40,019	45,272
Macaroni	" "	5,542	5,355	5,153
Refined Sugar	" "	66,199	96,967	108,672
Liqueurs	hectolitres	19,634	21,508	27,822
Wine	" "	50,237	50,950	55,454
Beer	" "	238,737	280,239	321,091
Lemonade	" "	195,000	213,915	241,865
Mineral Waters	" "	114,455	120,169	122,183
Cigarettes	million	765.0	870.4	1,007.5
Cotton Yarn	metric tons	10,027	10,543	9,630
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	68,164	69,706	78,967
Woollen Blankets	number	230,822	133,626	127,491
Woollen Carpets	sq. metres	10,557	4,365	4,681
Nylon Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	3,287	3,217	4,823
Leather Footwear	pairs	868,174	822,235	737,019
Canvas and Rubber Footwear	" "	430,994	671,121	933,238
Plastic Footwear	'000 pairs	1,271.9	1,286.8	1,273.3
Plywood	cubic metres	2,253	2,540	3,732
Particle Board	" "	3,472	3,631	2,570
Soap	metric tons	4,967	6,700	6,035
Ethyl Alcohol	hectolitres	9,664	10,019	n.a.
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	metric tons	2,438	2,387	3,385
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" "	65,287	68,599	77,574
Jet Fuels	" "	26,000	31,000	37,000
Distillate Fuel Oils	" "	140,000	165,000	} 273,000
Residual Fuel Oils	" "	272,000	311,000	
Petroleum Bitumen (Asphalt)	" "	7,000	16,000	21,000
Clay Building Bricks	'000	29,476	35,966	30,800
Quicklime	metric tons	21,384	19,937	38,326
Cement	" "	173,594	118,861	182,716
Nails	" "	4,032	3,865	4,383
Electric Energy	'000 kWh.	340,765	367,639	416,195

Sources: Annual Industrial Survey; United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Ethiopian dollar (E\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = E\$4.887; U.S. \$1 = E\$2.072.

E\$100 = £20.46 = U.S. \$48.25.

Note: Between January 1964 and August 1971 the par value of the Ethiopian dollar was 40 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = E\$2.50). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was U.S. \$1 = E\$2.303. The present relationship between the U.S. dollar and the Ethiopian dollar has been in force since February 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = E\$6.00.

BUDGET
(E\$ million, 12 months ending July 7th)

REVENUE	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	EXPENDITURE*	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Taxes on Income . . .	82.2	95.4	104.9	Government Administration	46.6	48.8	51.3
Education Tax . . .	5.4	12.2	14.0	Agriculture . . .	24.5	31.5	45.5
Other Direct Taxes . . .	14.7	14.2	14.2	Industry and Commerce . . .	15.4	18.6	25.2
Import Duties . . .	77.9	81.6	81.3	Public Works and Com-			
Export Duties . . .	34.0	31.0	26.5	munications . . .	69.9	89.0	93.1
Taxes on Foreign Trade . . .	40.8	42.4	57.6	Education and Culture . . .	81.0	85.2	99.3
Salcs Tax . . .	13.4	15.3	15.8	Public Health . . .	36.8	33.2	37.0
Turnover and Construction				Social Affairs . . .	6.6	6.5	6.5
Tax . . .	12.1	14.4	16.2	Internal Order and Justice . . .	81.8	81.3	86.1
Motor Fuel Tax . . .	39.0	40.0	41.8	Defence . . .	85.3	87.4	92.8
Excise Taxes . . .	38.4	44.3	49.6	Contributions to Pension			
Other Indirect Taxes . . .	18.9	17.6	22.4	Fund . . .	13.8	20.6	23.9
Income from Property . . .	19.6	9.2	0.9	Financial Agencies . . .	10.5	13.4	7.3
Charges for Services . . .	18.1	33.2	10.9	Unallocated Expenditure . . .	107.7	116.0	103.3
Pensions Revenue . . .	5.3	6.0	6.4				
Foreign Assistance . . .	88.0	93.4	92.8				
Other Current Receipts . . .	9.0	8.0	7.3				
Capital Receipts . . .	48.6	61.9	62.5				
TOTAL . . .	565.4	620.1	624.1	TOTAL . . .	579.8	631.3	671.4

*Figures represent a consolidation of current and capital accounts.

Currency in Circulation: E\$473.2 million (October 31st, 1974).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(E\$ million at current prices, year ending September 10th)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
Agriculture and Livestock	2,022.6	2,226.2	2,300.4
Hunting	1.2	1.3	1.3
Forestry and Logging	92.7	96.5	99.5
Fishing	3.0	3.2	3.6
Mining and Quarrying	9.1	9.8	9.9
Manufacturing*	359.2	393.8	443.2
Electricity and Water Supply	21.7	32.1	25.1
Construction	214.3	190.0	209.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	304.1	350.6	377.6
Transport, Storage and Communications	142.8	175.3	204.4
Owner-occupied Dwellings	146.6	154.2	162.3
Finance, Insurance, Property Services	49.5	59.9	68.0
Educational Services	70.0	78.1	88.0
Medical and Health Services	24.8	31.1	31.3
Domestic Service by Households	58.6	59.6	60.7
Other Private Services†	80.9	89.1	98.0
Public Administration and Defence	203.9	219.5	224.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.) AT FACTOR COST	3,805.0	4,161.3	4,406.9
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies	236.7	287.6	301.5
G.D.P. in PURCHASERS' VALUES	4,041.7	4,448.9	4,708.4
Net Income from Abroad	-25.6	-19.9	-19.4
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	4,016.1	4,429.0	4,689.0

* Including handicrafts and small-scale industry.

† Including business services, restaurants and hotels.

Source: Central Statistical Office, *Ethiopia Statistical Abstract 1972*.

G.D.P. in purchasers' values (revised estimate, E\$ million): 4,489 in 1969/70; 4,731 in 1970/71; 4,717 in 1971/72.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(E\$ million)

	1971	1972
<i>Goods and Services</i>	-134.1	-20.9
Merchandise f.o.b.	-80.7	18.2
Non-monetary gold	1.1	1.1
Freight and insurance	-71.0	-66.0
Other transportation	33.1	39.8
Travel	1.4	4.8
Investment income	-29.2	-44.2
Other government	24.1	29.8
Other services	-12.9	-4.4
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	22.5	40.6
Private	-4.4	6.4
Government	26.9	34.2
<i>Capital Movements</i>	100.0	75.7
Private long-term	19.7	29.1
Private short-term	16.9	1.3
Central Government	63.4	45.3
<i>Monetary Institutions</i>	16.7	-86.0
Central monetary institutions	16.9	-61.3
Other monetary institutions	-0.2	-24.7
<i>Net change on Capital Account</i>	116.7	14.4
<i>Net Errors and Omissions</i>	-5.1	-9.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
(E\$ million)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	357.4	432.5	388.3	429.1	469.5	435.6	448.2
Exports*	252.7	266.0	298.1	305.9	314.4	385.4	501.1

* Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(E\$'000)

IMPORTS	1970*	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	31,446.5	28,525.5	19,720.2
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	16,380.9	13,203.3	4,360.1
Textile Fibres and Waste	8,989.3	12,404.5	10,605.2
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	33,576.5	44,297.5	36,129.7
Crude Petroleum	18,471.8	20,025.2	15,245.9
Petroleum Products	14,849.0	23,465.0	20,450.8
Chemicals	50,066.7	55,732.4	50,887.6
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	13,506.6	13,763.7	11,613.8
Rubber Manufactures	18,206.4	21,038.3	19,180.2
Tyres and Tubes	15,356.0	17,206.4	17,417.4
Textile Yarn and Thread	12,127.2	13,034.7	10,758.3
Textile Fabrics, etc.	12,922.4	15,350.6	14,098.7
Iron and Steel	27,813.7	27,664.1	17,612.9
Machinery (non-electric)	67,162.0	71,263.1	71,224.3
Agricultural Machinery and Implements	9,984.7	14,359.9	12,465.4
Textile and Leather Machinery	9,653.2	14,036.9	19,198.8
Electrical Machinery, Appliances, etc.	23,547.0	30,400.2	34,526.8
Telecommunications Apparatus	8,508.6	9,528.7	16,974.9
Transport Equipment	54,266.3	62,553.3	67,701.4
Road Motor Vehicles and Parts	43,845.7	51,672.4	58,222.4
Aircraft	6,437.5	7,151.6	3,514.6
Clothing	12,190.6	7,908.6	7,432.3
TOTAL (incl. others)	429,167.5	469,542.8	435,602.8

January-November 1973 (E\$ million): Petroleum Products 34.2; Chemicals 60.9; Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc. 33.3; Machinery and Transport Equipment 119.3; Total (including others) 399.5.

* Provisional figures. Revised total is E\$429,080,000.

ETHIOPIA

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued

EXPORTS, EXCLUDING RE-EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	223,081.6	229,825.7	259,712.6
Meat and Meat Preparations	5,969.1	8,907.8	15,115.4
Fruit and Vegetables	21,338.8	28,378.2	35,233.7
Coffee (green or roasted)	181,268.4	175,210.0	182,535.3
Hides and Skins (undressed)	24,464.9	25,727.6	47,590.5
Oilseeds, Oil Nuts and Oil Kernels	28,352.6	32,063.6	51,704.3
Sesame Seed	23,294.3	24,148.9	40,183.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	294,604.4	309,588.0	380,144.0

1973 (E\$ million): Pulses 79.9; Coffee 189.5; Hides and Skins 64.2; Oilseeds 52.1.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(E\$'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972*
China, People's Rep.	6,468	5,612	7,120	China, People's Rep.	1,806	1,587	11,732
Czechoslovakia	9,093	6,995	11,781	France	6,618	7,817	11,581
France	12,267	14,854	16,452	French Terr. of the			
Germany, Fed. Rep.	58,886	51,906	46,539	Afars and Issas	15,589	19,685	22,560
India	7,552	7,294	6,485	Germany, Fed. Rep.	22,257	24,807	28,246
Iran	25,950	30,811	25,687	Israel	5,609	4,550	8,605
Israel	8,144	8,864	8,055	Italy	18,991	16,560	31,903
Italy	72,628	75,785	71,303	Japan	16,614	18,713	26,799
Japan	63,610	69,268	66,176	Netherlands	3,950	8,594	8,949
Netherlands	10,901	12,323	10,555	Saudi Arabia	16,665	20,172	22,454
Sweden	10,273	8,004	7,698	Sri Lanka	4,837	6,253	7,507
Switzerland	6,050	11,335	7,662	U.S.S.R. . . .	1,023	6,823	7,003
United Kingdom	32,035	44,034	41,171	United Kingdom	5,817	6,905	10,756
U.S.A. . . .	35,885	43,429	39,934	U.S.A. . . .	149,019	137,906	136,119
TOTAL (incl. others)	429,080	469,555	435,603	TOTAL (incl. others)	305,889	314,015	387,260

* Provisional figures.

COFFEE EXPORTS

(E\$ '000)

	1970	1971	1972
China, People's Republic	1,048	997	3,629
Finland	2,227	1,174	1,181
France	2,133	3,493	3,724
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas	4,866	4,421	5,539
Germany, Federal Republic	8,036	10,171	13,847
Italy	2,448	2,889	3,650
Japan	2,850	2,373	5,615
Norway	1,176	730	1,285
Saudi Arabia	5,943	8,631	6,529
Sweden	3,433	144	587
Switzerland	1,219	1,123	1,107
U.S.S.R. . . .	—	3,823	—
U.S.A. . . .	142,319	131,141	127,385
Yugoslavia	1,401	1,781	5,513
TOTAL (incl. others)	181,264	175,163	182,535

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS*

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
ADDIS ABABA—DJIBOUTI:			
Passenger-km. ('000)	92,000	80,100	75,500
Freight ('000 net ton-km.)	220,000	243,100	212,600

* Excluding Eritrea but including traffic on the portion of the Djibouti-Addis Ababa line which runs through the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas.

ROADS (Number of vehicles in use)

	1969	1970	1971*
Passenger Cars	33,000	47,200	52,300
Commercial Vehicles	10,800	12,300	13,200

* Estimated figures.

SHIPPING INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE TRAFFIC

	1970	1971	1972
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	3,223	3,341	3,271
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	729	362	683
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	1,005	1,094	886

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown ('000)	10,738	10,836	13,521
Passenger-km. ('000)	314,325	368,000	428,288
Cargo ton-km. ('000)	15,143	14,732	14,936
Mail ton-km. ('000)	1,612	1,976	1,047

Tourist arrivals: (1969) 46,521 (incl. 10,272 from the U.S.A.); (1970) 53,187 (incl. 11,289 from the U.S.A.); (1972 est.) 80,000.

EDUCATION (1971/72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS					
			Total	Primary	Junior Secondary	Senior Secondary	Specialist	Higher
Government	1,427	15,205	661,719	525,695	67,147	56,267	6,185	5,825
Mission	373	2,175	67,512	59,718	5,111	1,599	1,025	59
Private	679	3,368	118,206	107,926	5,704	3,174	1,402	—
Church	132	519	24,479	23,390	776	313	—	—
TOTAL	2,611	21,267	871,916	716,729	79,338	61,353	8,612	5,884

Source: Central Statistical Office, Addis Ababa

THE CONSTITUTION

Following considerable military and civil unrest in February 1974 the Emperor announced on March 5th, 1974, that a conference would be called within six months to propose revision of the constitution. In a policy statement issued on April 8th, 1974, the Government promised far-reaching reforms of administrative and judicial processes. Both statements proposed the establishment of a constitutional monarchy and implied the transfer of much of the authority vested in the Emperor by the then present constitution to Parliament. On July 3rd, after further moves by the armed forces to consolidate their power, it was announced that a constitutional amendment would be drafted making the Emperor purely a ceremonial figurehead. At the end of July the Armed Forces Coordinating Committee took over effective control of the entire country and on September 12th Emperor Haile Selassie was officially deposed by the Committee, who appointed a Provisional Military Government, and Parliament and the Constitution were suspended. A 50-member civilian advisory board has been set up by the armed forces to draft a new constitution and new election procedures.

The 1931 constitution was revised in 1955 and divides political power between the Emperor and a bicameral parliament.

THE EMPEROR

The Emperor appoints Ministers, determines the powers of Ministries and controls officials. With the advice and consent of Parliament he may declare war. As Commander-in-Chief he appoints officers and may determine the size of the armed forces. He may declare a state of siege, martial law or national emergency. The Emperor directs Foreign Affairs. He alone has the right to settle disputes with foreign powers and to ratify treaties and other international agreements. All treaties requiring territorial adjustment or financial expenditure require the approval of both Houses of Parliament. The Emperor has the right to originate legislation and other resolutions in Parliament and to proclaim laws when they have been passed by Parliament. He convenes annual and extraordinary sessions of Parliament and has the right to dissolve the same by an order providing at the same time for the appointment of a new Senate and/or election of a new Chamber of Deputies, within four months from the date of the order. He appoints the members of the Senate but the members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected.

In April 1966 a Cabinet of Ministers selected by the

Prime Minister was approved by the Emperor. This was the first occasion on which such a procedure was adopted.

MINISTERS

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Emperor to whom he submits the proposed Cabinet Ministers. The Cabinet is responsible to the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are collectively responsible for legislative proposals to the Emperor and to Parliament. The Prime Minister presents to Parliament proposals of legislation made by the Council of Ministers and approved by the Emperor and presents to the Emperor the proposals of legislation approved by Parliament and decrees proposed by the Council of Ministers. All Ministers have the right to attend any meeting of either Chamber of Parliament and to speak there. They may be obliged to attend, either in person or by deputy, in either Chamber on the request of a majority vote and to answer verbally or in writing questions concerning their office.

PARLIAMENT

Parliament is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber has 250 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years. The Senate is composed of a maximum of 125 members appointed by the Emperor for a term of six years with one-third of its members reaching the end of their term every two years. Senators may be reappointed for more than one term. The Chambers may meet in joint session or separately. The date of their regular sessions is fixed by the Constitution. Laws may be proposed to either or both Chambers either by the Emperor or by ten members of either Chamber. Proposals for legislation approved by both Chambers are sent to the Emperor who may return them for further consideration. In case of emergency during a Parliamentary recess decrees may be promulgated by the Emperor having the force of law but such decrees must subsequently be ratified by Parliament. No taxation may be imposed except by law and all financial legislation must originate in the Chamber of Deputies.

ERITREA

In 1950 a UN resolution provided for the federation of Ethiopia and Eritrea. The new constitution came into force in September 1952.

Late in 1962 Eritrea was incorporated as a Province of Ethiopia and the separate Assembly was dissolved. (There are now fourteen Provinces in Ethiopia.)

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

PROVISIONAL MILITARY COUNCIL

Chairman: Brig.-Gen. TEFERI BENTI.
 Minister of Defence: Ato AYELEW MANDEFRO.
 Minister of Information: Lij MIKAEL INRU.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: Ato KIFLE WODAJO.
 Minister of Internal Administration: Col. BELACHEW GEMANEH.
 Minister of Finance: NEGASH DESTA.
 Minister of Agriculture: Dr. DAGNACHEW YIRGU.
 Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism: MOHAMED ABDULRAHMAN.
 Minister of Planning and Development: BERHANU WAKWOYA.
 Minister of Land Reform: BELLETTE GEBRE-TSADIK.

Minister of Education: Dr. HAILE GABRIEL DAGNE.
 Minister of Public Health: Dr. GEMAL ABDULKADIR.
 Minister of Communications, Telegraph and Posts: TAKALIGN GADAMU.
 Minister in the Provisional Military Administrative Council: FITAVRARY DEMISSE TAFARRA.
 Minister of Public Works, National Resources and Mines: GETACHEW BEKELE.
 Minister of Cultural Affairs: TEKLE-TSADIK MEKURIA.
 Minister of Justice: Dr. BELACHEW ASRAT.
 Minister of Community Development and Social Affairs: TADESSE TERREFE.
 Minister of Pensions: Maj. ABEBE GUANGUL.
 Governor of the National Bank: TAFARRA DEGUEFE.

PARLIAMENT

(Suspended by military decree in September 1974.)

SENATE

A maximum of 125 members appointed by H.I.M. The Emperor for a term of six years.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(General Election, June-July 1973)

It contains 250 members elected by universal adult suffrage every four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The 1955 Constitution and legislation on associations effectively prevented the formation of political parties. It remains to be seen whether the revision of the Constitution will provide for their formation.

SEPARATIST GROUPS

A number of organizations exist whose aims are to obtain the independence of certain areas populated by

religious and/or ethnic minorities. In the Ogaden District the West Somalia Liberation Front had much success from 1963 to 1970 since when its activities have been substantially curtailed. Its remnants operate under the name of the Ethiopian National Liberation Front. In Eritrea, the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF), has established itself as a considerable force.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ETHIOPIA

(In Addis Ababa)

Austria: P.O.B. 137; *Ambassador:* Dr. EGON LIBSCH.
Belgium: P.O.B. 1239; *Ambassador:* JACQUES DHONT.
Bulgaria: P.O.B. 987; *Ambassador:* ANGEL ZANKOV.
Burundi: P.O.B. 3641; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEPH NINDORERA.
Cameroon: P.O.B. 1026; *Ambassador:* EL HADJ MAHMOUDOU HAMAN DEKO.
Canada: P.O.B. 1130; *Ambassador:* RALPH E. REYNOLDS.
China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 5643; *Ambassador:* YU PEI-WEN.
Colombia: P.O.B. 1102; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUILLERMO NANNETTI CONCHA.
Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 3108; *Ambassador:* ZDENĚK HÁJEK.
Egypt: P.O.B. 1611; *Ambassador:* KHAIRG RAGHEB IL AYUTY.
Equatorial Guinea: P.O.B. 246; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Finland: P.O.B. 1017; *Ambassador:* VEIKKO LAURI HIETANEN (also accredited to Kenya).
France: P.O.B. 1464; *Ambassador:* ALBERT TRECA.
German Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 5507; *Ambassador:* HELMUT GÜRKE.
Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 660; *Ambassador:* Dr. HERBERT BARON VON STACKELBERG.
Ghana: P.O.B. 3173; *Ambassador:* Y. B. TURKSON.
Greece: P.O.B. 1168; *Ambassador:* NICOLUS PHILOPOULOS.
Guinea: P.O.B. 1190; *Ambassador:* FACINE BANGOURA.
Hungary: P.O.B. 1213; *Ambassador:* ZOLTÁN GYENGE.
India: P.O.B. 528; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Indonesia: P.O.B. 1004; *Ambassador:* H. M. AMIN AZE-HARIE.
Iran: P.O.B. 1144; *Ambassador:* KAZEM NIAMIR.
Italy: P.O.B. 1105; *Ambassador:* LUIGI SABETTA.
Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 3668; *Ambassador:* LOUIS GUIRANDOU-N'DIAYE.
Jamaica: P.O.B. 5633; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Japan: P.O.B. 1499; *Ambassador:* KENJI NAKAO.

Kenya: P.O.B. 3301; *Ambassador:* N. M. MUGO.
Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 2047; *Ambassador:* CHANG JAE YONG.
Liberia: P.O.B. 3116; *Ambassador:* CHARLES T.O. KING II.
Malawi: P.O.B. 2316; *Ambassador:* B. K. KATENGA.
Malaysia: P.O.B. 3656; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDUL MAJID BIN MOHAMMED.
Mexico: P.O.B. 2962; *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO MOLINA PASQUEL.
Morocco: P.O.B. 337; *Ambassador:* ABDURAHIM HARKETT (also accredited to Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda).
Netherlands: P.O.B. 1241; *Ambassador:* JEO VAN SUEHTELEN.
Nigeria: P.O.B. 1019; *Ambassador:* VICTOR ADEGORAYE.
Pakistan: P.O.B. 5663; *Ambassador:* KAMALUDDIN AHMED.
Poland: P.O.B. 1123; *Ambassador:* WLADYSŁAW ROLSKI.
Romania: P.O.B. 62; *Ambassador:* TITUS SINU.
Rwanda: P.O.B. 5618; *Ambassador:* MATHIEU NGIRUMPATSE.
Saudi Arabia: P.O.B. 1104; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HOSSAIN BAFAKIH.
Senegal: P.O.B. 2581; *Ambassador:* LATYR KAMARA.
Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 5619; *Ambassador:* Mrs. SHIRLEY Y. GBIYAMA.
Somalia: P.O.B. 1006; *Ambassador:* ABDURRAHMAN A. ALI.
Spain: P.O.B. 2312; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS DE LA PANAY AZNAR.
Sudan: P.O.B. 1110; *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA MEDANI ABBASHAR.
Sweden: P.O.B. 1029; *Ambassador:* LARS HEDSTRÖM.
Switzerland: P.O.B. 1106; *Ambassador:* HEINZ LANGENBACHER.
Tanzania: P.O.B. 1077; *Ambassador:* G. S. MAGOMBE.
Thailand: P.O.B. 2764; *Ambassador:* BULAM KANGVANTOT.
Trinidad and Tobago: P.O.B. 330; *Ambassador:* J. R. P. DUMAS (also accredited to Ghana and Senegal).

ETHIOPIA

Tunisia: P.O.B. 1333; *Ambassador:* TOUFIK SMIDA.
Turkey: P.O.B. 1506; *Ambassador:* CELAL CALISLAR (also accredited to Tanzania).
Uganda: P.O.B. 5644; *Ambassador:* K. L. LUBEGA.
U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 1500; *Ambassador:* A. P. RATANOV.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 858; *Ambassador:* WILLIE MORRIS.
U.S.A.: P.O.B. 1014; *Ambassador:* T. McELHINEY.

Ethiopia also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo People's Republic, Denmark, Iceland, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Mongolia, Norway, Panama, Qatar, Singapore and Swaziland (non-resident representatives not accredited in all cases).

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Vatican: P.O.B. 588; *Apostolic Nuncio:* (vacant).
Venezuela: P.O.B. 5584; *Ambassador:* G. N. CARILLO.
Yemen Arab Republic: P.O.B. 664; *Ambassador:* AHMED A. AL MOALLEMI.
Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 1341; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Zaire: P.O.B. 2723; *Ambassador:* BAGBENI ADEITO NZENGEYA.
Zambia: P.O.B. 1909; *Ambassador:* PETTGH M. NGONDA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

In October 1974 new military tribunals were set up to try former government officials for corruption. One Supreme and several District Tribunals have been established. There is no appeal against the decision of the Supreme Military Tribunal.

The Supreme Court: Addis Ababa.

President: Afe Negus TESHOME HAILE MARIAM.

The President sits with two other judges. The Court has eight divisions each presided over by a Vice-Afe Negus. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction only to hear appeals from the High Court. Prior to the military take-over in 1974, appeals could go from the Supreme Court to the Emperor sitting in Chilot (*Court*) in accordance with Ethiopian custom.

The High Court: Addis Ababa; sits in 12 Divisions each of 3 Judges: 1. Appeals; 2. Criminal; 3. Civil; 4. Land; 5. Government.

Taqlai Ghizat High Courts (*Provincial High Courts*): each Court has a presiding judge and two other judges. There are no foreign judges. The Governor-General of a province may sit as the presiding judge, criminal and civil.

Awraja Ghizat Courts (*Provincial Courts*): composed of three judges, criminal and civil.

Warada Ghizat Courts (*Regional Courts*): criminal cases and limited civil actions.

Meketel Warada Courts (*Sub-Regional Courts*): one judge sits alone with very limited jurisdiction, criminal only.

RELIGION

CHRISTIANS

Ethiopian Orthodox Union Church: official Church of the State; founded in the fourth century A.D. There are about 10 million members.

His Holiness the Patriarch ABUNA TEWOFLOS, P.O.B. 1283, Patriarchate, King George IV St., Addis Ababa.

Roman Catholic Church

Alexandrine-Ethiopian Rite:

Metropolitan See: Addis Ababa; Archbishop Mgr. ASRATE MARIAM YEMMERU, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 1903, Addis Ababa; Eparchy of Adigrat, Adigrat; Eparchy of Asmara, Asmara.

Latin Rite:

Vicar Apostolic of Asmara: Mgr. LUCA MILASI, P.O.B. 224, Asmara; there are also Vicarates Apostolic at Harar and Jimma.

Ethiopian Evangelical Church (Mekane Yesus): Pres. H.E. Ato EMANUEL ANRAHAM, P.O.B. 2087, Addis Ababa; f. 1958; 200,000 mems.

Seventh Day Adventist Church: Pastor TEREGE GUDDAYE, P.O.B. 145, Addis Ababa; 20,000 mems.

Greek Orthodox Church: Archbishop of Aksum: Most Rev. Dr. METHODIOS FOUYAS, P.O.B. 571, Addis Ababa.

Armenian Orthodox Church: Father ZAVIEN ARMOUNIAN, St. George's Armenian Church, Addis Ababa.

Anglican Church (Diocese of Egypt): The Rev. PHILIP J. COUSINS, P.O.B. 109, Queen Elizabeth St., Addis Ababa; f. 1926; 175 mems.; publ. *Roar* (fortnightly).

American Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 3507, Addis Ababa.

Lutheran Church: found in urban and rural areas and is responsible for Radio Voice of the Gospel (RVOG), P.O.B. 654, Addis Ababa.

The Lutheran Church is found in both urban and rural areas and there are also Hindu and Sikh religious institutions. The Pentecostal Church and the Sudan Interior Mission also do mission work in Ethiopia.

MUSLIMS

Approximately 50 per cent of the population are Muslims.

TRADITIONAL BELIEFS

It is estimated that between 5 and 15 per cent of the population follow animist rites and ceremonies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Addis Solr: P.O.B. 3280, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Information; French; Editor Ato MESFIN BERHANU; circ. 1,300.

Addis Zemen: P.O.B. 30145, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Information; Amharic; Editor Ato BAALU GIRMA; circ. 18,000 (weekday), c. 20,000 (Sunday).

Ethiopian Herald: P.O.B. 1074, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Information, under military control; English; Editor Ato TESFAYE-HAPTE-YIMER; circ. 8,000 (weekday), 12,000 (Sunday).

Giornale dell'Eritrea: P.O.B. 1206, Asmara; Italian; Editors Ato ABDELMEGID KADI SAEED IMNAI, ANGELO BARBIERI; circ. 3,000.

Hebret/Ai Wahda: P.O.B. 247, Asmara; publ. by the Dept. of Information; Tigrinya, Arabic; Editor GRAZMATCH TESFAI ABRAHA; circ. 6,000.

Quotidiano Eritreo: P.O.B. 247, Asmara; publ. by the Dept. of Information; Italian; Editor Dr. ENRICO MANIA; circ. 4,000.

PERIODICALS

Al-Alem: weekly; P.O.B. 30232, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Information; Arabic; Editor ABDUL KARIM-MOHAMED NUR CHEMIR; circ. 1,200.

Ethiopia: weekly; P.O.B. 247, Asmara; publ. by Dept. of Information; Amharic, Arabic; Editor Ato AFEWORK WOLDEGABIR; circ. 2,000.

Ethiopia Mirror: quarterly; P.O.B. 3732, Addis Ababa; publ. by Alem Publications; English; Editor Ato YE-WANDWASSEN T. MARCOS; circ. 12,000.

Ethiopia Observer: quarterly; f. 1936; publ. in Ethiopia and Britain; P.O.B. 1895, Addis Ababa and 57 Carter Lane, London, E.C.4; English; Editor Dr. RICHARD PANKHURST.

Ethiopia Tourist News: P.O.B. 2183, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism; English and French; circ. 10,000.

Matino del Lunedì: weekly; P.O.B. 500, Asmara; Editor ANGELO GRANARA; circ. 2,000.

Menen: monthly; P.O.B. 3732, Addis Ababa; publ. by Alem Publications; Amharic; illustrated; Editor AZARIAH KIROS (acting); circ. 10,000.

Misikiro Birhan: monthly; P.O.B. 2248, Addis Ababa; f. 1950 by Bible Churchman's Missionary Society; publ. by Ethiopian Evangelical Church; Amharic; part religious, part secular; Editor RHENA TAYLOR KEBEDE WOLDE MARIAM; circ. 8,000-10,000.

Policina Ermijaw: weekly; P.O.B. 40046, Addis Ababa; Policc Journal; Amharic; Editor Lt. GETACHEW MENGISTIE; circ. 85,000.

Trade and Development Bulletin: irregular; P.O.B. 856, Asmara; publ. by the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Eritrea; Amharic, English, Tigrinya, Italian, Arabic; Editor OKBA MARIAM GEBRE.

Tseday: monthly; P.O.B. 30199, Addis Ababa; Amharic; Editor GETACHEW TEKALIGN; circ. 40,000.

Wotaderina Alamaw: fortnightly; P.O.B. 1901, Addis Ababa; publ. by the Ministry of Defence; Editor (vacant); circ. 5,000 (suspended).

Wotaderina Gizew: fortnightly; P.O.B. 663, Addis Ababa; publ. by the First Army Division; Amharic; Editor Ato FEKADE WORKMEH; circ. c. 25,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 3537; f. 1963; Chief JEAN MARIE BLIN.

New China News Agency: P.O.B. 2508; Chief JUI YING CHIEH.

Reuters: P.O.B. 2150; Chief J. TALBOT.

Tass: P.O.B. 998; Chief A. BALABENOV.

PUBLISHERS

Asfaw Taffera: P.O.B. 2020, Addis Ababa.

Francescana Tipografia: 2 Abune Yared St., Asmara.

Haile Sellassio I University Press: P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa; f. 1968; educational works; Man. Dir. Mrs. INNES MARSHALL.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 1024, Addis Ababa; f. in Ethiopia 1965; educational and academic publishing in English and Amharic; Man. Ato TESFAYE DABA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Ethiopia: P.O.B. 1020, Addis Ababa; f. 1941; Amharic, English, French, Arabic, Afar, Galigniya, Tigrinya, Tigre and Somali; listeners 9.6 million; advertising is accepted; Dir.-Gen. for Radio NEGASH GEBRE-MARIAM.

Radio Voice of the Gospel: P.O.B. 654, Addis Ababa; f. 1961; Lutheran World Federation Broadcasting Service; medium-wave local services; short-wave services in thirteen languages to Asia, the Middle East and Africa and Madagascar; Dir. LWF Service Rev. MARC CHAMBRON; Dir. RVOG MANFRED LUNDGREN; publ. RVOG News.

It is estimated that there are 250,000 radio receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

Ethiopian Television Service: P.O.B. 1020, Addis Ababa; television services were inaugurated in 1964, under the initial management of Thomson Television International and operated by the government; advertising is accepted; Dir.-Gen. for TV SAMUEL FERENJI.

There are an estimated 20,000 sets in the Addis Ababa region. In Asmara, Eritrea, there is a closed circuit service for the United States Armed Forces with about 1,000 receivers, the future of which remains uncertain after the closure of the U.S. communications faculty.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; E\$=Ethiopian dollar;
dep.=deposits; m.=million)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

In January 1975 banks, mortgage corporations and insurance companies were nationalized. Bank and mortgage companies are under the control and supervision of the National Bank of Ethiopia, and the insurance companies under the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Tourism.

Addis Ababa Bank: P.O.B. 751, Addis Ababa; f. 1963; 40 per cent owned by National and Grindlays Bank; brs. in Addis Ababa and provinces (33 in all); cap. p.u. E\$5m.; dep. E\$88m. (Dec. 1973); Man. Dir. Ato DEBEBE H. YOHANNES; Man. W. L. GASH.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia: Haile Sellassie I Square, P.O.B. 255, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; cap. p.u. E\$35m.; dep. E\$678.9m. (1974); state-owned bank for commercial business; 91 brs.; Man. Dir. Ato ASSEFA TSEGAYE; publs. *Annual Report, Market Report* (monthly).

National Bank of Ethiopia: Haile Sellassie I Square, P.O.B. 5550, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; total assets E\$517m. (Jan. 1973); issuing bank; Gov. H.E. Ato TAFARA DEGUEFE; publs. *Annual Report, Quarterly Bulletin*.

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank S.C.: P.O.B. 1900, Addis Ababa; f. 1970 from a merger of the De-

velopment Bank of Ethiopia and the Ethiopian Investment Corporation; provides finance for industry and agriculture, technical advice, and assists in project evaluation; auth. cap. E\$100m.; cap. p.u. E\$80m.; Man. Dir. Ato ADDIS ANTENEH (acting); publs. *News-letter, Annual Report, Policy Papers, Facts and Figures*.

Banco di Napoli (Ethiopia) S.C.: P.O.B. 228, Ave. Empress Mennen 40, Asmara; f. 1970 to take over the Asmara branch of the Banco di Napoli; cap. E\$2m.; dep. E\$10.5m. (Dec. 1972); Gen. Man. DONATO SINISCALCO.

Banco di Roma, (Ethiopia) S.C.: Zerai Derres Square, Asmara; f. 1967; 8 brs. in Addis Ababa, brs. in Assab, Modjo, Massawa and four others; cap. p.u. E\$4m.; Pres. Bitwoded ASFAHA WOLDE MIKAEL; Gen. Man. GIORGIO GIORGETTIO.

INSURANCE

(Addis Ababa)

African Solidarity Insurance Co. S.C.: Afsol House, Haile Sellassie I Square, P.O.B. 2327; f. 1963; Gen. Man. D. G. SCOLOMBIS; Man. B. D. MURPHY.

Blue Nile Insurance Company S.C.: Papassinos Bldg., Blue Nile Centre, Churchill Road, P.O.B. 2192; Man. Dir. Ato ABATE FANTAYE.

Imperial Insurance Co. of Ethiopia S.C.: Imperial Insurance Bldg., Meskel Square, P.O.B. 2563; f. 1951; cap. p.u. E\$1.2m.; Gen. Man. YILSIA DAGNE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ethiopian Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 517, Addis Ababa; f. 1947; 564 mems.; Pres. Ato TAFARA DEGUEFE; publs. *Ethiopian Business* and various books and papers dealing with Ethiopian business, commerce and investment.

Chamber of Commerce, Industry, Agriculture and Handicrafts of Eritrea: Ave. Ras Makonnen, P.O.B. 856, Asmara; f. 1947; Pres. Ato SUNABARA M. DAMMANA.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Ethiopian Coffee Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 1982, Addis Ababa; 32 mems.; Exec. Sec. Capt. ASRAT H. DEFERESU.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Federation of Employers of Ethiopia (FEE): P.O.B. 944, Addis Ababa; f. 1963; 112 mems.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederation of Ethiopian Labour Unions (CELU): CELU Bldg., P.O.B. 3653, Addis Ababa; f. 1962; 85,000 mems.; 152 affiliates; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. FISSEHA TSION TERIE (detained); publ. *Voice of Labour* (fortnightly).

OIL

Companies are at present prospecting for oil along the Red Sea coast. One, Mobil Esso Ethiopia Inc., found natural gas offshore north of Massawa in 1969. Oil and natural gas is also thought to exist in the province of Bale in southern Ethiopia where recently promising strikes have been reported.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Franco-Ethiopian Railway: P.O.B. 1051, Addis Ababa; f. 1908; 782 km.; runs from Addis Ababa to Djibouti; Dir.-Gen. B. PETIT.

Northern Ethiopian Railways Share Company: Massawa, Eritrea; 306 km.; runs from Massawa on the Red Sea through Asmara to Agordat; Gen. Man. GHETACHEW MEDHANE.

ROADS

Imperial Highway Authority: P.O.B. 1770, Addis Ababa; constructs and maintains roads and bridges throughout Ethiopia. Out of a total system of 23,400 km. of primary, secondary and feeder roads and trails, there are 8,928 km. of all-weather gravel and asphalt roads. A further 4,835 km. are to be built by September 1978. In April 1974, the Awash-Tendaho highway, under

ETHIOPIA

construction since 1969, and financed by the World Bank and Sweden, was finally completed. A highway linking Addis Ababa with Nairobi in Kenya is expected to reach completion at the end of 1975.

General Ethiopian Transport Share Company: P.O.B. 472, Addis Ababa; runs urban services in Addis Ababa; long distance services connecting all important provincial towns, and limited tourist services.

SHIPPING

Irregular services by foreign vessels to Massawa and Assab (port for Addis Ababa). Since 1960 Assab's facilities have been greatly extended and the port can now handle over a million tons of merchandise annually. It has an oil refinery with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons. Much trade goes through Djibouti (French Territory of the Afars and Issas) to Addis Ababa.

A. Besso and Co. (Ethiopia) S.C.: P.O.B. 1897, Addis Ababa.

Filli Biga and Co. S.C.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1108, Asmara; f. 1965 as a subsidiary of SCAC/SOCOPAO (France); branches at Addis Ababa, Assab, Massawa and Djibouti.

Ethiopian Shipping Lines S.C.: P.O.B. 2572, Addis Ababa; f. 1964; liner services Red Sea-Europe; Chair. H. E. Ato BELACHEW ASRAT; 4 vessels.

Gellatly, Hankey and Co. (Ethiopia) S.C.: P.O.B. 906, Asmara; brs. at Addis Ababa, Massawa, Assab and Dire Dawa.

Cie. Maritime Auxiliaire d'Outre-Mer: P.O.B. 1230, Addis Ababa.

Transport, Tourism, Universities

Mitchell Gotts and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: P.O.B. 527, Addis Ababa; f. 1960; brs. at Asmara, Massawa, etc.; Chair. J. K. DICK, F.C.A.; Man. C. O'TOOLE.

Fili de Nadai: P.O.B. 731, Asmara.

S.A. Navigatana: P.O.B. 1161, Asmara.

Savon and Riès (Ethiopian Shipping) Co.: P.O.B. 215, Asmara.

CIVIL AVIATION

Ethiopian Airlines: Hailu Sellassie I Airport, P.O.B. 1755, Addis Ababa; f. 1945; operates regular domestic and international services; fleet of five Boeing 720B, two DC-6B, one DC-6A, five light aircraft and a developing helicopter fleet; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. SEMRET MEDHANE.

Air Djibouti, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, British Airways, EAAC, EgyptAir, Lufthansa, Sudan Airways and Saudi Arabian Airlines serve Addis Ababa. Saudi and Yemen Airways serve Asmara only.

TOURISM

Ethiopian Tourist Organisation: P.O.B. 2183, Addis Ababa; f. 1961.

UNIVERSITIES

Hailu Sellassie I University: P.O.B. 1176, Addis Ababa; 650 teachers, 4,978 full-time students.

University of Asmara: P.O.B. 1220, Asmara; 100 teachers, 1,195 students.

FIJI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Religion, Flag, Capital

Fiji comprises over 800 islands, of which 100 are inhabited, situated about 1,200 miles south of the equator in the Pacific Ocean. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 60° to 90°F (16°–32°C). The population includes Fijians, Indians, Chinese, Europeans and Melanesian and Polynesian peoples from other island groups including Tonga. About 50 per cent of the people are Christians and 40 per cent Hindus. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is light blue, with the United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist. In the fly is Fiji's national shield. The capital and chief port is Suva.

Recent History and Government

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. It provided for an enlarged franchise and an expanded Legislative Council, almost wholly elected. On independence, in October 1970, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara became Prime Minister and formed his first Cabinet, seven of whom were the elected and three the official members of the former Council of Ministers.

There were elections in April 1972 for a House of Representatives of 52 members. There are Fijian, Indian and General rolls. On the General roll are electors, mainly Europeans and Chinese, who are not eligible for inclusion on the Fijian and Indian rolls. Twelve Fijians, 12 Indians and 3 General members were elected on communal rolls. Ten Fijians, 10 Indians and 5 General members were elected on national rolls.

At the constitutional conference it was agreed that after these elections were held a Royal Commission would be set up to recommend the most appropriate method of election and representation in the future. The terms of reference were to be agreed by the Prime Minister with the Leader of the Opposition, but the work of the Commission had not started at the beginning of 1975, and no date for it has been established.

In addition to the House of Representatives, there is an

Upper House, the Senate. In this, 8 members are appointed by the Great Council of Fijian Chiefs; 7 by the Prime Minister; 6 by the Leader of the Opposition; and 1 by the Council of Rotuma—an island 400 miles distant from Suva.

There is a Governor-General, representing the Queen, who is Head of State in Fiji. Fiji is a member of the British Commonwealth and the United Nations.

Economic Affairs

The economy is basically agricultural, with sugar as the main crop, sales of this commodity accounting for two-thirds of export earnings in 1973. Tourism is developing rapidly and was the second largest source of foreign exchange earnings, followed by gold and coconut products. Domestic industry is still in its infancy but, because of the trade deficit, efforts are being made to encourage industries which will replace imports or provide goods for exports. The sixth Five-Year Development Plan (1971–75) aims to expand production and develop the infrastructure. Gross Domestic Product rose by 6.2 per cent in 1973. In February 1974 Fiji decided to break with sterling and to tie its currency to the U.S. dollar instead.

Transport and Communications

Fiji lies on the main route between Australia and New Zealand and North America, and is the centre of communications in the southwestern Pacific. The international airport is at Nadi, about 130 miles from Suva. Suva Wharf and Lautoka Wharf were reconstructed in 1962 and 1963. There are no main railways but about 450 miles of light tracks carry sugar cane to the mills.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Fiji dollar (\$F).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = \$F 1.886;

U.S. \$1 = 80.0 Fiji cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (square miles): 7,055.

Population: (1966 Census) 476,727 (Indians 240,960, Fijians 202,176, Europeans 6,590, Part-Europeans 9,687); Suva (capital) 54,157. Dec. 1971 estimate: 535,375 (Indians 272,040, Fijians 231,042, Part-Europeans 9,497, Rotumans 6,643, Europeans 4,600); Suva (capital) 60,000.

Agriculture: Exports (1973): Sugar 268,201 tons, Coconut Oil 17,955 tons, Bananas (1972) 42,861 cases; also melons, ginger, vegetables, molasses, timber, fish, hides and trocas shell.

MINING

(1973)

		PRODUCTION	VALUE IN \$F
Gold	fine oz.	79,597	6,139,895
Silver	fine oz.	27,021	54,580
Manganese ore	tons	n a.	n.a.
Limestone	"	108,748	277,901
Crushed Metal	cu. yds.	286,283	859,849

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Fiji dollar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=\$F1.886; U S \$1=80.0 Fiji cents

\$F100=£53 or =U.S. \$125.00.

BUDGET 1973

(\$F)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	36,154,600	Charges on Public Debt.	6,000,000
Port and Harbour Dues, etc.	1,124,000	Pensions, etc.	2,092,572
Licences and Taxes	28,609,750	Education	12,073,523
Fees of Court or Office, etc.	3,839,630	Medical	5,915,600
Post Office	1,146,000	Police	2,161,980
Rent of Government Property	865,000	Posts and Telegraphs	2,393,647
Interest	811,500	Works (Establishment)	1,749,100
Miscellaneous	1,926,820	Works Annually Recurrent	6,110,055
		Contribution to Capital Budget	10,000,000
		Other	23,074,626
TOTAL	74,477,300	TOTAL	71,570,503

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1971-75—\$F75 million. 1972 provision \$F20,898,388.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$F)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	90,501,755	111,563,868	131,347,000	174,645,000
Exports	62,306,995	61,769,000	64,601,000	74,426,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(1973—\$F)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
Machinery, other than electrical . . .	14,408,680	Sugar	34,280,105
Electrical Machinery and Goods . . .	13,655,398	Coconut Oil	5,669,023
Transport Equipment	13,086,005	Unrefined Gold	6,124,821
Fabrics	7,356,303	Molasses	786,083
Iron and Steel	6,755,638	Coconut Meal	479,713
Food	33,908,840	Ginger	610,135
Fuel	15,618,873	Lumber	549,722
Clothing	4,426,261		
Tape Recorders	2,772,636		
Watches	3,191,987		

RE-EXPORTS	1973—\$F
Fuel	7,451,911
Fish	4,578,864
Textile Yarns and Fabrics	1,622,186
Motor Vehicles	2,635,273
Clothing	473,879
Metal Manufactures	197,150

PRINCIPAL TRADING COUNTRIES

(1973)

IMPORTS FROM:		EXPORTS TO	
	\$F		\$F
Australia	53,883,417	United Kingdom	21,741,464
United Kingdom	25,286,145	U.S.A.	12,856,547
Japan	28,074,222	Australia	9,086,995
New Zealand	21,862,877	Canada	5,956,808
U.S.A.	7,859,983	New Zealand	4,344,734
Singapore	7,024,709	Japan	2,511,029
Hong Kong	4,130,255	Tonga	1,946,267
India	2,506,458	Western Samoa	1,845,401
Canada	1,311,271	Singapore	1,417,476
Iran	1,749,557	Germany, Federal Republic	730,466
Netherlands	1,966,578		
Germany, Federal Republic	1,981,051		

Transport (1973): Shipping: Entered 614 ships, 2,788,000 tons. Civil Aviation: Landed 204,845 passengers; Departed 202,406; Transit passengers 211,330. Tourism (1971): 152,151 visitors.

EDUCATION (1972)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary	635	130,440
Secondary	87	21,079
Vocational and Technical	22	1,277
Teacher Training	3	426
Medical	1	215

There are also 69 Fiji Government scholarship holders in higher education abroad (1973).

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Suva.

THE CONSTITUTION

At present the Constitution derives from an Order in Council of September 1966, providing for a Governor, a Council of Ministers and a Legislative Council. After independence, in October 1970, the post of Governor was replaced by that of Governor-General. The Legislative Council was replaced in April 1972 by an elected 52-member House of Representatives.

Virtually all adults are eligible to register as electors. Twenty-seven members of the new House of Representatives (12 Fijians, 12 Indians and 3 others) were elected on the communal roll and 25 members (10 Fijians, 10 Indians and 5 others) on the national roll (a cross-voting system by which all races vote together). After these elections it was agreed that a Royal Commission would be set up to recommend the most appropriate method of election and representation, but progress in this direction has been slow.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Ratu Sir GEORGE CAKOBAU, O.B.E., J.P.

THE CABINET

(February 1975)

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. Ratu Sir KAMISESE KAPAIWAI TUIMACILAU MARA, K.B.E., M.A.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Communications, Works and Tourism: Ratu Sir PENAIYA GANILAU, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Attorney-General: J. N. FALVEY, O.B.E., K.C.

Minister of Finance: C. A. STINSON, O.B.E.

Minister for Fijian Affairs and Rural Development: Ratu W. B. TOGANIVALU.

Minister of Labour: J. MAVOA.

Minister for Education, Youth and Sports: J. B. NAISARA.

Minister for Commerce, Industry and Co-operatives: M. T. KHAN.

Minister for Urban Development, Housing and Social Welfare: M. RAMZAN, M.B.E.

Minister for Lands, Mines and Mineral Resources: Ratu J. B. TOGANIVALU.

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government, etc.

Minister of Health: J. S. SINGH, M.B.E.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests: D. W. BROWN, M.B.E.

Minister of Information: Ratu DAVID TOGANIVALU.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(General Election, April 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Alliance	33
National Federation	19
	52

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

There are fourteen provinces, each headed by a chairman.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Alliance Party: multi-racial; government party; 33 members of the House of Representatives; Leader Rt. Hon. Ratu Sir KAMISESE K. T. MARA, K.B.E., M.A.; publ. *Nation*.

National Federation Party: G.P.O. Box 228, Suva; f. 1963; fusion of two parties: the Federation, which was mainly Indian but multi-racial, and the National Democratic Party, a purely Fijian party; 19 members in the House of Representatives, comprising official opposition; Leader S. M. KOYA; mcms.: approx. 40,000.

Nationalist Party: f. 1974; seeks more representation for Fijians in Parliament and for general reforms in their favour; Leader SAKIASI BUTADROKA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Australia: Suva; *High Commissioner:* H. W. BULLOCK.

Canada: Canberra, Australia; *High Commissioner:* JAMES J. MCCARDLE.

New Zealand: Suva; *High Commissioner:* G. K. ANSELL.

United Kingdom: Suva; *High Commissioner:* JAMES S. ARTHUR.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law in force in Fiji consists of the Constitution of Fiji as set out in the Fiji Independence Order of 1970, the Ordinances in force on 10th October, 1970, the Acts of the Parliament of Fiji enacted after that date, and subject thereto, and to certain qualifications, the Common Law, Rules of Equity and the statutes of general application which were in force in England on January 2nd, 1875.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record, Suva; Judge: Hon. J. T. WILLIAMS.

Court of Appeal: Suva.

Magistrates' Courts.

FIJI

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. Justice C. H. GRANT.

Puisne Judges: Hon. G. MISHRA, Hon. T. TUVAGA, Hon. K. A. STUART.

Ombudsman: Hon. MOTI TIKARAM.

RELIGION

Most Fijians are Christians, mainly Protestant. The Indians are mostly Hindus.

Anglican: Bishop in Polynesia Rt. Rev. JOHN TRISTRAM HOLLAND; Bishops House, Box 35, G.P.O., Suva.

Methodist Church: G.P.O. Box 357, Suva; Pres/Sec. Rev. S. G. ANDREWS.

Roman Catholic Archbishop: Most Rev. GEORGE PEARCE, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 393, Suva.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Fiji Holiday: publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd., P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1968; monthly; Editor MARAIA BROWN; circ. 19,000.

Fiji Royal Gazette: Government Printer, P.O.B. 98, Suva; f. 1874; Fridays.

Fiji Samachar: P.O.B. 151, Suva; f. 1923; Hindustani; weekly; Editor S. M. BIDESE, Jr.; Man. N. P. GANDHI; circ. 4,000.

Fiji Sandesh: Patel Arcade, Suva; f. 1965; Hindi; weekly; Editor V. L. MORRIS.

Fiji Sun: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd., Suva; f. 1974; daily.

Fiji Times: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; English; daily; Man. Editor JOHN MOSES; circ. 20,000.

Jagriti: Pacific Periodicals Ltd., P.O.B. 9, Nandi; Editor R. K. SHARMA; circ. 5,500.

Jai Fiji: P.O.B. 109, Lautoka; f. 1959; weekly; Thursdays; Editor K. P. MISHRA; circ. 7,800.

Kisan Mitra: P.O.B. 46, Lautoka; f. 1961; Hindi; weekly.

Nai Lalakai: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1962; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Fijian; weekly; Editor LUKE VUIDREKETI.

Na Mata: Fijian Affairs Office, Suva; f. 1876; Fijian; monthly.

Pacific Review: Suva; f. 1949; English and Fijian; weekly; Editor P. GAUNDER.

Shanti Dut: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1935; publ. by Fiji Times and Herald Ltd.; Hindi; weekly; Editor GURUDAYAL SHARMA.

Sunday Sun: Newspapers of Fiji Ltd., Suva; f. 1974; weekly.

Tovata (Nation): published by Alliance Publications, P.O.B. 1373, Suva; English and Fijian (Natovata); fortnightly; Editor ESALA RASOVO.

Volagauna: P.O.B. 597, Suva; f. 1952; Fijian; weekly; Editor JIOJI R. QALLAWA.

Western Herald: Fiji Times Group Ltd., Lautoka; f. 1974; weekly.

PUBLISHERS

Fiji Times and Herald, Ltd.: P.O.B. 1167, Suva; f. 1869; Man. Editor JOHN MOSES; publish *Fiji Times*, *Nai Lalakai*, *Shanti Dut*, *Fiji Holiday*, *Fiji Sport*, *Fiji Photoneus*, *This Week in Fiji*.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry

Indian Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 151, Suva; f. 1923; Man. Dir. S. M. BIDESE, Jr.; Sec. RAM CHARITRA.

Pacific Daily (Fiji) Ltd.: G.P.O. Box 1360, Suva; f. April 1968; printers and publishers; publish *Pacific Review*.

Sangam Sarada Printing Press: P.O.B. 9, Nadi; commercial printers and printers of Hindi tri-weekly *Jagriti* for Proprietors of Pacific Periodicals Ltd.

RADIO

Fiji Broadcasting Commission (Radio Fiji): P.O.B. 334, Suva; f. 1954; broadcasts from ten stations; two each at Suva, Lautoka, Rakiraki, Sigatoka and Labasa; in English, Fijian and Hindustani; Chair. W. G. J. CRUICKSHANK, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. HUGH LEONARD.

The estimated number of radio sets in 1973 was 150,000.

FINANCE

BANKS

Central Monetary Authority: arbiter on banking affairs in Fiji and will form the basis of a central bank; Gen. Man. IAN CRAIK.

Savings Bank of Fiji: Head Office: P.O.B. 1166, Suva; 60 brs.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: Administrative Office: Melbourne; Fiji Office: P.O.B. 179, Suva; Man. J. H. GARLAND.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.: Head Office: Baroda, India; P.O.B. 57, Suva; brs. at Lautoka, Labasa, Nadi and Ba; agencies at Samabula, Sigatoka, Tavua, Nausori and Raki Raki; Man. A. N. DESAI.

Bank of New South Wales: Head Office: Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; Fiji Office: P.O.B. 283, Suva; brs. at Ba, Lautoka, Nadi, Sigatoka and Tavua; agencies at Levuka, Lautoka, Nausori, Rakiraki, Savusavu, Taveuni, Vatukoula and Walu Bay; Chief Man. L. W. ULLMAN.

Bank of New Zealand: Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand; P.O.B. 177, Suva; brs. at Lautoka, Labasa, Nadi, Sigatoka and Ba; nine agencies in Fiji; Man. for Fiji R. W. MEAR.

Barclays Bank International: Suva.

First National City Bank of New York: P.O.B. 56, 66 Thomson St., Suva; f. 1970; brs. at Lautoka, Raiwaga, Suva, Ba and Nadi.

INSURANCE

Fiji Insurance Co. Ltd.: Fiji Development Bank Centre, P.O.B. 1080, Victoria Parade, Suva.

Pacific Insurance Co. Ltd.: Honson Bldg., 68 Thomson St., Suva.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Commonwealth Development Corp.: Fiji and Western Pacific Islands Office, P.O.B. 161, Suva.

Fijian Development Fund Board: P.O.B. 122, Suva; f. 1951; the Fund was established at the request of the Fijian Provincial Councils; funds derived from payments of £10 a ton from the sales of copra; deposits credited to the producing group or individual at 2½ per cent interest for use in Fijian development schemes; July 1971, depts. \$F701,577; Chair. Ratu Sir GEORGE K. KAKOBAU; Sec. P. J. UNDERHILL.

FIJI

Fiji Development Bank: Suva; f. 1967 as successor to 'Agricultural and Industrial Loans Board (f. 1952); finances the development of natural resources, transportation and other industries.

Fiji Development Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 161, Suva; f. 1960; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; Man. J. H. SAND.

Land Development Authority: c/o Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests, Suva; f. 1961 to co-ordinate development plans.

MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

Fiji Sugar Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 283, Suva; buyer of sugar cane and raw sugar manufacturer.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1971 there were about 800 registered co-operatives.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Fiji Employers' Consultative Association: P.O.B. 575, Suva; represents 132 of the principal employers in the Dominion; Pres. G. S. BURNACK; Dir. J. GRUNDY.

TRADE UNIONS

Fiji Trades Union Congress: P.O.B. 781, Suva; affiliated to ICFTU; 20 affiliated unions; over 20,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. SAKIASI WAGANIVAVALAGI; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMED RAMZAN, M.B.E.

Largest affiliated unions:

Fiji Waterside Workers' and Seamen's Union: f. 1974; Gen. Sec. TANIELA VEITATA.

Fiji Sugar and General Workers' Union: Lautoka; Gen. Sec. RAM DAYAL; 2,509 mems.

Trade and Industry, Transport, University

Public Employees' Union: P.O.B. 781, Suva; over 7,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. JOVECI GAVOKA.

At the end of 1972 37 trade unions were registered.

TRANSPORT

Railways: There are about 450 miles of light railway.
Roads: 1,470 miles of roads, of which about 1,000 miles are all-weather roads. **Shipping:** Several passenger and cargo services call at Suva en route from Australia and New Zealand to the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom or *vice versa*. There are also services to various South Pacific territories, including Fiji, from Australia (Shaw Savill Line), New Zealand (Sofrana Unilines), Japan (Daiwa Line) and the United Kingdom (Burns Philp Co. Ltd.). **Airways:** Air Pacific Ltd., P.O.B. 112, Suva; inter-island services and services to Tonga, Samoa, New Hebrides, the Solomons and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Port Moresby, Nauru and Brisbane; Canadian Pacific, Polynesian Airlines, Air India, Pan American, Qantas, Air New Zealand, UTA, and American Airlines all call at Nadi, Fiji's international airport; fleet of two One-Eleven 475, three HS 748, four Heron. A charter company, Fiji Air Services, commenced operations in Fiji in July 1967. It operates internal services in Fiji and a charter service to the Wallis and Futuna Islands.

UNIVERSITY

The University of the South Pacific: G.P.O. Box 1168, Suva; 113 teachers, 1,348 students.

FRENCH OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

GUADELOUPE
FRENCH GUIANA

MARTINIQUE
RÉUNION

The Overseas Departments (*départements d'outre-mer*) are integral parts of the French Republic, each administered by a Prefect, with elected General Councils and with elected representatives in the French National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris. The administrative structure is the same as in other French Departments; however, Overseas Departments have their own Courts of Appeal. Educational services for Guadeloupe, Guiana and Martinique are run by the Academy of the Antilles, and for Réunion by the Marseilles district.

Secretariat of State for Overseas Departments and Territories: rue Oudinot 27, 75007 Paris, France.

Secretary of State: OLIVIER STIRN.

Secretary-General: JEAN-EMILE VIE.

GUADELOUPE

Guadeloupe is the most northerly of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean; Dominica lies to the south, and Antigua and Montserrat to the north-west. Guadeloupe is formed by two large islands, Grande-Terre and Basse-Terre, separated by a narrow sea channel, with a smaller island, Marie-Galante, to the south-east. There are also a number of small dependencies. The capital is the town of Basse-Terre; the other main town and principal commercial centre is Pointe-à-Pitre on Grande-Terre.

Guadeloupe was first occupied by the French in 1635, and has been an integral part of the French Republic since 1815. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on sugar cane, which is mainly exported to France, together with its by-products molasses and rum, and smaller amounts of bananas, vanilla and cocoa. As in the other island departments, the population is rising quickly and there is considerable emigration; attempts are being made to create processing industries and to develop the tourist potential of the islands.

STATISTICS

Area: 1,780 sq. km. Dependencies (La Désirade, Petite-Terre, Les Saintes, Marie-Galante, Saint-Barthélemy, Saint Martin) 271 sq. km.

Population: (1973 estimate): 350,000; (1972 estimate): Basse-Terre (capital) 15,833, Pointe-à-Pitre 29,538.

Agriculture (1973): Sugar 1,207,540 quintals.

Livestock (1972): Cattle 76,000, Pigs 22,000, Goats 17,000, Horses 1,000.

Industry (1973 exports—metric tons): Sugar Cane 123,404, Bananas 101,827, Molasses 5,120, Rum 22,887.

Finance: 100 centimes = 1 franc des départements d'outre-mer (Overseas Departments franc, at par with French franc). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 francs. Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 francs. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 10.29 francs; U.S. \$1 = 4.37 francs. 100 francs = £9.718 = \$22.896.

Aid from France (1970-72): U.S. \$65.9 million.

External Trade (1973): Imports: 895m. francs; Exports: 210m. francs. More than two-thirds of the trade is with France, most of the remainder being with the U.S.A.

Transport: Roads (1970): Passenger cars 32,000, commercial vehicles 15,500; Shipping (1973) (Basse-Terre): ships entered 229, 41,809 tons unloaded, 140,375 tons loaded; (Pointe-à-Pitre) ships entered 805, 531,374 tons unloaded, 191,927 tons loaded; Civil Aviation (1973) (Pointe à Pitre): passengers arriving 234,401, passengers departing 237,195, freight entering 5,368 metric tons, freight leaving 1,422 metric tons.

Tourism: 836 hotel rooms (1972).

Education (1971-72): Primary schools 37; Secondary 7; technical 8; Number of pupils (1966-67) (primary) 72,284, (secondary) 6,700, (technical) 3,500.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Prefect: JACQUES LE CORNEC.

President of the General Council: HENRI RINALDO.

Representatives in the National Assembly: H. IBÉNE, F. JALTON, R. GUILLIOD.

Representatives in the Senate: ANÉDÉE VALEAU, MARCEL GARGAR.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Fédération de la Gauche Démocratique et Socialiste (F.G.D.S.).

Parti Communiste Guadeloupéen (P.C.G.).

Progressive Party.

Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière (S.F.I.O.).

Union pour la Défense de la République (U.D.R.).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Basse-Terre; Pres. M. CHAPPERT; two Tribunaux de Grande Instance, five Tribunaux d'Instance.

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Roman Catholic.

Bishop of Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre: Mgr. SIMÉON OUALLI, B.P. 50, 97-1 Basse-Terre.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Guadeloupe

PRESS AND BROADCASTING

Clartés-Progress Social: Basse-Terre.

L'Étincelle: Pointe-à-Pitre.

France Antilles: Pointe-à-Pitre; daily; Man. HENRI PIERRE; circ. 20,000.

Le Nouvelliste de Guadeloupe: 52 rue Nozieres; f. 1908; Propr. ROBERT HERSANT; circ. 4,200.

Le Ralliement: Pointe-à-Pitre.

France Régions 3: Région Antilles-Guyane: B.P. 402, Pointe-à-Pitre; 16 hours radio and 5 hours television broadcasts daily, Dir. J. DAMBROIS.

In 1974 there were 340,000 radio receivers and 21,103 television sets in use.

FINANCE

(frs. = French francs)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Blvd Saint-Germain, Paris 7c, France; Faubourg Frébault, B.P. 196, Point-à-Pitre.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque des Antilles Françaises: 8 rue Magellan, Paris, France; place de la Banque, Pointe-à-Pitre; cours Nollivos, Basse-Terre; f. 1853; cap. 10.7m. frs.; Pres. RENÉ ARNAUD; Gen. Mans. YVES GOUYÉ, CLAUDE GARCIN; Man. DANIEL LABBÉ.

Banque Antillaise: 21 rue Gambetta, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1915; brs. at Basse-Terre and Marie Galante; cap. 4.25m. frs.; res. 1.19m. frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. F. CHERDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 Blvd. des Italiens, Paris, France; 22 rue Achille René Boisneuf, Pointe-à-Pitre; Dir. HENRY DUBOIS.

Crédit Guadeloupéen: angle des rues Achille René Boisneuf et Nozieres, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1926; cap. 6m. frs., dep. 121.4m. frs.; br. in Basse-Terre; Pres. and Gen. Man. G. BEUZELIN.

Royal Bank of Canada (France) S.A.: 3 rue Scribe, Paris 9e, France; 30 rue Frébault, Pointe-à-Pitre.

INSURANCE

Pointe-à-Pitre

Compagnie Antillaise d'Assurances, Société d'Assurance à Forme Mutuelle: 21 rue Gambetta, B.P. 409; f. 1937/1963; Dir.-Gen. F. CHERDIEU D'ALEXIS.

Some thirty of the principal European insurance companies are represented in Pointe-à-Pitre, and another six companies have offices in Basse-Terre.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Pointe-à-Pitre: B.P. 64, Pointe-à-Pitre; Pres. JOSEPH BARBOTTEAU.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Basse-Terre: 45 rue du Docteur Cabre, B.P. 17, Basse-Terre; Pres. PIERRE RENAISON; Sec.-Gen. GERMAIN WILLIAM.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole (Assobah): 15 rue l'Herminier, Basse-Terre.

Syndicat des Producteurs-Exportateurs de Sucre et de Rhum de la Guadeloupe: Zone Industrielle de la Pointe Jarry, 97-1 Baie-Mahault, B.P. 175, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; 7 mems.; Pres. AMÉDÉE DESPOINTE.

Union Départementale des Syndicats C.G.T.-F.O.: Basse-Terre; about 1,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. CLOTAIRE BERNOS.

Union Départementale de la Confédération Française des Travailleurs Chrétiens: 15 rue Victor Hugo, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1937; about 3,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. E. DEMOCRITE.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Pointe-à-Pitre; affiliated to WFTU; about 5,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS LUDGER.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways on Guadeloupe.

ROADS

There are 1,924 km. of roads in Guadeloupe, of which 332 km. are Routes Nationales.

SHIPPING

Alcoa Steamship Co.: 8 quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, B.P. 171, Pointe-à-Pitre.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: Pointe-à-Pitre; services to France, Martinique and New Caledonia.

Compagnie Fabre des Transports Maritimes: Pointe-à-Pitre and Basse-Terre.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: quai Lefèvre, Pointe-à-Pitre; agent at Basse-Terre; services to France, British West Indies and Venezuela.

Régie Départementale du Service Maritime: Place Camille Desmoulins, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1951; Dir. EDOUARD M. E. BOTINO; services between Guadeloupe and dependencies, Dominica and Martinique.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Antilles: 41 rue Schoelcher, Pointe-à-Pitre; f. 1954; scheduled services link the Aéroport du Raizet, Pointe-à-Pitre, with Marie-Galante, Désirade and Montserrat; fleet: 3 DC-3, 1 Apache.

Services are also provided by Air France, Caribair (Puerto Rico), Leeward Islands Air Transport, Pan Am, Viasa and Windward Island Airways (Netherlands Antilles).

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme: place de la Victoire, Pointe-à-Pitre; Dir. ROGER FORTUNE; Asst. Dir. ERICK W. ROTIN.

Bureau du Développement Touristique: Hôtel de la Préfecture, Basse-Terre; Man. P.Y. CROCHET-DAMAS.

Syndicats d'Initiative: de la Guadeloupe—quai Ferdinand de Lesseps, Pointe-à-Pitre; de la Basse-Terre—Mairie Basse-Terre; de Saint-Martin—Marigot, Saint Martin, F.W.I.

FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana lies on the coast of South America with Surinam to the west and Brazil to the south and east. Much the largest of the Overseas Departments, it is also the least densely populated. The climate is humid, with a season of heavy rains from April to July and another short rainy season in December and January. The population includes nomadic Indians, Creoles, Africans and Europeans. The capital and main centre of population is Cayenne.

French occupation commenced in the early seventeenth century, and after periods of Dutch and English rule Guiana reverted to France in 1816. She gained departmental status in 1946.

The economy is based on forestry and agriculture; cassava, bananas, maize and other tropical crops are grown for local consumption, while sugar cane is the only cash crop of importance. There are vast timber reserves, which are exploited on a small scale, and important mineral resources, particularly of gold, bauxite and tantalite, from which extractive industries are being developed. Fishing has been increasing in importance since 1965 and is mainly for shrimps, most of which are exported to U.S.A. France set up one of her principal space research stations at Kourou, following the closure of her Saharan station in Algeria in 1967, and this is used by France and ELDO.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 90,100 sq. km.; Population 60,000 (1972), Cayenne (capital) 24,581 (1967).

Employment (1967): 17,012—Agriculture and Forestry 2,641, Industry and Commerce 6,576, Public Services 4,982.

Agriculture and Forestry (1969): Sugar Cane 3,047 metric tons, Timbers 55,983 cubic metres.

Industry (1973): Sawn Timber 3,761 metric tons, Shrimps 1,920 metric tons, water and ice 4,726 metric tons (Exports).

Budget (1970): 118,584,131 French francs.

Finance: 100 centimes = 1 franc des départements d'outre-mer (Overseas Departments franc, at par with French franc). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes; 1, 5 and 10 francs. Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 francs. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 10.29 francs; U.S. \$1 = 4.37 francs. 100 francs = £9.718 = \$22.896.

Aid from France (1970-72): U.S. \$22.7 million.

External Trade (1973): Imports: 250,706,000 frs. (Food, stuffs, Manufactures, Petroleum Products, Cement-Iron and Steel); **Exports** 23,150,000 frs. (Timber, Shrimps). Most exports went to the U.S.A. but France supplied over two-thirds of the imports.

Transport: Shipping (1973): Ships entered 403, Freight unloaded 157,161 metric tons, loaded 33,275 metric tons. **Civil Aviation (1973):** Freight carried 1,550 metric tons; Passengers carried: 52,644; **Roads (1969):** 8,468 vehicles.

Education (1971): Primary schools 46, pupils 7,868; Secondary 4,445 pupils.

GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Prefect: HERVÉ BOURSEILLER.

President of the General Council: CLAUDE HO A. CHUCK.

Representative to the National Assembly: H. RIVIEREZ.

Representative to the Senate: LÉOPOLD HÉDER.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cayenne

Parti Socialiste Guyanais: 34 rue Voltaire; f. 1956; Leader LÉOPOLD HÉDER.

Union pour la Nouvelle Guyane (U.N.G.): 78 rue Madame Payé; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES GUÉRIL.

Union pour la Défense de la République (U.D.R.): 7 rue Franklin Roosevelt; f. 1946; Sec.-Gen. PAUL RULLIER; publ. *La Guyane républicaine, L'Union*.

Union du Peuple Guyanais (U.P.G.): rue René Barthélemy; Sec.-Gen. GEORGES PATIENT.

Mouvement Populaire Guyanais (M.P.G.): angle rue du 14 Juillet; Sec.-Gen. Senator ROBERT VIGNON.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

See: Judicial System, Martinique.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics 41,500, Protestants 100, Seventh Day Adventists 400, Animists 2,900, others 100.

Roman Catholicism: 88 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic; Bishop of Cayenne Mgr. FRANÇOIS MORVAN.

PRESS AND BROADCASTING

La Radio Presse: daily and Sunday; Man. EDGARD OCTAVIA; circ. 1,500.

France Régions 3: Région Antilles-Guyane: rue du Dr. Devèze, B.P. 336, Cayenne; *Radio-Guyane Inter:* 16 hours broadcasting daily; *Téléguyane:* 34 hours weekly.

In 1974 there were 2,827 radio and 2,528 television receivers.

BANKS

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Paris 7c, France; 8 rue Christophe Colomb, Cayenne; Dir. R. COUSIGNE.

Banque de la Guyane: 2 place Victor Schoelcher, B.P. 35, Cayenne; f. 1855; affiliated to Banque Nationale de Paris; cap. 5m. frs., res. 2.7m. frs.; brs. at Kourou and St. Laurent de Maroni; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. MARTIN; Man. P. FRICKER.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce de la Guyane: B.P. 49, Cayenne; Pres. RAOUL TANON.

Jeune Chambre Economique: Cayenne; Pres. ANDRÉ BAUDIN.

Syndicat des Commerçants Détaillants: Cayenne; Pres. M. THÉBIA.

TRADE UNION

Union des Travailleurs Guyanais (UTG): 16 ave. de Gaulle, B.P. 265, Cayenne; 3,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TURENNE RADAMONTHE; publ. *La Voie des Travailleurs*.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in French Guiana.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

ROADS

There are about 250 km. of Routes Nationales (212 asphalt) and 250 km. of departmental roads (138 asphalt).

SHIPPING

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: 1 place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, Cayenne.

Société Générale des Transports Maritimes: 1 place de Grenoble, B.P. 81, Cayenne.

Martinique

CIVIL AVIATION

Guyane Air Transport (G.A.T.): Rochambeau, Cayenne; Dir. M. MALIDOR.

The following airlines also serve Cayenne: Air France and Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil).

Rochambeau International Airport is equipped to handle the largest jet aircraft.

MARTINIQUE

Martinique is one of the Windward Islands in the east Caribbean, with Dominica to the north and St. Lucia to the south. The island is dominated by the volcanic peak of Mont Pelée. The population is of mixed origin, including some descendants of immigrants from the former French Indo-China. The capital is Fort-de-France.

Martinique has been in French occupation since 1635, became an integral part of the Republic in 1790 and gained department status in 1946.

The economy is agricultural, based on sugar cane and tropical fruits. There is extensive emigration to France and to a lesser extent to French Guiana, but there are also many Frenchmen from the mainland in service as civil servants. A number of tax exemptions are designed to encourage industrial and commercial development.

STATISTICS

Area and Population: Area 1,110 sq. km.; Population 346,300 (Dec. 1973), Fort-de-France (capital) 100,000 (1971).

Employment (1970): Agriculture 24,800, Fishing 3,200, Industry 11,000, Commerce and Services 47,000, Construction 9,500, Public Services 13,000, Others 10,000.

AGRICULTURE

(1972)

	PRODUCTION (metric tons)
Sugar	456,000
Bananas	190,000
Pineapples	26,000
Oranges	1,000

Livestock (1972): Cattle 45,000, Pigs 32,000, Sheep 18,000. **Fishing (1969):** 4,500 metric tons.

Currency and Exchange Rates: as in Guadeloupe.

Budget (1971): 593m. French francs.

Aid from France (1970-72): U.S. \$82.4 million

External Trade (1973): Imports: 1,083m. francs (Foodstuffs, Petroleum products, Fertilizers, Machinery, Cars and Electrical apparatus); Exports: 244m. francs (Bananas, Sugar, Rum, Pineapples); trade with France accounts for about 80 per cent of the total.

Roads (1970): The total number of motor vehicles was 43,000, of which 26,200 were private cars.

Shipping (1973): Freight entered 876,973 tons; Freight cleared 435,527 tons.

Civil Aviation (1973): Passengers carried 323,672, Freight 6,555 metric tons.

Tourism (1973): 61,555 tourists, the majority from the U.S.A. and France.

Education (1971): Primary: 244 schools, 2,714 teachers, 69,237 pupils; Secondary: 2,097 teachers, 33,966 pupils.

GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Prefect: CHRISTIAN ORSETTI.

President of the General Council: ÉMILE MAURICE.

Representatives to the National Assembly: AIMÉ CÉSAIRE, CAMILLE PETIT, VICTOR SABLÉ.

Representatives to the Senate: FRANÇOIS DUVAL, GEORGES MARIE-ANNE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Communiste Martiniquais.

Parti Progressiste Martiniquais (PPM): Leader A. CÉSAIRE

Union pour la Défense de la République (U.D.R.).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Fort-de-France; highest court for Martinique and French Guiana.

Two Tribunaux de Grande Instance at Fort-de-France and Cayenne and three Tribunaux d'Instance, two in Fort-de-France and one in Cayenne.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism: The majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Archbishop of Fort-de-France and St. Pierre Mgr. MAURICE MARIE-SAINTÉ.

PRESS AND RADIO

Fort-de-France

Aujourd'hui Dimanche: Presbytère de Bellevue; weekly; Dir. Père GAUTHIER.

France-Antilles: place Stalingrad; f. 1964; daily; Dir. PIERRE FEUERSTEIN; circ. 25,000 (Martinique edition).

Le Combat: 25 rue de la République; weekly.

Le Courrier: 26 rue Victor-Hugo; Dir. D. DE GRAND-MAISON; weekly.

L'Information: f. 1935; Propr. M. VICTOR SURENA; circ. 1,700.

Justice: Carénage; Dir. G. THIMOTÉE; weekly.

Le Progressiste: Trenelle; fortnightly; Dir. A. REGIS.

La Vague: weekly; Dir. JEAN CHARLES.

France Régions 3: Région Antilles-Guyane: Paris; Martinique: La Clairière, B.P. 662, Fort-de-France; transmissions three times a day; Representative M. L. M. COHIC (Fort-de-France).

In 1974 there were 31,175 radio sets and 14,214 television sets in use.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Martinique

FINANCE

(frs. = French Francs.)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 blvd. Saint-Germain, Paris 7c, France.

Bank of America NT & SA: San Francisco, Ca. 94120, U.S.A.; Fort-de-France; Dir. M. BELHUMEUR.

Banque d'Aide Mutuelle: 69 rue Schoelcher, Fort-de-France.

Banque des Antilles Françaises: 8 rue Magellan, Paris 8e, France; 34 rue Lamartine, Fort-de-France; f. 1853; cap. 10.7m. frs.; Pres. RENÉ ARNAUD; Gen. Man. YVES GOUYÉ; Man. CLAUDE GARCIN.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9e, France; 72 ave Duparquet, Fort-de-France.

Crédit Agricole Mutuelle de la Martinique: 106 blvd. Général de Gaulle, Fort-de-France; f. 1950; 9,500 mems.

Crédit Martiniquais: rue de la Liberté, Fort-de-France; f. 1922 (associated with Crédit Lyonnais and Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, France); cap. 11.4m. frs., dep. 217m. frs.; br. in St. Pierre; Pres. ANDRÉ DORN.

Crédit Ouvrier: 30 rue F. Roosevelt, Fort-de-France.

Crédit Populaire: rue Gabriel Péri, Fort-de-France.

Royal Bank of Canada (France) S.A.: 3 rue Scribe, Paris 9c, France; 12-21 rue de la Liberté, Fort-de-France.

INSURANCE

Principal companies in Fort-de-France.

La Nationale (GAN): Rep. Marcel et Roger Boullanger, blvd. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 185.

La Protectrice: 27 rue Blériac; Rep. RENÉ MAXIMIN.

Le Secours: 74 ave. Duparquet.

L'Union: Paris, France; R. de Reynal et R. Marry, rue de la République, B.P. 105.

L'Urbaine et La Seine S.A. d'Assurances Contre les Accidents: Paris, France; Rep. Société Foncelac, 17 rue Victor Hugo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Fort-de-France

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Martinique: 53 rue Victor-Hugo; f. 1907; 28 mems.; Pres. RAYMOND H. COTTRELL; Sec.-Gen. C. F. BEAUREGARD; publs. *Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Martinique*, *Lettre d'Information*.

Chambre Départementale d'Agriculture: 55 rue Isambert. B.P. 432; Pres. GÉRARD DESPORTES.

Chambre des Métiers: 8 rue Félix Eboué; Pres. M. REMINY

Groupement de Producteurs d'Ananas de la Martinique: B.P. 12, Fort-de-France; f. 1967; Pres. C. DE GRYS.

Service de Développement Industriel et Touristique: Préfecture, 97262 Fort-de-France; f. 1960; Dir. CHRISTIAN VILLETTE; research and documentation on investment in industry and tourism; publs. *Industrial Investment Incentives*, etc.

Société d'Intérêt Collectif Agricole Bananière de la Martinique (Sicabam): 33 rue Lamartine; Pres. M. FABRE; Dir. H. HAYOT.

Syndicat des Distilleries Agricoles: immcuble Clément, vive droite Lavassor.

Syndicat des Planteurs et Manipulateurs de la Canne: 33 rue Lamartine; Pres. JEAN DE LAGUARIGUE.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum Agricole.

Union Départementale des Coopératives Agricoles de la Martinique: Pres. M. URSULET.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—CFDT: blvd. Chevalier Sainte Marthe; Sec.-Gen. M. MONRAPHA.

Union Départementale des Syndicats—F.O.: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to ICFTU; about 1,500 mems.; Sec.-Gen. FRANTZ AGASTA.

Confédération Générale du Travail: Maison des Syndicats, Jardin Desclieux, Fort-de-France; affiliated to WFTU; about 4,000 mems.; Sec. Gen. VICTOR LAMON.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways on Martinique.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,500 km. of roads in Martinique.

Automobile-Club Martiniquais: 75 rue Ernest Renan, Fort-de-France; f. 1935; Pres. JOSÉ BEUZELIN.

Touring-Club de France: route de la Dillon, Fort-de-France.

SHIPPING

Fort-de-France

Alcoa Steamship Co., Alpine Line, Agdwa Line, Delta Line, Raymond Witcomb Co., Moore MacCormack, Eastern Steamship Co.: c/o Ets. René Cottrell, 48 rue Ernest-Depré.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: P.O.B. 574, route du Lamentin; also represents other passenger and freight lines.

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Surinam Navigation Co. Harrison Line: 97206, Fort-de-France.

United States Lines, Cie. Navale Guyanaise, Société Navale Delmas-Vieljeux: c/o Société Martiniquaise de Commerce et de Représentation, 14 rue Ernest-Depré.

CIVIL AVIATION

Martinique is served by the following airlines: Air France, Caribair (Puerto Rico), L.I.A.T. (Antigua) and Pan American.

TOURISM

Fort-de-France

Bureau de Promotion Touristique—BPT: Préfecture; Dir. CH. EBION.

Office du Tourisme: Pavillon du Tourisme, blvd. Alfassa, B.P. 520.

Syndicat d'Initiative: B.P. 299; Pres. M. R. ROSE-ROSETTE.

RÉUNION

Réunion is an island in the Indian Ocean about 800 km. east of Madagascar. The population is of mixed origin, including some Muslims of Persian and Arab descent. The capital is Saint-Denis.

First occupied by France in 1642, Réunion gained departmental status in 1946 and became administratively independent in 1971.

The economy is based on sugar cane and rum. Tropical fruits and essences are produced in small quantities.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,510 sq. km. **Population:** 479,700 (June 30th, 1974), Saint-Denis (capital) 87,000 (1968).

Employment (1969): Agriculture 32,000, Industry 20,000, Commerce 14,700, Administration and services 22,800, Domestic Service 10,500.

Agriculture (1973-74): Sugar 239,701 metric tons, Vanilla 52 metric tons, Maize 11,000 metric tons, Onions 2,200 metric tons.

Livestock (1971): Cattle 17,730, Pigs 92,710, Goats 39,800, Sheep 2,300.

Currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine. Coins: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs CFA. Notes: 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA. Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes; £1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA. 1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Budget (1973): Revenue 88,500 million francs CFA (local origin 34,200, French origin 54,300); Expenditure 88,500 million francs CFA (Ministries 62,650, Social Security 22,750, other 3,100).

External Trade (million francs CFA): Imports: (1972) 50,024, (1973) 63,504; **Exports:** (1972) 12,724, (1973) 18,341.

Imports by Commodities (1973): Rice 3,696, Meat 1,709, Chemical products 2,235, Machinery (non-electric) 3,868, Road Vehicles 3,684. **Exports by Commodities (1973):** Sugar 15,645, Rum 739, Geranium essence 749. **Imports by countries:** (1973): France 40,572, Madagascar 4,069, Italy 2,418, South Africa 2,101. **Exports by countries (1973):** France 13,664, Italy 3,957.

Shipping (1973): Vessels entered 396 (total tonnage 1,079,049), Freight entered 734,528 metric tons, Freight cleared 315,584 metric tons, Passenger arrivals 607, Passenger departures 543.

Civil Aviation (1973): Passengers entered 77,008, Passengers cleared 80,423, Freight entered 4,247 metric tons, Freight cleared 970 metric tons; Mail handled 773 metric tons.

Education (1973-74): Primary: Teachers 3,942, Pupils 124,120; **Secondary:** Teachers 2,123, Pupils 44,450. There is a teacher training college (500 students) and a university college (1,295 students).

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1975)

Prefect: ROBERT LAMY.

President of the General Council: (vacant).

Representatives to the National Assembly: MICHEL DEBRE, JEAN FONTAINE, MARCEL CERNEAU.

Representatives to the Senate: GEORGES REPIQUET, LOUIS VIRAPOULLÉ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Almost all the French parties are represented.

Association Réunion département français: party open to all anti-autonomists of whatever political affiliation.

Parti Socialiste Réunionnais: f. 1972; socialist party distinct from the French Socialist Party; wants autonomy for Réunion and independent, democratic government; Sec.-Gen. VIRGILE BERTILE.

Parti Communiste Réunionnais (P.C.R.): favours autonomy; Sec.-Gen. PAUL VERGÈS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Saint-Denis.

There are two Tribunaux de Grande Instance and five Tribunaux d'Instance.

RELIGION

Roman Catholic: A large majority of the population is Roman Catholic; Bishop of Saint-Denis Mgr. GEORGES GUIBERT, 42 rue de Paris, B.P. 55, 97462 Saint-Denis.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Journal de l'Île de la Réunion: 42 rue Alexis de Villeneuve, 97400 Saint-Denis; Dir. HENRI CAZAL; circ. 22,500.

Témoignages: 76 rue Maréchal Leclerc, B.P. 192, 97465 Saint-Denis; f. 1944; organ of the Réunion Communist Party; Dir. BRUNY PAYET; circ. 5-6,000.

PERIODICALS

Action Réunionnais: B.P. 1077, 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. HENRI GANOWSKI; circ. 2,500.

Le Combat National: B.P. 907, 97478 Saint-Denis; fortnightly; Dir. AUGUSTE LEGROS.

Le Créole: 4 rue Jules Auber, 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. JACQUES RIQUEL.

Le Cri du Peuple: 71 rue Roland Garros, 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. Mme LILIANE DENAGE.

Croix-Sud: 18 bis rue Montreuil, 97400 Saint-Denis; f. 1924; weekly; Editor R. P. AUBRY; circ. 3,800.

La Gazette de l'Île de la Réunion: angle des rues Bouvet et Monthyon, 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. Mme PHILIPPE PONIN BALLOM; circ. 4,800.

Hebdo-Bourbon: angle des rues Bouvet et Monthyon, 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. PHILIPPE PONIN BALLOM; circ. 4,700.

Le Progressiste: 10 bis rue Voltaire, 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. LOUIS VIRAPIN-APOU; circ. 2,000.

La Réunion Agricole: Chambre d'Agriculture; 24 rue de la Source, 97400 Saint-Denis; monthly; Dir. HENRI ISAUTIER; circ. 5,500.

Le Réveil: 5 cité des Lauriers "Les Camélias", 97400 Saint-Denis; weekly; Dir. GABRIEL BATOU; circ. 2,000.

FRENCH OVERSEAS DEPARTMENTS

Temoignage Chrétien de la Réunion: 76 rue Maréchal Leclerc, 97400 Saint-Denis; fortnightly; Dir. LUCIEN BIEDINGER; circ. 3,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

France Régions 3: Place Sarda Garriga, 97400 Saint-Denis; Dir. IRÉNÉE COLONNE.

In 1973 there were 51,400 radio sets and 32,800 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 233 Boulevard Saint-Germain, 75007 Paris, France; Agence de la Réunion, B.P. 223, Saint-Denis.

Banque de la Réunion: 15 rue Jean-Chatel, Saint-Denis; f. 1849; affiliated to Crédit Lyonnais, France; 7 br; cap. 600m. fr. CFA; Pres. TANNEGUY DE F. DE CHAUVIN; Dir.-Gen. A. GOY.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris, France; rue Juliette Dodu, Saint-Denis.

Caisse d'Epargne et de Prévoyance: Rond-Point du Jardin, Saint-Denis; savings bank.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Agricole Mutuel de la Réunion: Cité des Lauriers "les Camélias", B.P. 84; f. 1949; Pres. HENRY ISAUTIER; Dir. JEAN DE CAMBIAIRE.

Caisse Régionale de Crédit Maritime Mutuel de la Réunion: 27 ave. de Paris, Le Port; Dir. M. PELLOUX.

INSURANCE

More than twenty major European insurance companies are represented in Saint-Denis.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Saint-Denis

Bureau de Promotion Industrielle: 3 rue de la Source.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Réunion: 25 rue de Paris, B.P. 120; f. 1850; Pres. JACQUES CAILLE; Sec. Gen. JEAN-PIERRE FOURTOY; publ. *Revue Mensuelle*.

Jeune Chambre Economique: B.P. 120; f. 1963; 43 mems.; Pres. M. J. M. DUFOIS.

Réunion

Société de Développement Economique: Rue Amiral Lacaze.

Syndicat des Fabricants de Sucre de l'île de la Réunion: 46 rue Labourdonnais.

Syndicat des Producteurs de Rhum de l'île de la Réunion: 46 rue Labourdonnais.

Syndicat des Industries, des Travaux Publics et du Bâtiment: B.P. 108.

TRADE UNIONS

Réunion has its own sections of the major French trade union confederations: *Confédération Générale du Travail* (C.G.T.), *Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail* (C.F.D.T.) and *Force Ouvrière* (F.O.).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

A Route Nationale runs all round the island, generally following the coast and linking all the main towns. Another Route Nationale crosses the island from south-west to north-east linking Saint-Pierre and Saint-Benoit. Routes Nationales 340 km., departmental roads 724 km., other roads 988 km.

SHIPPING

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: B.P. 10, rue Alexandre de Lasservé, 97420 Le Port, St.-Denis; freight only.

Nouvelle Compagnie Havraise Peninsulaire de Navigation: Résidence du Barachois, P.O.B. 62, St.-Denis; rue de St. Paul, B.P. 29, le Port; freight only.

Société de Manutention et de Consignation Maritime (SOMACOM): B.P. 7, Le Port; agents for Scandinavian East Africa Line, Bank Line, Clan Line, Union Castle Mail Steamship Co. and States Marine Lines.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve Réunion: Air France, Air Madagascar, Air Mauritius, Union de Transport Aérien (UTA).

TOURISM

Syndicat d'Initiative—Office du Tourisme: rue Rontaunay, Saint-Denis; Pres. S. PERSONNÉ.

Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien: Préfecture, Saint-Denis.

Six thousand tourists visited Réunion in 1971.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND THE ISSAS

COMORO ISLANDS NEW CALEDONIA FRENCH POLYNESIA
 SAINT PIERRE AND MIQUELON WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS
 FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

The Overseas Territories (territoires d'outre-mer) are integral parts of the French Republic, each administered by a Governor or Superior Administrator appointed by the French Government. A Territorial Assembly elected by universal suffrage chooses the Vice-President of the Council. Members of the Council are nominated by the Governor after consultation with the Vice-President. Certain members of the Assembly sit in the National Assembly and Senate of the Republic in Paris.

Director of Overseas Territories: JEAN PINEL.

FRENCH TERRITORY OF THE AFARS AND THE ISSAS

The Territory (known formerly as French Somaliland) lies in East Africa at the head of the Gulf of Aden. The land is arid, semi-desert and the population is largely nomadic, herding camels, sheep and goats. France's involvement dates from 1859 and centres on the port of Djibouti. In recent years there has been some pressure for independence, but the Union and Progress Party, committed to continued union with France, won all the seats in the elections of November 1973.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 21,783 sq. km. **Population** (1973 estimate): 200,000; including Afars 82,000, Issas and other Somali 62,000, Arabs 8,000, Europeans 8,000, other foreigners 40,000. Djibouti (main town) 100,000; other main towns are Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh, Tadjourah and Obock.

Agriculture: There is little cultivated land.

Livestock (1972 estimates): 10,500 cattle, 150,000 sheep, 400,000 goats, 2,000 asses, 2,500 camels.

Fishing: About 700 tons of sea fish annually.

Currency: 100 centimes = 1 Djibouti franc. Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Djibouti francs. Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 Djibouti francs. Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 Djibouti franc = 2 5875 French centimes; £1 sterling = 397.68 Djibouti francs; U.S. \$1 = 168.79 Djibouti francs; 1,000 Djibouti francs = £2.515 = \$5.924. The Djibouti franc did not follow the French devaluation of August 1969.

Budget (1973): 2,955 million Djibouti francs

French Aid: This amounted to 28.8 million French francs in the 1961-68 period. In 1972 budgetary aid totalled 16.2 million French francs plus aid from FIDES of 6 million.

External Trade: (1972—million Djibouti francs): *Exports:* 1,626.7; main products skins, leather and shoes (183.2); principal customer France (1,082.8) *Imports:* 10,732.5; main items machinery and electrical equipment (929.4), vehicles (779.4); principal suppliers France (5,307.5), Ethiopia (1,234.1), U.K. (701.2), Japan (761.7), Benelux (429.5).

Transport: *Shipping:* has fallen heavily since the closing of the Suez Canal. In 1973 961 ships entered Djibouti (the only port), displacement 4.5 million registered tons, freight loaded 151,077 metric tons, freight unloaded 759,331 metric tons, passengers arrived 849. *Civil Aviation* (Djibouti Airport—1972): 3,036 aircraft arrived, freight loaded 1,217.8 metric tons, freight unloaded 3,196.1 metric tons, passengers arrived 32,187, mail carried 155.5 metric tons.

Education (1970): Primary—6,329 pupils in 21 public schools and 6 private schools; Secondary—857 pupils in 1 public and 2 private schools; Technical—216 pupils in 1 public and 7 private schools.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Territory is administered by a Governmental Council of from six to twelve Ministers, presided over by a President who acts as the Head of State. These Ministers are elected by the Territorial Assembly and have the right to pass legislation affecting the administration of the Territory. The Territorial Assembly consists of 40 members and is elected by direct universal suffrage. One Deputy and one Senator are elected to the National Assembly and the Senate in Paris. The French High Commissioner has responsibility for foreign policy, defence, currency, credit, citizenship and law other than traditional civil law. The Territory is divided into four administrative areas: Djibouti, Dikhil, Ali-Sabieh and Tadjoura (including the sub-district of Obock).

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: CHRISTIAN DABLANC.

Deputy High Commissioner: ROBERT GAUGER.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

President, Minister of Public Works and the Port: ALI ARIF BOURHAN (Afar).

Minister of Home Affairs: ALADJI MOHAMED KAMIL (Afar).

Minister of Finance and Planning: JULIEN VETILLARD (Issa).

Minister of Labour: ABDI DEMBIL EGUAL (Issa).

Minister of the Civil Service: MOHAMED DJAMA ELABE (Issa).

Minister of Education, Sport and Youth: OMAR MUHAMMAD KAMIL (Afar).

Minister of Economic Affairs: HASSAN MUHAMMAD MOYALE (Afar).

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: CHEHEM DAOUD CHEHEM (Afar).

Minister of Information and Tourism: DJIBRIL HASSAN REALEH (Issa).

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

At elections to the 40-seat Chamber of Deputies in November 1973 a party entitled *Union et Progrès dans l'ensemble français*, under the leadership of ALI ARIF BOURHAN, won all 40 seats.

Representative to the French National Assembly: OMAR FARAH ILTIREH.

Representative to the French Senate: HAMADOU BARKAT GOURAT.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union et Progrès dans l'ensemble français (*Union and Progress Party*): Djibouti; ruling party; Pres. ALI ARIF BOURHAN.

Ligue Populaire Africaine (*African People's League*): Djibouti; Pres. HASSAN GOULED.

Democratic Union Party: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; exiled Afar Party.

Djibouti Liberation Movement: Dire Dawa, Ethiopia; Afar party; Leader AHMED BOURHAN OMER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a *Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel*, and a *Tribunal de Première Instance* in Djibouti. Criminal cases come under the jurisdiction of the *Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel*, which is the only criminal court. Civil matters come under the jurisdiction of the *Tribunal de Première Instance* and the *Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel* in cases affecting Europeans and other French citizens. Cases involving native customary law are heard by a Qadi, who has conciliatory functions, and by Tribunals of the 1st and 2nd degree.

President of the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel: M. GESLIN.

President of the Tribunal de Première Instance: G. JAMBON.

General Attorney: L. BOCLE.

RELIGION

Islam: almost the entire native population is Muslim; Qadi of Djibouti SAYED ALI ABOUBAKER ASSAKAF.

Roman Catholics: Secretariat of the Bishopric, B.P. 94, Djibouti; there are about 7,500 Roman Catholics; Bishop of Djibouti Mgr. HENRI BERNARDIN HOFFMANN.

Protestants: Église Évangélique Française à l'Extérieure: ave de la République, B.P. 416, Djibouti; f. 1957; 400 mems.; Pasteur ROGER MULLER; publ. *Echos Protestants de la Mer Rouge* (quarterly).

Orthodox: there are about 350 Greek Orthodox; Archimandrite STAVROS GEORGANAS.

PRESS AND BROADCASTING

Carrefour Africain: Djibouti, B.P. 393; twice a month; published by the Roman Catholic mission; circ. 500.

Journal Officiel: Imprimerie Administrative, B.P. 268, Djibouti; twice a month.

The Afars and the Issas

Le Réveil de Djibouti: Djibouti, B.P. 268; weekly; published by the Information Service, Ministry of the Interior; circ. 1,850-2,000; Dir. J. MAHAUT.

France Régions-Djibouti: B.P. 97, Djibouti; administered by France Régions 3, Paris; daily programmes in French, Afar and Arabic; 29 hours radio and 5 hours television per day; Dir. HENRI DIDONNA. There were 7,000 radio sets and 2,500 television sets in 1973.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Trésorerie du Territoire Française des Issas: B.P. 19, place Albert Bernard, Djibouti.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 boulevard Haussmann, 75 Paris, France; place Lagarde, B.P. 88, Djibouti.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): Head office, 7 place Vendôme Paris 1, France; place Lagarde, B.P. 2122, Djibouti; cap. 25m. francs.

Commercial Bank of Ethiopia, S.C.: P.O.B. 255, Haile Sellassie I Squ., Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; P.O.B. 187, Djibouti.

INSURANCE

Some ten European insurance companies maintain agencies in Djibouti.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie: B.P. 84, Djibouti; f. 1912; 14 mems.; Pres. SAÏD ALI COUBÈCHE; Sec. F. DE JOUX; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Djibouti*.

Union Syndicale Interprofessionnelle des Entreprises de TFAI: Pres. M. V. DELL'AQUILA.

Association Professionnelle des Banques: Banque de l'Indochine, Djibouti; Pres. M. JACQUES ALGRET.

Syndicat Autochtone des Chéménistes: Sec. M. CASSIM.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Compagnie du Chemin de Fer Franco-Ethiopien: P.O.B. 1051, Addis Ababa; B.P. 2116 Djibouti; f. 1908; 782 km. of track, 100 km. in Territory of Afars and Issas, linking Djibouti with Addis Ababa; metre gauge; Dir. Gen. ATO TEKALIGN GUEDANOU.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,650 km. of roads, of which 75 km. are bitumen-surfaced, including the 40-km. road from Djibouti to Arta. Of the remainder 800 km. are serviceable throughout the year, the rest only during the dry season. Half the roads are usable only by lorries.

SHIPPING

Djibouti

Air Djibouti: place Lagarde, B.P. 505; agents for Cie des Messageries Maritimes, Cie Maritime Belge, Société Navale Caennaise, Cie Auxiliaire de Navigation, Cie Africaine d'Armement, Cie Générale Transatlantique, Mitsui OSK Lines; also Agents for Air France and Air Madagascar; Man. Dir. J. DESCOUSIS.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Compagnie Bourbonnaise de Navigation: P.O.B. 99, Djibouti.

Compagnie Maritime de l'Afrique Orientale: rue du Port, B.P. 89; agents for Achille Onorato, Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Ellerman Lines, Kerk Line, Netherlands Lloyd Line, Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire, Rotterdamsche Lloyd, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Stoomvaart Maatschappij Nederland, Svenska Ostasiatiska Kt., Worms et Cie. and Zim Israel Navigation Co.; Gen. Agent M. POUPEAU.

Feronia International Shipping (Djibouti): Djibouti; 12 supply vessels.

Gellatly Hankey et Cie. (Djibouti) S.A.: rue de Genève, B.P. 81; agents for American President Line, Blue Funnel Line, Bibby Line, Hoegh Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. Henderson, Peninsular and Orient, Yugoslav Line, B.I. Steam Navigation, Maersk Lines, Waterman Lines, National Shipping Corp.; Dir. G. W. JOHN.

J. J. Kothari & Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 171, place Lagarde; agents for Fratelli d'Amico, Shipping Corporation of India, Mogul Line, Malabar Steamship Co., United Arab Maritime, Sudan Shipping Line, Onofrio Palmieri, Massawa and others; Dir. R. J. KOTHARI, S. J. KOTHARI, J. J. KOTHARI.

Mitchell Cotts and Co. (Ethiopia) Ltd.: blvd. de la République, B.P. 85; agents for Clan Line, Fearley and

The Afars and the Issas, Comoro Islands

Eger, Harrison Line, Iraqi Maritime Transport Co., Maldivian National Trading Corp., and other shipping and trading companies; Dir. FAHMY S. CASSIM.

Société d'Armement et de Manutention de la Mer Rouge (SAMER): B.P. 10; agents for Pacific International Line, Cunard Brocklebank, Glen Line, Wilhelm Wilhelmsen Co., Pakistan Shipping Co., Aktiebolaget Svenska Ostasiatiska Kompaniet, Texaco, Chevron Shipping Co., Kie Hoek Shipping Co.; Chair. A. E. BESSE; Man. Dir. VINCENT DELL'AQUILLA.

Société Maritime L. Savon et Riès: ave. St. Laurent du Var, B.P. 125; agents for Blue Star Line, Port Line, Svede Line, Concordia Line, Lloyd Triestino, Louis Dreyfus, Polish Ocean Lines, Isthmian Lines and D.D.G. Hansa; Dir. H. A. JONES.

CIVIL AVIATION

Djibouti

Air Djibouti: B.P. 505; f. 1962; internal flights and services to Aden, Ethiopia and Yemen Arab Republic; fleet of one DC-6, two DC-3, one Cherokee 6, one Bell Jet Ranger; Chair. F. LEGREZ; Man. Dir. J. DESCOURS.

Air France, Air Madagascar, Democratic Yemen Airlines, Ethiopian Airlines, Somali Airlines and Yemen Airways Corporation also serve Djibouti.

COMORO ISLANDS

The Comoro Islands lie between the east African coast and Madagascar and comprise four small islands (Grande-Comore, Mayotte, Anjouan and Mohéli) and numerous islets and coral reefs. Moroni, the capital, is on Grande-Comore. Volcanic in origin, the islands are mountainous with a tropical climate which varies according to the altitude and wind. Soil conditions are different on the four islands, but allow forestry on a small scale on Grande-Comore and the cultivation of a wide range of tropical crops, of which the most significant are aromatic plants from which essences are distilled for the perfume industry.

The economy relies heavily on French aid.

In December 1972 a "union" of political parties standing for independence from France won a resounding victory in elections to the Chamber of Deputies. After negotiations with France it was agreed in June 1973 that the Comoro Islands should gain independence in five years after a referendum and that a greater degree of autonomy should be granted immediately. The High Commissioner was replaced by a Delegate-General. In December 1973 the Chamber of Deputies voted for independence by 1976. A referendum was held on December 22nd, 1974. Despite the opposition of the Mayotte Party, seeking the status of a French Department for the island of Mayotte, there was a 96 per cent vote in favour of independence.

STATISTICS

Area: 2,236 sq. km. (863 sq. miles). **Population** (1973 estimates): 294,800; Moroni (capital) 15,900.

Agriculture (1971—metric tons): Cassava (manioc) 90,000, Rice 12,000, Sweet potatoes and yams 10,000, Copra 5,200, Maize 4,000, Vanilla 207, Cloves 268, Ylang-ylang 64, Coffee 15; also sisal, perfumes, peppers and spices. In 1970 the coconut crop totalled 64 million nuts (FAO estimate).

Livestock (1973): Cattle 45,000, Goats 48,000, Sheep 6,000, Asses 3,000.

Fisheries: Annual catch: 3,000 metric tons approx.

Electric Energy (1973): 2.9 million kWh. for public use.

Currency: 100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 francs CFA. Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA. Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes; £1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA; 1,000 francs CFA=£1.944=\$4.579.

Budget (Receipts): 1971: 2,008,027,907 francs CFA; 1972: 2,231,706,973 francs CFA.

National Accounts (1968): Gross Domestic Product 7,100 million francs CFA (U.S. \$111 per head).

Aid from France (local section of FIDES): (1973) 750m. francs CFA.

External Trade (1973): *Imports:* 3,369m. francs CFA (Rice, Petroleum products, Vehicles); *Exports:* 1,106m. francs CFA (Vanilla, Essences, Copra, Cloves). Most trade is with France, the U.S.A., Federal Germany, Italy and Madagascar.

Roads (1973): 750 km. of officially classified roads of which 262 km. tarmacadamed, 3,600 motor vehicles.

International Shipping (1973): 279 vessels entered, 8,700 metric tons loaded, 54,391 metric tons unloaded.

Tourism (1973): 212 tourist beds.

Education (1973-74): Primary, 130 schools, 21,557 pupils. 570 teachers; Secondary, 2,920 pupils, 121 teachers.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Delegate-General: HENRI BEAUX.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: AHMED ABDALLAH.

Minister of Education and Tourism: ALI MROUDJAT.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Minister of Rural Planning: MOHAMED TAKI.
Minister of Finance and Planning: AHMED ABDOU.
Presidential Delegate representing the Comoros in Paris, in charge of External Affairs: (vacant).
Minister of Rural Development: OMAR TAMOU.
Presidential Delegate for Internal Affairs, Information and Administrative Reform: SAID ALI YOUSSEUF.
Minister of Health: YOUSSEUF SAID.
Minister of Civil Service and Labour: ALI MIRGHANE.
Minister for Cultural Affairs, Youth and Sport: MOUHIBAKO BAKO.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President of the Chamber of Deputies: MOUZAOIR ABDALLAH.

ELECTION DECEMBER 1972

	SEATS
"Union" parties in favour of independence from France	34
Parti du mouvement mahorais	5

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti pour l'Indépendance et l'Unité des Comores (PUIC) (*Party for the Independence and Unity of the Comoros*): Moroni; f. 1974 by merging of *Union démocratique des Comores* and *Rassemblement démocratique du peuple Comorien*; supports independence from France; Leader AHMED ABDALLAH.
Parti du mouvement mahorais (*Mayotte Movement Party*): Dzaoudzi; advocates Mayotte becoming a French département; Leader MARCEL HENRY.
Parti du peuple (UMMA) (*People's Party*): Moroni; supports the *status quo* and is not definitely in favour of independence; Leader Prince SAID IBRAHIM.
Parti socialiste comorien (PASOCO) (*Comorian Socialist Party*): Moroni; Leader MOHAMED FAZUL.
MOLINACO (*National Liberation Movement of the Comoros*): based in Dar es Salaam, with a political wing (*Parti de l'Entente Comorienne—PEC*) active in the Comoros; Leader ABDOU BACAR BOINA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Superior Court of Appeal at Moroni; Courts of First Instance at Moroni, Mamoutzou and Mutsamudu; also 16 Qadi Courts (Muslim Law).
Superior Court of Appeal: B.P. 40, Moroni; Pres. Y. MICOUIN.

NEW CALEDONIA

New Caledonia lies in the South Pacific east of Queensland, Australia.

STATISTICS

Area: 19,058 sq. km.; Population (Jan. 1974 estimates): 126,000. Melanesians 53,500, Europeans (mainly French) 53,250, Wallisians 9,081, Polynesians 6,169. Others 4,000; Nouméa (capital) 55,000 (1971).
Employment (December 1972): Commerce 4,951, Public and Semi-Public Sector 3,940, Metallurgy 3,593, Building 4,863, Mines 3,204, Transport (regularly

employed) 1,696, Domestic Servants 1,825, Other Industries 4,016, Professions 1,457, Agriculture, Forestry and Stock-breeding 634; 2,980 employers.

Agriculture (1971—metric tons): Maize 1,000, Potatoes 1,392, Vegetables 3,500, Fruit 1,500, Copra 950, Coffee 1,000, Sweet Potatoes 2,700, Yams 8,000, Taro 3,000, Manioc 3,800, Dried Vegetables 35.

Livestock (1971 est.): Cattle 120,315, Sheep and Goats 19,556, Pigs 16,708, Horses 10,275, Poultry 172,877.

Comoro Islands, New Caledonia

RELIGION

The majority of the population is Muslim.

RADIO

Comores-Inter: B.P. 250, Moroni (Grande-Comore); Dir.-Gen. G. BRODY.
In 1973 there were 24,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

Banque de Madagascar et des Comores: 23 ave. Matignon, Paris, France; Moroni; f. 1925; ceased to function except in a caretaker capacity 1973, pending the creation of a new Comoro Islands issuing bank.

TRADE

Chambre de Commerce: Moroni (Grande-Comore); Pres. SALIM BEN ALI.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are approximately 750 km. of roads serviceable throughout the year.

SHIPPING

Large vessels anchor off Moroni, Mutsamudu, Dzaoudzi and Fomboni and the port of Mutsamudu can now accommodate ships of medium tonnage alongside the quay. Goods from Europe come via Madagascar, and coasters serve the Comoros from the east coast of Africa.

Société Comorienne de Navigation: Moroni; services to Madagascar.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is on Grande-Comore and each of the three other islands has a small aerodrome. The new international airport at Hahaya (Grande-Comore) should come into service in April 1975.

Air Comores: B.P. 81, Moroni; f. 1963; services to Anjouan, Mayotte, Mohéli, and to Dar es Salaam, Mombasa and Tananarive; fleet of three DC-4, one DC-3; Man. Dir. YVES LE BRET.

The Comoros are also served by Air France and Air Madagascar.

TOURISM

Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien: Moroni; Comoro is a member of the alliance which includes Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius and the Seychelles; Pres. MOHAMED DAHALANI.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

New Caledonia

Mining and Metallurgy (1973—metric tons): Nickel Ore 5,858,466, Chrome Ore (Gibbsite) 1,099 (1971), Nickel Matte 21,476, Ferro Nickel 35,759.

Currency: 100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté française du pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs CFP. Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFP. Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFP = 5.5 French centimes; £1 sterling = 187.09 francs CFP; U.S. \$1 = 79.41 francs CFP; 1,000 francs CFP = £5.345 = \$12.593.

Budget (1971): Revenue 9,990,331,000 francs CFP; Expenditure 9,698,606,000 francs CFP.

Aid from France (francs CFP, 1971): State Budget 3,949,416,216; Local section of FIDES 206,360,108; General section of FIDES 185,617,159.

External Trade (1973—million francs CFP): *Imports:* 17,747.7 (incl. 8,664.9 from France); *Exports:* 14,907.0 (Nickel 3,834.6, Nickel Matte 3,548.0, Ferro-Nickel 6,780.8), incl. 6,802.1 to France.

Roads (1969): Motor Vehicles 27,451, Motor Cycles 10,045, Tractors 454.

Shipping (1973): Vessels entered 617, Freight entered 1,338,382 metric tons, Freight cleared 3,080,131 metric tons, Passenger arrivals 214, Departures 435.

Civil Aviation (1973): Passenger arrivals and departures 190,095, freight handled 5,521.1 metric tons, Postal traffic handled 321.6 metric tons.

Tourism (1972): 10,000 visitors.

Education (1974): 38,500 in full-time education.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Governor: JEAN-GABRIEL ERIAU.

Secretary-General: (vacant).

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

President: GABRIEL ERIAU.

Members: JACQUES LAFLEUR, FRANÇOIS NEOERE, PHILÉMON PIDJOT, CLAUDE MEYER, CLAUDE PARAZOLS.

Representative to the National Assembly: ROCH PIDJOT.

Representative to the Senate: HENRI LAFLEUR.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: ROGER LAROQUE.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

President: YANN CELENE UREGEL.

GENERAL ELECTION

(September 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Union Calédonienne	12
Union Multiraciale	5
Mouvement Populaire Calédonien	2
Union Démocratique	4
Entente Démocratique et Sociale	7
Mouvement Libéral Calédonien	5

POLITICAL PARTIES

Entente Démocratique et Sociale: Pres. ROGER LAROQUE; Vice-Pres. MICHEL KAUMA, JACQUES LAFLEUR.

Mouvement Libéral Calédonien: Leaders JEAN LEQUES, GEORGES NAGLE.

Mouvement Populaire Calédonien: Leader ALAIN BERNUT.

Union Calédonienne: Leader MAURICE LENORMAND.

Union Démocratique: Leader RENÉ HENIN.

Union Multiraciale: Leader YANN CELENE UREGUEL.

Union de la Jeunesse Calédonienne.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour d'Appel: Nouméa; First Pres. B. RAYMOND; Procureur Général M. REMMY.

Tribunal of First Instance: Nouméa; Pres. V. DELMEE; Procureur de la République E. VERILHAC.

RELIGION

The population is Christian, Roman Catholics comprising some 63 per cent.

Roman Catholicism: In the Archdiocese of Nouméa, comprising New Caledonia and the Loyalty Islands, there are approximately 360 religious personnel. Archbishop of Nouméa, Most Rev. EUGENE X. KLEIN.

Protestantism: There are about 150 centres with a total personnel of some 200.

PRESS, RADIO AND TELEVISION

L'Avenir Calédonien: 10 Rue Gambetta, Nouméa.

Le Drapeau: 21 rue Jules Ferry, Nouméa.

La France Australe: B.P. 25, Nouméa; f. 1889; daily; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL GERARD; circ. 8,500.

Le Journal Calédonien: 32 rue Colnett, B.P. 831, Nouméa.

Le Semeur Calédonien: B.P. 170, Nouméa; f. 1953; Catholic fortnightly; circ. 2,000.

Les Nouvelles Calédoniennes: Librairie JPL, 34 ave. de la République, Nouméa.

La Voix du Cagou: rue Sébastopol, Nouméa; (publication temporarily suspended).

Nouméa Soir (Le Bulletin du Commerce): 13 rue de la Somme, Nouméa; f. 1899; Dir. ANDRÉ LEGRAS.

Radio Nouméa: B.P. 327, Nouméa; f. 1942; Government station; daily programmes in French; 30,000 radio sets in 1973; Dir. R. LE LEIZOUR.

Télé Nouméa: B.P. 327, Nouméa; 15,000 television sets in 1973.

BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 Boulevard Haussman, Paris 8, France; rue de l'Alma et ave., Foch, B.P. 32, Nouméa; 6 other brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9, France; 60 avc. de la Victoire, B.P. K.3, Nouméa.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: Head Office: 3 rue Antin, 75083 Paris—Cédex 02, France; 33 rue de l'Alma, B.P. J3, Nouméa.

Société Générale: 29 blvd. Haussman, 75009 Paris, France; 56 ave. de la Victoire, B.P. G2, Nouméa.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce: B.P. 10, Nouméa; f. 1880; 12 mems.; Pres. JEAN CHEVAL; Vice-Pres. JEAN LANCHON; Sec. Treas. ANDRÉ DE BÉCHADE; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Chambre d'Agriculture: B.P. 111, Nouméa; f. 1909; 18 mems.; Pres. M. ROGER PENE.

TRADE UNIONS

Fédération des Cadres et Collaborateurs de Nouvelle-Calédonie: B.P. 478, Nouméa; Pres. and Sec.-Gen. F. VIANNENC; trade union organization which includes the following:

Syndicat Général des Cadres et Assimilés de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. E. OLIVEAU.

Syndicat Général des Cadres du Commerce de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. G. JORE.

Fédération Patronale de Nouvelle-Calédonie et Dépendances: 16 rue d'Austerlitz, B.P. 466, Nouméa; f. 1936; groups the leading companies of New Caledonia for the defence of professional interests, co-ordination, documentation and research in socio-economic fields; Pres. RENÉ FAURE; Sec.-Gen. M. DEMENE.

Syndicat des Ouvriers et Employés de Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. DRAYTON.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes: Sec.-Gen. R. JOYEUX.

Syndicat des Fonctionnaires, Agents et Ouvriers des Services Publics: Sec.-Gen. CHRISTY ANDRÉ.

Fédération des Syndicats des Mines Nouvelle-Calédonie: Sec.-Gen. M. BENETEAU.

Syndicat des Travailleurs d'Outre-Mer: Sec.-Gen. M. BASTIEN.

FRENCH POLYNESIA

An Overseas Territory since 1958, French Polynesia consists of the following South Pacific Islands: Iles du Vent (the chief of which is Tahiti), Iles Sous le Vent (which with the Iles du Vent constitute the Society Archipelago), Tuamotu-Gambier Archipelago, Austral Islands, Marquesas Archipelago. The 120 islands cover a wide area lying about two-thirds of the way from the Panama Canal to New Zealand.

STATISTICS

Area: 4,200 sq. km. **Population** (Census of February 8th, 1971): 119,168 (Native 86 per cent, Asiatic 10 per cent, European 4 per cent); Papeete (capital) 25,342.

Agriculture (1971): Copra 19,000 metric tons, (other crops 1966) Coffee 172 metric tons, Vanilla 132 metric tons, Citrus Fruits 1,233 metric tons.

Livestock (1972 estimates): Cattle 12,000, Sheep and Goats 5,000 (1966), Horses 3,600 (1966), Pigs 10,000.

Fishing: About 1,600 metric tons of lagoon and sea fish are caught annually.

Industry: annual output of Mother of Pearl is about 100 metric tons, Beer 64,000 hl.

Currency: 100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté française du pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc). Coins: 50 centimes; 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs CFP. Notes: 5, 20, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs CFP. Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFP=5.5 French centimes; £1 sterling=187.09 francs CFP; U.S. \$1=79.41 francs CFP; 1,000 francs CFP=£5.345=\$12.593.

Budget (1974): 8,774 million francs CFP.

Aid from France (FIDES 1966-70): Local section 1,535 million francs CFP, General section 292 million francs CFP. France assured a loan of 2,300 million francs CFP in 1974.

External Trade (1973—million francs CFP): **Imports:** 16,898.0 (Cereals, Petroleum Products, Metal Manufactures), principal suppliers France 9,901.0, U.S.A. 2,546.8; **Exports:** 1,496.6 (Copra, Vanilla, Mother of Pearl, Coffee, Citrus Fruits), principal client France 1,233.7.

New Caledonia, French Polynesia

TOURISM

Association calédonienne pour le développement du tourisme—ASCADETO: Nouméa.

Office du Tourisme de la Nouvelle-Calédonie: B.P. 688, Nouméa.

TRANSPORT

Roads: there are a total of 4,600 km. of roads in New Caledonia, of which 300 are bitumen-surfaced, 1,880 stone-surfaced and 2,500 tracks.

Shipping: Services from Sydney to Nouméa are maintained by *Chargeurs Calédoniens* and *Sofrana Unilines* (cargo only), and from Europe to Nouméa by *Hamburg/Sued* and *Messageries Maritimes*; services calling at Nouméa are maintained by *Karlander* (Sydney-New Hebrides), *Polynésie* (Sydney-New Hebrides), *South Pacific United Lines* (Sydney-Tahiti), *Nauru Pacific Line*, *China Navigation Co.* (Hong Kong-South Pacific), *Nedlloyd* (Europe-South Pacific), *Daiwa Line* (Japan-South Pacific), *Union Steam Ship Co.* (New Zealand), *Sofrana-Unilines* (Sydney) and *Bank Line* (Europe-South Pacific).

Civil Aviation: *Air Calédonie:* 6 rue de Verdun, B.P. 212, Nouméa; f. 1955; services throughout New Caledonia and to the Loyalty Islands; fleet of three Twin Otters; three Islanders, one Cherokee 6; Pres. HENRI MARTINET.

Foreign airlines serving New Caledonia are: Air Nauru, Air New Zealand, Qantas and UTA.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

Governor: DANIEL VIDEAU.

Secretary-General: MAURICE VALY.

COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENT

Elected by Territory Assembly.

President: The Governor.

Councillors: EMILE LECAILL, CHARLES TAUPA, JACQUES TEUIRA, JACQUES TEHEUIRA, MARCO TEVANE.

TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY

Elected every five years on the basis of universal suffrage.

President of the Territorial Assembly: GASTON FLOSSE.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

French Polynesia

ELECTIONS (September 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
U.T.-U.D.R.	11
Te Ea Api	7
Pupu Here Aia	5
Independents	6
Non-Party	1

Representative to the National Assembly: FRANCIS SANFORD.
Representative to the Senate: POUVANAA A OOPA.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union Tahitienne-Union pour la Nouvelle République (U.T.-U.D.R.): 103 Rue Bréa, Papeete; f. 1958; Pres. GASTON FLOSSE.

Pupu Here Aia: Papeete; f. 1965; 7-8,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN TEARIKI.

Te Ea Api: Papeete; Leader FRANCIS SANFORD.

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel, Tribunal de Première Instance, Justice de Paix, Tribunal Mixte de Commerce, Tribunal du Travail; Section of the Tribunal de Première Instance at Uturoa; Procureur attached to the Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel and Head of Judicial Service R. GIRARD; Pres. Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel Y. PEGOURIER; Procureur attached to the Tribunal de Première Instance G. AMADEO; Pres. Tribunal de Première Instance J. JUPPE.

Religion: 50 per cent of the population are Protestants, 34 per cent Roman Catholics. The Protestant missions comprise 76 societies and about 57,000 adherents (Pres. Conseil Supérieur des Eglises Tahitiennes Pastor SAMUEL RAAFOU). Roman Catholics number about 25,000 (Archbishop of Tahiti Mgr. PAUL MAZÉ). There are also Sanito, Mormon, Adventist and Jehovah's Witness missions with about 4,000 adherents in all.

PRESS AND RADIO

Papeete

Le Canard Tahitien: rue Clapier; satirical weekly; Dir. Mme LJENARDS.

La Dépêche de Tahiti: Société Polynésienne de Presse, B.P. 50; f. 1964; daily; Dir. PHILIPPE MAZELLIER.

Le Journal de Tahiti: rue des Remparts, B.P. 600; f. 1962; daily; Dir. MICHEL LEFEVRE; largest circulation in French Polynesia.

Les Nouvelles: B.P. 629; f. 1956; daily; Propr. R. BRIS-SAUD.

Reef: B.P. 966; f. 1966; bi-monthly; English; general and tourist information; Editor BOB DIXON; circ. 10,000.

Sports Tahiti: rue des Remparts, B.P. 600; f. 1969; twice weekly; Editor HENRY BOUQUET.

Tahiti Bulletin: Immeuble Laguesse, Place Notre Dame, B.P. 912; f. 1967; daily; English; Editor V. K. BOYACK.

Tahiti—Echoes of Polynesia: B.P. 83; monthly; English; Editor BUZZ MILLER.

Radio-Tahiti: 410 rue Dumont d'Urville, Papeete; f. 1951; daily programmes in French and Tahitian; 60,000 receivers in 1972; Dir. JEAN SUHAS

Télé Tahiti: B.P. 125, Papeete; programmes started in 1965; 10,000 television sets in 1972.

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussmann, Paris 8, France; 2 place Notre-Dame, Papeete; brs. in Papeete (Quai Gallieni) in Faa, Pirae and Uturoa.

Banque de Tahiti S.A.: B.P. 1602, rue Paul Gauguin, Papeete; f. 1969; affiliated to Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, and Crédit Lyonnais, Paris; cap. 100m. frs. CFP; dep. 2,626m. frs. CFP (1974); Pres. G. PRADERE-NIQUET; Gen. Man. C. J. GROEN; Man. M. BARNIER.

Société de Crédit et de Développement de l'Océanie (SOCREDO): B.P. 130, Papeete; f. 1959; cap. 120m. CFP, dep. 1,562 m. CFP; Pres. R. QUESNOT; Dir.-Gen. JEAN VERNAUDON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Papeete

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 118; f. 1880; 18 mems.; Pres. CHARLES T. POROI; Sec.-Gen. RAMON H. DEXTER; publs. *Les Nouveaux Objectifs*, *Revue Mensuelle* (monthly).

Chambre d'Agriculture et d'Elevage: B.P. 626; f. 1886; 10 mems.; Pres. HUGH LAUHLIN.

Union Territoriale des Syndicats de la Confédération Générale du Travail "Force Ouvrière": Sec.-Gen. W. BREDIN.

Centrale des Travailleurs Chrétiens du Pacifique: B.P. 333; f. 1946; Pres. CHRISTIAN BODIN; Sec.-Gen. JEAN-BAPTISTE VERNIER.

Syndicat Autonome des Fonctionnaires Indépendants: f. 1948; Sec.-Gen. Mlle A. LAGARDE.

Syndicat des Eleveurs de Bovins: B.P. 1325; f. 1951; 80 mems.; Pres. SYLVAIN MILLAUD.

Syndicat des Armateurs: Pres. A. BLOUIN.

Union Patronale: B.P. 317; f. 1948.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 215 km. of bitumen-surfaced and 368 km. of stone-surfaced roads.

SHIPPING

Papeete

Agence Tahiti Poroi: B.P. 83; f. 1958; commission agents, exporters and importers; Dir. ROBERT WAN.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: P.O.B. 96, Papeete-Tahiti; cargo ship services between Europe, the Far East, Madagascar, East Africa, Oceania and Australia; agents for French Line, Farrell Lines, Holland America Line, Lloyd Triestino, Norwegian America Line, Shaw Savill Line, Sitmar Line, Chevron Shipping Corporation, West Cruise Lines, Lauro Lines, Dominion Far East Line, German Atlantic Line.

Matson Line: Pacific tours.

Pacific Islands Transport Line: Agents: Agence Maritime Internationale Tahiti, B.P. 274, Papeete-Tahiti; services every six weeks to Pago Pago, Apia, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver.

FRENCH OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

Sitmar Line: represented by Cie. des Messageries Maritimes, P.O.B. 96, Papeete-Tahiti.

Other companies operating services to, or calling at, Papeete are: Chandris Lines, Karlander, South Pacific United Lines, China Navigation Co., Nedlloyd, Union Steam Ship Co., Bank Line and Silk and Boyd.

CIVIL AVIATION

Papeete

Air Polynésie (R.A.I.): B.P. 314; inter-islands services operated from Papeete to Huahine, Raiatea, Bora Bora, Rangiroa, Manihi, Ua-Huka, Moorea, Maupiti, Tubuai,

St. Pierre and Miquelon

Ruruta, Tetiaroa Moorea, and Hiva-oo; Gen. Man. J. LESNÉ. *Air Tahiti* operates internal services between Tahiti and Moorea Island.

Six international airlines serve Tahiti: Air New Zealand, Pan American Airways Inc., Qantas Airways, Union des Transports Aériens, Air France, Lan-Chile.

TOURISM

Office de développement du Tourisme de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 65, Papeete.

Syndicat d'Initiative de la Polynésie Française: B.P. 326, Papeete.

ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

The islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon (Iles Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon) lie about 25 kilometres from the coast of Newfoundland, Canada.

STATISTICS

Area: 242 sq. km. **Population** (1969): 5,225; Saint-Pierre 4,565 (1967), Miquelon 621 (1967).

Agriculture: Vegetables are grown and some cattle, sheep and pigs are kept, both for local consumption.

Fishing: The total catch in 1972 was 3,690 metric tons. Fish processing is the only industry of consequence, and fish products are the main exports.

Currency: 100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA). Coins: 1 and 2 francs CFA. Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA. Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes; £1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA; 1,000 francs CFA=£1.944=\$4.579.

Budget (1968): 629m. frs. CFA, (1969) 659m. frs. CFA.

French Aid: (1970-72) U.S. \$5 million.

External Trade (1973—million francs CFA): *Imports:* 77,895 (Fuel, meat, clothing, electrical equipment and machinery); *Exports:* 23,603 (Fish, marine equipment). Most trade is with Canada, France, the EEC, the U.K. and the U.S.A.

Transport: *Roads:* There are about 500 motor vehicles; *Shipping* (1973): Ships entered 1,648, Freight entered 102,317 metric tons, Freight cleared 2,127 metric tons; *Civil Aviation* (1971): Passengers carried 10,502, Freight carried 91 metric tons.

Tourism: In 1969 there were 7,219 tourists.

Education (1971): Primary: 5 schools, 42 teachers, 938 pupils; Secondary: 49 teachers, 416 pupils.

THE GOVERNMENT

(January 1975)

Governor: JEAN-AIMÉ CLUCHARD.

The Governor is assisted by a Privy Council consisting of the service chiefs and two members appointed by the Secretary of State for the Overseas Departments and Territories.

President of the General Council: ALBERT PEN.

Vice-Presidents: MM. ANDRÉ TILLY and EUGÈNE COUPEL.

The General Council is composed of 14 members, and the President and Vice-Presidents. The General Council resigned in January 1975 over lack of increases in economic aid from France.

Representative to the National Assembly: JACQUES VENDROUX.

Representative to the Senate: ALBERT PEN.

Representative to the Social and Economic Council: (vacant).

Judicial System: Tribunal Supérieur d'Appel at Saint-Pierre (Pres. M. GASTINEL); one Tribunal de Première Instance

Religion: The population is Roman Catholic, with 40 religious personnel.

Press: *Journal Officiel* published by the Government Printer; f. 1886; fortnightly.

Radio and Television: France Régions 3, B.P.F., Saint-Pierre, the Government station, broadcasts 16 hours of radio programmes daily, and 34 hours of television programmes weekly; Dir. YVES HENRY. In 1974 there were 2,050 radios and 1,650 television sets.

Banks: *Banque des Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon:* rue Jacques-Cartier, Saint-Pierre; f. 1889; cap. 2m. frs. CFA; Pres. and Gen. Man. GEORGES LANDRY; Man. GUY ROULET.

Insurance: *Assurances Générales de France:* Paris; *Compagnie d'Assurances La Foncière:* Paris; *Comité Central des Assureurs Maritimes de France:* Paris; Rep. Paturel Frères, B.P. 80, Saint-Pierre.

Trade: *Chambre de Commerce:* Saint-Pierre; Pres. L. E. HARDY.

Transport: *Shipping:* *Compagnie Générale Transatlantique* and *Italian Line.* Packet boats run to Halifax, Sydney and Louisbourg in Canada. *Civil Aviation:* Air St.-Pierre connects the territory with Sydney, Nova Scotia. Saint Pierre is also served by Air France and TCA.

Tourism: Syndicat d'Initiative; f. 1959.

WALLIS AND FUTUNA ISLANDS

Situated in the South Pacific between Fiji and Western Samoa, 2,000 km. north-east of New Caledonia.

A French Protectorate since 1888, the Islands chose by referendum in December 1959 to become an Overseas Territory. In July 1961 they were granted this status.

Area (sq. km.): Wallis Island 159, Futuna Island and Alofi Island 115, total of all islands 274.

Population: 9,900: Wallis Island 7,000 (chief town Mata-Utu), Futuna Island 2,900; Alofi Island uninhabited; more than 9,000 Wallisians and Futunians live on New Caledonia and in the New Hebrides.

Agriculture: the principal export crop is copra. Yams, taros, bananas and arrowroot and other food crops are also cultivated.

Livestock (1972): 300 horses, 350 cattle, 3,000 pigs.

Currency: 100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté française du pacifique (franc CFP or Pacific franc). Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFP=5.5

French centimes; £1 sterling=187.09 francs CFP; U.S. \$1=79.41 francs CFP; 1,000 francs CFP=£5.345 = \$12.593.

Budget (1969): 50,081,763 francs CFP.

External Trade (1969): *Imports:* 125 million francs CFP; *Exports:* 2 million francs CFP.

Government: *Administrateur Supérieur* YVES ARBELLOT-REPAIRE; President of Territorial Assembly SOSEFO MAKAPE PAPILO; Representative to National Assembly BENJAMIN BRIAL; Representative to Senate SOSEFO MAKAPE PAPILO.

Religion: The entire population is Catholic; Bishop of Wallis and Futuna Mgr. LOLESIO FUAHEA.

Shipping: Services to Nouméa (New Caledonia), Suva (Fiji), Port Vila and Santo (both in the New Hebrides).

Aviation: *Union des Transports Aériens (UTA):* Wallis Island; twice-monthly service to Nouméa, New Caledonia. *Air Fiji:* Charter services to the Wallis and Futuna Islands from Suva.

FRENCH SOUTHERN AND ANTARCTIC TERRITORIES

The French Southern and Antarctic Territories (Terres australes et antarctiques françaises) rank as an Overseas Territory but are administered under a special statute. Adélie Land is a narrow segment of the Antarctic mainland. The Kerguelen and Crozet Archipelagos, Saint Paul and New Amsterdam lie in the Southern Indian Ocean.

Area (sq. km.): Kerguelen Archipelago 7,000, Crozet Archipelago 500, New Amsterdam Island 60, St. Paul Island 7, Adélie Land (Antarctica) 500,000.

Population (the population, comprising members of scientific missions, fluctuates according to season, being higher in the summer; the figures given are approximate): Kerguelen Archipelago, Port-aux-Français 80; New Amsterdam Island at La Roche-Godon 35; Adélie Land at Base Dumont d'Urville 27; the Crozet Archipelago at Alfred-Faure 20; St. Paul Island is uninhabited. Total population (July 1st, 1973): 189.

Production: *New Amsterdam:* Société Anonyme de Pêche Malgache et Réunionnaise (SAP-MER) produces small quantities of lobster-tails for export.

Currency: 100 centimes=1 French franc. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=10.29 francs; U.S. \$1=4.37 francs.

Budget: Balanced at approx. 20m. francs annually.

External Trade: Exports consist mainly of lobster (about 540 tons annually) and other fish going to France and Réunion.

Government: Superior Administrator ROGER BARBEROT.

Consultative Council: composed of 7 members appointed by the Ministries of National Defence, the Community, Education, Air, Merchant Marine and two scientists. The President and Secretary are elected annually. There is a Central Administration in Paris. Pres. M. VALABREGUE.

Transport: *Shipping:* Charter vessels call at Kerguelen, New Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

Research Stations: There are meteorological stations and geophysical research stations on Kerguelen, New Amsterdam, Adélie Land and Crozet.

GABON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Gabonese Republic is an equatorial country on the west coast of Africa with Cameroon to the north and the Congo People's Republic to the south and east. The climate is tropical, with an average temperature of 26°C (79°F) and an annual rainfall of 250 cm. The official language is French but Bantu dialects are widely spoken. About 60 per cent of the population are Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. Most of the others follow animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 4 by 3) consists of horizontal green, gold and blue stripes. The capital is Libreville.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French Equatorial Africa, Gabon gained internal autonomy in 1957. In 1958 it joined the French Community and attained independence in August 1960. In February 1961, Léon M'Ba was elected the Republic's first President. Shortly before elections called for February 1964, a military *coup d'état*, led by Jean-Hilaire Aubame, a long-standing rival, deposed M'Ba. French intervention restored M'Ba to the Presidency, and elections held in April gave M'Ba's *Bloc démocratique gabonaise* (BDG) a large majority in the National Assembly; during the next two years most of the opposition joined the BDG. In 1967, M'Ba created the post of Vice-President, and when he died in November that year he was succeeded by his deputy Albert-Bernard Bongo. In March 1968, the *Parti démocratique gabonais* was set up and one-party government was formally instituted.

President Bongo has taken a hard line against any form of protest or dissent in the country. At the same time, every effort has been made to attract foreign companies and investors to Gabon. Since July 1972, however, the "Gabonization" of the economy has been undertaken. Foreigners have been replaced by Gabonese in positions of authority and the state has taken a share in the capital of foreign companies. In February 1973 the PDG won all 70 seats in the National Assembly and Bongo was re-elected president with 99 per cent of the votes cast.

Bongo has pursued a policy of close co-operation with France in the fields of economic and foreign affairs, and until recently Gabon had no diplomatic relations with Communist states. Bongo supported the call by Félix Houphouët-Boigny, President of the Ivory Coast, for a dialogue with South Africa and has been slow to take part in the activities of the OAU. Gabon's relations with its neighbours have been good, apart from a dispute with Equatorial Guinea over territorial waters in 1972.

In October 1973, under the influence of the Libyan leader, Col. Muammar al-Gaddafi, President Bongo was converted to Islam and changed his name to Omar Bongo. However, relations with Libya soon cooled and President Bongo rarely uses his adoptive name. In February 1974 a renegotiation of Gabon's co-operation agreements with France was completed. The new terms were more favourable to Gabon, but there was no fundamental change in the close relationship between the two countries.

Government

The Constitution of 1967 vests executive power in the President and a Council of Ministers appointed by him. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of 70 Deputies elected by universal suffrage for a five-year term. The country is divided into 9 administrative regions, each under a Prefect.

Defence

The army consists of one battalion, the air force of one squadron, and there is a small navy. There is also a *gendarmérie nationale*.

Economic Affairs

Well over half of the population of Gabon is engaged in subsistence agriculture, largely untouched by the expansion of the market economy. There is a little commercial agricultural production, the main crops being palm oil, coffee, cocoa and bananas. For many years the economy was largely dependent upon forestry, particularly production of *okoumé*, a wood used in the making of plywood. Despite the expansion of forestry to avail of a favourable world timber market, mineral production has taken over as the leading activity since the late 1960s. Petroleum production, now the sixth highest in Africa, is expected to increase substantially in the future as the result of new discoveries. The manganese deposits at Moanda in the south form one of the world's richest sources. There are also plans for the exploitation of major iron ore deposits at Bélinga in the north-east. Other minerals produced are uranium and gold. The development of both forestry and mining is hampered by a lack of transport facilities. The Trans-Gabon railway, which was held up for several years by lack of financial backing, is now under construction and should solve the country's major transport problems. Gabon's manufacturing sector is relatively restricted, though it is being expanded. There is an oil refinery at Fort-Gentil, which serves the four states of the Customs and Economic Union of Central Africa (UDEAC), and there are important timber-processing plants. A second oil refinery is projected.

Gabon has pursued economic growth as its main objective, giving every encouragement to foreign investment. Its average G.D.P. per head is one of the highest in Africa, and the country has a favourable trade balance. Measures have been taken to counter suggestions that Gabon is not benefiting sufficiently from the exploitation of its natural resources. In July 1972 President Bongo announced that the state would take a 10 per cent interest in all foreign companies in Gabon, to increase eventually to 25 per cent. Gabon became an associate member of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in 1973, and in 1974 Bongo announced that the price of uranium would be almost doubled.

Gabon is an associate member of the EEC and a member of UDEAC and OCAM.

GABON

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Transport and Communications

There is a 76 km. cableway and a 296 km. railroad linking the manganese mines at Moanda with the Congo (Brazzaville) port of Pointe-Noire. Construction of the first stretch of the Trans-Gabon railway, from Owendo to Booué, was begun in January 1974. When completed, the railway should run from Owendo to Bélinga in the north and Moanda in the south, greatly facilitating exploitation of the forests and the iron ore, manganese and uranium deposits of the country. There are over 2,700 km. of national roads and about 1,750 km. of regional roads. The widespread forests make air transport very important and there is an airport capable of handling jets at Libreville. The main rivers are navigable only from about 300 km. inland. There are two Atlantic ports at Libreville and Port-Gentil, and a third is under construction at Owendo, near Libreville.

Social Welfare

There is a national Fund for State Insurance. Gabon now has 11 hospitals and 29 medical centres with an average of one bed for every 207 inhabitants. Maternal and infant health is a major priority.

Education

Education is undertaken by state and mission schools. In 1972 there were 678 primary schools with over 105,000 pupils, representing over 95 per cent of children of school age. In addition there are 59 secondary, technical and teacher training schools, and a university in Libreville. Many students go to France for university and technical training.

Tourism

Tourism is being extensively developed at the moment, with new hotels and several important projects, including a "holiday village" near Libreville opened in 1973, reorganization of Pointe-Denis tourist resort, and the promotion of national parks. Wild animals abound in the forests, and there is excellent hunting.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), August 17th (Independence Day), November 1st (All Saints'), November 11th (Armistice Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in official use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1970 census)
267,000	950,009

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Libreville (capital)	75,000
Port-Gentil	30,000
Lambaréné	7,000

EMPLOYMENT (1972)

Agriculture	267,000
Forestry, Mining and Construction	60,000
Commerce and Industry	8,200
Civil Service	8,000
Other (incl. Military, Clergy, Students)	38,200

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cereals	2*	3*	4*
Cassava (Manioc)	167*	169*	169*
Bananas	10*	10*	10*
Palm Oil	2.4*	2.4*	2.5*
Coffee	0.9	0.9	1.0*
	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Cocoa Beans (October to September)	5.0	5.0	5.0*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO *Production Yearbook* 1972.

Livestock (FAO estimates, 1971/72): Cattle 5,000; Pigs 5,000; Sheep 55,000; Goats 60,000; Poultry 283,000

FORESTRY

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Okoumé	928	924	1,024	1,151	1,145
Other Woods	195	189	197	n.a.	n.a.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Catch	3.8	4.0*	4.0*	4.0*

* FAO estimates.

MINING

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude Petroleum	'000 metric tons	5,423	5,785	6,304	7,598
Manganese Ore*	" " "	729	952.2	987.9	1,919†
Uranium Concentrates	" metric tons	1,077	1,274	583	1,412
Gold	kg.	501	421	355	320‡
Natural Gas	'000 cubic metres	21,621	30,539	34,460	33,082§

* Figures refer to the metal content of ore. † Gross weight. ‡ Jan.-Nov. § Jan.-Oct.

INDUSTRY

		1970	1971	1972
Beer	'000 hectolitres	103	143	164
Flour	metric tons	7,968	8,000	9,000
Cement	" "	23,000	42,500	52,300
Plywood	" cubic metres	72,095	73,660	82,076
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	'000 metric tons	143	156	140
Kerosene	" " "	113	105	93
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	192	280	275
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	422	393	390
Electricity	'000 kWh.	100,156	113,981	133,647

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET

(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1972	1973	1974	EXPENDITURE	1972	1973	1974
Current Revenue	28,800	34,300	48,714	Current Expenditure	22,000	26,200	27,081
				Development Expenditure	4,700	11,500	21,632
TOTAL	28,800	34,300	48,714	TOTAL	26,700	37,700	48,714

SECOND DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1971-75
(million francs CFA)

INVESTMENT		RESOURCES	
<i>Production</i>	92,114	<i>Internal Public Funds</i>	28,749
Forestry and Wood Industries	13,776	State Budget	26,018
Mining	29,182	Public Organizations	2,731
Power and Water	11,948	<i>External Public Funds</i>	36,723
Industry	31,913	<i>Private Funds</i>	84,428
Commerce, Transport and Services	3,500		
Rural Development	1,795		
<i>Infrastructure</i>	53,375		
Railway	16,500		
Roads	11,030		
Airways	4,375		
Ports	2,686		
Posts and Telecommunications	1,265		
Radio and Television	819		
Tourism	4,510		
Urbanization and Administration	12,190		
<i>Social Services</i>	4,411		
Health	2,430		
Education	1,833		
Social Action	148		
TOTAL	149,900	TOTAL	149,900

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	15,425	16,209	16,585	15,875	20,127	22,139	26,810	35,001
Exports	23,686	24,669	29,516	30,714	36,663	33,610	51,800	50,297

* Excluding trade in gold and trade with other UDEAC countries: Cameroon (from 1966), the Central Africa Republic, the Congo People's Republic and, prior to 1969, Chad.

Source: UDEAC.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Machinery and Electrical Equipment	4,460	5,285	7,175	Cocoa Beans	456	510	385
Base Metals	3,970	3,800	6,615	Rough Wood and Sawn Timber	11,044	11,844	14,658
Transport Equipment	4,055	5,185	6,130	Manganese Ores and Concentrates	7,311	9,366	13,390
Chemical Products	1,510	1,830	1,985	Uranium and Thorium Ores and Concentrates	2,223	1,526	540
Textiles	1,460	1,455	1,940	Crude Petroleum	13,755	21,645	23,990
Drinks	915	960	n.a.	Veneers and Plywood	2,689	3,134	3,532
Plastics and Rubber Goods	760	910	1,165				
Meat and Fish	n.a.	695	n.a.				
Paper	375	545	595				
Cereals and Flour	n.a.	520	n.a.				
Milk, Eggs and Honey	270	320	470				
Cement	345	395	415				
Petroleum Products	255	275	265				
TOTAL (incl. others)	22,139	26,810	35,001	TOTAL (incl. others)	33,610	51,800	50,297

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Belgium/Luxembourg . . .	582	512	785	Curaçao	4,290	5,693	5,421
France	12,593	15,460	19,880	France	12,923	14,179	18,142
Federal Germany	1,980	2,360	3,550	Federal Germany . . .	3,146	2,267	2,911
Italy	521	555	1,110	Netherlands	1,892	1,845	2,709
Netherlands	725	663	765	Senegal	1,258	1,090	2,180
United Kingdom	765	744	1,025	United Kingdom . . .	1,190	937	n.a.
U.S.A.	2,497	2,626	3,825	U.S.A.	4,015	1,294	4,157
TOTAL (incl. others)	22,139	26,810	35,001	TOTAL (incl. others)	36,663	33,610	51,800

Source: La Zone Franc 1972 (Comité Monétaire de la Zone Franc).

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC

(Number of vehicles in use)

	1968	1969	1970
Cars	5,230	5,921	7,100
Buses	134	168	188
Goods Vehicles	4,490	4,936	5,800

SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973
Ships Entered ('000 net reg. tons) . . .	11,250	11,882	12,789
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons) . . .	4,087	4,865	5,997
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons) . .	302	388	656

CIVIL AVIATION

TOTAL SCHEDULED SERVICES

(including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique)

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown ('000)	2,889	2,904	3,000
Passengers Carried	120,395	126,000	123,000
Passenger-kilometres ('000)	85,621	96,000	102,000
Freight tonne-kilometres ('000)	5,931	7,283	8,100
Mail tonne-kilometres ('000)	529	554	500

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook, 1973.

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS
Primary	678	105,600
Secondary	41	9,387
Technical	12	1,733
Teacher Training	6	231
University	1	172*

* There were 618 students at universities abroad.

There were 110,000 primary-school pupils in 1973.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised, February 1967)

Preamble: Upholds the Rights of Man, liberty of conscience and of the person, religious freedom and freedom of education. Sovereignty is vested in the people, who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referendum. There is direct, universal and secret suffrage.

Head of State: The President is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of State, of the administration and of the Armed Forces. The President may, after consultation with his Ministers and leaders of the National Assembly, order a referendum to be held. There is a Vice-President elected by direct suffrage. He will replace the President in case of his disability for any reason.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President and the Council of Ministers, who are appointed by the President and are responsible to him. The President presides over the Council.

Legislative Power: The National Assembly is elected by direct suffrage for a seven-year term and normally holds two sessions a year. It may be dissolved or prorogued for up to 18 months by the President, after consultation with the Council of Ministers and President of the Assembly. The President may return a Bill to the Assembly for a second reading when it must be passed by a majority of two-thirds of the members. If the President dissolves the Assembly, elections must take place within 40 days.

Judicial Power: The President guarantees the independence of the Judiciary and presides over the Conseil Supérieur de la Magistrature. There is a Supreme Court and a High Court of Justice. The High Court, which is composed of deputies of the National Assembly elected from among themselves, has power to try the President or members of the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO.

Vice-President: LÉON MEBIAME.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

President of the Republic, Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Information and National Orientation, Development, Planning and Territorial Development: ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO.

Vice-President, Minister of Co-ordination and of Youth and Sports, President of the National Consultative Council: LÉON MEBIAME.

Ministers of State:

Deputy Vice-President, Interior and Relations with the Assemblies: JEAN-STANISLAS MIGOLET.

Social Affairs, Ex-Combatants and War Victims: FRANÇOIS NGUEMA-NDONG.

At the Presidency in Charge of Planning, Development and National Organization: AUGUSTIN BOUMAH.

At the Presidency in Charge of Economic Co-ordination, Personal Representative of the President: GEORGES RAWIRI.

Mines, Industry, Power and Water Resources: EDOUARD ALEXIS MBOUY BOUTZIT.

Ministers:

Economy and Finance: PAUL MOUKAMBI.

Delegate to the Presidency for Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: PAUL OKUNBA D'OKWATSEGUE.

Public Works, Transport and Civil Aviation: BENJAMIN NGOUBOU.

Civil Service and Administrative Reform: THEODORE KWAOU.

Labour and Social Security: JEROME OKINDA.

Public Health and Population: Lt.-Col. RAPHAEL MAMIAKA.

Posts and Telecommunications: PHILIBERT BONGOTHA.

Agriculture, Stockbreeding and Rural Development: BONJEAN FRANÇOIS ONDO.

Education and Scientific Research: MARTIN BONGO.

Trade and Crafts: SIMON ESSIMENGANE.

Housing and Town Planning: EMILE BIBALOU-ABYBUKA.

Water and Forests, and Reafforestation: MICHEL ESSONGHE.

Justice and Keeper of the Seals: JACQUES IGHO.

Tourism and National Parks: EMMANUEL MEFANE.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: RENÉ RADENBINO-CONIQUET.

Public Establishments and State Companies: J. B. SAULNEROND MAPANGOU.

Environment: PIERRE CLAVER EYEGUET.

Land, Land Registration and Conservation: HENRI MINKO.

Delegate to the Presidency for National Orientation and the Government Secretariat: RICHARD NGUEMA.

Delegate to the Vice-Presidency for Youth and Sports: PAUL ENENGBE.

Professional Training and Civic Service: VALENTIN MIHINDOU MI ZAMBA.

There are also 9 Secretaries of State and 10 High Commissioners.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: GEORGES DAMAS ALEKA.

Secretary General: HUBERT MOUZOU.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1973

All 70 seats were won by the *Parti démocratique gabonaise*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique gabonais (PDG): Libreville; f. 1968 in succession to the *Bloc démocratique gabonais (BDG)*; made sole political party by presidential decree of March 12th, 1968, which stated that the Party would be the guarantee of national unity and of the abolition of ethnic discrimination; there is a political bureau with about 20 members and a central committee with 73 members; the political bureau can issue decrees without reference to the Council of Ministers; the central committee acts in an advisory capacity; Sec.-Gen. and Founder ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO; publ. *Dialogue*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO GABON

Belgium: Brazzaville, People's Republic of the Congo.

Cameroon: Bangui, Central African Republic.

Canada: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Central African Republic: B.P. 2096, Libreville; *Ambassador:* ANTOINE M'BARY-DABA.

Chad: Bangui, Central African Republic.

Congo People's Republic: B.P. 269, Libreville; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS-XAVIER OLASSA.

Equatorial Guinea: B.P. 14.264, Libreville; *Ambassador:* CLEMENTE ATEBE NSOH.

France: B.P. 25, Libreville; *Ambassador:* JEAN RIBO.

Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 299, Libreville; *Ambassador:* OTTO WALLNER.

India: Kinsbasa, Zaire.

Italy: B.P. 2251, Libreville; *Ambassador:* FURIO ZAMPETTI.

Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Korea, Republic: Paris, France.

Malta: B.P. 3048, Libreville; *Ambassador:* GUY LE GOUVELLO.

Mauritania: Lagos, Nigeria.

Netherlands: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Spain: B.P. 1157, Libreville; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOSÉ MARÍA CASTROVIEJO-BOLIBAT.

Sudan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Sweden: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Switzerland: Kinshasa, Zaire.

United Kingdom: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

U.S.A.: B.P. 185, Libreville; *Ambassador:* JOHN MCKESSON.

Vatican City: Yaoundé, Cameroon.

Zaire: Libreville; *Ambassador:* MWANE KIKANGALA EBULAYA YA BWANA.

Gabon also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Argentina, the People's Republic of China, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Greece, Iran, Lebanon, Libya, Mali, Morocco, the Niger, Nigeria, Norway, the U.S.S.R., the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: B.P. 1043, Libreville; has four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative, and accounts; Pres. PAUL MARIE GONDJOUT.

High Court of Justice: Libreville; members appointed by and from the deputies of the National Assembly.

Court of Appeal: Libreville.

Cour de Sureté de l'Etat: Libreville; 12 members; Pres. ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO.

Conseil Supérieure de la Justice: Libreville; Pres. ALBERT-BERNARD BONGO; Vice-Pres. Minister of Justice *ex officio*.

There are also *Tribunaux de Grande Instance* (County Courts) at Libreville, Port-Gentil, Lambaréné, Mouila, Oyem, Franceville and Koulamoutou.

RELIGION

Gabon is the most Christian of the states of the French Community in Africa. About 60 per cent of the population are Christians, Roman Catholics comprising 42 per cent of the total population. About 40 per cent are Animists and less than 1 per cent Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: Ste. Marie, Libreville, B.P. 2146.

There are 250,000 Roman Catholics with 36 missions, 100 priests, 57 brothers, 130 sisters and 251 schools with 37,494 pupils.

Archbishop of Libreville: Mgr. THÉODORE KUAOU; B.P. 2146, Libreville.

Bishop of Franceville: Mgr. FÉLICIEN-PATRICE MAKOUKA.

Bishop of Mouila: Mgr. RAYMOND DE LA MOUREYRE; B.P. 95 Mouila.

Bishop of Oyem: Mgr. FRANÇOIS NDONG; B.P. 100, Oyem.

Protestant Missions:

Eglise Evangélique du Gabon: B.P. 80, Libreville; f. 1842; the Church has 20 pastors, 180 African teachers, 4 colleges, 66 primary schools and 2 hospitals making a Christian community of about 60,000; Pres. Pastor S. SIMA NDONE and Pastor S. NANG ESSONO.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: The Alliance devotes its activities to the south of the country. There is a total Christian community of 16,000, 7 pastors, 29 missionaries, 1 college and several primary schools with 20 teachers.

PRESS

Bulletin Evangélique d'Information et de Presse (BEIP): B.P. 80, Libreville; monthly; religions.

Bulletin mensuel de la Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et des Mines du Gabon: B.P. 110, Libreville; f. 1935.

Bulletin mensuel statistique de la République gabonaise: B.P. 179, Libreville; monthly bulletin of the National Service of Statistics.

Dialogue: Libreville; f. 1969; organ of the Parti démocratique gabonais; Chief Editor J.-J. BOUCAVEL; monthly; circ. 3,000.

Gabon d'Aujourd'hui: B.P. 750, Libreville; weekly; published by the Ministry of Information.

Gabon-Matin: B.P. 168, Libreville; daily; published by the Agence Gabonaise de Presse; Man. JULIEN LOUBENDJE; circ. 2,000.

Journal Officiel de la République Gabonaise: twice monthly.

Patrie gabonaise: B.P. 168, Libreville; monthly.

Le Patriote: B.P. 469, Libreville.

L'Union: Libreville; f. 1974; weekly; published by the Gabonese Press and Publishing Company, 75 per cent state-owned; circ. 5,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Gabonaise de Presse: B.P. 168, Libreville.

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 472, rue Lamothe; correspondent JEAN BURFIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Gabonaise: B.P. 150, Libreville; government broadcasting corporation; Dir. of Radio and Television Capt. ONDIAS.

"La Voix de la Rénovation" 24 hours a day on short and medium wave bands in French and local languages. A 100kW. short wave transmitter at Libreville covers the whole country, but it is supplemented by relay stations at Franceville and Oyem. In 1971 there were 120,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

The 50W. transmitters at Libreville and Port-Gentil were supplemented in 1972 by two 2kW. transmitters, and coverage now extends inland as far as Kango and Lambaréné. In 1971 there were nearly 6,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque des Etats de l'Afrique Centrale: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e, France; B.P. 112, Libreville; f. 1973; central bank of five African states; cap. 1,250m. francs CFA; Gen. Man. C. JOUDIOU; Gabon Man. C. OYE MBA.

Banque Gabonaise de Développement: B.P. 5, Libreville; f. 1959; cap. 110m. francs CFA; Pres. of Admin. Council MICHEL ANCHOUEY; Dir.-Gen. JEAN FÉLIX MAMALEPOT.

Banque du Gabon et du Luxembourg: Libreville; f. 1974; cap. 100 m. CFA francs; 30 per cent Gabonese, 70 per cent Société Internationale de Banque du Luxembourg.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris 8e, France; B.P. 106, Libreville; f. 1965; cap. 66.2m. francs CFA; brs. in Port Gentil and Mouanda; Gabon Dir. JOSEPH BEYAERT.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie Gabon (Groupe B.N.P.): B.P. 2241, Libreville; f. 1966; cap. 500m. F.Fr.; res. 382m. F.Fr. (1971); br. in Port-Gentil; Dir. PAUL GILLOUX.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Gabon: B.P. 2253, Libreville; cap. 100m. francs CFA; Dir. OLIVIER MICHON.

Union Gabonaise de Banque: B.P. 315, Libreville; f. 1962; cap. 450m. francs CFA; brs. in Port-Gentil and Franceville; Pres. P. NGUEMA; Gen. Man. J. P. CHASSANG.

DEVELOPMENT

Société Gabonaise de Financement et d'Expansion (SOGAFINEX): B.P. 2151, Libreville; f. 1971; co-ordinates economic development of Gabon; participants include Gabonese, French and other foreign banks; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Pres. G. GAVARRY; Vice-Pres. R. RADEMBINO CONIQUET; Dir.-Gen. J. P. BEUSCHER.

Société Gabonaise de Participation et de Développement (SOGAPAR): B.P. 1624, Libreville; f. 1971; studies and promotes projects likely to contribute to Gabon's economic development; Dir.-Gen. O. MICHON.

Société Nationale d'Investissements du Gabon: B.P. 479, Libreville; state-owned investment company; Pres. Dir.-Gen. R. RADEMBINO-CONIQUET.

INSURANCE

Agence Gabonaise d'Assurances: B.P. 131, Libreville, f. 1959; represents *Union des Assurances de Paris* and other French companies; Dir. MAURICE CHAILLOU.

Les Assureurs Conseils Gabonais: ave Savorgnan-de-Brazza; B.P. 272, Port-Gentil; B.P. 2138, Libreville; represents *Mutuelle-Générale Française Acc. et Mar.* (France), *Commercial Union Co. Ltd.* (U.K.), *Guardian Assurance Co. Ltd.* (U.K.), *St. Paul Fire Assurance Co. Ltd.* (U.K.), *Groupe des Mutuelles du Mans* (France) and other foreign insurance companies; Dir. ROBERT PAOLETTI.

Mutuelle Agricole du Gabon: B.P. 2221, ave. du Colonel Parant; Assurance.

Société de Représentation d'Assurances et de Réassurances Africaines (SORARAF): B.P. 1023, Libreville; Dir. MARCEL GAUTIER.

Most of the major French insurers operate agencies in Gabon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et des Mines du Gabon: B.P. 110, Libreville; f. 1935; regional offices at Port-Gentil, Oyem, Ndjolé, Tchibanga, Lastoursville, Bitam, Makokou, Franceville, Mouila and Moanda; Pres. JEAN RÉMY AYOUNE.

NATIONAL AGENCIES

Agence Gabonaise de Promotion Industrielle et Artisanale (PROMO-GABON): B.P. 172, Libreville; promotion of and assistance to national industry and handicrafts; Dir.-Gen. J.-P. LEMNOUMBA.

Office National des Bois du Gabon (ONBG): B.P. 67, Libreville; marketing of *okoumé* and *ozigo* woods; Dir. PIERRE BARBAUD.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATIONS

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs (SIMPEX-Gabon): B.P. 1743, Libreville; Pres. G. CARRIÈRE; Sec.-Gen. M. TYBERGHEIN.

Syndicat des Entreprises Minières du Gabon: B.P. 578, Libreville; f. 1960; Pres. M. PORTAL; Sec.-Gen. C. L. DURAND.

GABON

Syndicat Forestier du Gabon: B.P. 84, Libreville; Pres. D. HEURTAUX; Sec.-Gen. J. KIEFFER.

Syndicat Professionnel des Usines de Sciages et Placages du Gabon: B.P. 417, Port-Gentil; f. 1956; Pres. P. BERRY.

Union Interprofessionnelle, Economique et Sociale du Gabon (UNIGABON): B.P. 84, Libreville; f. 1959; groups together the principal industrial, mining, public works, forestry and shipping concerns; Pres. M. LAFARGUE; Sec.-Gen. J. KIEFFER.

Union des Représentations Automobiles et Industrielles (URAI): B.P. 1743, Libreville; Pres. M. BOREL; Sec. R. TYBERGHEIN.

TRADE UNIONS

Fédération Syndicale Gabonaise: B.P. 4017, Libreville; f. 1969 by the Government to organize and educate workers without discrimination on ethnic, religious or other grounds, to contribute to social peace and economic development and to protect the rights of trade unions; Pres. G. GOBA WORA; Sec.-Gen. G. INDASSY-GNAMBAULT.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Office du Chemin de Fer Transgabonais (OCTRA): B.P. 2198, Libreville; Dir.-Gen. PAUL MASSON; Vice-Dir.-Gen. CHARLES TISBAH.

The manganese mine at Moanda is connected with Pointe-Noire (Congo) by a 76-km. cableway and a 296-km. railway. Work was begun in December 1973 on the Trans-Gabon railway. The first stretch from Owendo to Booué (330 km.) is to be completed by 1978. A second section from Booué to Moanda in the south is planned for construction between 1977 and 1980. The possibility of a further stretch from Booué to Bélinga which would serve future iron-ore mines in the north-east is being studied. Work on this last section could begin after 1980.

ROADS

The total network of 6,119 km. (1972) includes 2,792 km. main roads, 1,581 km. secondary roads and 1,746 km. other roads. A large-scale programme of road development is in progress. At the end of 1973 a new major road was completed creating a direct link between Libreville and Franceville.

Société Africaine de Transit et d'Affrètement Gabon (SATA-GABON): B.P. 498, Libreville; road freight; Dir. J.-J. TARAIN.

Trade and Industry, Transport, University

SHIPPING AND INLAND WATERWAYS

The most important river is the Ogooué, navigable from Port-Gentil to N'Djolé (320 km.) and serving the towns of Lambaréné, N'Djolé and Sindara. River traffic, mainly timber, exceeded 408,000 metric tons in 1970.

The two principal ports are Port-Gentil (mainly for timber exports) and Libreville. A deep-water commercial port is under construction at Owendo and should come into operation in 1975.

Office des Ports et Rades du Gabon: Libreville; Dir. C. DAMAS.

Société Gabonaise de Transport Maritime (SOGATRAM): B.P. 1140, Libreville; river and ocean transport.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas Vieljeux: B.P. 77, Libreville, and B.P. 522, Port-Gentil; Dirs. M. LAFARGUE (Libreville), M. MIGNOT (Port-Gentil).

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (SOAEM): B.P. 72, Libreville and B.P. 518 Port-Gentil; shipping freight; Dir.-Gen. GUY DELVAUX.

SOCOPAO-Gabon: B.P. 4, Libreville, and B.P. 560, Port-Gentil; Dir. J. SERVOLES.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Libreville, Port-Gentil and Franceville, 30 other public aerodromes and 55 private ones linked mostly with forestry and oil industries.

Air Afrique: B.P. 311, Libreville; Gabon has 6 per cent share in Air Afrique; see under Ivory Coast.

Air Gabon (Société Nationale Air Gabon): B.P. 2206, Libreville and B.P. 199, Port-Gentil; f. 1951; internal cargo and passenger services; fleet of two F-28-2000, two HS-748, one DC-6, one DC-4; Pres. DOMINIQUE MANDZA.

Air-Service: B.P. 2232, Libreville; f. 1965; helicopters and charter flights; Pres. PIERRE NICAISE.

Compagnie Gabonaise d'Affrètements Aériens (Affretair): B.P. 484, Libreville; f. 1969; freight transport; fleet of one DC-8, five DC-7; Gen. Man. GÉRARD DURAND.

Libreville is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Zaïre, Cameroon Airlines, Pan American, Swissair and UTA.

TOURISM

Office National Gabonais du Tourisme: B.P. 403, Libreville
Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU NDIAYE.

UNIVERSITY

Université Nationale du Gabon: Boulevard Léon M'Ba, Libreville; 50 teachers, 550 students.

THE GAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Gambia is a narrow territory around the River Gambia in West Africa, surrounded on three sides by Senegal. The climate is tropical, and away from the river swamps most of the country is savanna bush. The average annual temperature in the capital, Banjul, is 80°F (27°C). English is the official language; the principal vernacular languages are Mandinka, Fula and Wolof. The main religions are Islam and Christianity, with some adherents of animism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has red, blue and green horizontal bands, with two narrow white stripes bordering the centre blue band. Banjul (previously Bathurst) is the capital.

Recent History

In 1962 a new constitution came into effect, and after a general election, the leader of the People's Progressive Party, Dr. (later Sir) Dawda K. Jawara, took office as Premier. Full internal self-government followed in October 1963 and in February 1965 the Gambia became an independent country within the Commonwealth and in April 1970 took republican status. The country has remained stable and democratic. In 1972 Sir Dawda Jawara, now President, was re-elected when his People's Progressive Party won 28 of 32 seats. Special agreements with Senegal cover defence, external affairs and development of the Gambia River basin. In 1973 Sir Dawda Jawara visited Senegal for talks on proposed unification and said that he foresaw inevitable integration developing through economic co-operation. In 1974 the Gambia and Liberia signed a wide-ranging co-operation pact.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by Parliament; the House of Representatives is made up of an elected Speaker, the Attorney-General, 32 elected members, four elected Head Chiefs, and four nominated members. Executive authority lies with the President, Vice-President and Cabinet.

Defence

There are no armed forces as such, but the police force is over 600 strong and there is a field force of about 300.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on peasant cultivation of groundnuts which account for over 90 per cent of the Gambia's exports and make it particularly vulnerable to fluctuations in its harvests and world price changes. Agriculture provides a living for 85 per cent of the population. The acreage under rice is increasing, progress towards self-sufficiency being aided by Taiwan before the Gambia's establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in December 1974. Textiles and clothing are significant items of the Gambia's imports. The Senegalese-Gambian Inter-Ministerial Committee has been meeting since 1961, and in 1969 announced agreement in principle on a customs union but this has so far failed to materialize. Budgetary aid from the United Kingdom continued until 1967; the United Kingdom provides

interest-free loans for developing expenditure as well as technical assistance. The 1971-74 development plan concentrated on developing agriculture and expanding transport and education facilities.

Transport and Communications

Roads in and near Banjul are bitumenized and this has now been extended to the provinces; 1,068 miles of about 1,858 miles of roads can be used in all seasons, but in outlying parts they may be closed during the rains, from mid-July to early November. There are no railways. However, the Gambia River is the best waterway in Africa. The port of Banjul receives about 300 ships annually, and there are intermittent sailings to and from North Africa, the Mediterranean and the Far East. The port was considerably enlarged in 1974. There is an airport of international standard outside Banjul at Yundum which is being further developed.

Social Welfare

There is a well-equipped modern hospital at Banjul, a small hospital at Bansang in the middle river area, and a network of health centres and dispensaries throughout the country. In addition, there is a tuberculosis sanatorium and a leprosy settlement; treatment for leprosy is also available at fifty clinics. Maternity and child welfare clinics are found at 21 centres.

Education

In the Gambia there are over 100 schools with about 25,000 pupils, most of these being in the Banjul area. Primary education is free but not compulsory. Gambia High School at Banjul provides full secondary courses to University entrance, and the Catholic Mission runs secondary schools. Education is being expanded in rural areas. In 1968 the literacy rate was estimated at around 15 per cent in English and about 20 per cent in Arabic.

Tourism

The Gambia has potential as a winter tourist resort and the industry is expanding rapidly. In 1973-74 an estimated 29,000 tourists visited the Gambia, a considerable increase on the 1972-73 figure of 17,000. It is now second only to agriculture in importance. There is a haven for bird watchers, over 400 species of birds having been recorded.

Visas are not required to visit the Gambia by nationals of: Commonwealth countries, Dahomey, EEC countries (except France), Finland, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey and Uruguay.

Sport

Wrestling is the national sport, as well as fishing, sailing, shooting, golf, cricket, and association football.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Kadir), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (Boxing Day).

THE GAMBIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 17th (Independence), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 21st (Queen's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used. Importers and traders also use the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 butut=1 dalasi.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=4.00 dalasi;

U.S. \$1=1.696 dalasi.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 4,261 square miles.

Population: 494,279 (Census of April 21st, 1973). Nearly half the inhabitants belong to the Mandinka tribe.

Capital: Banjul (population 39,476 in 1973).

Employment (1973 est.): Government and Quasi-Government bodies 12,616, Commercial and others 4,107.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(Production—'000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Millet and Sorghum . .	30*	45*	30*
Rice (paddy) . . .	41	41	30*
Cassava (Manioc) . .	6*	6*	6*
Bananas	85	n.a.	n.a.
Palm Kernels (exports only)	1.6	2.1	2.0*
Groundnuts (in shell)	101*	108*	110*

Palm Oil: 2,100 metric tons in 1973 (FAO estimate).

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

Livestock (1973 est.): Cattle 270,000, Goats 100,000, Sheep 129,000, Pigs 3,000, Poultry 240,000.

FINANCE

100 butut=1 dalasi.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 butut.

Notes: 1, 5 and 25 dalasi.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=4.00 dalasi; U.S. \$1=1.696 dalasi.

100 dalasi=£25.00=\$58.95.

Note: The dalasi was introduced on July 1st, 1971, replacing the Gambia pound (G£1=£1 sterling) at the rate of G£1=5.00 dalasi. This exchange rate was maintained until March 1973, when the present relationship between the pound and the dalasi was fixed. Some of the figures below are given in G£.

BUDGET

RECURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(dalasi)

	1972/73	1973/74*	1974/75*
Revenue	21,194,744	20,658,330	23,688,710
Expenditure	21,055,330	22,279,290	23,953,230
Balance	139,414	-1,620,960	264,520

* Estimates.

Four-Year Plan (1971-74): 21,000,000 dalasi; Communications 10,197,000; Agriculture 4,135,375; Education 1,195,000.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(^{'000 dalasi})

	1971/72	1972/73
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	53,240	52,553
Quarrying	343	443
Manufacturing	2,132	2,470
Construction	2,178	2,871
Electricity and Water	288	331
Wholesale and Retail Trade	17,270	17,208
Transport, Storage and Communications	4,066	3,847
Financial Services	806	792
Public Administration	6,223	6,535
Miscellaneous Services	4,138	4,427
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST	92,864	93,705
Import Duties	11,178	13,201
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT CURRENT PRICES	104,042	106,906

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

	1969/70 (£ million)	1970/71 (£ million)	1971/72 (D million)
Current Account:			
Visible Trade:			
Exports (f.o.b.)	6.6	8.0	35.9
Imports (f.o.b.)	-6.7	-8.8	-43.6
Trade Balance	-0.1	-0.8	-7.7
Invisible Balance	-0.4	-0.8	-0.9
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-0.5	-1.6	-8.6
Capital Account:			
Marketing Board	-0.1	-0.1	3.4
Government Capital	0.5	0.7	3.8
Private Capital	—	0.5	4.7
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	0.4	1.1	2.5
Overall Surplus or Deficit	-0.1	-0.5	—
Monetary Institutions:			
Commercial Banks	—	-0.2	—
Official Institutions	-1.0	-1.2	—
TOTAL MONETARY INSTITUTIONS	-1.0	-1.4	—
Net Unrecorded Items	1.1	1.9	—

EXTERNAL TRADE

Twelve months ending June 30th

(^{'000 dalasi})

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Imports	35,545	42,587	46,216	54,419	63,495
Exports (inc. re-exports)	32,773	30,911	35,491	33,690	67,607

COMMODITIES
('000 dalasi)

IMPORTS	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Food and Live Animals	6,700	8,119	14,436
Beverages and Tobacco	2,916	3,039	3,810
Crude Materials (inedible) except Fuels	1,903	2,512	2,117
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	1,602	2,490	3,380
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	19	98	81
Chemicals	3,580	4,306	5,231
Basic Manufactured Goods	16,824	19,500	20,269
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	12,234	13,379	13,469
Machinery and Transport Equipment	7,722	8,405	8,031
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,632	4,632	4,651
Other Commodities	1,319	1,318	1,490
TOTAL	46,216	54,419	63,495

EXPORTS	UNIT	1970/71		1971/72	
		Quantity	Value (dalasi)	Quantity	Value (dalasi)
Groundnuts, Shelled	long tons	30,578	14,964,650	45,714	19,994,168
Groundnut Meal and Cake	" "	12,800	3,348,290	14,280	3,009,905
Groundnut Oil	" "	14,032	10,495,065	13,871	11,060,614
Palm Kernels and Palm Nuts	" "	2,208	737,310	2,100	454,691
Fish and Fish Preparations	cwt.	15,404	210,835	22,921	413,554
Hides and Skins	" "	1,469	80,800	1,878	107,457

1972/73 (value in dalasi): Shelled Groundnuts 6,062,310, Groundnut Meal and Cake 1,907,464, Groundnut Oil 4,150,991.

1972/73 ('000 dalasi): Food and Live Animals 5,911, Crude Materials (inedible) except Fuels 14,344, Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats 11,922, Total (incl. others) 32,188.

1973/74 ('000 dalasi): Food and Live Animals 9,181, Crude Materials (inedible) except Fuels 35,183, Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats 21,541, Total (incl. others) 65,986.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(dalasi)

IMPORTS	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Burma	1,402,407	1,659,400	2,695,458
China (Taiwan)	4,031,707	7,278,193	6,406,216
France	1,815,798	2,341,133	3,201,260
Germany, Federal Republic	1,676,552	1,887,503	2,709,559
Japan	7,880,084	5,899,768	2,646,476
Netherlands	1,126,456	1,619,901	3,585,072
Poland	526,000	1,003,000	3,170,000
Senegal	1,467,294	2,434,635	2,939,594
United Kingdom	14,757,766	15,411,324	15,440,924
U.S.A.	1,007,616	1,368,231	2,987,476
TOTAL (incl. others)	46,216,335	54,418,533	63,494,509

{continued on next page

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
France	1,567,720	6,520,911	15,283,272
Germany, Federal Republic	284,295	2,965,901	4,601,914
Italy	5,625,279	2,052,834	3,725,473
Netherlands	1,197,242	734,465	11,401,220
Portugal	4,794,938	1,363,898	5,144,606
Sierra Leone	130,208	148,126	260,888
Switzerland	5,986,574	3,804,758	3,300
United Kingdom	13,858,646	7,518,269	24,421,673
TOTAL (incl. others)	34,502,328	32,188,000	65,986,313

Source: External Trade Statistics of The Gambia.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1972-73): Cars and Commercial Vehicles 5,831 (licences issued).

Shipping (1972-73): Principal port Banjul; Ships entered 306, Tonnage entered 668,879.

Civil Aviation (1968): 1,948 planes landed.

EDUCATION

(1972/73)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	95	414	19,421
Secondary	22	190	5,373
Vocational	2	13	178
Teacher Training	1	16	148

Sources (unless stated): President's Office, Banjul; Standard Bank Annual Economic Review: Sierra Leone & The Gambia, August 1971 and November 1973.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Constitution came into effect on April 24th, 1970, when the Gambia became a Republic.

The President is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. There is a Vice-President who is leader of government business in the House.

The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker (elected by the House) and 32 Members (elected by universal adult suffrage), 4 Chiefs (elected by the Chiefs in Assembly), 3 nominated Members, and the Attorney-General. Parliaments have a five-year term.

Minister of External Affairs: Alhaji ALIEU BADARA N'JIE.
Minister of Agriculture and Natural Resources: Alhaji YAYA CEASAY.

Minister of Works and Communications: Alhaji Sir ALIEU SULEYMAN JACK.

Minister of Economic Planning and Industrial Development: SHERIF MUSTAPHA DIBBA.

Minister of State, President's Office: KEBBA N. LEIGH.

Attorney-General: Alhaji M. L. SAHO.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Sir DAWDA K. JAWARA.

CABINET

(February 1975)

Vice-President and Minister for Local Government and Lands: ANDREW D. CAMARA.

Minister for Finance and Trade: I. M. GARBA-JAHUMPA.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sports: Alhaji M. C. CHAM.

Minister of Health and Labour and Social Welfare: Alhaji K. SINGATEH.

Minister of Information and Tourism: B. L. K. SANYANG.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Election March 1972)

	SEATS
People's Progressive Party	27*
United Party	3
Independent	2

* 28 seats in 1972 election.

Speaker: Dr. S. H. O. JONES, C.B.E.

Nominated Members (without vote): Alhaji Sir ALIEU SULEYMAN JACK, M. B. N'JIE, JALLOW SANNER, The Attorney-General.

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's Progressive Party (PPP): f. 1958; Leader Sir DAWDA JAWARA; advocates economic and cultural links with Senegal; merged with Gambia Congress Party 1968.

United Party (UP): P.O.B. 63, Buckle St., Banjul; f. 1952; approx. 131,000 mems.; Leader J. R. FORSTER; Gen. Sec. Coun. K. W. FOON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES
ACCREDITED TO THE GAMBIA
(In Banjul unless otherwise stated)
(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Austria: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Belgium: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Canada: Dakar, Senegal (HC).
Czechoslovakia: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Egypt: Dakar, Senegal (E).
France: Dakar, Senegal (E).
German Democratic Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Ghana: Dakar, Senegal (HC).
India: Dakar, Senegal (HC).
Italy: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Japan: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Korea, Republic: London, England (E).
Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Liberia: Freetown, Sierra Leone (E).
Libya: Nouakchott, Mauritania (E).
Mali: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Morocco: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Nigeria: Independence Drive (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. A. BAYERO (acting).
Pakistan: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Romania: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Senegal: Cameron St. (E); *Ambassador:* SAHER GAYE.
Sierra Leone: Leman St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ALIEU BADRA MANSARAY.
Spain: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Sweden: Rabat, Morocco (E).
Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal (E).
Turkey: Dakar, Senegal (E).
U.S.S.R.: Dakar, Senegal (E).
United Kingdom: 78 Wellington St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. R. W. PARKER.

U.S.A.: Cameron St. (E); *Ambassador:* RUDOLPH AGGREY.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Monrovia, Liberia (E).

Zambia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (HC).

The Gambia also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Cameroon, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iran, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system of the Gambia is based on English Common Law and legislative enactments of the Republic's Parliament which include a Muslim Law Recognition Ordinance by which a Muslim Court exercises jurisdiction in certain cases between, or exclusively affecting, Muslims.

The Supreme Court: Consists of the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judge; has unlimited jurisdiction; appeal lies to the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: Sir P. R. BRIDGES, Q.C., C.M.G.

Puisne Judge: A. NITHIANANDAN.

Master and Registrar: J. OMO AGEGE.

The Gambia Court of Appeal: Established in 1961 to succeed the Sierra Leone and The Gambia Court of Appeal. It is the Superior Court of Record and consists of a President, Justices of Appeal and other Judges of the Supreme Court *ex officio*.

President: E. O. ADEYINKA MORGAN, C.F.R.

Justice of Appeal: S. J. FORSTER.

The Banjul Magistrates Court, the Kanifing Magistrates Court and the Divisional Courts: the subordinate courts, are all courts of summary jurisdiction presided over by a Magistrate or in his absence by two or more lay Justices of the Peace. With effect from March 1974 a system of travelling magistrates was introduced to help promote more effective administration of justice in the Provinces. They have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction, and appeal lies from these courts to the Supreme Court.

The Muslim Courts have jurisdiction in matters between, or exclusively affecting, Muslim Gambians and relating to civil status, marriage, succession, donations, testaments and guardianship. The Courts administer Muslim Law. A Cadi, or a Cadi and two assessors, preside over and constitute a Muslim Court. Assessors of the Muslim Courts are Justices of the Peace of Muslim faith.

Group Tribunals are established by the Government under the Group Tribunals Ordinance, 1933. Group Tribunals may try criminal cases which can be adequately punished by 12 months' imprisonment or a fine of £25 or both, and civil cases up to a £50 suit value. Their jurisdiction in land matters is unlimited.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Imam of Banjul: Alhaji MOMODU LAMIN BAH.

The vast majority of the people are Muslims.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

There are a few animists, mostly of the Jola tribe.

THE GAMBIA

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most. Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, D.D., DIP.TH., Bishops Court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bishop of the Gambia and the Rio Pongas: Rt. Rev. JEAN RIGAL ELISEE, M.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 51, Banjul.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bishop of Banjul: Most Rev. MICHAEL J. MOLONEY, C.S.SP., D.D., P.O.B. 165, Banjul.

OTHER CHURCHES

Methodist Church: Rev. C. F. H. ALLEYNE, P.O.B. 288, Banjul.

THE PRESS

African Unity: fortnightly; Editor A. B. S. NDURE.

Gambia Echo: 2 Russell St., Banjul; f. 1934; weekly; circ. 500; Editor J. R. FORSTER.

Gambia News Bulletin: Banjul; Government newspaper issued 3 times weekly; Editor the Dir. of Information and Broadcasting Services, Banjul; circ. 2,000.

Gambia Onward: Banjul; 3 times weekly; duplicated; Editor R. ALLEN.

Gambia Outlook: Banjul; 3 times weekly; Editor M. B. JONES.

The Gambian: 60 Lancaster St., Banjul; 3 times weekly; Editor A. N'GAING THOMAS.

The Nation: People's Press Printers, P.O.B. 334, Banjul; fortnightly; Editor W. DIXON-COLLEY.

Progressive: Banjul; 3 times weekly; duplicated; Editor M'BAKE N'JIE.

The Worker: 3 times weekly; Editor PIERRE M. SOCK.

RADIO

Radio Gambia: Banjul; f. 1962; non-commercial government service of information, education and entertainment; English, Wolof and Mandinka; 60,000 receivers in 1974.

Radio Syd: P.O.B. 279/280, Banjul; commercial station broadcasting 20 hours a day, mainly music; broadcasts in English, French, Wolof and Mandinka; tourist information in Swedish; Dir. Miss CONSTANCE W. ENHORNING.

There is no television service in the Gambia.

FINANCE

BANKING

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et Industrie du Sénégal: Banjul.

Central Bank of the Gambia: 3-4 Buckle St., Banjul; Gov. SHERIFF S. SISAY; Gen. Man. N. D. NANGIA; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, Annual Report.*

Religion, The Press, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry

The Gambia Commercial and Development Bank: 78-79 Leman St., Banjul; f. 1972; Gen. Man. HOUSAINOU N'JAI.

Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 259-260, Banjul; f. 1901; Head Office: 10 Clements Lane, London, E.C.4; br. at Basse.

INSURANCE

Banjul

Compagnie Française de L'Afrique Occidentale—C.F.A.O., S.A.: Marseille; Rep. P.O.B. 297.

The Gambia Insurance Co. Ltd.: 78-79 Leman St.

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Standard Bank of West Africa Ltd., P.O.B. 259-260.

Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Maurel et Prom.

Northern Assurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. United Africa Co. of Gambia Ltd.

White Cross Insurance Co. Ltd.: London; Rep. Compagnie Française de l'Afrique Occidentale, P.O.B. 297.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Gambia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 333, Banjul; f. 1961; affiliated to Commonwealth Chamber of Commerce, London; Pres. R. MADI; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Gambia Produce Marketing Board: Marina Foreshore, Banjul; Government organization; includes Gambia Milling and Trading Co. Ltd.; Chair. L. C. CHERY; Gen. Man. A. DRAPER.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Gambia Employers' Association: P.O.B. 333, Banjul; f. 1961; affiliated to the Overseas Employers' Federation, London; Chair. J. MADI; Sec. P. W. F. N'JIE.

TRADE UNIONS

Gambia Labour Union: 21 Clarkson St., P.O.B. 508, Banjul; f. 1935; 7,000 mems.; affiliated to the World Federation of Trade Unions; Pres. B. B. KEBBEH; Gen. Sec. M. M. CEESAY.

Gambia Trades and Dealers' Union: f. 1960.

Gambia Workers' Union: 68 Hagan St., Banjul; f. 1958; Sec. M. E. JALLOW.

Pan-African Workers' Congress: P.O.B. 307, Banjul; affiliated to WCL; Sec. and Vice-Pres. of WCL G. PONGAULT.

CO-OPERATIVE UNION

Gambia Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 505, Banjul; Sec.-Man. D. E. K. SANNEH.

TRANSPORT**ROADS**

By January 1974 there were about 1,858 miles of roads in the Gambia. Of this, about 1,068 miles were all-weather roads including 190 miles of bituminous surface and 330 miles of laterite gravel surface. The South Bank Trunk Road linking Banjul with the Trans-Gambian Highway is bitumenized as far as Soma where the two roads intersect. Thereafter the South Bank Trunk Road continues to Basse about 240 miles from Banjul with a gravel surface. The North Bank Trunk Road connects Barra with Georgetown.

SHIPPING

Gambia Ports Authority: runs Banjul port, now undergoing substantial expansion with a World Bank loan and was scheduled for completion in 1974.

Regular shipping services to Banjul are maintained by **Elder Dempster Agency**. Other British and Scandinavian lines run occasional services. The Gambia is also served by **Nigerian National** and **Black Star Lines**.

A weekly river service is maintained between Banjul and Basse.

CIVIL AVIATION

Gambia Airways: P.O.B. 268, Banjul; handling agency only; operated in partnership with British Caledonian Airways, Gambian Government majority shareholding from June 1973; owns no aircraft; Gen. Man. A. G. BATCHILY.

The only airport is at Yundum, 17 miles from Banjul. It is to be modernized with British aid and the project is in two phases. Phase One was to be completed at the end of 1974, and Phase Two, including a control tower, in early 1976.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air Senegal: Banjul.

British Caledonian Airways: P.O.B. 268, Banjul.

Ghana Airways.

Nigeria Airways: WAAC (Nigeria) Ltd., 11-12 Buckle St., P.O.B. 272, Banjul; Rep. SHAFI'A. USUF.

TOURISM

17,000 tourists visited the Gambia in 1972-73 and an estimated 29,000 in 1973-74.

GHANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Ghana lies on the west coast of Africa between the Ivory Coast and Togo. The climate is tropical with temperatures of 70°–90°F (21°–32°C) and rainfall of 80 inches a year on the coast, decreasing inland. English is the official language, but there are eight major national languages. Many people follow traditional beliefs and customs. Christians make up 42 per cent of the population. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of red, gold and green, the gold stripe being charged with a five-pointed black star. The capital is Accra.

Recent History

Formerly the British Crown Colony of the Gold Coast, Ghana became independent in 1957. Under Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, who attained a unique status as Africa's most charismatic leader, Ghana played a leading part in forming two African Groups, subsequently dissolved: the Union of African States and the Casablanca Group.

In 1966, President Nkrumah was overthrown by a *coup d'état* and a National Liberation Council (NLC) of army and police personnel was established to rule by decree. On August 22nd, 1969, the Constituent Assembly, set up by the NLC, promulgated the constitution of the Second Republic of Ghana, and, after general elections on August 29th, the return to civilian rule took place. Dr. Kofi Busia and the Progress Party formed the first government under a new democratic constitution, headed by a triumvirate-presidency.

In the wake of increasing economic troubles, which resulted in a 44 per cent devaluation of the cedi in December 1971, and moves against opposition to the Progress Party in the army, civil service and trade unions, the army seized power again on January 13th, 1972. Under the leadership of Lt.-Col. Ignatius Acheampong, the army detained ministers and other government officials (Dr. Busia was out of the country at the time), abolished the constitution and all political institutions, and established a National Redemption Council (NRC). The NRC has been mainly involved with Ghana's internal problems and remains firmly in control. Two plots to overthrow it were uncovered in July 1972 and August 1973. There are no plans to return Ghana to civilian rule, though in January 1974 Col. Acheampong announced the formation of a 36-member civilian Consultative Advisory Committee to advise the NRC. A Military Advisory Board has also been formed. Major reforms have been carried out in local government and education.

Government

The 1969 Constitution provided for a President, elected by an electoral college, a Prime Minister appointed by the President from the majority party in the Assembly and a National Assembly. Safeguards against abuse of power, such as interference with elections, the judiciary, the press etc., were written into the constitution. It was abolished in January 1972 following the army *coup d'état*, and the governing body is the National Redemption Council headed by Col. Acheampong.

Defence

The defence forces consist of units of the army (15,000), air force (1,400) and navy (1,300). There is a police force of about 9,000, a workers' brigade of 3,000 and three Border Guard battalions. The headquarters of the Defence Commission of the Organization of African Unity is in Accra.

Economic Affairs

Ghana is primarily an agricultural country, and cocoa, of which it is the world's largest producer, is by far the largest export. In 1971 Ghana's economy was badly hit by a sharp decline in world cocoa prices on which it largely depended. Other cash crops include copra, palm oil and kernels, coffee and kola nuts. Over 100 farms are state run. Hardwoods, diamonds and gold are also important. Industrial development is mainly concerned with processing food and raw materials for export. A scheme was launched, with international aid, to exploit the water power of the Volta River, and in January 1966 the main dam at Akosombo was inaugurated. The Volta River scheme has since been expanded and in December 1972 Ghana began supplying power to Togo and Dahomey under an agreement signed in 1969. Ghana opened an oil refinery in 1963, and at the end of 1968 signed agreements with two American companies for the exploration and exploitation of oil both inland and off-shore. An aluminium smelting plant, built as part of the Volta River project, began production in 1967. It is also planned to reclaim 75,000 acres of land in the Volta Region for agriculture.

The Busia government's 44 per cent devaluation of the cedi was partially rescinded by the new military régime in February 1972. In September 1972 the NRC emphasized the need for self-reliance in the economy with a campaign called "Operation Feed Yourself". Increased nationalization of the main foreign mining and timber companies followed. The NRC's repudiation of most of Ghana's medium-term debt and a programme of stringent import controls led to trade surpluses of 171.1 million cedis in 1972 and 204.4 million cedis in 1973. Ghana's foreign exchange reserves rose and in April 1974 Ghana concluded a favourable agreement with her creditors regarding the settlement of her debts. However, the economy was heavily hit by the oil crisis and in the budget of September 1974 taxes were raised owing to the worsening economic outlook.

Transport and Communications

The rail network forms a rough triangle linking Accra and Takoradi on the coast with the inland centre of Kumasi. Road traffic is of increasing importance, the Government operating cross-country bus services. Construction began in 1964 on a metalled road link to the Ivory Coast. National air and shipping lines have been formed and a satellite communications station is to be built outside Accra. A project to rehabilitate several hundred miles of road is being financed by the International Development Association. In 1974 there was considerable activity in the construction and maintenance

of the road system. A Highway Authority has been set up to co-ordinate and administer it.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and medical care at nominal rates, and there is a Government pension scheme. The Department of Social Welfare and Community Development and the Department of Rural Development deal with both urban and rural problems including the need to improve literacy, child welfare and factory legislation.

Education

In April 1974 the NRC announced that a new educational structure would be introduced. It consists of an initial phase of six years' primary and three years' junior secondary education to be compulsory and free. A second phase would prepare pupils for "O" level technical and commercial courses. The military régime has stressed the need for education to be geared more closely to the country's practical needs. There are three universities with over 6,000 students.

Tourism

Ghana is seeking to develop her tourist trade. The attractions include fine beaches, game reserves, and old trading forts and castles.

Visas are not required to visit Ghana by nationals of: Commonwealth countries, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, Ivory Coast, Togo and Upper Volta.

Sport

Ghana's national sport is football and the country's team has won the West African Football Competition three times. Horse racing, tennis, boxing and athletics are popular. The Central Organization of Sports was established in 1960 to develop an active participation in sport and athletics.

Public Holidays

1975: July 1st (Republic Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 13th (National Redemption Day), March 6th (Independence Day), April 16th-19th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 pesewas = 1 new cedi.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 2.718 cedis;

U.S. \$1 = 1.149 cedis.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

REGION	1970* POPULATION	1960 POPULATION	PER CENT INCREASE (1960-70)	AVERAGE ANNUAL INCREASE (%)	POPULATION DENSITY (per sq. mile)
All Regions	8,545,561	6,726,815	27.04	2.4	93
Western	768,312	626,155	22.70	2.1	83
Central	892,593	751,392	18.79	1.7	234
Greater Accra	848,825	491,817	72.59	5.6	853
Eastern	1,262,882	1,094,196	15.42	1.5	164
Volta	947,012	777,285	21.84	2.0	119
Ashanti	1,477,397	1,109,133	33.20	2.9	157
Brong-Ahafo	762,673	587,920	29.72	2.7	50
Northern	728,572	531,573	37.06	3.2	27
Upper	857,295	757,344	13.20	1.3	81

* Preliminary Census figures. Revised total is 8,559,313.

Estimated Population: 9,087,000 (July 1st, 1972).

Chief Tribal Groups (1960 census) (per cent): Akan 44, Mole-Dagbani 15.9, Ewe 13, Ga-Adangbe 8.3, Guan 3.7, Gurma 3.5.

Area: 92,100 sq. miles (238,537 sq. km.).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1970 Census)

	CITY PROPER	CONURBATION
Accra (Capital) . . .	636,067	738,498*
Kumasi	260,286	345,117
Tamale	83,653	—
Tema	60,767	—
Takoradi	58,161	160,868†
Cape Coast	51,653	—
Sekondi	33,713	—

*Accra-Tema Metropolitan Area.

†Sekondi-Takoradi City Council.

EMPLOYMENT

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	43,659	47,536	46,516	48,929
Mining and Quarrying	26,299	26,236	25,955	25,248
Manufacturing	41,155	44,849	52,874	52,785
Construction	47,790	54,783	57,467	49,993
Electricity, Water and Sanitary Services	14,381	16,023	17,642	14,780
Commerce	35,628	36,913	35,930	35,929
Transport, Storage and Communications	29,962	36,374	29,571	32,543
Services	122,477	128,547	134,859	137,761
	361,351	391,261	400,814	397,968

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(‘000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	442	384	389
Millet	93	122	98
Sorghum	90	173	151
Rice (paddy)	69	55	65*
Sugar Cane	374	379	386*
Yams	1,617	909	1,100*
Cassava (Manioc)	1,596	2,388	2,390*
Taro (Coco Yam)	1,050*	1,080*	1,100*
Onions	17*	18*	18*
Tomatoes	37	40*	37*
Eggplants (Aubergines)	19*	20*	20*
Pulses	52*	52*	52*
Oranges and Tangerines	71	60*	60*
Lemons and Limes	26	27*	27*
Bananas	16	17*	17*
Pineapples	30	30*	30*
Palm Kernels	37	37	37*
Groundnuts (in shell)	60	102	89
Coconuts	201.2	240*	240*
Copra and Coconut Oil (exports only)	3	3*	3.1*
Coffee (green)	4.5	4.8	4.2
Cocoa Beans†	414.3	406	470
Tobacco (leaves)	1.2	1.2	1.2*
Natural Rubber (dry weight)	1.6*	1.6*	1.6*

* FAO estimate.

† Figures relate to 12-month period ending September 30th of year stated. 1972/73: 420,000 metric tons.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

COCOA EXPORTS

	TOTAL		UNITED KINGDOM		REST OF STERLING AREA		UNITED STATES	
	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000	Tons	Value £'000
1969	121,335	79,145	40,050	26,225	17,725	12,008	63,560	40,912
1970	154,527	122,219	30,435	26,279	21,580	19,005	102,512	76,935
1971	118,350	75,056	21,999	14,431	12,925	8,466	83,426	52,159
1972	138,096	96,667	43,292	31,389	23,050	16,883	71,754	48,395

LIVESTOCK

	1970	1971	1972
Horses	4,000*	4,000*	4,000*
Asses	23,000*	24,000*	25,000*
Cattle	903,000	933,000	908,000
Pigs	268,000	300,000*	280,000
Sheep	1,339,900	1,449,000	1,332,000
Goats	1,412,400	1,694,000	1,700,000*
Poultry	10,823,000	11,279,000	12,000,000*

* FAO estimates.

FISHING
('000 tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Herring	12.2	30.4	26.9
Trawl Fish	23.2	38.4	50.0
Line Fish	5.3	1.8	8.0
Unsorted	25.2	40.8	24.2
Tuna	24.6	23.6	—
TOTAL	90.5	135.0	109.1

FORESTRY
(million cu. ft.)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Logs	49	56	55	57
Sawn	12	13	13	12

MINING

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Gold ('000 fine oz. troy)	740	707	704	698	724
Diamonds ('000 carats)	2,447	2,391	2,550	2,562	2,659*
African diggers	16	7	8	118	107
Companies	2,431	2,384	2,542	2,444	2,552
Manganese ('000 tons)	407	328	392	459	501
Bauxite ('000 tons)	280	242	337	323	335

* Provisional.

INDUSTRY

(1970—over 10 employees)

	WORKS	EMPLOYEES
Food (except Milling and Bakery)	14	5,744
Bakery	20	539
Beverages, Tobacco	16	2,871
Textiles, Clothes	10	5,219
Wood (except furniture)	45	11,677
Furniture, Fixtures	15	900
Printing, Publishing	35	3,695
Leather	5	273
Chemicals	17	1,459
Non-metallic products	1	203
Metals, Machinery	17	3,504
Body Making, Car and Cycle repairs	46	5,636
Miscellaneous	13	885

FINANCE

100 pesewas=1 new cedi.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10 and 20 pesewas.

Notes: 1, 2, 5 and 10 cedis.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=2.71 cedis; U.S. \$1=1.149 cedis.

100 cedis=£36.90=\$87.00.

Note: The original cedi was introduced in July 1965, replacing the Ghana pound (£G1=£1 sterling) at the rate of £G1=2.40 cedis (1 cedi=8s. 4d. sterling). The exchange rate was U.S. \$1=85.71 pesewas (1 cedi=\$1.167). This currency was itself replaced in February 1967 by the new cedi, valued at 10 shillings sterling or U.S. \$1.40 (\$1=71.43 pesewas), the exchange rate being 1 new cedi=1.2 old cedis. In July 1967 the new cedi was devalued by 30 per cent to 98 U.S. cents (\$1=1.0204 cedis), worth 7 shillings (£1=2.857 new cedis) until November 1967 and 8s. 2d. or 40.83 new pence (£1=2.449 new cedis) from November 1967 to August 1971. In December 1971 the new cedi was further devalued to 55 U.S. cents (\$1=1.8182 new cedis) or 21.11p (£1=4.738 new cedis). In February 1972, following the military *coup*, this devaluation was partially reversed and the new cedi was revalued at 78 U.S. cents (\$1=1.2821 new cedis), worth 29.93p (£1=3.341 new cedis) until June 1972. Since February 1973 the new cedi has been valued at 87 U.S. cents (\$1=1.1494 new cedis).

BUDGET

(Estimate for year ending June 30th, 1973—cedis '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE		CURRENT	DEVELOPMENT
Export Duty on Cocoa	87,300	Agriculture	30,411	8,905	
Taxes, etc.	236,381	Lands and Mineral Resources	5,752	5,073	
Other Items	78,385	Trade, Industry and Tourism	1,822	383	
		Construction	22,083	42,559	
		Transport and Communications	2,728	2,307	
		Education	99,595	6,914	
		Health	33,356	7,177	
		Labour, Social Welfare and Co-operation	6,373	4,254	
		Internal Affairs	19,878	1,552	
		Local Government	3,578	2,169	
		General Administration	23,485	5,213	
		Administration of Justice	3,859	237	
		Fiscal Administration	31,874	6,155	
		Foreign Affairs	8,835	149	
		Defence	37,953	7,300	
		Statutory Expenditure (Finance Services)	171,457	—	
		TOTAL	503,040	100,347	

Budget (1974-75): Estimated Revenue C690 million.

Estimated Expenditure C554 million.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million cedis)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
AVAILABLE RESOURCES:				
Private consumption expenditure	1,405	1,664	1,916	2,116
General government consumption expenditure	259	290	324	355
Gross domestic fixed capital formation, including stocks	230	319	353	173
Exports	444	523	443	648
	2,338	2,796	3,037	3,292
USES OF RESOURCES:				
Gross domestic product	1,925	2,259	2,501	2,827
Imports	413	539	536	465
	2,338	2,796	3,037	3,292

CURRENCY AND RESERVES

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Currency in Circulation (cedis '000)	163,846	167,047	176,564	255,837
Gold Reserve Holdings (U.S. \$'000)	5,592	5,595	6,068	6,074

Currency in Circulation (July 1973): C196,147,846.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES 1970-72
(million revalued cedis)

	1970	1971	1972
CURRENT ACCOUNT:			
Imports (f.o.b.)	-516.5	-511.0	-295.3
Exports (f.o.b.)	588.0	464.5	509.2
Invisibles (net)	-164.7	-155.9	-68.7
Net total current account	-93.2	-202.4	145.2
CAPITAL ACCOUNT:			
Private long-term capital (net)	90.2	43.9	12.4
Trade credits (net)	4.0	77.7	-56.1
Official long-term capital (net)	54.1	50.8	38.4
Net assets of government	1.2	0.8	0.7
Sterling balance of public institutions	0.4	0.7	2.9
Suppliers' credits (net)	3.2	3.7	1.1
Bilateral balances (net)	45.7	21.5	9.0
Net non-monetary sector	100.2	190.0	-13.2
Allocation of S.D.R.s	16.1	12.8	12.8
Commercial banks (net)	-15.3	-31.4	17.7
Central bank (net)	2.1	55.6	133.9
Changes in holdings of S.D.R.s	—	4.1	9.7
IMF (net)	-31.2	-38.4	-22.2
Net monetary sector	-28.5	-5.6	-135.3
Net capital account	71.7	184.4	148.5
Errors and omissions	21.5	18.0	3.3
Net total capital account	93.2	202.4	-145.2

EXTERNAL TRADE

	('000 cedis)						
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Imports	261,523	314,032	354,397	419,047	443,142	393,293	525,950
Exports, incl. re-exports .	245,122	338,782	333,264	407,378	357,484	564,412	730,440

* Provisional.

COMMODITIES
('000 cedis)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Food	79,474	62,510	72,221	111,734
Beverages and Tobacco	3,924	4,624	2,342	4,905
Crude Materials	9,420	12,368	13,244	22,761
Mineral Fuels	24,358	27,030	45,297	46,823
Oils and Fats	3,835	5,246	5,217	6,823
Chemicals	66,874	71,607	63,896	91,135
Manufactures	100,847	99,361	68,196	105,804
Machinery	108,132	131,511	104,294	111,287
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles .	16,376	19,201	11,310	14,897
Other Transactions	5,807	9,684	7,276	9,781

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Cocoa	300,399	195,066	289,058	344,833
Logs	19,875	20,536	42,292	88,551
Sawn Timber	17,096	12,217	21,173	41,755
Bauxite	1,276	2,290	2,682	2,574
Manganese Ore	7,209	9,640	10,075	7,315
Diamonds	14,467	11,752	18,643	13,063
Gold	25,695	28,454	50,436	70,106
Re-exports and Other Items	81,361	77,529	130,053	159,243

* Provisional.

COUNTRIES
('000 cedis)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
United Kingdom	99,068	110,721	61,209	88,713
Canada	4,637	4,297	10,524	7,323
Hong Kong	6,284	4,542	1,759	3,672
Nigeria	2,599	7,982	13,654	21,082
Other Commonwealth	12,074	11,097	18,032	28,941
Germany, Federal Republic	44,691	55,659	49,481	63,470
Italy	9,944	11,539	8,323	11,272
France	15,290	18,555	20,415	29,092
Belgium/Luxembourg	4,969	5,331	1,960	8,252
Netherlands	16,604	14,262	13,648	18,416
U.S.A.	75,718	66,910	68,955	81,757
Japan	25,772	41,270	22,474	37,472
Communist Countries	35,529	27,204	29,471	44,732
Other Countries	63,733	60,259	71,018	79,542
Parcel Post	2,135	3,514	2,370	2,214
TOTAL	419,047	443,142	393,293	525,950

* Provisional.

[continued on next page]

COUNTRIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1970	1971*	1972	1973†
United Kingdom	109,430	86,807	104,664	124,004
Canada	5,307	6,378	12,246	10,686
Hong Kong	623	388	1,423	1,606
Nigeria	1,192	2,895	1,960	2,183
Other Commonwealth	21,150	12,152	18,199	19,740
Germany, Federal Republic	45,614	37,392	59,311	57,524
Italy	14,700	11,560	17,202	36,166
France	2,336	2,215	3,259	46,741
Belgium/Luxembourg	5,976	3,989	9,762	8,736
Netherlands	43,710	35,706	48,908	59,507
U.S.A.	83,963	80,968	74,437	96,779
Japan	30,325	29,543	45,248	58,363
Communist Countries	75,502	24,249	80,952	135,950
Other Countries	27,446	14,611	86,759	72,376
Parcel Post	103	95	82	79
TOTAL	467,378	348,948	564,412	730,440

* Excluding re-exports.

† Provisional.

Source: Standard Bank Review, October 1974.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT TONS CARRIED	PASSENGER- KILOMETRES	NET TON- KILOMETRES
1968	7,357,605	1,576,882	425,111,184	276,280,622
1969	7,930,999	1,624,788	474,165,098	302,195,361
1970	7,956,135	1,645,398	542,635,604	310,724,148
1971	7,441,410	1,592,270	447,895,760	292,700,640

ROAD TRANSPORT
(licences current)

	TOTAL	CARS (incl. Taxis)	MOTOR CYCLES	PUBLIC CON- VEYANCES	GOODS VEHICLES	TRAILERS AND CARAVANS	SPECIAL SERVICE VEHICLES	PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES	TRACTORS AND MECH- ANIZED EQUIPMENT
1968	53,601	29,450	3,079	4,942	12,464	466	2,347	177	676
1969	61,207	34,222	3,550	6,077	13,137	445	2,808	192	776
1970	74,602	42,094	4,544	7,685	15,692	467	3,040	211	869

SHIPPING

	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	TONNAGE ENTERED (net reg. tons)	TONNAGE CLEARED (net reg. tons)	CARGO LOADED (tons)	CARGO UNLOADED (tons)
1968	1,538	1,595	5,282,917	5,311,602	1,143,521	2,361,207
1969	1,538	1,532	5,497,667	5,470,969	2,204,622	2,944,863
1970	1,565	1,553	5,464,632	5,464,445	2,154,759	4,164,329
1971	1,789	1,804	6,368,373	6,386,285	2,374,701	3,221,033

CIVIL AVIATION

	1967	1968	1969
Arrivals	110,859	137,223	137,935
Departures	114,492	141,212	142,126
Freight unloaded (kg.)	1,361,992	1,680,330	2,145,310
Freight loaded (kg.)	1,312,704	1,677,145	1,340,642

EDUCATION
(1970-71)

	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary Schools	1,447,195*	48,026*
Secondary Schools	49,182	2,820
Technical and Trade Establishments	7,577	378
Teacher Training Colleges	18,368	1,270
Higher Education Institutes	4,759	859

* 1972-73 figures.

Source (except where stated): Central Bureau of Statistics, Accra.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution promulgated in August 1969 was abolished in January 1972 following the army *coup d'état*.

THE GOVERNMENT

NATIONAL REDEMPTION COUNCIL

(February 1975)

Chairman: Col. IGNATIUS K. ACHEAMPONG.

Members: Lt.-Col. KODJO B. AGBO, Lt.-Col. KWAME BAAH, Lt.-Col. J. FELLI, Lt.-Col. D. A. IDDISAH, EDWARD N. MOORE, Lt.-Col. A. H. SELORMEY E. AKO, Col. ROBERT E. A. KOTEL, Maj.-Gen. L. A. OKAI.

COMMISSIONERS IN CHARGE OF MINISTRIES

(February 1975)

Chairman of the Council and Commissioner for Defence, Finance and Sport: Col. IGNATIUS K. ACHEAMPONG.

Commissioner for Agriculture: Col. FRANK G. BERNASKO.

Commissioner for Education, Youth and Culture: Col. E. O. NYANTE.

Commissioner for Foreign Affairs: Lt.-Col. KWAME M. BAAH.

Chief of Defence Staff and Commissioner for N.R.C. Affairs: Maj.-Gen. L. A. OKAI.

Commissioner for Information: Col. C. R. TACHIE-MENSON.

Commissioner for Economic Planning: Lt.-Col. ROGER J. A. FELLI.

Commissioner for Health: Lt.-Col. ANTHONY H. SELORMEY.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs: J. H. COBBINA.

Inspector-General of Police: E. AKO.

Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice: EDWARD N. MOORE.

Commissioner for Labour, Social Welfare and Co-operatives: Lt.-Col. KODJO B. AGBO.

Commissioner for Lands and Mineral Resources: Maj.-Gen. D. C. K. AMENU.

Commissioner for Local Government: Maj.-Gen. NATHAN A. AFERI.

Commissioner for Trade and Tourism: Lt.-Col. DAVID A. IDDISAH.

Commissioner for Transport and Communications: Col. P. K. AGYEKUM.

Commissioner for Industries: Lt.-Col. PAUL K. NKEGBE.

Commissioner for Works and Housing: Col. ROBERT E. KOTEL.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

Region	Commissioner
Ashanti	Cmdr. J. K. AMEDUME.
Brong-Ahafo	Col. VICTOR COKER-APPIAH.
Central	Lt.-Col. EMMANUEL A. BAIDOO.
Eastern	Lt.-Col. G. MINYILA.
Greater Accra	Lt.-Col. PHILIP K. D. HABADAH.
Northern	Lt.-Col. F. F. ADDAE.
Upper	Col. W. C. O. ACQUAYE-NORTEY.
Volta	Col. J. A. KABORE.
Western	Cmdr. JOSEPH A. KYEREMEH.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly was dissolved in January 1972, following the army *coup d'état*.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The ban imposed on political parties in February 1966 was lifted on May 1st, 1969, but reimposed in January 1972 after the *coup d'état*. Before that time, the main parties were:

Progress Party: Accra; f. 1969; Leader Dr. KOFI A. BUSIA.

Justice Party: Accra; f. 1970 after a merger of the National Alliance of Liberals, United Nationalist Party and the All Peoples' Republican Party; Leader E. MADJITEY.

All political detainees were released in July 1973.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO GHANA

(In Accra unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Algeria: House No. F.606/1, Off Cantonments Rd., X'borg, P.O.B. 2747 (E); *Ambassador:* BOUFELDJA AIDI.

Argentina: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Australia: No. 6/26 Milne Ave., Off Dr. Amílcar Cabral Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 2445 (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. EVANS.

Austria: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Belgium: Plot 56 Cantonments, 3rd Close, Off Rangoon Ave., P.O.B. 5060, Accra-North (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* G. VANDERSTICHELEN.

Brazil: No. 6 Kanda Estate, P.O.B. 2918 (E); *Ambassador:* LYLE AMAURY TARRISSE DA FONTURA.

Bulgaria: House No. 20, North Ridge Residential Area, Dr. Isert Rd., 7th Ave. Extension, P.O.B. 3193 (E); *Ambassador:* D. VALEV.

Canada: E.115/3, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1639 (HC); *High Commissioner:* D. REECE (also accredited as Ambassador to Dahomey and Togo).

China, People's Republic: 8 Dempster Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 3356 (E); *Ambassador:* YANG KE-MING.

Czechoslovakia: C.260/5, Kanda High Rd. No. 2, P.O.B. 5226, Accra-North (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAN SNOBL.

Denmark: Plot No. 67, Dr. Isert's Rd., North Ridge (West) Residential Area, P.O.B. 3328 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. HANSEN SVAERUPGAARD.

Egypt: House No. F.805/1, Off Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 2508 (E); *Ambassador:* HASSAN AMIN SHASH.

Ethiopia: 13 Morocco Rd., Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1616 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

France: 12th Rd., Off Liberation Ave., P.O.B. 187 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DECIRY.

German Democratic Republic: House No. 40, Liberation Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 2348 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNES VOGEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: Valdemasa Lodge, 7th Ave. Extension, North Ridge, P.O.B. 1757 (E); *Ambassador:* G. MORZ.

Hungary: H/No. F.582 A/1, Salem Rd., Christiansborg, P.O.B. 3027 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JÁNOS PATAKI.

India: House No. Z.21, Off Dempster Rd., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 3040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. BIKRAM SHAH.

Indonesia: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Iraq: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Italy: Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 140 (E); *Ambassador:* Baron S. PORCARI LI DESTRI.

Ivory Coast: House No. C.1037/3, Off 7th Ave. Extension, North Ridge Area, P.O.B. 3445 (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS COFFI BILE.

Jamaica: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).

Japan: Rangoon Ave., Off Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 1637 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* T. SUZUKI.

Lebanon: 43 Rangoon Ave., P.O.B. 562 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HAZOU.

Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Libria: House No. F.675/1, Off Cantonments Rd., Christiansborg, P.O.B. 895 (E); *Ambassador:* J. E. MORGAN.

Libya: Lagos, Nigeria (E).

Malaysia: Lagos, Nigeria (HC).

Mali: Crescent Rd., Block 1, P.O.B. 1121 (E); *Ambassador:* GUORDO SOW.

Mauritania: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).

Mexico: Off Dempster Rd., Plot Z.26, Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 1984 (E); *Ambassador:* J. D. PONTONES.

Netherlands: 89 Liberation Rd., Independence Circle, P.O.B. 3248 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAAN BENJAMIN ARRIENS.

Niger: E.104/3, Independence Ave., P.O.B. 2685 (E); *Ambassador:* A. HABIBOU.

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- Nigeria:** Nigeria House, 65 Farrar Ave., Asylum Down, P.O.B. 1548 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. O. IJEWERE.
- Norway:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Pakistan:** Plot 11, Ring Rd. East (E); *Ambassador:* S. A. MORD.
- Philippines:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Poland:** House No. F.820/1, Off Cantonments Rd., X'borg, P.O.B. 2552 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. KROKER.
- Romania:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Saudi Arabia:** House No. F.868/1, Off Cantonments Rd., P.O.B. 670 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* FOUAD IBRAHIM EL-ALFY.
- Senegal:** Fifth Ave. Extension (Behind Police Headquarters), P.O.B. 3208 (E); *Ambassador:* J. BENOIT.
- Sierra Leone:** C.135/3, Asylum Down, P.O.B. 6706 (HC); *High Commissioner:* YANKAY-DAUDI SISAY.
- Spain:** Airport Residential Area, Off Dempster Rd., P.O.B. 1218 (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSÉ CANO Y ADASCAL.
- Sudan:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Sweden:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Switzerland:** Off 7th Ave. Extension, North Ridge Area, P.O.B. 359 (E); *Ambassador:* MARCEL LUY.
- Tanzania:** Lagos, Nigeria (HC).
- Togo:** Togo House near Cantonments Roundabout, P.O.B. 4308 (E); *Ambassador:* N. M. AKOU.

Ghana also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Greece, Guinea, Iran and Kenya.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Trinidad and Tobago:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Tunisia:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast (E).
- Turkey:** No. 13 Mankata Ave., Airport Residential Area, P.O.B. 3104 (E); *Ambassador:* SAIT SAHIPOGLU.
- Uganda:** Plot No. C/35, P.O.B. 4260 (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. OKULLO (acting).
- U.S.S.R.:** F.856/1, Ring Rd. East, P.O.B. 1634 (E); *Ambassador:* Mr. Y. V. BERNOV.
- United Kingdom:** Barclays Bank Bldg., High St., P.O.B. 296 (HC); *High Commissioner:* HENRY S. H. STANLEY, C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** Intersection of Kinubu Rd. and Liberia Rd., P.O.B. 194 (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. SHIRLEY TEMPLE BLACK.
- Upper Volta:** House No. 772/3, Asylum Down, Off Farrar Ave., P.O.B. 651 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL TENSORE ROUAMBA.
- Venezuela:** Lagos, Nigeria (E).
- Yugoslavia:** Plot No. B.79, Ring Rd. North Extension, P.O.B. 1629 (E); *Ambassador:* ZORAVKO PECAR.
- Zaire:** 58 Rangoon Ave., Off Switchback Rd., P.O.B. 5448 (E); *Ambassador:* N. KITSHODI.
- Zambia:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast (HC).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The civil law in force in Ghana is based on the Common Law, doctrines of equity and general statutes which were in force in England in 1874, as modified by subsequent Ordinances. Ghanaian customary law is, however, the basis of most personal, domestic and contractual relationships and the Supreme Court has power to enforce it. Criminal law is based on the Criminal Code, enacted at the end of the nineteenth century and dependent on English Criminal Law, and since amended at intervals. In September 1972 the National Redemption Council abolished the Supreme Court, previously the premier court in Ghana. It said that the court had only sat twice since its establishment, and claimed that its continued existence could no longer be justified after the suspension of the 1969 Constitution which set it up. The supreme tribunal in Ghana is now the Court of Appeal.

The Court of Appeal: The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice and not less than five Judges of the Court of Appeal. It has jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from any judgement, decree or order of the High Court. It sits in Accra.

The High Court: The High Court of Ghana consists of the Chief Justice and not less than twelve Puisne Judges and has an original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal. Trial by jury is practised in criminal cases in Ghana and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1960, provides that all trials on indictment shall be by a jury or with the aid of Assessors.

The Circuit Court: Circuit Courts were created in 1960, and the jurisdiction of a Circuit Court consists of an original jurisdiction in civil matters where the amount involved

does not exceed NC4,000. It has also jurisdiction with regard to the guardianship and custody of infants, and original jurisdiction in criminal matters in case of offences other than those where the maximum punishment is death or life imprisonment. Finally it has appellate jurisdiction from decisions of any District Court situated within its circuit.

District Courts: District Magistrates exercise summary jurisdiction throughout the country. In criminal cases Magistrates have jurisdiction to impose sentences of imprisonment up to one year and fines not exceeding NC500. They also hear civil suits in which the amount involved does not exceed NC1,000.

Juvenile Courts have been set up in Accra, Kumasi, Koforidua, Sekondi, Tamale, Sunyani and Ho. They consist either of three citizens selected from a panel of Juvenile Court Magistrates or of a Stipendiary Magistrate sitting with two of the panel. The public is excluded from proceedings of Juvenile Courts which are empowered to place a child in the care of a relative, probation officer or other suitable person, to negotiate with parents to secure the good behaviour of a child.

Local Courts: Local Courts now replace the former Native Courts. They have both civil and criminal jurisdiction. In civil cases they enjoy exclusive jurisdiction in cases where customary law is involved and in personal suits up to £100. They have limited criminal jurisdiction and cannot impose a fine exceeding £25 or a sentence of three months imprisonment. However, they have unlimited jurisdiction as to persons of all races living

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within their areas of jurisdiction. Control is exercised by the Judges of the Circuit and High Court by way of appeals and reviews in accordance with the Courts Act, 1960. Appeals lie either to the Circuit or High Court, depending on the nature of the suit. Whilst in land causes a person aggrieved by any decision may appeal to the High Court, in succession causes he may appeal to the Circuit Court.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice S. ASU CRABBE.

Justices of Appeal:

A. N. E. ANISSAH	Mrs. A. R. JIAGGE
P. D. ANIN	J. KINGSLEY-NYINAH
D. F. ANNAN	G. S. LASSEY
F. K. APALOO	E. N. P. SOWAH
P. E. N. K. ARCHER	G. A. M. FRANCOIS
	R. HAYFRON-BENJAMIN

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

High Court Judges:

<i>Accra</i>	<i>Kumasi</i>
I. K. ABBAN	G. KORANTENG-ADDOW
I. R. ABOAGYE	S. MENSAH BOISON
J. H. GRIFFITHS-	Mrs. D. OWUSU-ADDO
BANDODAH	J. N. K. TAYLOR
V. KISSEH	<i>Sekondi</i>
J. E. C. OKAI	C. E. H. COUSSEY
F. P. SARKODEE	V. C. R. A. C. CRABBE
<i>Cape Coast</i>	E. K. EDUSEI
S. BAIDOO	<i>Sunyani</i>
L. K. WIREDU	J. S. A. ANTERKYI
<i>Ho</i>	P. V. OSEI-HWERE
K. ATA-BEDU	<i>Tamale</i>
<i>Koforidua</i>	K. ATA-BEDU
A. QUARSHIE-SAM	J. H. GRIFFITHS-
P. K. JONES-MENSAH	RANDOLPH
	G. K. ANDOH

Judicial Secretary: S. S. OKUNOR.

RELIGION

According to the 1960 census, the distribution of religious groups was:

	per cent
Christians . . .	42.8
Traditional Religions . . .	38.2
Muslims . . .	12.0
No Religion . . .	7.0

CHRISTIANITY

The Christian community in Ghana is divided principally into Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Methodists and Presbyterians.

ANGLICAN COMMUNITY

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, C.B.E., D.D., DIP.TH., Bishops Court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

Bishops: Accra: Rt. Rev. ISHMAEL SAMUEL MILLS LEMAIRE, P.O.B. 8, Accra; Kumasi: Rt. Rev. JOHN BENJAMIN ARTHUR, P.O.B. 144, Kumasi.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: Most Rev. JOHN KODWO ANISSAH, P.O.B. 112, Cape Coast.

Bishops: Tamale: (vacant); Keta: Rt. Rev. ANTHONY KONINGS, P.O.B. 150, Kpandu; Accra: Rt. Rev. Dr. DOMINIC KODWO ANDOH, P.O.B. 247, Accra; Sekondi-Takoradi: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH ESSUAH, P.O.B. 236, Takoradi; Kumasi: Rt. Rev. PETER K. SARPONG, P.O.B. 99, Kumasi; Wa: Rt. Rev. PETER DERY, P.O.B. 63, Wa; Navrongo: Rt. Rev. RUDOLF ARANLU, P.O.B. 4, Navrongo; Sunyani: Rt. Rev. JAMES OWUSU, Sunyani.

METHODIST CHURCH

President: Rev. T. WALLACE KOOMSON.

Secretary: Rev. I. K. A. THOMPSON, B.D.

Methodist Church of Ghana: Liberia Rd., P.O. Box 403, Accra; became fully autonomous July 1961; 238,538 mems.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Presbyterian Church of Ghana: P.O.B. 1800, Accra; 244,405 mems.; Moderator Rt. Rev. G. K. SINTIM MISA.

OTHER CHURCHES

A.M.E. Zion Church: P.O.B. 239, Sekondi.

Christian Council of Ghana: Rev. W. F. BRANDFUL, P.O.B. 919, Accra.

Christian Methodist Episcopal Church: P.O.B. 3906, Accra.

Evangelical-Lutheran Church: P.O.B. 197, Kaneshie; 123 mems.

Evangelical-Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 18, Ho.

Ghana Baptist Convention: P.O.B. 1, Abuakwa, Ashanti.

Mennonite Church: P.O.B. 5485, Accra; f. 1960; Moderator LAURENCE M. HORST; Sec. EBENEZER K. NIMO; 475 mems.; publ. *Mennonite News Herald*.

Salvation Army: P.O.B. 320, Accra.

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

A large proportion of people practise various traditional beliefs.

ISLAM

There are a considerable number of Muslims in the Northern Region.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILY

Daily Graphic: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1950; Editor RICHARD HORSELY; circ. 165,000.

Evening Herald: f. 1974; Editor ERIC HEYMANN.

The Ghanaian Times: P.O.B. 2638, Accra; f. 1958; Editor K. GYERU-KYEM; circ. 100,000.

Pioneer: Box 325, Kumasi and P.O.B. 4256, Accra; f. 1939; Editor J. OSEI; Accra Rep. Mr. YEMAH.

WEEKLIES

Business Weekly: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1966; Editor MARK BOTSIO; circ. 5,000.

Echo: P.O.B. 3460, Accra; independent; Editor S. KISSI-ATARE; circ. 30,000.

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Mirror, The: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1953; publ. by Ghana Graphic Co. Ltd.; circ. 100,000; Editor NICHOLAS ALANDO.

Palaver, The: P.O.B. 5018, Accra; Editor CHRISTIAN ASHER.

Sporting News: P.O.B. M.235, Accra; Editor HENE CHARLES.

Sporting Record: P.O.B. 7962, Accra; Editor L. O. ADDY.

Standard, The: P.O.B. 60, Gold Coast; f. 1938; National Catholic paper; Editor Rev. MARTIN PETERS; circ. 8,900.

Voice of the People, The: P.O.B. 3460, Accra; Editor E. K. MICKSON.

Weekly Advertiser: P.O.B. 6549, Accra; Editor H. K. MOULD.

Weekly Spectator: New Times Corp., P.O.B. 2638, Accra; f. 1963; Suns.; Editor A. KUTIN-MENSAH.

Weekly Statesman: P.O.B. 3876, Accra; Editor AUGUSTUS BRUCE.

PERIODICALS

FORTNIGHTLY

Ligon Observer: P.O.B. 11, Ligon; f. 1966; Editor PAUL ANSAH (closed in August 1974).

MONTHLY

The Ghana Information Services publish the following works:

Akwansosom (Akwapim Twi): P.O.B. 745, Accra; Editor FOSTER APPIAH.

Ghana Digest: P.O.B. 745, Accra; monthly; features UN, OAU and agency reports; Editor S. IKOI-KWAKU; circ. 12,000.

Ghana News Bulletin: P.O.B. 745, Accra; f. 1974; Editor E. A. AFRO; circ. 8,000.

Kakyevole (Nzima): P.O.B. 745, Accra; Editor T. E. KWESI; circ. 10,500.

Kasem Labaie (Kasem): P.O.B. 57, Tamale; Editor A. C. AZIIBA.

Kwantabisa (Asante Twi, Fante): P.O.B. 745, Accra; Editors FOSTER APPIAH (Twi), E. N. S. EDURUL (Fante).

Lahabili Tsugu (Dagbani): P.O.B. 57, Tamale; Editor T. T. SULEMANA.

Mansralo (Ga): P.O.B. 745, Accra; Editor MARTIN NI-MOI.

Motabiala (Ewe): P.O.B. 745, Accra; Editor K. GROPONE.

MONTHLY

Christian Messenger: P.O.B. 3075, Accra; f. 1859; English, Twi and Ga editions; Editor G. B. K. OWUSU; circ. 20,000.

The Press, Publishers

Drum: Drum Publications (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 1197, Accra; Editor JOSEPH K. MENSAH; circ. 50,000 (suspended).

Flamingo: P.O.B. 3075, Accra; f. 1960; general family magazine; Editor G. B. K. OWUSU; circ. 100,000.

Ghana Confidential: P.O.B. 4246, Accra; Editor KWAME KESSE-ADU.

Ghana Trade Journal: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; f. 1959; Editor MARK BOTSIO.

Pleasure: literary and satirical magazine.

TWICE MONTHLY

Chit Chat: P.O.B. 7043, Accra; Editor Miss ROSEMOND ADU.

Ghana Review: Information Services Department, P.O.B. 745, Accra; f. 1961; review of economic, social and cultural affairs; Editor E. K. MICKSON.

Ideal Woman: P.O.B. 5737, Accra; Editor Mrs. KATE ABBAM.

QUARTERLY

Insight Publication: P.O.B. 5446, Accra; Editorial Exec. K. O. AMOAH.

Transition: P.O.B. 9063, Accra; Editor WOLE SOYINKA.

OTHER

Economic Bulletin of Ghana: Economic Society of Ghana, P.O.B. 22, Legon; Editor Prof. JOHN COLEMAN DE GRAFT-JOHNSON.

Ghana Journal of Science: Ghana Science Association, P.O.B. 7, Legon; Editor Prof. E. LAING.

Ghana Teacher: Ghana Union of Teachers, P.O.B. 209.

West African Pharmacist: Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Science and Technology, Kumasi; f. 1959; six a year.

NEWS AGENCIES

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 2118, Accra; f. 1957; Chair. KWAMINA ATTA ERSKINE; Gen. Man. K. B. BROWN; 8 regional offices; 340 employees.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 3055; Chief EDWARD ANKRAH.

Associated Press: P.O.B. 6172, Accra; Chief P. K. COBINAH-ESSEM.

Hsinhua News Agency: Accra; reopened October 1974; Correspondent LIU CHIN-KUANG.

The following agencies are also represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur and Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Anowuo Educational Publications: P.O.B. 3918, Accra; f. 1966; educational books, novels and poetry in English and the nine main Ghanaian languages; about 30 titles annually; Publisher SAMUEL ASARE KONADU.

Bureau of Ghana Languages: P.O.B. 1851, Accra; f. 1951; publishes in nine Ghanaian languages; 30-40 titles a year for schools and the public, serves as research and translation agency; Dir. J. KWASI BRANTUO.

Business Publications: P.O.B. 2351, Accra; publishers of *Business Weekly*, *Ghana Trade Journal*, *Ghana Business Guide*.

Catholic Mission Press: P.O.B. 60, Cape Coast; publishers of religious works and textbooks.

Ghana State Publishing Corporation (Publishing Division): P.O.B. 4348, Accra; f. 1965; 30 titles annually, chiefly primary school.

Ghana Universities Press: P.O.B. 4219, Accra; f. 1962; publishes academic works for all the universities and institutions of higher education in Ghana; Dir. N. K. ADZAKYE, B.A., DIP.ED., M.ED.

Graphic Corporation: Brewery Rd., P.O.B. 742, Accra; f. 1950 to publish the *Daily Graphic* and *Sunday Mirror*; also publishes *Ghana Year Book*.

GHANA

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Methodist Book Depot Ltd.: P.O.B. 100, Cape Coast; f. 1882; brs. in Accra, Kumasi, Takoradi, etc.; publishers, book-sellers, stationery manufacturers, educational contractors; Man. Dir. RICHARD MATHIESON.

Moxon Paperbacks Ltd.: P.O.B. M160, Accra; f. 1967; publishers of travel and guide books, handbooks,

Africana, modern novels and poetry; quarterly catalogue of Ghana books and periodicals in print; Proprietor R. J. MOXON, O.B.E.

New Times Corporation: P.O.B. 2638, Accra.

Waterville Publishing House: P.O.B. 195, Accra.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ghana Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, P.O.B. 1633, Accra; f. 1935; Dir.-Gen. J. L. MILLS (acting); Dir. of Sound Broadcasting CHARLES ASINOR; Dir. of Television BEATTIE CASELY-HAYFORD; Dir. of Engineering N. A. OPONG (acting).

RADIO

There is a national service with services in English and six Ghanaian languages; also an external service in English, French, Portuguese, Hausa, Swahili and Arabic.

There are 51 relay stations and in 1974 there were 1,000,000 radio receivers and 60,000 loudspeaker boxes.

TELEVISION

The television service came into operation in 1965; there are two studios in Accra and four transmission stations: Ajangote about 20 miles from Accra, Kissi in the Central Region, Jamasi in Ashanti and a station serving Tamale in the Northern Region.

In 1974 there were an estimated 30,000 television receivers in the country.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up)

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Ghana: P.O.B. 2674, Accra; f. 1957; cap. p.u. C10m.; Gov. Dr. AMON NIKOL.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank: P.O.B. 4191, Accra; f. 1965; cap. C30m.; state-owned; credit facilities for agriculturists; Chair. and Man. Dir. E. N. AFFUL.

Ghana Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 134, Accra; f. 1953; state-owned; auth. cap. C15m.; cap. p.u. C10.0m.; dep. C444.6m. (June 1973); Chair. and Man. Dir. T. E. AMIN; over 100 branches and 16 agencies; publs. *Monthly Economic Bulletin* and various reports.

Ghana Savings Bank: General Post Office, Accra; Man. Dir. G. K. OBENG.

National Investment Bank: Liberty Avenue, P.O.B. 3726, Accra; f. 1963; cap. p.u. C10.8m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. S. ADDO.

MERCHANT BANK

National Finance and Merchant Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 401, Accra; f. 1972; for hire purchase and merchant banking; 30 per cent government-owned; Man. Dir. G. K. A. HAMMOND.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank of Ghana Ltd.: Head Office: High St., Accra, P.O.B. 2949; Ghana Chair. and Gen. Man. G. E. DAVY; Dirs. G. E. DAVY, AMISHADAI LARSON ADU, A. E. AMBROSE, W. DUNCAN, E. N. OMABOE, R. MENSAH, E. N. NORTEY.

Standard Bank of Ghana Ltd.: High St., P.O.B. 768, Accra; cap. C4.3m.; dep. and a/c. C161,892,442 (1974); Chair. PETER NEWTON HARRIS.

INSURANCE

GHANAIAN COMPANIES

The State Insurance Corporation of Ghana: Accra; f. 1962 to undertake general insurance particularly in the areas of housing, agriculture and providing investment to support the economy. Investment reached C16m. by December 1971; includes Ghana Reinsurance Corporation.

Social Security and National Insurance Trust: f. 1972; aims to protect and benefit Ghanaian workers and at present covers 775,490 employees; Chief Administrator Col. JOHN M. EWA.

There are 5 foreign insurance companies in Ghana, 3 British and 2 Indian.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PUBLIC BOARDS AND CORPORATIONS

Ghana Industrial Holding Corporation: P.O.B. 2784, Accra; f. 1968; took over the management of the 19 state enterprises, including the steel, paper, bricks, paint, sugar, textile and boat-building factories; aims to run these on a commercial basis; foreign investment in some of these interests is being encouraged.

Capital Investments Board: P.O.B. M193, Accra; central investment promotion agency of the Government; from 1963 to 1973 invested some C210.3m. in 158 projects; Chair. KWAME D. FORDWOR; publs. *Investors' Manual*, *Investment Journal*.

Cocoa Marketing Company (Ghana) Ltd.: P.O.B. M108, Accra; London Office: 64-66 Oxford St., London, W.1.; f. 1961; markets Ghana's cocoa beans, as well as cocoa butter and cocoa cake produced by West African Mills, Takoradi; wholly-owned subsidiary of Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board (see below).

Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board: P.O.B. 933, Accra; f. 1947; responsible for purchase and export of cocoa, coffee, palm kernels and palm kernel oil, copra, coconut, shea nuts, shea butter, groundnuts, bananas, kola nuts and other produce, also subsidizes roads to cocoa-growing areas; Chief Executive Cdr. J. C. ADDO.

Produce Buying Agency: Subsidiary of Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board.

Ghana Food Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 4245, Accra; f. 1965; buys, stores, preserves, distributes and sells foodstuffs throughout the country, and organizes exports of foodstuffs for which no local market is available; thus ensures increased production by provision of assured markets and guaranteed prices as well as an even flow of foodstuffs throughout the year; 8 regional centres for preservation, storage, distribution and sales: Accra, Kumasi, Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Ho, Sunyani, Tamale, Wa.

Ghana National Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 67, Accra; f. 1962; organizes exports and imports of commodities determined by the Corporation; Man. Dir. Col. M. O. KORANTENG.

Ghana Shipping Corporation: Accra.

Ghana Standards Board: c/o P.O.B. M245, Accra; f. 1967; establishes and promulgates standards to ensure high quality of goods produced in Ghana; promotes standardization, industrial efficiency and development and industrial welfare, health and safety; Certification and Mark Scheme (introduced January 1971).

Ghana Timber Marketing Board: P.O.B. 515, Takoradi; f. 1960; assists general development and controls exports of timber; 10 mems.; Chair. Col. W. TAY.

Ghana Water and Sewerage Corporation: P.O.B. M194, Accra; Canada, the African Development Bank and the IDA are providing aid to the corporation for a massive expansion of the water supply to the Accra-Tema urban area, and to the adjacent rural areas where it should provide a safe and constant supply for 200,000 people.

Food Production Corporation: P.O.B. 1853, Accra; f. 1971 to succeed the Ghana Worker's Brigade, f. 1957; operates 95 food farms throughout the country as well as poultry and livestock; the Constructional Wing of the Brigade is controlled by the Dept. of Rural Development, the Food Production Corp., with 9,018 mems., by the Ministry of Agriculture; a State organization to give employment to otherwise unemployed youth in large scale agricultural and food enterprises, to rear livestock and poultry and market them. Also to develop farms; Corp. is controlled by four-member Management headed by a Man. Dir.; Policy is controlled by a Board of Dirs. under a Chairman.

National Cocoa Production Committee: f. 1974; to assist the cocoa industry in planning and increasing production.

State Construction Corporation: f. 1966; reorganized since January 1973 into 15 divisions to increase administrative efficiency, construction plans are orientated to aid agricultural production.

State Diamond Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. M108, Accra; f. 1965; to grade, value and process diamonds, buy all locally won, produced or processed diamonds, promote the industry, charged with securing the most favourable terms for purchase, grading, valuing, export and sale of diamonds produced in Ghana; Man. Dir. Dr. E. K. NANTWI.

State Farms Corporation: Accra.

State Fishing Corporation: P.O.B. 211, Tema; f. 1961; Government sponsored deep-sea fishing, distribution and marketing (including exporting) organization; owns about 12 deep-sea fishing trawlers; Man. Dir. C. D. R. BOHAM.

State Gold Mining Corporation: P.O.B. 109, Tarkwa; Accra Office, P.O.B. 3634; London Office, Bush House, North-East Wing, Aldwych, London, W.C.2; f. 1961; manages five gold mines; Man. Dir. J. BENTUM-WILLIAMS.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. 7542, Accra North; f. 1965; responsible for all state-owned hotels, restaurants, etc.; charged with providing such establishments of a reasonable standard in all main cities and towns; 13 bns.

State Housing Corporation: P.O.B. 2753, Accra; f. 1955 to increase housing in Ghana; manages over 19,000 properties; Man. Dir. Col. GEORGE HERBERT SLATER.

Tema Development Corporation: P.O.B. 46, Tema; f. 1952; responsible for administration, planning and development of Tema township, by 1974 had housed over 100,000 people; Man. Dir. O. S. ADAMS; publ. *The Tedeco Annual Report* (circ. 6,000).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, The: P.O.B. 2325, Accra; f. 1961; 584 mems.; Pres. Mr. AMOO-MENSAH; Sec. N. DADZIE.

Member Chambers:

Accra District Chamber: 352 mems.

Ho District Chamber: 5 mems.

Keta District Chamber: 7 mems.

Koforidua District Chamber: P.O.B. 266, Koforidua; 34 mems.

Kumasi District Chamber: P.O.B. 528, Kumasi; 80 mems.

Sekondi/Takoradi District Chamber: P.O.B. 45, Takoradi; 56 mems.

Sunyani District Chamber: 5 mems.

Tamale District Chamber: 8 mems.

Tarkwa District Chamber: 10 mems.

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Export Promotion Council: Ministry of Trade, P.O.B. 47, Accra; f. 1969; chair. and representatives appointed by Ghana Manufacturers' Association, Ghana National Chamber of Commerce, Ghana Timber Federation, Ghana Timber Producers' Association, Ghana Timber Marketing Board, Bank of Ghana, National Investment Bank, Agricultural Development Bank, Cocoa Marketing Company, Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board and the National Standards Board.

Indian Merchants' Association: P.O.B. 2891, Accra; f. 1939; Sec. SADHWANI JAYDEE.

Institute of Chartered Accountants (Ghana), The: P.O.B. 4268, Accra; f. 1963; 183 mems.; Pres. S. I. K. BOAKYE-AGYEMAN; Hon. Sec. J. K. FORSON.

Lebanese and Syrian Traders' Association: P.O.B. 1080, Accra; f. 1956; 38 mems.; Principal Officers E. S. NASSAR, A. F. NASSAR.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Ghana Employers' Association: Kojo Thompson Rd., P.O.B. 2616, Accra; f. 1959; 301 mems.; Chair. ALFRED GAISIE; Vice-Chair. (vacant); Chief Excc. F. BANNERMAN-MENSON; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

AFFILIATED BOODIES

Ghana Booksellers' Association: P.O.B. 7869, Accra-North; Pres. J. E. NYAME; Gen. Sec. KWAKU MENSAH JR.

Ghana Chamber of Mines, The: P.O.B. 991, Accra; f. 1928; promotes mining interests in Ghana; Dir. and Sec. A. J. PRAH.

Ghana Electrical Contractors' Association: P.O.B. 1858, Accra.

Ghana National Contractors' Association: c/o J. T. Osei and Co., P.O.B. 111, Accra.

Ghana Port Employers' Association, The: P.O.B. 66, Accra.

Ghana Timber Federation, The: P.O.B. 246, Takoradi; f. 1952; aims to promote, protect and develop timber industry of Ghana; Chair. H. WALTERS.

TRADE UNIONS

Ghana Trades Union Congress: Hall of Trade Unions, P.O.B. 701, Accra; f. 1945; governed by an Executive Board comprising the Chairmen and Secretaries of each of the 17 national unions, the Secretary-General and the Chairman of the Executive Board; 8 specialized departments; total membership 342,809 (1973); Chair. E. T. ASHLEY; Sec.-Gen. A. M. NISSIFU; publ. *TUC Newsletter* (fortnightly).

The following unions are affiliated to the Congress:

Construction and Building Trades Union: 39,103 mems.; General Agricultural Workers' Union: 35,000 mems.; General Transport, Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Union: 7,600 mems.; Ghana Private Road Transport Union: 20,000 mems.; Health Services Workers' Union: 9,000 mems.; Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union: 80,329 mems.; Local Government Workers' Union: 38,000 mems.; Maritime and Dockworkers' Union: 10,000 mems.; Mine-workers' Union: 23,000 mems.; National Union of Seamen: 3,000 mems.; Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union: 5,000 mems.; Public Services Workers' Union: 24,000 mems.; Public Utility Workers' Union: 12,518 mems.; Railway Enginemen's Union: 900 mems.; Railway and Port Workers' Union: 7,388 mems.; Teachers' and Educational Workers' Union: 14,000 mems.; Timber and Woodworkers' Union: 14,000 mems.

CO-OPERATIVES

Department of Co-operatives: f. 1944 as the Department of Co-operation; controlling body of co-operative societies.

Ghana Co-operatives Council: Accra; co-ordinates activities of all co-operative societies; over 100,000 members.

The co-operative movement began in Ghana in 1928 among cocoa farmers, and grew into the largest farmers' organization in the country. In 1944 the Department of Co-operatives, known then as the Department of Co-operation, was established as the controlling body of co-operative societies.

The movement was dissolved by the Nkrumah Government in 1960, but was re-established after the *coup d'état* in 1966. It is now under military leadership. There are 1,261 co-operative societies and 43 co-operative produce marketing unions. The structure of the movement in Ghana is co-operative associations at the top, co-operative unions in a secondary position of seniority in the towns, and village co-operative societies at the base.

The co-operative associations (1974) are:

Ghana Co-operative Credit Association: Accra.

Ghana Co-operative Distillers Association: P.O.B. 3640, Accra; f. 1960.

Ghana Co-operative Fisheries Association: Accra; f. 1967; includes over 200 fish marketing societies.

Ghana Co-operative Marketing Association: P.O.B. 832, Accra; f. 1944.

Ghana Co-operative Poultry Farmers' Association: Accra.

Ghana Co-operative Transport Association: Accra; f. 1960; comprises 28 primary societies with seven regional unions; especially involved with cocoa exporting.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY AND PORTS

Ghana Railway and Ports Authority: Box 251, Takoradi; is responsible for the operation of 592 miles of railway and the deep-water harbour at Takoradi and for the maintenance of 8 lighthouses and the new deep-water harbour at Tema, opened in January 1962; Tema harbour is to be further developed and the dry dock enlarged; Gen. Man. P. O. AGGREY; Chief Harbour Master (Takoradi) (vacant).

ROADS

There are 19,236 miles of roads, of which 4,420 miles (1,912 miles bitumen) are maintained by the Division of Public Construction. Regional Organizations maintain 3,896 miles, Local and Municipal Councils 5,920, and there are about 5,000 miles of private and Chiefs' roads. The International Development Organization is to rehabilitate 340 miles of roads and survey a further 700 for future up-grading.

Automobile Association of Ghana: Fannum Place, Boundary Road, P.O. Box 1985, Accra; f. 1961; mems. 3,000; Chair. E. A. METTLE-NUNOO; Exec. Dir. DELA SESHIE.

Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta; f. 1968.

SHIPPING

Black Star Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 2760, Accra; f. 1957; Government-owned line; operates passenger and cargo services to northern Europe, the United Kingdom, Canada and the eastern United States, the Gulf of Mexico, the Mediterranean and West Africa. Agents for Gold Star Line Ltd., Woermann Line, Zim West Africa Lines Ltd., Seven Stars Africa Line and Nigerian National Shipping Line: fleet of 18 freighters; Man. Dir. Capt. TACHIMENSEN.

Barber Line: P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; 3-weekly cargo service to U.S.A., limited passenger service.

Compagnie Fabre Marseille: Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; and P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; once-monthly sailings to Mediterranean ports.

Compagnie de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprès Fabre: Palm Line (Agencies) Ltd., P.O. Box 212, Takoradi; coastal services, services to North Africa and Europe.

Guinea Gulf Line, The: Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Holland West-Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 269, Accra; P.O.B. 216, Tema; and P.O.B. 18, Takoradi; cargo services to and from North America.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; and P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; monthly sailings to Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore via South Africa.

Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd.: P.O.B. 66, Accra; P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; P.O.B. 214, Tema; freight services to and from United Kingdom, Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Italy; intermediate services between West African ports; freight services from India and Pakistan; Gen. Man. J. R. G. IRVINE.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: formerly Osaka Shosen Kaisha; Liner Agencies (Ghana) Ltd., P.O.B. 214, Tema; and P.O.B. 210, Takoradi; twice-monthly services to Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore via South Africa.

GHANA

Nautilus Line S.A.: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 2013, Accra; services to Mediterranean ports, Portugal, Spain and West Africa.

Royal Intercean Lines: Agents Holland West-Afrika Lijn B.V., P.O.B. 269, Accra; and P.O.B. 18, Takoradi; cargo express service Japan, China, Hong Kong, Malaysia, South and East Africa, South America, Australia and New Zealand.

Woermann-Linie: P.O.B. 3317, Accra; services to Europe.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airport is at Accra and there are also airports at Takoradi, Kumasi, Sunyani and Tamale.

Ghana Airways Corporation: Ghana House, P.O.B. 1636, Accra; f. 1958; Government-owned company operates international, regional and domestic services; fleet of one VC-10, four F28; Man. Dir. Lt.-Col. J. O. KORANTENG.

Pioneer Air Charter Services Ltd.: f. 1974; privately-owned air cargo charter company; fleet of one Boeing 720, one DC-7.

Accra is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Alitalia, Air Mali, British Caledonian Airways, EgyptAir, Ethiopian, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, Sierra Leone Airways, UTA.

POWER

Electricity Corporation of Ghana: f. 1966 as successor to Government Electricity Department; total maximum demand in 1969 was about 109,300 kWh., with output of 523m. units by 92,340 consumers.

The Volta River Authority: P.O.B. M77, Accra; operates the Volta hydro-electric power station at Akosombo; with six units installed, has a total maximum generat-

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ing capacity of 912 MW; electricity used for mining and the industries, smelting aluminium and domestic consumption; inaugurated 1966; official opening of the Akosombo Expansion Project and the Ghana-Togo-Dahomey Transmission Line was in 1972; Chief Exec. Dr. E. L. QUARTEY.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 80, Legon/Accra; construction of a nuclear reactor at Kwabcnnya, near Accra, which was begun in 1964, was halted early in 1966 as an economy measure, but the project was reactivated in January 1974; the Commission's present field of activity is mainly in connection with the applications of radioisotopes in agriculture and medicine; publ. *Annual Report*.

TOURISM

Ghana's tourist industry is still in its infancy. In 1972 42,870 foreigners visited Ghana.

Ghana Tourist Control Board: Statc Housc, Bay 2, 6th Floor, P.O.B. 3106, Accra; Exec. Dir. Maj. A. ODJIDJA; Asst. Dir. A. O. BARTMEUS.

State Hotels Corporation: P.O.B. 7542, Accra North. (*See* Trade and Industry, Public Boards and Corporations.)

UNIVERSITIES

University of Ghana: P.O.B. 25, Legon, nr. Accra; 490 teachers, 3,000 students.

University of Science and Technology: Kumasi; 275 teachers, 2,000 students.

University of Cape Coast: Cape Coast; 163 teachers, 1,010 students.

GRENADA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Grenada is the most southerly of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies. The country also includes some of the small islands known as the Grenadines. The climate is semi-tropical with an average temperature of 78°F (23°C); most of the rainfall occurs between June and December. The majority of the population speak English and belong to Christian churches. The national flag, displaying seven stars and a nutmeg, consists of a diagonally-quartered green and yellow rectangle on a red ground. The capital is St. George's.

Recent History

Grenada was initially colonized by the French but was captured by the British in 1762. Full internal self-government and statehood in association with Britain were achieved in 1967. The political life of Grenada has been dominated by Eric Gairy, the present Prime Minister, whose United Labour Party rose to power in the 1950s with the support of the nascent trade union movement. As a firm advocate of total independence, Mr. Gairy made this the central issue in the elections of 1972, in which the United Labour Party won 13 of the 15 seats in the House of Assembly. Following a constitutional conference in London in May 1973, Grenada became an independent nation within the Commonwealth in February 1974, despite strong opposition within the country. In the weeks preceding independence political tension increased, exacerbated by a worsening economic situation, and widespread demonstrations and strikes came close to crippling the economy. Grenada became a member of the UN in September 1974.

Government

Grenada has dominion status within the Commonwealth. The Queen is represented by a Governor-General. Executive power is held by the Cabinet. Parliament comprises the Senate and the 15-member House of Assembly.

Economic Affairs

The economy of Grenada is essentially agricultural and centres on the traditional production of spices, and in particular nutmeg. Together with bananas, mace and cocoa, nutmeg is the principal export, although sugar,

cotton, coffee, coconuts, citrus fruit and minor spices are also significant. The United Kingdom is the principal trading partner. The development of manufacturing industries has not kept pace with other activities, due mainly to the small size of the local market. There was a drop in the number of tourists in 1974 owing to the three months' strike and the political unrest. Unemployment is a serious problem at 60 per cent in 1974. A development plan is being drafted and there are plans to develop Grenada as a tax haven. Grenada is a member of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM).

Transport and Communications

There are some 560 miles of good roads in Grenada and a road-building programme is currently under way. Several foreign shipping lines serve the island and there is an airport 18 miles from St. George's, although this is not fully equipped to cope with the demands of the growing tourist traffic.

Education

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen years. The standard of education is high and is modelled to a large extent on the British pattern. There are 58 primary and 11 secondary schools. The Extra Mural Department of the University of the West Indies has a branch in St. George's.

Tourism

The colonial architecture of the capital and Grand Anse beach are the major tourist attractions.

Sport

Cricket is the chief sport, although tennis, football, horse-racing and water sports are also popular.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = EC \$4.80;

U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.04.

STATISTICS

Area: 133 sq. miles.

Population (1972): 107,000; St. George's (capital) 22,893 (1970).

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ lb.)

	1969	1970	1971
Cocoa	9,017	6,008	6,438
Nutmeg	4,877	3,200	3,870
Mace	630	434	594
Bananas	50,526	42,177	31,537
Lime Oil (gallons)	1,720	n a.	n a.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=EC \$4.80; U.S. \$1=EC \$2.04.

EC \$100=£20.83=U.S. \$49.125.

Budget (1972 estimate): Expenditure EC \$22.4 million.

External Trade (1970): Imports EC \$44,080,000, Exports EC \$10,497,000.

Tourism (1973): 33,490 visitors.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: H E. Sir LEO DE GALE, G.C.M.G.

CABINET

(December 1974)

Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs, Home Affairs, Planning and Development, Lands and Tourism, Information Service, Public Relations and Natural Resources: Hon. ERIC M. GAIRY.

Minister of Finance, Trade and Industry: Hon. GEORGE FREDERICK HOSTEN.

Minister of Social Affairs, Co-operatives and Community Development: Hon. CYNTHIA B. GAIRY.

Minister of Health, Housing and Local Government: Hon. DAVID T. SYLVESTER.

Minister of Communications and Works: Hon. HERBERT FREUDHOMME.

Minister of Youth Development, Sport and Labour: Hon. FRANKLYN DOLLAND.

Minister Without Portfolio and Leader of the Senate: Senator DEREK KNIGHT.

Minister of State, Trade and Industry: Hon. ASHTON FRAME.

Minister of State, Tourism: PAUL SLINGER.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry: Hon. O. A. T. RAEBURN.

Attorney-General: Hon. H. M. SQUIRES.

Cabinet Secretary: G. BRAITHWAITE.

SENATE

President: G. B. JAMES, O.B.E.

Nominated Members: D. M. B. CROMWELL, R. A. BREWSTER, T. FORRESTER, D. KNIGHT, Dr. J. A. WATTS, W. WHYTE, BEN JOSEPH JONES.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: Hon. R. C. P. MOORE, O.B.E.

Elected Members: 15.

Clerk: C. V. STRACHAN.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1972

PARTY	SEATS
United Labour Party . . .	13
Grenada National Party . . .	2

In January 1975 the United Labour Party held 14 seats.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Grenada National Party: St. George's; f. 1956; Leader HERBERT BLAIZE.

Grenada United Labour Party: St. George's; Leader ERIC GAIRY.

New Jewel Movement (Joint Endeavour for Welfare, Education and Liberation): St. George's; f. 1972; radical opposition group; Leader MAURICE BISHOP.

United People's Party: St. George's; Leader Dr. S. FRIDAY.

RELIGION

Archdeacon of Grenada (Anglican): (vacant), Rectory, Church St., St. George's.

Bishop of St. George's in Grenada (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. PATRICK WEBSTER, Bishop's House, St. George's.

THE PRESS

Government Gazette: St. George's; weekly; official.

The Torchlight: P.O.B. 11, Melville St., St. George's; f. 1955; 3 times weekly.

The West Indian: Hillsborough St., St. George's; f. 1915; daily except Mon. and Fri.; Editor R. CLYNE; London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W1.

RADIO

Radio Grenada: P.O.B. 34, Morne Rouge, St. George's; f. 1955; medium-wave transmissions to Grenada and the Grenadines, and short-wave transmissions to U.K., Europe and the Americas; Man. NEVILLE P. DABREO.

In 1974 there were 20,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE**BANKING**

Grenada Agricultural Bank: Government Buildings, St. George's; f. 1965; Man. R. R. BANFIELD.

Grenada Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 8 Church St., St. George's; f. 1932; Man. Dir. and Sec. G. V. STEELE.

Grenada National Bank and Trust Co.: St. George's; f. 1969; cap. p.u. \$136,600.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: 44 King St. West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax St., St. George's; Man. PETER EVELYN; sub-br. Grand Anse.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; P.O.B. 37, St. George's; Man. L. R. E. JOHNSON; sub-brs. at Grenville and Carriacou; agencies at Gouyave, Grand Anse, Carénage and Sauteurs.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto 1, Ontario; Halifax St., St. George's; Man. L. B. PISTONE; Main St., Sauterous St. Patrick's; Man. R. S. GABRIEL.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York; St. George's; Man. NORMAN WELLS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; brs. in St. George's and Grenville; Man. (St. George's) R. F. DE SILVA.

INSURANCE

The larger insurance companies have agents in Grenada and the other islands of the group.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Grenada Chamber of Commerce, Inc.: P.O.B. 129, St. George's; f. 1921, incorporated 1947; 45 mems.; Pres. LESLIE PIERRE; Sec. Mrs. R. A. SMITH.

Grenada Businessmens Association: Town Hall, St. George's; f. 1974; Chairman BEN DAVIS.

Grenada Cocoa Association: St. George's; f. 1964.

Grenada Co-operative Banana Society: St. George's; f. 1955; a statutory body to control production and marketing of bananas; Sec. W. KNIGHT.

Grenada Co-operative Nutmeg Association: Scott St., P.O.B. 160, St. George's; f. 1947; c. 4,200 mems.; processes and markets all the nutmeg and mace grown on the island on behalf of its 6,000 growers; Sec. R. S. RENWICK.

Jaycees of Grenada: P.O.B. 368, St. George's; Sec. D. FLETCHER.

Grenada Marketing Board: f. 1974; Chairman B. N. DAVIS; Man. MILTON JOHN.

Grenada Trade Union Council: P.O.B. 405, Otway House, St. George's; f. 1955; about 5,000 mems.; seven affiliated unions; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; Pres. OSBERT BENJAMIN; Sec. C. B. STUART; the largest affiliates are:

Commercial and Industrial Workers' Union: St. George's.

Grenada Union of Teachers: St. Paul's Government School, St. George's; f. 1913; 700 mems.; Pres. PERCIVAL LOUSION.

Manual and Mental Workers' Union: Progress House, St. George's; f. 1951; about 2,000 mems.; Pres. ERIC M. GAIRY.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Union: P.O.B. 154, St. George's; f. 1952; 600 mems.; Pres. ARTHUR RAMSAY.

Technical and Allied Workers' Union: Otway House, St. George's; f. 1958; about 800 mems.; Pres. CURTIS B. STUART.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

A Co-operative Department was established in 1957. There are 16 Marketing Societies, 20 Credit Unions, one Credit Union League and one Farmers' Co-operative Council.

TRANSPORT**ROADS**

There are approximately 566 miles of goods roads, of which about 356 miles have oiled surfaces. In 1971 there were 3,800 cars and 1,000 commercial vehicles.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are St. George's and Grenville on Grenada and Hillsborough on Carriacou.

The chief lines are the Harrison, Saguenay Steamship, Royal Netherlands Steamship, Geest, Booth, Grimaldi Siosa, West Indian Shipping, Atlantic, James Nourse Line, Linea C Line, Booker Seaway and Blue Ribbon Line. Several local craft ply regularly between the islands.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airfield at Pearls, 18 miles from St. George's, is served by LIAT (Antigua). Lauriston Airport, on the Island of Carriacou, offers restricted services.

TOURISM

Grenada Tourist Board: St. George's; Exec.-Sec. Mrs. G. PROTAIN. There were 33,490 tourists in 1973.

GUATEMALA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Guatemala is one of the seven territories of the Central American isthmus and is bounded to the north and west by Mexico with Honduras and El Salvador to the east and south. It has a long Pacific coastline and a narrow outlet on to the Caribbean. The climate is tropical in the lowlands with an average temperature of 28°C (83°F) and more temperate in the central highland area with an average temperature of 20°C (68°F). The official language is Spanish, but Indian dialects are widely spoken. Most of the people are Roman Catholics; there are a few Protestants. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of vertical stripes of blue, white and blue, the white stripe bearing the national coat of arms. The capital is Guatemala City.

Recent History

In June 1954 the left-wing President, Col. Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán, was overthrown as a result of a *coup* led by Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, who invaded the country with U.S. assistance. Castillo became President but was assassinated in July 1957. The next elected President, Gen. Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes, took office in March 1958 and ruled until he was deposed by a military *coup* in 1963. Dr. Julio César Méndez Montenegro was elected President in 1966. Much terrorist activity broke out during his term and amongst the worst outrages were the murders of the U.S. and West German ambassadors in 1968 and 1970 respectively. In 1970 the candidate of the Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN), Col. (later Gen.) Carlos Arana Osorio, was elected President after a turbulent campaign. Violence continued during 1970, reaching a peak in September 1970 with several concentrated attacks by guerrilla forces on right-wing groups. A state of emergency was imposed in November 1970. This hardly lessened the rate of violent attacks and reprisals by right and left extremists. The state of emergency was lifted in November 1971, and the spate of political murders abated somewhat during 1972 and 1973. Amid charges of fraud, and claims that the main opposition candidate, Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt, had obtained some 53 per cent of the poll, Gen. Kjell Laugerud Gareía of the MLN was declared President after the elections of March 1974. Although no candidate officially obtained an overall majority Gen. Laugerud Gareía took office in July 1974. Guatemala remains steadfast in her claim to the neighbouring territory of Belize and has made several attempts to negotiate with the United Kingdom on this question.

Government

Executive and legislative power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet of ten Ministers. A constitution was promulgated in September 1965.

Defence

A military bloc alliance exists with El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica. In 1974 armed forces totalled 11,200 men and there were para-military forces of 3,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural and nearly one-third of the land is cultivable. Cotton, coffee, bananas and sugar are the principal products, accounting for 54 per cent of total exports in 1974. In 1974 Hurricane Fifi caused an estimated \$20 million worth of damage to the crops and this will seriously affect exports in 1974/75. Extensive forests provide timber and chicle. Mineral products include lead, zinc and chrome and there are commercial deposits of copper, uranium ore, sulphur and mercury. Sugar refining and beverages are the main industries and other light consumer goods are produced. Two oil refineries have been constructed, and it has been estimated that the petroleum deposits discovered in 1974 could provide 20 per cent of oil requirements. The exploitation of nickel deposits near Lake Izabal at Chalae-El Estor began early in 1973 after an agreement made in February 1971 between the Government and International Nickel's Exmibal company. Plans for the project provide for expenditure of \$120 million and an annual output of 14,000 tons by 1977. Foreign trade is mainly with the United States. In 1960 a common market was established with El Salvador and Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica joining later to form the Central American Common Market. A National Development Plan (1971-75) was adopted in July 1971 by Gen. Arana Osorio's administration. Expenditure is to be concentrated on transport, communications, agriculture and health. Its target is a 7.8 per cent annual growth in gross domestic product. The Government has adopted a number of domestic controls to combat inflation, which reached 14 per cent in 1974.

Transport and Communications

There are 822 km. of railways operated by one state-owned and one private company, and 11,230 km. of roads. The chief ports are Puerto Barrios, San José and Santo Tomás de Castilla. Internal and international flights are provided by one Guatemalan and six foreign lines. A new airport is to be built in the department of Escuintla at a cost of 25 million quetzales.

Social Welfare

Social security is compulsory, all employers with five or more workers being required to enrol with the State Institute of Social Security. Benefits are available to registered workers for industrial accidents, sickness, maternity, disability, widowhood and hospitalization.

Education

Elementary education is free and, in urban areas, compulsory between seven and fourteen years of age. Both primary and secondary education last for six years. There are two state and two private universities. The current rate of illiteracy is some 50 per cent.

Tourism

The main attractions lie in the mountain regions, with their volcanoes, lakes and mountain villages which remain

GUATEMALA

much the same as in the days of the Maya Empire. The old capital, Antigua, retains the ruins of buildings wrecked in the great earthquake of 1773. In the National Development Plan (1971-75) approximately 11.2 million quetzales have been allocated to the development of tourist facilities, in particular in the El Petén region.

Sport

The main sports are football, baseball, swimming and basketball.

Public Holidays

1975: July 1st (Bank Employees' Day), August 15th (Assumption, Guatemala City only), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Columbus Day), October 20th (Revolution Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 24th, 25th (Christmas).

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 15th-17th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), June 30th (Anniversary of the Revolution).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in official use, but Spanish weights and measures are used in local trade.

1 libra=1.014 lb.	1 league=3.46 miles
1 arroba=25.35 lb.	1 vara=32.5 in.
1 quintal=101.4 lb.	1 quarta=8.224 in.
1 tonelada=18.10 cwt.	1 caballeria=110 acres

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos=1 quetzal.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=2.36 quetzales;

U.S. \$1=1.00 quetzal.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972*)			
	Total†	Births	Marriages	Deaths
108,889	5,540,000	118,026	11,616	28,464

* Preliminary.

† Mid-1973 estimate.

DEPARTMENTS

(1973*)

Alta Verapaz . . .	276,370	Jalapa . . .	118,103
Baja Verapaz . . .	106,909	Jutiapa . . .	231,005
Chimaltenango . . .	193,557	Quezaltenango . . .	311,613
Chiquimula . . .	158,146	Retalhuleu . . .	133,993
El Petén . . .	64,503	Sacatepéquez . . .	99,710
El Progreso . . .	73,176	San Marcos . . .	388,100
El Quiché . . .	300,641	Santa Rosa . . .	176,198
Escuintla . . .	300,140	Sololá . . .	126,884
Guatemala . . .	1,127,845	Suchitpéquez . . .	212,017
Huehuetenango . . .	368,807	Totonicapán . . .	166,622
Izabal . . .	170,864	Zacapa . . .	106,726

CHIEF TOWNS

Guatemala City (capital)	717,322	Jutiapa . . .	52,244
Escuintla . . .	68,573	Jalapa . . .	45,417
Quezaltenango . . .	65,733	Cobán . . .	43,538
Totonicapán . . .	52,599		

* Preliminary.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

		1970	1971	1972	1973*
Sugar	'000 metric tons	2,249	2,363	3,093	3,711
Cotton	" " "	53	61	82	89
Maize	" " "	762	745	745	794
Rice	" " "	32	58	60	43
Dry Beans	" " "	132	133	140	153
Wheat	" " "	33	37	48	53
Coffee	" " "	125	127	141	151
Bananas	'000 stems	7,935	8,363	9,781	10,131

* Preliminary.

Livestock (1972—FAO estimates): Horses 140,000, Mules 45,000, Cattle 1,600,000, Pigs 941,000, Sheep 631,000.

INDUSTRY

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Cement ('000 metric tons)	231	235	259	n.a.
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	299	328	356	421
Other Alcoholic Beverages ('000 hectolitres)	86	93	94	100
Sugar ('000 metric tons)	177	195	194	256
Electricity (million kWh.)	647	687	777	858
Cigarettes (million)	2,986	3,071	2,893	3,016

* Preliminary.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 quetzal.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 centavos.

Notes: 50 centavos; 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 quetzales.

Exchange rates (April 1974): £1 sterling=2.36 quetzales; U.S. \$1=1.00 quetzal.

100 quetzales=£42.41=\$100.00.

Note: The Central American peso, used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is also at par with the U.S. dollar.

BUDGET

(1973—million quetzales)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Taxation	213.2	Education	42.3
Treasury Bills and Foreign Loans	66.7	Health	25.4
Other Receipts	1.5	Agriculture	21.4
Deficit	5.0	Defence	21.5
		Communications and Public Works	66.7
		Transportation	
		Other Items	109.1
TOTAL	286.4	TOTAL	286.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million quetzales)

	1970	1971	1972*
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,862	1,941	2,115
Less balance of exports and imports	16	-28	3
Less net factor income from abroad	-42	-44	-49
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,888	2,013	2,161
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	1,493	1,588	1,733
Government consumption expenditure	151	139	149
Gross domestic fixed capital investment	239	263	285
Increase in stocks	6	22	-5

* Preliminary.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

('000 Central American pesos on December 31st.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gross Reserves at the Central Bank	85,620	100,135	142,524	223,028
Gold and Foreign Currency	83,561	89,303	124,466	198,310
Gold Deposits with IMF	11	3,023	9,780	10,864
SDRs	2,048	7,809	8,278	13,853

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Central American pesos)

	1972			1973*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Goods	335.9	294.7	41.1	442.0	391.4	50.6
Services	65.1	145.9	-80.8	104.3	185.5	-81.2
Total	401.0	440.6	-39.6	546.3	576.9	-30.6
Transfer Payments (net)	30.2	—	30.2	41.6	—	41.6
Capital Operations (net)	62.3	—	62.3	66.1	—	66.1
Net Errors and Omissions	—	8.6	-8.6	6.1	—	6.1
Changes in Reserves	—	—	-44.2	—	—	-83.3

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 quetzales)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
1969	262,880	262,511
1970	295,167	297,138
1971	317,118	286,936
1972	329,847	335,875
1973*	433,688	442,034

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(*000 quetzales)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Basic Manufactures	85,085	81,732	84,589	109,436
Machinery and Transport Equipment . .	75,517	81,567	87,500	109,822
Chemicals and Products	54,711	59,903	65,047	94,232
Food Products	25,224	24,124	24,362	30,606
Combustible Minerals, Lubricants and Products	6,180	15,294	21,306	35,185
Crude Materials, excl. Combustibles . .	6,288	7,135	7,312	10,765
Animal and Vegetable Oil	4,101	4,893	3,704	3,748
Beverages and Tobacco	1,553	1,358	1,112	1,403

* Preliminary.

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Coffee, incl. Soluble	102,611	98,034	106,556	146,435
Cotton	27,168	25,997	40,917	47,852
Fresh Meat	12,654	17,373	18,045	25,114
Bananas	13,553	14,467	17,216	18,792
Sugar	9,153	9,854	16,118	21,933
Zinc, Lead and Other Materials	4,448	3,372	3,845	6,636
Vegetables	5,553	3,928	3,431	3,435
Tyres and Inner Tubes	4,390	4,629	4,913	5,796

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

	1972		1973*	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Costa Rica	13,067	26,661	16,918	30,637
El Salvador	45,768	45,273	57,052	55,847
Germany, Federal Republic	29,955	33,930	41,043	40,607
Honduras	1,281	9,367	3,221	16,710
Italy	4,941	8,070	6,387	7,462
Japan	28,242	26,912	43,030	24,752
Netherlands	4,657	13,897	5,859	13,000
Nicaragua	8,667	17,621	12,415	26,808
United Kingdom	13,501	3,222	14,950	8,800
U.S.A.	103,848	95,071	134,083	145,747
Venezuela	15,977	73	26,518	53

* Preliminary.

Tourism: 1971: 270,000 visitors; 1972: 340,000; Expenditure 1973: U.S. \$60.5m.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	1970	1971*
Passenger cars	42,600	43,000
Commercial vehicles	24,400	36,000

* Estimates.

SHIPPING

		1970	1971
Vessels entered	'000 net reg. tons	4,613	n.a.
Goods loaded	metric tons	528,000	817,000
Goods unloaded	" "	1,301,000	818,000

CIVIL AVIATION

		1969	1970	1971	1972
Passengers	'000	56	113	101	98
Passenger/km. . . .	million	.46	104	85	80
Freight ton/km. . . .	"	5.8	6.3	5.3	3.8

Education (1970): Primary: 92 schools, 678 staff, 21,463 pupils; Secondary: 7,336 teachers, 79,722 pupils; Higher: 1,314 teachers, 15,609 pupils.

Sources: Banco de Guatemala; Consejo Monetario Centroamericano.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present constitution of Guatemala was decreed on September 15th, 1965. The main points are as follows:

Guatemala has a republican representative democratic system of government and power is exercised equally by the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Organisms. The official language is Spanish. Suffrage is universal and secret, obligatory for those who can read and write and optional for those who are illiterate. The free formation and growth of political parties whose aims are democratic is guaranteed. To register, parties must have at least 50,000 adherents, of which at least twenty per cent must be literate. There is no discrimination on grounds of race, colour, sex, religion, birth, economic or social position or political opinions.

The State will give protection to capital and private enterprise in order to develop sources of labour and stimulate creative activity.

Monopolies are forbidden and the State will limit any enterprise which might prejudice the development of the community. The right to social security is recognized and it shall be on a national, unitary, obligatory basis.

Constitutional guarantees may be suspended in certain circumstances for up to thirty days (unlimited in the case of war).

CONGRESS

Legislative power is in the hands of Congress, which is made up of deputies elected directly by the people through universal suffrage. Congress meets on June 15th each year and ordinary sessions last four months; extraordinary sessions can be called by the Permanent Commission or the Executive. All Congressional decisions must be taken by absolute majority of the members, except in special cases laid down by law. Deputies are elected for four years; they may be re-elected after a lapse of one session, but only once. Congress is responsible for all matters concerning the

President and Vice-President and their execution of their offices; for all electoral matters; for all matters concerning the laws of the Republic; for approving the Budget and decreeing taxes; for declaring war; for conferring honours, both civil and military; for fixing the coinage and the system of weights and measures; for approving, by two-thirds majority, any international treaty or agreement affecting the law, sovereignty, financial status or security of the country.

PRESIDENT

The President is elected by universal suffrage, by absolute majority for a non-extendable period of four years. Re-election or prolongation of the presidential term of office are punishable by law. The President is responsible for national defence and security, fulfilling the Constitution, leading the armed forces, taking any necessary steps in time of national emergency, passing and executing laws, international policy, nominating and removing ministers, officials and diplomats, co-ordinating the actions of Ministers of State. The Vice-President's duties include presiding over Congress and taking part in the discussions of the Council of Ministers.

ARMY

The Guatemalan Army is intended to maintain national independence, sovereignty and honour, territorial integrity and peace within the Republic. It is an indivisible, apolitical, non-deliberating body and is made up of land, sea and air forces. The President of the Republic is General Commander of the Army.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

For the purposes of administration the territory of the Republic is divided into departments and these into

GUATEMALA

The Constitution, The Government, Presidential Election, etc.

municipalities, but this division can be modified by Congress to suit the interests and general development of the Nation without loss of municipal autonomy.

JUDICIARY

Justice is exercised exclusively by the Supreme Court of Justice and other tribunals. Administration of Justice is obligatory, free and independent of the other functions of State. The President of the Judiciary, judges and other

officials are elected by Congress for four years. The *Supreme Court of Justice* is made up of at least seven judges. The President of the Judiciary is also President of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court nominates all other judges. Under the Supreme Court come the Court of Appeal, the Administrative Disputes Tribunal, the Tribunal of Second Instance of Accounts, Jurisdiction Conflicts, First Instance and Military, the Extraordinary Tribunal of Protection. There is a Court of Constitutionality presided over by the President of the Supreme Court.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Gen. KJELL EUGENIO LAUGERUD GARCÍA.

Vice-President: Lic. MARIO SANDOVAL ALARCÓN.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. ADOLFO MOLINA ORANTES.

Minister of the Interior: Gen. LEONEL VASSAUX MARTÍNEZ.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. FAUSTO DAVID RUBIO CORONADO.

Minister of Economy: Lic. EDUARDO PALOMO ESCOBAR.

Minister of Finance: Lic. JORGE LAMPORT RODIL.

Minister of Public Health and Social Assistance: Dr. JULIO CASTILLO SINIBALDI.

Minister of Communications and Public Works: Arq. GUSTAVO ANZUETO VIELMAN.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. ROBERTO ZACHRISSON ASTURIAS.

Minister of Education: Lic. GUILLERMO PUTZEYS ALVAREZ.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. DANIEL CORZO DE LA ROCA.

Secretary-General to the Presidency: Lic. MARIO ROBERTO AGUILAR ARROYO.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(March 3rd, 1974)

Gen. KJELL EUGENIO LAUGERUD GARCÍA
(MLN/PID) 298,953
Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt (PDC) 228,067
Col. ERNESTO PAIZ NOVALES (PR) 143,111

Since no candidate achieved an overall majority, the final decision was made by Congress. Gen. Laugerud García was chosen and took office on July 1st, 1974.

NATIONAL CONGRESS

President: Lic. LUIS ALFONSO LÓPEZ.

ELECTION, MARCH 1974

PARTY	SEATS
M.L.N..	17
P.I.D.	14
D.C.G.	14
P.R.	10
Independent	6

POLITICAL PARTIES

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): 5A Calle 1-20, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1960; right-wing, member of ruling coalition; Leader Lic. MARIO SANDOVAL ALARCÓN; Presidential candidate in 1974 Gen. KJELL LAUGERUD GARCÍA; 95,000 mems.

Partido Institucional Democrático (PID): 2A Calle 10-73, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1965; member of ruling coalition; Presidential candidate in 1974 Gen. KJELL LAUGERUD GARCÍA; 60,000 mems.

Partido Democracia Cristiana (PDC): 8 Avda. 14-53, Zona 1; Leader RENÉ DE LEÓN SCHLOTTER; Presidential candidate in 1974 Gen. Efraín Ríos Montt; 89,000 mems..

Partido Revolucionario (PR): 3 Avda. 9-64, Zona 1,

Guatemala City; f. 1957; democratic party; Leader CARLOS SAGASTUME PÉREZ; Presidential candidate in 1974 Col. ERNESTO PAIZ NOVALES; 100,000 mems.

The following parties have not had legal status since January 1974:

Frente Democrata Guatemalteca: Leader CLEMENTE MARROQUÍN ROJAS.

Frente Unido Revolucionario Democrático (FURD): Leader MANUEL COLOM ARGUETA (Mayor, Guatemala City).

Partido de Acción y Reconstrucción Nacional: Leader Col. ENRIQUE PERALTA AZURDIA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO GUATEMALA

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

(Guatemala City, unless otherwise stated.)

Argentina: 2A Avda. 11-04, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* HORACIO GARCÍA FERNÁNDEZ.**Australia:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**Austria:** 10 Calle 7-43, Zona 1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires (a.i.):* Dr. HANS KAUFMANN.**Belgium:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* CONDE FRANCIS DE LA BARRE D'ERQUELIN. (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).**Bolivia:** (E); *Ambassador:* JERJES VACA DIEZ.**Brazil:** Edificio La Continental, 6° piso, 7A Avda. 10-34, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RONAL DE CARVALHO.**Canada:** Edificio Etisa, 7° piso, Plazuela España, Zona 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* CLIVE ALEXANDER CARRUTHERS.**Chile:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. ARTURO RENÉ SACREDO SACREDO.**China (Taiwan):** 6A, Avda. 11-43, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* CHI-HSIEN MAO.**Colombia:** 7A, Avda. 20-64, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CACUA PRADA.**Costa Rica:** 7A, Avda. 20-64, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. EDWIN GÓNGORA ARROYO.**Denmark:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**Dominican Republic:** 7A, Calle "A" 4-28, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* CONRADO LICAIAC.**Ecuador:** 13 Calle 6-77, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA PONCE YÉPEZ.**Egypt:** San Salvador, El Salvador (E).**El Salvador:** 3 Calle 6-09, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO CASANOVA SANDÓVAL.**Finland:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**France:** 14 Calle 5-52, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI RUFFIN.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* WOLFRAM HUCKE.**Greece:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**Honduras:** Diagonal 6, No. 10-26, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL LUNA MEJÍA.**Israel:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* ITZHAK PUNDAR (also accred. to Honduras).**Italy:** 16 Calle 0-55, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FABRIZIO PEDICONI.**Japan:** 12 Calle 6-41, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* JUNZO MORI.**Korea, Republic:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HUI TAEK CHONG.**Lebanon:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**Malta:** Avda. Reforma 13-70, Zona 9 (L); *Minister:* PETER J. VÉLEZ DE SILVA.**Mexico:** 4A Calle 6-55, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO BARRERA FUENTES.**Netherlands:** Galerías España, Plaza España, Zona 9 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* A. P. BROUWER.**Nicaragua:** 6A Calle 4-45, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANUEL PÉREZ ALONSO.**Norway:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**Panama:** 8 Calle 11-13, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* MATÍAS CERRUD SUCRE.**Paraguay:** San Salvador, El Salvador (E).**Peru:** 3A, Avda. 12-73, Zona 1 (E); *Ambassador:* SANTIAGO MARCENARO ROMERO.**Portugal:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**Spain:** Galerías España, 6° piso, Plazuela España, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* JUSTO BERNEJO Y GÓMEZ.**Sweden:** 4A Avda. 12-59, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* KLAES KÖNIG (also accred. to Nicaragua).**Switzerland:** 4 Calle 7-73, Zona 9 (E); *Ambassador:* GOTTLIEB GUT (also accred. to Honduras and Nicaragua).**Turkey:** Mexico D.F., Mexico (E).**U.S.A.:** Avda. Reforma 7-01, Zona 10 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCIS E. MELOY, Jr.**Uruguay:** 11, Avda. 20-74, Zona 14 (E); *Ambassador:* ROMÁN MARQUINE GARAY.**Vatican:** 10A Calle 4-47, Zona 9 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. EMANUELE GERADA.**Venezuela:** 8A Calle 0-56, Zona 9 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SANTIAGO OCHOA ANTICH.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: Lic. MIGUEL ORTIZ PASSARELLI.**Civil Courts of Appeal:** 9 courts, 4 in Guatemala City, 2 in Quezaltenango, 1 each in Jalapa, Zacapa and Antigua. The two Labour Courts of Appeal are in Guatemala City.**Judges of the First Instance:** 6 civil and 6 penal in Guatemala City, 2 civil each in Quezaltenango, Escuintla, Jutiapa and San Marcos, 1 civil in each of the 18 remaining departments of the Republic.

RELIGION

The predominant religion is that of the Roman Catholic Church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 723, Guatemala City; His Eminence Cardinal MARIO CASARIEGO.**Suffragan Sees:**

Huehuetenango: Rt. Rev. HUGO MARCOS GERNERMAN. Jalapa: Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA Y ARÁUZ.

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Quezaltenango: Rt. Rev. LUIS L. MANRESA FORMOSA.
 San Marcos: Rt. Rev. PRÓSPERO PENADOS DEL BARRIO.
 Santa Cruz del Quiché: Rt. Rev. JOSÉ JULIO AGUILAR GARCÍA.
 Solola: Rt. Rev. ANGÉLICO MELOTTO MAZZARDO.
 Vera Paz: Rt. Rev. JUAN GERARDI CONEDERA.
 Zacapa: Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO CRISTIANO LUNA.

PROTESTANT

Presbyterian: 6A Avda. "A" 6-48, Zona 1.
Union: 12 Calle 7-37, Zona 9, Plazuela España.
Episcopal: Apdo. 58-A, Guatemala; diocese founded 1967; Bishop: Rt. Rev. ANSELMO CARRAL; one parish church and four missions in Guatemala City and eight rural missions.
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints: 12 Calle 3-37, Zona 9; 10 bishoprics, 7 chapels; Pres. GUILLERMO ENRIQUE RITTSCHER.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Guatemala City

Diario de Centro América: 9A Avda. 11-34, Zona 1; f. 1880; evening; official; Dir. BENJAMÍN PANIAGUA S.; circ. 12,000.
Diario Impacto: 9A Calle "A" 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1959; morning; independent; Dir. OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 12,000 (weekdays), 22,000 (Sundays).
El Gráfico: 14 Avda. 4-33, Zona 1; morning; Dir. JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE; circ. 15,000.
La Hora: 1A Avda. 9-18, Zona 1; f. 1944; evening; independent; Editor-Director. CLEMENTE MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 15,000.
El Imparcial: 3A Avda. Sur; f. 1921; evening; independent; Dir. RAMÓN BLANCO; Editor DAVID VELA; circ. 50,000.
Prensa Libre: 13 Calle 9-31, Zona 1; f. 1951; evening; independent; Dir. PEDRO JULIO GARCÍA; Man. SALVADOR GIRÓN COLLIER; circ. 45,000.
La Tarde: 14 Avda. 4-33, Zona 1; evening; independent; Dir. JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE; circ. 19,000.

PERIODICALS

Guatemala City

AGA: 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1; agricultural monthly.
APG—Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (Organ of the Guatemalan Journalist's Association): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; f. 1949; quarterly; Dir. LUIS EDGARDO TEJEDA; circ. 1,000.
Boletín del Colegio de Abogados de Guatemala: Avda. Elena 14-45, Zona 1; f. 1952; every four months.
Guayacán: 8A Calle 6-69, Zona 4; agricultural monthly; f. 1962; Editor Ing. JOSÉ GUILLERMO PACHECO; circ. 5,000.
La Hora Dominical: 9A Calle "A" 1-56, Zona 1; f. 1948; weekly; Editor OSCAR MARROQUÍN ROJAS; circ. 26,000.
Industria: Ruta 6 9-21, Zona 4; monthly; official organ of the Chamber of Industry.
Revista Cafetalera: Edif. Etisa, Plazuela España; monthly; official organ of the National Coffee Association; circ. 4,000.
Revista de la Economía Nacional: f. 1946; monthly; publ. by Ministerio de Economía, Palacio Nacional.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Revista de la Federación Médica de Guatemala: f. 1947; monthly.

Revista Militar: Ministerio de Defensa Nacional, Palacio Nacional; quarterly; military; publ. by the Army Staff; circ. 1,200.

Revista Oficial de la Cruz Roja Guatemalteca: 3A Calle 8-40, Zona 1; f. 1935; monthly; organ of the Guatemala Red Cross; Editor RODOLFO FIGUERA GUILLÉN.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Periodistas de Guatemala (APG): 14 Calle 3-29, Zona 1; Pres. MANUEL EDUARDO RODRÍGUEZ.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 4A Calle 14-22, Zona 13, Guatemala City; Chief JOAQUÍN MÉNDEZ.
ANSA: Ruta 1 4-36, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Chief ALFONSO ANZUETO.

PUBLISHERS

Guatemala City

Editorial González Porto: 11 Calle 4-53; arts, science, fiction, education, textbooks; Man. SALVADOR MARBÁN SANTOS.
Cia. Editora El Gráfico S.A.: 14 Avda. 4-33, Zona 1; Dir. JORGE CARPIO NICOLLE; publs. *El Gráfico*, *La Tarde*.
Imprenta Iberia Gutenberg: 6A Avda. 15-70; Propr. J. M. ORDÓÑEZ.
Sánchez y de Guise: 8A Avda. 12-58, Zona 1; Propr. RAÚL DE LA ROSA Y COBAR.
Editorial Universitaria: 10A Calle 9-59, Zona 1; fiction, history, reference, social sciences, secondary educational textbooks; Dir. G. SALAZAR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Radiodifusión y Televisión Nacional: 5A, Avda. 13-18, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1931; Government supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. J. RAMÓN BONILLA.

There are 5 government and 6 educational stations, including:

La Voz de Guatemala: 5A, Avda. 15-18, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Government station; Dir. R. BONILLA R.

Radio Cultural: 4A Avda. 30-09, Zona 3, Apdo. 601, Guatemala City; religious and cultural station owned by Central American Mission, 8625 La Prada Drive, Dallas, Tex. 75228, U.S.A.; programmes in Spanish and English, Quiché and Cakchiquel; Dir. Lic. HUGO MORALES; Gen. Man. DONALD RUTLEDGE.

There are 77 commercial stations of which the most important are:

La Voz de las Américas: 2A Avda. 13-39, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. JOSÉ FLAMENCO Y COTERO.

Radio Cinco Sesenta: 30 Avda. 3-40, Zona 11, Guatemala City; Dir. R. A. DÍAZ.

Radio Continental: 13 Calle 12-26, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. R. VIZCAINO R.

Radio Fabulosa: Apdo. 1466, Zona 4, Guatemala City; Propr. FRANCISCO MAZA C.

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Finance, Trade and Industry

Radio Nuevo Mundo: 6A Avda. 10-45, Zona 1, Apdo. 281, Guatemala City; Man. H. GONZÁLEZ G.

Radio Panamericana: Km. 12, Carretera Roosevelt, Guatemala City; Dir. M. V. DE PANIAGUA.

Super Radio: 6A Avda. 15-40, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Dir. M. A. RODRÍGUEZ.

In 1974 there were 260,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Radio-Televisión Guatemala, S.A.: 30A Avda. 3-40, Zona 11, Apdo. 1367, Guatemala City; f. 1956; commercial station; Gen. Man. W. G. CAMPBELL.

Tele Once: 20 Calle 5-02, Zona 10, Guatemala City; commercial; Dir. A. MOURRA.

Teleicentro: 3A Calle 6-24, Zona 9, Apdo. 1242, Guatemala City; f. 1964; commercial station channel 7; Dir. Dr. J. VILLANUEVA P.

In 1974 there were 105,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in quetzales)

BANKING

Superintendencia de Bancos: 7A Avda. 22-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1946; Superintendent of Banking TOMÁS VILLAMAR CONTRERAS; publ. *Boletín Anual*.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de Guatemala: 7A Avda. 22-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1946; guarantee fund 10.2m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. AUGUSTO CONTRERAS GODOY; Gen. Man. MANUEL MÉNDEZ ESCOBAR.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Guatemala City

Banco Agrícola Mercantil: 7 Avda. 9-11, Zona 1; f. 1926; cap. p.u. 2.5m., dep. 52m. (Dec. 1973); Man. Dir. MANUEL SOTO MARROQUÍN.

Banco del Agro S.A.: 9A Calle 5-39, Zona 1; f. 1956; cap. 3.6m., reserves 344,363 (1974); Pres. RICARDO RODRÍGUEZ PAUL; Man. Lic. JUAN JOSÉ FALLA SÁNCHEZ.

Banco Granai y Townson S.A.: 7A Avda. 1-86, Zona 4; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 2.9m., dep. 69m.; 16 brs.; Pres. MARIO GRANAI ANDRINO; Gen. Man. ARTURO SAA DEL RÍO.

Banco Inmobiliario S.A.: 8A Avda. 10-57, Zona 1; f. 1958; cap. 2.5m., dep. 22.8m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. JULIO CLUEVEDO; Man. Dir. MARIO MORV.

Banco Nacional de Desarrollo Agrícola (Bandesa): 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1.

Banco de los Trabajadores: 8 Avda. 9-41, Zona 1; f. 1966; cap. 4.2m.; government owned; deals with loans for establishing and improving small industries as well as normal banking business.

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avda. 22-77, Zona 1; f. 1930; government owned; cap. 3.15m., dep. 75.9m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. CARLOS CLAVERÍE M.; Gen. Man. LUIS M. MONTÚFAR L.

Quetzaltenango

Banco de Occidente: 7A Avda. 11-52, Zona 1; f. 1881; cap. and res. 2.6m., dep. 33.7m. (Jan. 1972); Man. HERCÚLANO AGUIRRE.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banco Industrial, S.A.: f. 1964, operations began June 1968; to promote industrial development; privately owned; cap. and dep. 55.1m.; Pres. RAMIRO CASTILLO LOVE.

Financiera Industrial y Agropecuaria (FIASA): Avda. La Reforma 10-00, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1967; private development bank; medium and long term loans to private industrial enterprises in Central America; cap. 1.2m., liabilities 59m. (Dec. 1971); Gen. Man. JULIO VIELMAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif.; 5A Avda. 10-55, Zona 1, Apdo. 1335, Guatemala City; Man. WILLIAM H. SNODGRASS.

Bank of London and Montreal: 8A Avda. 10-67, Zona 1, Guatemala City; cap. 2.5m. dep. 58m. (Dec. 1973); Man. O. G. CÁCERES; agencies: 3 in Guatemala City, 1 in Escuintla, 1 in Puerto Barrios, 1 in Antigua.

ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de Guatemala: 10A Calle 7-70, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1961; represents all state and private banks; Pres. Lic. MANUEL SOTO MARROQUÍN; Sec. Señorita THELMA ZEBADÚA G.

INSURANCE

Guatemala City

Aflanzadora Guatemalteca, S.A.: 8A Avda. 10-64, Zona 1; f. 1946; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ERNESTO ANDRADE KELLER.

Aseguradora Quetzal, S.A.: 5A Calle 4-67, Zona 1; f. 1952; Man. J. BONILLA BARNOYA.

Comercial Aseguradora Suizo-Americana, S.A.: 7A Avda. 7-07, Zona 9; Gen. Man. J. J. PENABAD.

Crédito Hipotecario Nacional: 7A Avda. 22-77, Zona 1; f. 1930; fire and other forms of insurance; Pres. CARLOS CLAVERÍE M.

Granai Townson, S.A.: 7A Avda. 1-82, Zona 4.

La Previsora Ltda.: 8A Calle 3-68, Zona 1; f. 1961; Gen. Man. RAMÓN GARCÍA FARGAS.

Seguros Cruz Azul de Guatemala, S.A.: 5A Avda. 8-30, Zona 1; f. 1951; life, marine, fire, auto; Man. Dir. WILLIAM PENNINGTON BUZZINI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Asociación General de Comerciantes Guatemaltecos: 7A Avda. 10-34, Edificio La Continental, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Cámara de Comercio de Guatemala: 10A Calle 3-80, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1894; Pres. (vacant).

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

Cámara de Industria de Guatemala: 3A Avda. 12-21, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1958; Pres. JOSÉ MARÍA PASSARELLI; Man. Lic. D. VILLATORO DÁVILA.

Cámara Guatemalteca de la Construcción (Guatemala Chamber of Building): 7A Avda. y 1A Calle, Zona 9, Edificio Canella, Guatemala City.

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DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATIONS

Centro Nacional de Promoción de las Exportaciones GUATEXPRO: 7A Avda. 7-78, Zona 4, Edificio Centroamericano, 2º, Guatemala City; national agency for the promotion of Guatemalan exports.

Corporación Financiera Nacional (Corfina): f. 1973 as autonomous state agency to provide assistance for the development of industry, mining and the tourist trade.

Instituto de Fomento de la Producción: 9A Calle 9-47, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1948 to promote the national economy, with particular emphasis on industry and agriculture, by means of electrification and irrigation projects, guaranteed prices, experimental stations; cap. p.u. and res. 9,572.4m.; Pres. Lic. LUIS A. CARRILLO; Man. Lic. JULIO GANDARA; publ. *Memoria Anual de Labores, Carta Mensual*.

Empresa Nacional de Fomento y Desarrollo Económico de El Petén (FYDEP): 2A Calle 1-00, Zona 10, Guatemala City; attached to the Ministry of Economy; economic development agency for the Department of El Petén; Dir. OLIVIERO CASASOLA.

Instituto de Fomento de Hipotecas Aseguradas (FHA): 6A Avda. 1-27, Zona 4, 4º, Guatemala City; f. 1961; insured mortgage institution for the promotion of house construction; Pres. Ing. DERICK CALDERÓN; Gen. Man. Lic. ENRIQUE SANTA CRUZ.

Instituto Nacional de Administración para el Desarrollo (INAD): 6A Avda. 8-92, Zona 9, Apdo. 971, Guatemala City; f. 1965; provides technical experts to assist all branches of the government in administrative reform programmes; provides in-service training for local and central government staff; has research programmes in administration, sociology, politics and economics; provides post-graduate education; Dir. Dr. F. JOSÉ MONSANTO.

Instituto Nacional de Transformación Agraria: 14 Calle 7-14, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1962 to carry out agrarian reform; current programme includes development of Sebol and Chinaja projects.

Oficina Promotora de Negocios: Guatemala City; trade promotion.

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Azucareros de Guatemala (Sugar Producers' Association): 12 Calle "A" 2-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación de Exportadores de Café: 11 Calle 7-35, Zona 1, Edificio Lido, 4º, Guatemala City; coffee exporters' association.

Asociación de Fabricantes de Alcoholes y Licores (ANFAL): Km. 16 1-2, Carretera Roosevelt, Mixco, Guatemala; distillers' association.

Asociación General de Agricultores (Association of Agriculturalists): 9A Calle 3-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Asociación Guatemalteca de Productores de Algodón (Cotton Producers' Association): 2 Ruta 2-26, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1954; 60 mems.; Pres. FERMÍN COLINA CAMPOLLO; Man. RAÚL GARCÍA GRANADOS; publ. *Boletín Algodonero*.

Asociación Nacional del Café—Anacafé (Coffee Planters, Association): Edificio Etisa, Plazuela España, Zona 9, Guatemala City; f. 1960.

Asociación de Productores de Aceites Esenciales (Essential Oils Producers' Association): 26 Calle 6-41, Zona 11 (Calzada Aguilar Batres 26-28), Guatemala City; Gen. Man. F. J. IPPISCH.

Asociación de Productores de Hule: 9A Calle 3-43, Zona 1, Guatemala City; rubber producers' association.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Consejo Nacional del Algodón: 3 Ruta, 2-16, Zona 4, Guatemala City; f. 1965; consultative body for cultivation and classification of cotton; mems.: 14 growers; Man. AMILCAR ALVAREZ B.

TRADE UNIONS

Frente Nacional Sindical—FNS (National Trade Union Front): Apdo. 959, Guatemala City; f. 1968, to achieve united action in labour matters; affiliated are two confederations and eleven federations, which represent 97 per cent of the country's trade unions and whose General Secretaries form the governing council of the FNS. The affiliated organizations are:

Confederación General de Sindicatos (General Trade Union Confederation): 18 Calle 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959, Guatemala City.

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores (National Workers' Confederation): 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Consejo Sindical de Guatemala (Guatemalan Trade Union Council): 18C Calle 5-50, Zona 1, Apdo. 959, Guatemala City; f. 1955; admitted to CIOSL and ORIT; 30,000 mems. in 105 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. JAIME V MONGE DONIS.

Federación Sindical de Empleados Bancarios (Bank Workers' Trade Union Federation): Apdo. 959, Guatemala City.

Federación de Trabajadores de Guatemala (Guatemalan Workers' Federation): 5A Calle 4-33, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Federación Autónoma Sindical Guatemalteca (Guatemalan Autonomous Trade Union Federation): 2A Avda. 10-52, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Federación de Obreros Textiles (Textile Workers' Federation): Apdo. 959, Guatemala City.

Federación Central de Trabajadores de Guatemala (Central Guatemalan Workers' Federation): 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Federación Nacional de Obreros del Transporte (National Federation of Transport Workers): 9A Calle 0-41, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Federación Campesina de Guatemala (Guatemalan Rural Workers' Federation): 7A Calle 0-50, Zona 1, Guatemala City.

Federación Nacional Sindical Libre (National Free Trade Union Federation): Escuintla.

Federación Regional de Trabajadores (Regional Workers' Federation): Morales, Izabal.

Federación Regional de Izabal (Izabal Regional Federation): Izabal.

A number of unions exist without a national centre, including the Union of Chicle and Wood Workers and the Union of Workers of the Enterprise of the United Fruit Company.

Gremial de Ganaderos (National Cattlemen's Guild): Guatemala City; f. 1965; represents all beef and dairy cattlemen's interests.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles de Guatemala—FEGUA: Guatemala City; f. 1969; government owned; Guatemalan concession of U.S. owned International Railways of Central America cancelled 1968; 776 km. open. The Railway extends from Puerto Barrios and Santo Tomás de Castilla on the Atlantic Coast to Tecún Umán on the

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Mexican border, via Zacapa, Guatemala City and Santa María. Br. lines: Santa María-San José; Las Cruces-Champerico. From Zacapa another line branches southward to Anguiatú, on the border with El Salvador.

Verapaz Railway: Livingston, Izabal; 46.4 km., Panzós-Panjche; serves the coffee district. The Company, which is under Government management, owns river steamers connecting the Polochic River and Livingston via Lake Izabal and Río Dulce. Man. Col. MANUEL MALDONADO.

ROADS

There are 11,230 km. of roads. The Guatemala section of the Pan-American highway is 824 km. long, including 552 km. of paved roads. The 115 km. section of the Inter-American Highway between Barberena and San Cristóbal on the Salvadorian frontier was completed in 1966; a 98 km. road linking Río Hondo with Gualán, Esquipulas and the Honduran border was completed in 1968.

SHIPPING

Various port improvements are under way including a \$6m. expansion project for the State Port of Matías de Gálvez. Guatemala's merchant fleet has a total tonnage of 3,629 g.r.t.

Flota Mercante Gran Centro-Americana, S.A.: 1A Calle 7-21, Zona 9, 5°, Guatemala City; f. 1959; services from Europe (in association with WITASS), Gulf of Mexico, U.S. Atlantic and East Coast Central American ports and from the Far East to West Coast Central American ports in association with Japanese lines; Gen. Man. JUAN L. MIRÓN.

CIVIL AVIATION

AVIATECA—Empresa Guatemalteca de Aviación: Avda. Hincapié, Aeropuerto "La Aurora", Guatemala City; f. 1945; operate internal services connecting almost all the principal towns with the capital; external services to Merida, Mexico City, D.F., Miami, New Orleans, San Pedro Sula and San Salvador; fleet: 1 BAC 111-500, 2 DC-68, 3 DC-3 and 1 Convair CU-440. Pres. JORGE SENN BONILLA.

The following foreign airlines also serve Guatemala: Air Panama, Iberia, Pan American, Sabena, Sahsa (Honduras), Taca (El Salvador).

TOURISM

Junta Asesora de Turismo: 6A Avda. 5-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1971; policy and planning council; 16 mems. representing Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Communications and Public Works, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of the Interior, Council of National Economic Planning, Guatemalan Chamber of Com-

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

merce, Chamber of Industry, Press Association, Guatemalan Travel Agencies Association, Hotel Association, Guatemalan Airlines Association and Guatemala Tourism Association; Pres. JORGE SENN BONILLA; Sec. Srta. DOLORES YURRITA GRIGNARD.

Instituto Guatemalteco de Turismo (INGUAT): 6A Avda. 5-34, Zona 1, Guatemala City; f. 1967; executive body; Dir.-Gen. JORGE SENN BONILLA; publ. *Actualidad Turística* (monthly).

Asociación Guatemalteca de Agentes de Viajes (AGAV) (*Guatemalan Association of Travel Agents*): 11 Calle 4-21, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Pres. ENRIQUE GARCÍA DE LEÓN.

Federación de Asociaciones de Agencias de Viajes de Centro América (FAAVCA) (*Federation of Central American Travel Agencies' Associations*): 6A Avda. 15-01, Zona 1, Guatemala City; Pres. RONY E. LIANG L.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Dirección General de Bellas Artes y de Extensión Cultural de Guatemala: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Guatemala City; seven branches covering all aspects of Fine Arts.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: f. 1944.

Ballet Guatemala: 5C, 3-43, Zona 1; f. 1947; Dir. ANTONIO CRESPO.

Compañía Nacional de Teatro de Bellas Artes: 3A Avda. 7-40, Zona 1, Guatemala; f. 1955; state-aided; three seasons annually; classical, contemporary international, Guatemalan; directors are engaged for each different season.

ATOMIC ENERGY

GUATEMALA CITY

Instituto Nacional de Energía Nuclear: Avda. La Reforma 0-63, Zona 10, Apdo. 1421; Pres. Dr. ALBERTO VIAV D.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala: Ciudad Universitaria, Guatemala City, 12; 1,200 teachers, 20,142 students.

Universidad Rafael Landívar: 17 Calle 8-64, Zona 10, Guatemala City; 204 teachers, 2,230 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala: Apdo. 1811, Guatemala; 65 teachers, 1,100 students.

Universidad del Valle de Guatemala: Apdo. 82, Guatemala City; 46 teachers, 250 students.

GUINEA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Liberia to the south, Senegal to the north and Mali and the Ivory Coast inland to the east. The coastal strip is hot and moist with temperatures ranging from about 17°C (62°F) in the dry season to about 30°C (86°F) in the wet season. The interior is higher and cooler. The official languages are French and one of the eight national languages, pending the introduction of either Soussou or Maninka as the official language. Most of the people are Muslims but some still adhere to traditional animist beliefs. There are a few thousand Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of three vertical stripes—red, yellow and green. The capital is Conakry.

Recent History

Formerly a French Colony, Guinea became independent in 1958 and voted to sever all ties with France. Under the leadership of President Ahmed Sekou Touré, the country became a single-party state and followed a socialist economic policy. In 1967 a "cultural revolution" was initiated to eliminate the remnants of colonialism and tackle the country's economic problems. Revolutionary local governments were set up to execute the programme, but they have not proved very effective. During 1969 and 1970 abortive invasions and attempts at assassinating President Touré were reported. In November 1970 Portuguese soldiers and Guinean exiles invaded Conakry, attacking the headquarters of the main liberation movement for Guinea-Bissau and other targets, and releasing Portuguese and political prisoners. During 1971 many people were tried for alleged involvement in the invasion and some sentenced harshly. The invasion also brought the leaders of Guinea and Sierra Leone closer together. In 1971, after an attempted coup in Freetown, Guinean troops were flown in to assist loyal sections of the Sierra Leone army in protecting the Prime Minister, Siaka Stevens, and restoring law and order. During 1972 Guinea improved her relations with several African countries, notably Nigeria and Senegal. In 1973, however, Sekou Touré accused Senegal and the Ivory Coast of planning to invade Guinea. Despite the mediation of other African states, relations with these countries remained poor. In December 1974 the President was re-elected unopposed and 150 official party candidates were elected to the National Assembly.

Government

The Republic is governed by a president elected by universal suffrage, supported by a unicameral legislature. There is only one political party. Tribal chieftaincies have been abolished, and the Government is highly centralized.

Defence

In 1974 Guinea had an army of 5,000, a navy of 200 and an air force of 300. There was also a People's Militia of about 8,000. The air force is partly equipped by the U.S.S.R.

Economic Affairs

More than 80 per cent of the population are engaged in farming, the principal export crops being bananas, palm nuts, pineapples, and coffee. Iron ore, diamonds and bauxite are mined and exported, and there are important reserves of calcium carbide. Bauxite dominates the export trade and exploitation of the high-grade deposits in the Boké region, among the richest in the world, is going ahead. Friguia, the bauxite and aluminium producing company, provides more than half of Guinea's foreign earnings. Agreements have been signed with foreign companies to begin exploitation of large iron-ore deposits near the Liberian border. Lack of transport facilities hampers the development of mining. Most areas of Guinean trade and industry have been state-controlled since independence. Mining is now being taken into the state sector. In 1974 there were reports of food shortages due to production and distribution difficulties. Sekou Touré has ordered the revolutionary local governments to stimulate the rural population to improve productivity. Despite present economic difficulties, the exploitation of Guinea's rich mineral resources offers good prospects for future development.

Transport and Communications

The main port is Conakry. Bauxite is exported through Kamsar where a port was opened in 1973. There are rail links between Conakry and Kankan, Kamsar and Sangaredi, and Conakry and the Friguia aluminium factory. New lines are planned to transport iron ore from near the Liberian border to the coast. There is an international airport at Conakry. There are about 28,000 km. of roads, mostly soft-surfaced. A cross-country road runs 895 km. from Conakry to Bamako, the capital of Mali, and an international road crosses Guinea connecting Dakar, capital of Senegal, with Abidjan, capital of the Ivory Coast.

Social Welfare

All workers must belong to the National Confederation of Guinean Workers, which is affiliated to the General Union of the Workers of Black Africa. Wages are fixed according to the Government Labour Code. The 48-hour week is in force for industrial workers.

Education

Education is free. There were over 300,000 children at school in 1974. There are three higher educational institutions. The eight national languages have been taught since April 1968, though French remains in use for the time being.

Tourism

Guinea is noted for the beauty of its scenery, especially in the mountains of the Futa Jallon.

Visas are not required to visit Guinea by nationals of Cameroon, Liberia, Morocco and Togo.

Public Holidays

1975: September 28th (Referendum Day), October 2nd (Republic Day), October 7th (End of Ramadan), November 1st (All Saints'), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), March 13th (Prophet's Birthday), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 corilles=1 sily.

Exchange rates (January 1975):
£1 sterling=48.25 sily;
U.S. \$1=20.46 sily.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1963)

REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)	REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (⁰⁰⁰)
Beyla	17,452	170	Kindia	8,828	152
Boffa	6,003	90	Kissidougou	8,872	133
Boké	11,053	105	Kouroussa	16,405	93
Conakry	308	172	Labé	7,616	283
Dabola	6,000	54	Macenta	8,710	123
Dalaba	5,750	105	Mali	8,800	152
Dingiraye	11,000	67	Mamou	6,159	162
Dubréka	5,676	86	N'Zérékoré	10,183	195
Faranah	12,397	94	Pita	4,000	154
Forécariah	4,265	98	Siguiri	23,377	179
Fria	n.a.	27	Télémélé	8,155	147
Gaoual	11,503	81	Tougue	6,200	75
Gueckédou	4,157	130	Youkounkoun	5,500	55
Kankan	27,488	176			
			TOTAL	245,857	3,360

Population (mid-1973 UN estimate): 4,208,000; (Dec. 1972, Government of Guinea): 5,143,284.

Births and Deaths: Annual average birth rate 47.2 per 1,000, death rate 25.1 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Principal Town: Conakry (capital) 525,671 (Dec. 1972).

Employment (1970): Total economically active population 1,904,000, including 1,589,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	380*	380*	300*
Sorghum	8*	8*	5*
Fonio	72*	75*	50*
Rice (paddy)	350	375	300*
Sweet Potatoes	82*	83*	65*
Yams	65*	65*	50*
Cassava (Manioc)	480	495*	400*
Pulses	25*	25*	25
Citrus Fruits	9*	10*	7*
Bananas	85	88	90*
Pineapples	13	15*	12*
Palm Kernels (exports only)	35	35*	35*
Groundnuts (in shell)	25	25*	20*
Coffee (green)	9.0	6.0	7.5

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

GUINEA

Statistical Survey

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates—'000)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Cattle . . .	1,840	1,850	1,860
Sheep . . .	480	490	500
Goats . . .	495	500	540
Pigs . . .	27	30	30
Asses . . .	3	3	3
Chickens . .	4,000	4,200	4,300

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	Cows' MILK	HEN EGGS
1969 . . .	41,000	4,100
1970 . . .	43,000	4,200
1971 . . .	43,000	4,400

FORESTRY ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (cu. metres)

1970 . . .	2,840,000
1971 . . .	2,895,000

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

Sea fishing (1962-72): Total catch 5,000 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

MINING ('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Bauxite . . .	2,459	2,490	2,630	2,650
Alumina . . .	572	610	665	700
Iron Ore (metal content) . .	1,036	1,036	n.a.	n.a.
Diamonds ('000 carats) . .	72	74	74	80

INDUSTRY

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Electricity (million kWh.) . .	232	388	450	n.a.
Palm Oil ('000 metric tons) . .	42.8*	43.8*	44	30*
Sawnwood ('000 cubic metres) .	70	80	85	90

* FAO estimates.

FINANCE

100 corilles (cauris)=1 sily (sily).

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=48.25 sily; U.S. \$1=20.46 sily.

100 sily = £2.072 = \$4.887

Note: The official value of the sily is 36 milligrammes of gold. The currency was introduced in October 1972, replacing the Guinea franc (FG) at the rate of 1 sily=10 francs. In January 1959 the value of the Guinea franc was fixed at 3.6 milligrammes of gold, worth 0.4051 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=246.853 Guinea francs) until August 1971. The Guinea franc was equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc=50 FG) from January 1960 to August 1969. Between December 1971 and October 1972 the Guinea franc was valued at 0.4398 U.S. cents (\$1=227.365 Guinea francs). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=592.447 Guinea francs. After the sily was introduced, it maintained its original value of 4.3982 U.S. cents (\$1=22.7365 sily) until the dollar's devaluation in February 1973. Since then the sily has been valued at 4.8869 U.S. cents (\$1=20.4628 sily). Some of the figures in this statistical survey are still in terms of Guinea francs.

BUDGET
('000 million FG)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Outturn:			
Revenue	14.4	15.6	n.a.
Expenditure	16.1	19.1	n.a.
Estimates:			
Fiscal, Parafiscal	11.0	14.5	13.3
Other Revenue*	9.6	7.7	10.0
Expenditure:			
Goods and Services	11.3	11.9	11.7
Salaries and Wages	4.2	4.6	5.2
Public Debt	3.8	4.4	5.6
Other Expenditure	1.3	1.3	1.0

* This figure includes payments into the Equalization Fund, and the depreciation funds of the state enterprises; in 1966-67 it also includes the revenue of the National Railways Board.

1971-72 Budget (ordinary estimates): 27,800 million FG.

1972-73 Budget (ordinary estimates): 4,500 million sily.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million sily)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports*	1,308	1,728	n.a.	1,225	1,613	1,728	1,976
Exports*	1,333	1,432	1,260	1,308	1,403	1,390	1,235

* Estimates.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million sily)

Imports*	1968	1969	1970
Textiles and Clothing	50	148	247
Machinery and Metals	74	99	99
Rice	74	148	173
Petroleum Products	74	173	247
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,225	1,613	1,728

* Estimates.

(million sily)

Exports*	1969	1970	1971
Alumina	840	865	889
Pineapples	99	124	124
Bananas	99	50	n.a.
Coffee	148	148	74
Palm Kernels	99	74	74
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,403	1,390	1,235

* Estimates.

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Summary of Economic Data: Guinea*.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million U.S. \$)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1968	1969	1970	1968	1969	1970
France	9.2	9.2	20.6	1.5	0.9	1.5
Germany, Federal Republic . .	3.4	2.9	4.4	4.1	6.9	7.8
Italy	1.0	2.3	7.9	0.1	0.2	1.0
Norway	—	—	—	9.9	14.1	15.4
Switzerland	1.1	1.1	1.5	3.7	1.0	3.7
United Kingdom	1.8	3.3	3.3	—	0.1	2.3
U.S.A.	6.4	10.6	7.3	4.5	5.4	6.8
Yugoslavia	1.7	4.5	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.2
TOTAL (incl. others) .	49.6	65.3	n.a.	52.9	56.8	56.3

TRANSPORT

Railways (1967): Passenger-km. 50m., Freight ton-km. 20m.; (1968) Freight ton-km. 21m.

Roads (1968): Cars 7,600, Lorries and Commercial Vehicles 11,300; (1969) Cars 8,000, Commercial Vehicles 12,000.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Freight Loaded . .	1,015*	1,100*	1,300*
Freight Unloaded . .	500*	530*	550*

* Estimates.

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1969	1970	1971
Kilometres Flown (⁰⁰⁰)	720	750	750
Passengers Carried (⁰⁰⁰)	46	49	49
Passenger-km. (⁰⁰⁰) .	16,000	17,000	17,000
Freight ton-km. (⁰⁰⁰) .	100	110	110

EDUCATION

(1970)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	1,984	5,304	191,287
Secondary	n a	2,360	59,918
Vocational	n a	150	2,013
Teacher Training	n.a.	275	1,478

Source: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook 1972*.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique Générale et de la Mécanographie, Conakry; IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated November 1958; amended October 1963)

The Constitution was altered and enlarged according to Law No. 1 on October 31st, 1963. The principle of the Republic is "Government of the people by the people for the people".

1. The State is a Democratic Republic.
3. Sovereignty rests in the people, and is exercised by their representatives in the National Assembly.

The National Assembly

4-8. Equal and secret elections for the National Assembly on a national list are held every seven years.

10. Representatives enjoy the usual parliamentary immunity.

11. A permanent Commission elected from the National Assembly manages the business of the Assembly between sittings (two per year).

9. The first duty of the Assembly is to pass laws.

14. The President and the Representatives are responsible for the initiation and formulation of laws.

17. The Representatives are in control of the Budget and expenditure; limited only in that any proposal for an increase in expenditure must be accompanied by a corresponding increase in revenue.

The President

20. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

21. Executive power is practised solely by the President; the Cabinet is nominated by him and subordinate to him.

22. The President is elected for a period of seven years and can stand for re-election as often as he wishes.

24. The President is responsible to the Assembly, but there are no definite curbs upon the executive.

28. If the Presidency is vacant the Cabinet continues to govern until a new President is elected.

The Judiciary

35. The President guarantees the independence of the judiciary; he also has the power to pardon. The Judges are responsible only to the law.

36. The accused has a right to defence.

The Basic Rights and Duties of the Citizen

39. All the inhabitants of the Republic of Guinea have the right to vote.

40-46. The Constitution confers the right of freedom of speech, assembly, coalition, demonstration and conscience upon all citizens; the Press is free, the post is secret, property is inviolable; all citizens have the right to work, go on holiday, to receive social support and education, and to go on strike.

42. It is the duty of all citizens to uphold the Constitution, to defend their country, and to fulfil social responsibilities.

45. Racial discrimination, or regional propaganda is punishable by law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: AHMED SEKOU TOURÉ.

CABINET

(February 1975)

Domain of the President:

President: AHMED SEKOU TOURÉ.

Minister Delegate to the Presidency: SAYFOULAYE DIALLO.

Minister of Information and Ideology: LOUIS BEHAZIM.
Secretary-General at the Presidency: SEKOU IHABA.

Domain of the Prime Minister:

Prime Minister: Dr. LOUIS LANSANA BEAVOGUI.

Minister of the People's Army: TOUMANI SANGARE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: FILY CISSOKO.

Minister of Planning: ALIOUNE DRAHE.

Minister of Financial Control: FODÉ MAMADOU TOURÉ.

Interior and Security Domain:

Minister: MOUSSA DIAKITÉ.

Minister of Justice: DIALLO TELLI.

Minister of the Interior and Security: KARIM KEYRA.

Minister of Local Development for Middle Guinea: SEKOU CHERIF.

Minister of Local Development for the Forest Region: CAMARA DAMANTANG.

Minister of Local Development for Maritime Guinea: KARAMOKO KOUYATÉ.

Minister of Local Development for Upper Guinea: CHERIF MABANOU.

Culture and Education Domain:

Minister: MAMADI KEITA.

Minister of Advanced Education and Scientific Research: SIKÉ CAMARA.

Minister of Pre-University Education and Literacy: DIALENA GUELAVOGUI.

Minister of Youth, Sport and Culture: MAMADOU BANGOURA.

Social Domain:

Minister: ALPHA BACAR BARRY.

Minister of Health: LANSANA DIANE.

Minister of Social Affairs: SAYFOULAYE DIALLO.

Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: ABDOULAYE DIALLO.

GUINEA

The Government, National Assembly, Political Party, Diplomatic Representation

Trade and Communications Domain:

Minister: N'FAMARA KEITA.

Minister of Internal Trade: ABOUBACAR KOUYATE.

Minister of External Trade: ABDOULAY SORY.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: MOUCTAR DIALLO.

Minister of Transport: THIerno SAIDOU THAIM.

Economy and Finance Domain:

Minister: ISMAËL TOURÉ.

Minister of Industry and Energy: MAMADY KABA.

Minister of Finance: MAMADOU BOUMBOURA BELLA.

Minister of Mines and Geology: MOHAMED LAMINÉ TOURÉ.

Minister of Public Works, Urban Affairs and the Environment: ALAPHAIX KOUROUMA.

Minister for Banking: N'FALY SANGARE.

Minister for Rural Development: CAMARA KEITA.

Minister of Agriculture and Production Co-operatives: ALPHA BACAR BARRY.

Minister of Development and of Waters and Forests: LOUIS OLIMÉ.

Minister of Livestock and Fisheries: Dr. THIEKOURA CAMARA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: CAMARA DAMANTANG.

ELECTION, DECEMBER 1974

All 150 seats were won by the *Parti démocratique de Guinée*. The term is for seven years.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique de Guinée (PDG): Conakry.

The Party is the ultimate source of authority in the country, possessing "sovereign and exclusive control of all sections of national life".

Central Committee: since 1972 is the directing organ of the party responsible for adopting statutes, etc.; 25 members elected at congress for 5 years.

Political Bureau: the executive body; 7 members, the Secretary-General and 6 members of the Central Committee, all Ministers, elected on his nomination.

Secretary-General: President SEKOU TOURÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO GUINEA

(In Conakry unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: B.P. 1004 (E); *Ambassador*: MESSAOUDI ZITOUNI (also accredited to Liberia and Sierra Leone).

Belgium: B.P. 871 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires*: MARCEL DE MOUDT.

Bulgaria: B.P. 629 (E); *Ambassador*: BORIS MILEV (also accredited to Congo People's Republic).

Canada: (E); Dakar, Senegal.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 714 (E); *Ambassador*: CHAI TSE-MIN.

Cuba: B.P. 71 (E); *Ambassador*: MANUEL MARMENDO AGRAMONTE.

Czechoslovakia: rue de l'Aviation, B.P. 1009 bis (E); *Ambassador*: MILOŠ VOJTA.

Egypt: B.P. 389 (E); *Ambassador*: OSMAN ALY ASSAL.

German Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador*: GUENTHER FRITSCH.

Ghana: (E); *Ambassador*: Alhaji YAKUBU TALI.

Hungary: B.P. 1008 bis (E); *Ambassador*: IMZE SZTAN-KOVIC (also accredited to Congo, Mali and Mauritania).

India: B.P. 186 bis (E); *Ambassador*: R. R. SINHA.

Indonesia: B.P. 722 (E); *Ambassador*: MOHAMED ALI MOERSID.

Italy: B.P. 84 (E); *Ambassador*: MARIO UNGARO.

Japan: (E); *Ambassador*: TATSUO HIROSE.

Kenya: (E); *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: B.P. 723 (E); *Ambassador*: KIM KWAN SEUP.

Liberia: B.P. 18 (E); *Ambassador*: CHRISTIE W. DOE.

Madagascar: (E); Algiers, Algeria.

Mauritania: (E); Dakar, Senegal.

Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador*: TOUMBACHIN POUREVJAL (also accredited to Mali).

Morocco: (E); *Ambassador*: MAHFOUD EL KHATIB.

Nigeria: B.P. 54 (E); *Ambassador*: L. J. DOSUNMU.

Pakistan: (E); Accra, Ghana.

Poland: B.P. 1063 (E); *Ambassador*: M. ZUTASKI.

Romania: B.P. 348 (E); *Ambassador*: NICULAI IAN VANCEA (also accredited to Mali).

Saudi Arabia: (E); *Ambassador*: NASSER GOUTH.

Sierra Leone: B.P. 625 (E); *Ambassador*: KOJO RANDALL.

Spain: (E); *Ambassador*: NICOLAS MARTIN.

Syria: (E); *Ambassador*: NAIM KADAH.

Turkey: (E); *Ambassador*: ZIYA TEPEDELEN.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 329 (E); *Ambassador*: ALEXANDER STARTSEV.

GUINEA

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, Press and Radio, Finance, etc.

United Kingdom: (E); Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.A.: B.P. 503 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES LOEB.

Venezuela: (E); Lagos, Nigeria.

Guinea also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Cameroon, the Congo People's Republic, Ethiopia, Finland, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Iran, Jordan, Lebanon, Mali, the Netherlands, Niger, Norway, Oman, Peru, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia and the Upper Volta.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: B.P. 1551 (E); *Ambassador:* TRAN VAN DUOC (also accredited to the Congo People's Republic and Mali).

Yugoslavia: B.P. 1554 (E); *Ambassador:* VRLJE CEDOMIL.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a High Court whose jurisdiction covers political cases. The Cour d'Appel, the Chambre des Mises en Accusation and the Tribunal Supérieur de Cassation are at Conakry.

Tribunaux du 1er Degré exist at Conakry and Kankan and have jurisdiction over civil and criminal cases and also act as Industrial Courts. A Justice of the Peace sits at N'Zérékoré.

Procurator-General: SIKÉ CAMARA.

Président, Cour d'Appel: FODÉ MAMADOU TOURÉ.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 62 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 35 per cent animists and 1.5 per cent Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

In May 1967, the President ordered that all priests should be Guinea nationals.

Roman Catholic Missions: L'Archevêché, B.P. 1006 bis; in the archdiocese of Conakry there are about 32 mission centres, with a personnel of 41; **Archbishop of Conakry** Mgr. RAYMOND TCHIDIMBO (*condemned to hard labour for life January 1971 for plotting against state*).

Bishop of N'Zérékoré: EUGENE MAILLAT, B.P. 45, N'Zérékoré.

Protestant Missions: There are six mission centres, four run by British and two by American societies.

PRESS AND RADIO

Horoya (Dignity): Guinea Press Service, Conakry, B.P. 191; twice weekly; organ of the Parti démocratique de Guinée.

Horoya Hebdomadaire: B.P. 191, Conakry; f. 1969; weekly.

Journal officiel de Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 156; fortnightly government publication.

Travailleur de Guinée: Conakry; organ of the Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Guinée de Presse: B.P. 191, Conakry; f. 1960; Dir. ALPHA DIALLO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

APN—Novosti Press Agency: c/o U.S.S.R. Embassy, Conakry.

Tass is also represented.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale de Guinée: B.P. 617, Conakry; programmes in French, English, Créole-English, Portuguese, Arabic and local languages; Dir. E. TOMPARA.

In 1972 there were about 100,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de la République de Guinée: Boulevard du Commerce, B.P. 692, Conakry; f. 1960; cap. 500m. FG; Gov. N'FALE SANGARE.

Banque Guinéenne du Commerce Extérieur: Conakry; cap. 150m. FG.

Banque Nationale de Crédit: Conakry; loans to craft co-operatives.

Banque Nationale de Développement Agricole: Conakry; Dir. GNAN FÉLIX MATHOS.

Crédit National pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Habitat: 6e avenue, Conakry; f. 1961; Dir. MARCEL CROS.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances et de Réassurances de la République de Guinée (SNA): B.P. 179, Conakry; Dir.-Gen. OUSMANE SONAKO.

Ten of the main French insurance companies maintain agencies in Conakry.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre Economique de Guinée: B.P. 609, Conakry; f. 1960; replaces the former Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Agriculture and Industry; Pres. BAIDI GUEYGE.

TRADE UNION

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Guinéens (CNTG): P.O.B. 237, Bourse du Travail, Conakry; Pres. MAMADI KABA; 100,000 mems.; 19 federations and national unions. 32 local administrative offices; integrated with PDG; publ. *Le Travailleur de Guinée*.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Entreprise Nationale d'Exportation de Produits Guinéens (GUINEXPORT): B.P. 185, Conakry; Dir.-Gen. El Hadj THIAM AMADOU.

Prodex: Conakry; state organization for export of handicrafts under the auspices of the Minister of Trade; Dir. ROGER SOUMAH.

Unicomex-Guinée: B.P. 11, Conakry; f. 1962; import-export; Pres. Dir.-Gen. PIERRE VIGNE; Dir. BORIS TRESCHOFF.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Office National des Chemins de Fer de Guinée: B.P. 581, Conakry; Dir. PIERRE DIANÉ.

GUINEA

Transport

There are 662 km. of 1 metre gauge track from Conakry to Kankan in the east of the country, crossing the Niger at Kouroussa. A second line, 104 km. long, links Conakry and the aluminium works at Fria. In the west of the country a 136 km. railway has been built to carry bauxite from the Sangredi mine to the new port of Kamsar. A line is under construction between Conakry and Debele, also for the exploitation of bauxite deposits. In 1974 it was announced that work would soon begin on a Trans-Guinea railway linking Conakry and the iron mines of Nimba and Simandou near the Liberian border. The line would be 1,200 km. long and should be completed by 1981, at an estimated cost of \$555 million.

ROADS

There are 28,400 km. of roads and tracks, of which 520 km. are tarred. The main roads are those running along the coast from Sierra Leone to Guinea-Bissau (via Conakry) and from Conakry into the interior, with branches to the frontiers of Senegal, Mali and the Ivory Coast.

SHIPPING

Port de Conakry: B.P. 534, Conakry.

Conakry's 2,450 metres of quays provide 9 alongside berths for ocean-going vessels. The port facilities are being

expanded to cope with increased freight traffic resulting from the development of mining. A new deep-water port at Kamsar came into operation in 1973. It exports bauxite from Sangaredi.

E.N.T.R.A.T.: P.O.B. 315, Conakry; state stevedoring and forwarding firm; Dir.-Gen. TRAORÉ M'BEMBA.

Société Navale Guinéenne: P.O.B. 522, Conakry; f. 1968; state shipping firm; agents for Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis, Cie. de Navigation Fraissinet et Cyprien Fabre, Delta Steamship Lines Inc., Elder Dempster Line, Hanseatic Africa Line, Leif Hoegh and Co. A/S, Lloyd Triestino, Nouvelle Compagnie de Paquebots (N.C.P.), Palm Line Ltd., Scandinavian West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, United West Africa Service; Dir.-Gen. YAYA KEITA.

SOTRAMAR: Kamsar; bauxite export from Kamsar.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Guinée: Conakry, B.P. 12; f. 1960; internal and regional services; fleet of two Ilyushin Il-18, four Antonov An-24; Dir.-Gen. El Hadj M'FOUSSA DIANE.

Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Algérie, Air Mali, Air Zaire, Interflug, Sabena and UTA also serve Conakry.

GUINEA-BISSAU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The Republic of Guinea-Bissau, formerly the Portuguese Overseas Province of Guinea, lies between Senegal to the north and the Republic of Guinea to the east and south. The climate is tropical although maritime and sahelian influences are felt. The average temperature is 68°F. The languages spoken are a Guinean creole and Portuguese. The principal beliefs are animism and Islam. There is a small minority of Catholics and other Christian groups. The capital is Madina do Boé and the seat of government is Bissau.

Recent History

Guinea-Bissau was colonized by the Portuguese in the 19th century. Small nationalist groups began to form in the 1950s and the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde (PAIGC) was formed in 1956. Fighting broke out in the early 1960s and by 1972 the PAIGC was in control of two-thirds of the country. In 1973 a National Assembly was elected and the independence of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was proclaimed in September. The republic was quickly recognized by more than 90 states. The UN General Assembly recognized Guinea-Bissau as a sovereign state in 1973. After the *coup d'état* in Portugal in April 1974 negotiations took place between the two governments and the republic was recognized by Portugal in September 1974. Guinea-Bissau is a member of the OAU and the UN.

Government

Guinea-Bissau has adopted the draft constitution formulated in 1973 by the PAIGC. The National Popular Assembly is the legislative body and is elected for a period of up to three years. There is a Council of State Commissioners presided over by the Head of State.

Defence

Since the independence of Guinea-Bissau the Republic has had control over its armed forces and all Portuguese military personnel have been withdrawn.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural. Rice is the staple food. Maize, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes are also grown. Traditional exports are groundnuts and palm-oil products. Cattle-breeding is important in the interior. The fishing industry is expanding. Industry is negligible except for food-processing, brewing and building. A large deposit of 200 million tons of bauxite was reported in the Boé area in 1972 but it has yet to be exploited. The Government is to introduce state control of internal trade, exports and imports.

Transport and Communications

In 1972 there were 3,570 km. of roads, 420 km. of which were tarred. There is an airport at Bissau with regular services provided by T.A.P. from the Cape Verde Islands and Lisbon.

Social Welfare

The PAIGC has been responsible for establishing twelve hospitals and dispensaries.

Education

During the war the PAIGC laid emphasis on improving educational services in the liberated areas. The aim of the present government is to build 30 new schools and to establish courses in agricultural technology as well as adult literacy programmes.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Guinea escudo.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 57.95 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudo.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 36,125 sq. km. (13,948 sq. miles).

Population (1970 Portuguese census): 487,448. Some 90,000 refugees have been living in Senegal but have returned since independence.

Agriculture: Principal Crops (1972—'000 metric tons): Rice (paddy) 37*; Cassava (Manioc) 40*; Groundnuts (in shell) 55*; Palm Kernels 6 (exports only). * FAO estimate. **Livestock** (1970-71): Cattle 270,000, Goats 175,000, Pigs 150,000, Sheep 65,000, Asses 3,000.

FISHING

(landings in metric tons)

1971	.	.	1,407
1972	.	.	1,659
1973	.	.	1,240

Industry: (1972—metric tons): Rice 2,660, Groundnuts 9,764, Vegetable Oils 3,254.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Statistical Survey

Finance: 100 centavos = 1 Guinea escudo; 1,000 escudos are known as a *conto*. Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 escudos. Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 57.95 escudos; U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos; 100 Guinea escudos = £1.726 = \$4.067.

Currency in circulation (1973): Notes 342,413 contos, Coins 42,319 contos, Total 384,732 contos.

Balance of Payments (million escudos, 1972): Trade -923.4; Services +129.4; Capital -10.7; Current +206.8; Unrecorded items +11.4; Total +206.8.

BUDGET (‘000 escudos)

	1971	1972
Ordinary receipts . . .	420,780	433,110
Extraordinary receipts . . .	219,549	144,206
TOTAL RECEIPTS . . .	640,329	577,316
Ordinary expenditure . . .	383,626	407,721
Extraordinary expenditure . . .	219,549	144,206
TOTAL EXPENDITURE . . .	603,175	552,127

EXTERNAL TRADE

	1971		1972		1973	
	tons	‘000 escudos	tons	‘000 escudos	tons	‘000 escudos
Imports	108,638	879,268	86,365	866,843	112,947	1,076,528
Exports	21,049	57,189	24,134	69,035	28,725	78,957

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (‘000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Potatoes	6,816	8,799	12,430
Rice	93,334	72,968	171,956
Wheat flour	19,548	8,874	11,929
Sugar	9,403	10,848	13,432
Refreshments	11,012	18,388	16,741
Beer	21,755	20,949	25,457
Wines	23,682	27,767	36,886
Tobacco	10,457	15,402	17,102
Cigarettes	10,400	11,932	13,157
Cement	8,019	7,039	10,223
Petrol	16,841	9,688	11,862
Diesel oil	23,512	19,776	30,343
Lubricating oils	n.a.	n.a.	10,601
Medicines	12,613	18,120	21,368
Soap	5,883	9,102	13,603
Textiles	42,806	94,066	83,857
Iron (drums and containers)	n.a.	n.a.	10,578
Vehicles	10,359	8,821	13,874

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (‘000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Angola	17,925	19,379	16,187
Canada	7,837	4,883	11,243
Egypt	8,026	n.a.	16,016
France	29,034	18,712	19,885
Germany, Fed. Republic	22,142	19,169	18,771
Italy	95,617	67,985	11,396
Japan	45,126	42,975	56,502
Macao	15,662	15,099	13,800
Malawi	7,295	8,273	13,883
Netherlands	31,177	21,726	20,626
Pakistan	n.a.	16	38,212
Panama	n.a.	35,000	n.a.
Portugal	467,879	498,085	600,352
Spain	10,490	4,246	71,972
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	n.a.	35,388
United Kingdom	65,660	43,941	57,667
U.S.A.	9,506	7,042	24,671

EXPORTS	1971	1972
Cashew nuts	1,497	1,908
Groundnuts (in shell)	1,530	1,684
Groundnuts (husked)	24,758	48,074
Palm kernels	18,530	5,730
Wax	908	1,211
Groundnut oil	1,806	1,612
Groundnut cake	2,740	1,917
Hides, skins and furs	929	794
Sawn wood	2,535	3,410

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Cape Verde Islands	4,000	2,536	1,650
Germany, Fed. Republic	5,747	20	213
Mozambique	641	1,908	3
Netherlands	681	2,611	2,643
Norway	n.a.	231	1,102
Portugal	44,327	61,060	71,174
United Kingdom	145	5	1,458

1973 (‘000 escudos): Groundnuts (in shell) 5,599, Palm kernels 8,734, Sawn wood 5,523.

GUINEA-BISSAU

Transport: *Roads* (1972): Cars 3,268, Lorries and Buses: 1,098, Motor Cycles 758, Total 5,124. *Shipping* (1973): Vessels entered 111, Freight unloaded 316,000 tons. *Civil Aviation* (1973): Passengers landed 11,592, Freight entered 180 metric tons.

Statistical Survey, The Constitution

Education (1972-73): *Primary:* Schools 509, Teachers 1,148, Pupils 48,007; *Secondary:* Schools 7, Teachers 176, Pupils 4,133.

Health (1972): Hospitals 10, other Health Institutions 45, Doctors 91.

THE CONSTITUTION

The draft constitution was adopted in 1973 following the declaration of independence made by the PAIGC on September 24th.

Chapter I: Fundamental Objectives

1. Guinea-Bissau is a sovereign, democratic, anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist republic fighting for total liberation, for the union of Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde archipelago, as well as for the social progress of its people.

3. Its objectives are the total liberation of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde from colonialism and their unification in one state according to the people's wishes.

4-6. The PAIGC is the supreme expression of the sovereign will of the people.

7. The State gives particular attention to the People's Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARP).

8. The State plays a fundamental role in the planning of the national economy and the property of the colonialist State will be transformed into national property.

Chapter II: Rights, Liberties and Fundamental Duties

11. The State guarantees fundamental rights in accordance with the principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

13. All citizens are equal before the law.

16. Men and women have equal rights.

17-19. The Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, of thought, of meeting, of association, of demonstration and of practising a religion, together with the right not to be detained, arrested or condemned other than according to the law in force and also the right to inviolability of domicile and correspondence.

20. The native of Cape Verde benefits from the same rights and is subject to the same duties as the citizen from the State of Guinea-Bissau.

22. Individuals who act against the unity of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde or encourage colonialism, imperialism, racism or tribalism will be deprived of their political rights and fundamental individual liberties.

Chapter III: Organization of Political Power

24. Sovereignty rests in the people and is exercised by their representatives in the National Popular Assembly and the Regional Councils.

25. Voting is universal and equal and is exercised by direct secret suffrage by any citizen over 15 years of age.

26. Elections in non-liberated areas may be carried out by indirect suffrage.

National Popular Assembly

28-35. The National Popular Assembly is the supreme organ of State Power. It may discuss policy, modify or nullify measures adopted by other State organs, set up Inquiry Commissions and delegate legislative powers to the Council of State Commissioners. It is elected for a period of up to three years and will meet at least once a year. Representatives enjoy the usual parliamentary immunity.

State Council

36-43. The State Council exercises the function attributed to it by the National Popular Assembly and is responsible to this body. It has 15 members and a three year mandate elected from the deputies to the Assembly. The President of the State Council represents the State in international relations and is the Supreme Commander of the FARP* and presides over the meetings of the Council of State.

Council of State Commissioners

44-48. The Council of State Commissioners is responsible to the National Popular Assembly and the State Council. It directs, controls and coordinates the activity of all other State Commissariats, Central Services etc., and appoints and dismisses civil servants.

Regional Councils

49-53. The Regional Council is the representative organ of State power comprising elected representatives from the sectors of the Region. It is responsible for public order, defence of the rights of the citizen and the improvement of the community in every way. Resolutions made may be nullified by the State Council. To carry out its resolutions the Regional Council elects a Regional State Committee and Sector State Committees.

Judicial Power

54-56. The right of defence is recognized and guaranteed to the defendant and the accused.

Chapter IV: Constitutional Revision

57-58. The Constitution can be revised only by the National Popular Assembly and at the initiative of the State Council or one-third of the deputies. All alterations must be approved by two-thirds of the deputies and the Assembly can decide whether to submit the proposed revision to a popular referendum.

* Note: FARP—People's Revolutionary Armed Forces.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the State Council: LUIS DE ALMEIDA CABRAL.

COUNCIL OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

(January 1975)

Chief State Commissioner: Commdt. FRANCISCO MENDES.

State Commissioner for the Armed Forces: Commdt. JOÃO BERNARDO VIEIRA.

Deputy State Commissioner for the Armed Forces: Commdt. PEDRO PIRES.

State Commissioner for Economics and Finance: Dr. VASCO CABRAL.

State Commissioner for National Security and Public Order: Commdt. CONSTANTINO TEIXEIRA.

State Commissioner without Portfolio: Dr. JOSÉ ARAÚJO.

State Commissioner for Foreign Affairs: VITOR SAÚDE MARIA.

State Commissioner for Communications and Transport: OTTO SCHACHT.

State Commissioner for Agricultural Planning and Natural Resources: CARLOS CORREIA.

State Commissioner for Justice: Dr. FIDELIS ALMADA.

Subcommissioner for Trade and Crafts: ARMANDO RAMOS.

Subcommissioner for Industry, Energy and Water Resources: FILINTO VAZ MARTINS.

Subcommissioner for Agriculture: SAMBA LAMINE MANE.

Subcommissioner for Internal Administration: Commdt. MANUEL SATURNINO.

Subcommissioner for Health and Social Affairs: JOÃO DA COSTA.

Subcommissioner for Information and Tourism: Commdt. MANUEL DOS SANTOS.

Subcommissioner for Education and Culture: MÁRIO CABRAL.

Subcommissioner for Youth and Sports: ADELINO NUNES CORREIA.

Subcommissioner for Public Works and Town Planning: LINA GOMES.

NATIONAL POPULAR ASSEMBLY

The National Popular Assembly was established in 1973 and is the supreme organ of the State. It is elected for a period of up to three years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Africano da Independência da Guiné e Cabo Verde (PAIGC) (*African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde*): B.P. 298, Conakry, Guinea; Sec.-Gen. ARISTIDES PEREIRA; publ. *Liberção* (monthly, Portuguese), *PAIGC Actualités* (monthly, French).

The PAIGC was formed in 1956 by Dr. Amílcar Cabral and Raphael Barbosa. The PAIGC have placed great emphasis on improving the quality of life of the people, and schools and hospitals have been set up in the liberated areas, as well as citizens' committees. In January 1973 the party leader, Dr. Cabral, was assassinated in Conakry and Aristides Pereira appointed as his successor. After the independence of Guinea-Bissau was formally recognized in September 1974 the PAIGC became the "supreme expression of the sovereign will of the people".

Frente para a Libertação e Independência da Guiné (FLING) (*National Independence Front*): Consists of *Mouvement de libération de la Guinée d'ile portugaise (MLG)* led by FRANÇOISE MENDY, and *Union des populations de Guinée d'ile portugaise (UPG)*, leader BENJAMIN PINTO-BULL; based in Dakar, Senegal; under the directorship of MÁRIO JONAS FERNANDES (*illegal in Guinea-Bissau*).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Portugal: Ambassador: Dr. SÁ COUTINHO.

Diplomatic relations have been established with some 100 states including Algeria, Chile, E.E.C. countries, Finland, the Gambia, Guinea, Japan, Lebanon, Liberia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, the U.S.A. and Zaire.

RELIGION

Several religious creeds are professed: Animism (about 63 per cent), Islam (35 per cent), Catholicism (0.9 per cent) and other Christian religions in minor groups.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Apostolic Prefecture: Caixa Postal 20, Bissau; Apostolic Prefect Mgr. AMÂNDIO DOMINGUES NETO.

THE PRESS

Boletim Oficial: weekly; official government gazette.

RADIO

Emissora Regional da Emissora Nacional: Caixa Postal 191, Bissau; government station; programmes in Portuguese and local dialects; Dir. C. RUIVO.

Rádio Libertação: official PAIGC station.

There were 9,000 radio receivers at the end of 1973. Arrangements are being made for the establishment of television in the near future.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Rua do Comércio 84, Lisbon; Caixa Postal 38, Bissau; f. 1917; Man. ALBERTO DE ALMEIDA COELHO; in October 1974 it was reported that Dr. VITOR FREIRE MONTEIRO had been appointed governor of the Banco Central.

DEVELOPMENT

The Government Investment Plan of 1968-73 was established with an expenditure of 1,259,300,000 escudos to finance development. A new five-year plan became operational in 1974.

GUINEA-BISSAU

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in Guinea-Bissau.

Comércio e Indústria, S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 23, Bissau (Head Office: Rua Arco da Bandeira 22, Lisbon 2).

Império: Casa Gouvêa, Caixa Postal 44 (Head Office: Rua Garrett 56, Lisbon 2).

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: agent in Guinea-Bissau: José Lopes Abreu, Caixa Postal 86, Bissau (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Avda. Gov. Carvalho Viegas, Caixa Postal 257, Bissau (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 3,570 km. of roads in 1972, of which 420 km. were tarred.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agents at Bissau: Sociedade Comercial Ultramarina, Caixa Postal 23, Bissau (Head Office: Rua de S. Julião 63, Lisbon 2).

Finance, Transport, Tourism

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents at Bissau: Guinémar (*q.v.*) (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Guinémar: Sociedade de Agências e Transportes da Guiné Lda., Rua Dr. Oliveira Salazar 4, Bissau.

Sociedade Geral de Comércio, Indústria e Transportes: agents at Bissau: Empresa Antonio Silva Gouvêa, S.A.R.L. (Head Office: Rua dos Douradores 11, Lisbon).

CIVIL AVIATION

There is an airport at Bissau and a regular service is provided by T.A.P. from Cape Verde and Lisbon.

Transportes Aéreos da Guiné Bissau: Caixa Postal 111, Bissau; internal flights; Dir. JOSÉ FERREIRA INFANTE; fleet of one Dornier Skyservant, two Dornier 27, three Cessna U206 and one Cessna F172.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Caixa Postal 294, Bissau; official Tourism and Information Department.

GUYANA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Co-operative Republic of Guyana lies on the north coast of South America between Venezuela to the west and Surinam (Dutch Guiana) to the east, with Brazil to the south. The narrow coastal belt which supports most of the population has a moderate climate with a wet season from April to August and a dry season from September to November; inland there are tropical forests and savannah and the dry season extends into February. The average temperature is 80°F (27°C). The two main ethnic groups are those of African and Indian origin. There are also about 80,000 people of mixed racial origin and 32,000 Amerindians, who live mainly in the interior. English is the official language but Hindi, Urdu and Amerindian dialects are also spoken. The principal religions are Christianity, Hinduism and Islam. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3 when flown on land, but 2 by 1 at sea) is green, with a white-bordered yellow triangle (apex at the right-hand edge) on which is superimposed a black-bordered red triangle (apex in the centre). The capital is Georgetown.

Recent History

Formerly the British colony of British Guiana, Guyana became independent in 1966. A bi-cameral legislature was introduced in 1953, and the present Constitution was established in 1961, with subsequent modifications. A coalition of the People's National Congress and the United Force led the country to independence under Forbes Burnham. The People's National Congress won the general elections held in December 1968 and again in July 1973, although the results of the latter were disputed by the opposition parties; Forbes Burnham continues as Prime Minister. In February 1970 Guyana became a Co-operative Republic, and Arthur Chung was elected President in March. An extensive area in the west of the country is claimed by Venezuela, but in June 1970 both sides signed the Port of Spain Protocol which it is hoped will ease tensions between the countries and lead to the development of common border areas. Guyana hopes eventually to people the disputed area and to develop the rich mineral resources thought to exist there. Guyana's frontier was also disputed with Surinam, but the dispute was resolved in April 1970. Guyana is a member of the UN and sends an official observer to meetings of the OAS.

Government

After the 1970 amendment of the Constitution, the President is Head of State. The executive body is the Cabinet, headed by the Prime Minister and responsible to Parliament. The latter consists of the 53-man National Assembly, elected by proportional representation for five years, together with the non-elected members of the Cabinet. There are independent Commissions for the judicial, police and public services. The country is divided into six regions, each headed by a Minister of State.

Defence

Guyana has an army of 2,000 men. Para-military forces total 2,250. National Service was established in 1973.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture, chiefly sugar and rice; bananas are increasingly being exported, coconuts are now the third most important agricultural crop and citrus production is increasing. Forestry, potentially an important source of income, is limited by insufficient transport facilities. The 1972-76 Development Plan concentrates on increasing employment in agriculture and establishing cotton plantations capable of satisfying the needs of the textile industry. Fisheries, timber and beef-production are also given high priority in the Plan. In 1971 The Government nationalized the Canadian-owned Demerara Bauxite Company (Demba), now the Guyana Bauxite Company (Guybau). In 1974 the Government nationalized the Reynolds Metals bauxite interests in Guyana for U.S. \$14.5 million in compensation. The mining and processing of bauxite is now the most important industry in Guyana and in 1973 accounted for nearly 50 per cent of total export earnings. Guyana, Trinidad and Tobago and Jamaica plan to develop two joint aluminium smelting plants. Guyana has entered into a trade and technical assistance agreement with the People's Republic of China under which \$G 22.5 million worth of goods were exchanged in 1974. China is also to design a large cotton textile mill for construction near Georgetown, with an anticipated capacity of 20 million yards of cotton cloth annually. In 1974 the Government announced that it would take control of all foreign trade to ensure quality, reliability and efficiency. Guyana is a founder member of the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) and the International Bauxite Association.

Transport and Communication

The coastal strip has a well developed road system of approximately 850 miles. In the whole country there are about 409 miles of hard-surfaced road out of a total of 1,810 miles. The bituminous road to link Georgetown and Linden, the centre for bauxite mining, was opened in 1968. Communication with the interior is still chiefly by river, the main rivers being the Mazuruni, the Cuyuni, the Essequibo, the Demerara, and the Berbice. There are airstrips at the more important settlements in the interior and an international airport at Timehri, 23 miles outside Georgetown.

Social Welfare

In 1974 there were 43 health centres and 95 health stations for maternal and child health in rural areas. There are 3 regional hospitals, 10 private hospitals and 3 specialized hospitals. The death rate has decreased to a current 6.25 per thousand (excluding Amerindians). In recent years improved water supplies, anti-tuberculosis campaigns and the control of malaria have steadily improved general health. A National Insurance scheme, compulsory for most workers and employers, was established in 1969, and has since been extended to embrace self-employed people. It is the Government's aim to make Guyana self-sufficient in food and clothing by 1976, and to provide adequate housing for all by this date.

GUYANA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Education

Education is free between the ages of 5 and 16, and compulsory between 5 and 14. The estimated literacy rate is 80 to 85 per cent. There are 391 state-aided primary schools and 44 state and state-aided secondary schools. The total number of pupils in all schools was over 198,000 in 1973. There are also 18 domestic science and 5 technical training centres. Proposals for the establishment of multi-lateral schools to remedy the divorce of technical from academic education are at present being put into effect. The University of Guyana is at Turkeyen where there is also a Teacher Training Centre; a College of Education for the training of secondary school teachers is situated in Georgetown.

Tourism

Guyana does little to encourage tourism despite the beautiful scenery in the interior of the country. Tours to the interior, especially to see the famous Kaieteur falls (741 ft.), may be arranged. In 1970 24,887 tourists visited Guyana.

Passports and visas are not required for visits by citizens of the United States and Canada. British subjects and all others require passports.

Sport

Cricket is very popular, as are hockey, basketball, table tennis, lawn tennis, football, boxing, motor-racing and cycling.

Public Holidays

1975: July 4th (Caricom Day), August 4th (Commonwealth Day), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 23rd (Republic Day), April 16th (Good Friday), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day). In addition the Muslim festivals of Eid-ul-Ahaz and Youman Naubi (in the first half of the year) are celebrated. These festivals are dependent on sightings of the moon and their precise dates are not known until two months before they take place.

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Guyana dollar (\$G).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = \$G5.21;

U.S. \$1 = \$G2.21.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

Area (square miles): 83,000.

Population (1970 est.): 721,098 (East Indian 365,515, Africans 222,665, Mixed 82,240, Portuguese 9,522, Chinese 4,581, Europeans 3,992, Amerindians 32,013, Others 570); Georgetown (capital) 195,000. Total (1973 est.): 770,000.

Employment: Total labour force 225,000 (1973).

Livestock (1972-73, '000 head): Cattle 260, Pigs 88, Sheep 100, Goats 30, Poultry 8,000.

AGRICULTURE

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	'000 tons	369	315	266
Rice	" lb. "	120	94	110
Plantains	"	54,650	52,000	55,000
Bananas	"	13,805	14,803	18,234
Beef	"	9,524	9,600	9,612
Poultry	"	8,709	10,843	12,553

MINING AND INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973
Rum	'000 proof galls.	3,781	4,493	4,729
Bauxite (dried)	'000 tons	2,101	1,643	1,679
Bauxite (calcinated)	" "	710	693	637
Alumina	"	305	262	264
Gold	'000 oz.	1.4	4	7.6
Diamonds	metric carats	47	47	53
Timber	'000 cu. feet	5,761	5,983	6,592

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Guyana dollar (\$G).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = \$G5.21; U.S. \$1 = \$G2.21.

\$G100 = £19.19 = U.S. \$45.25.

BUDGET
(1973—\$G '000)

REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
Current Revenue	.	162,258	Current Expenditure	.	224,468
Capital Revenue	.	98,325	Capital Expenditure	.	97,774
TOTAL	.	260,583	TOTAL	.	322,182

Budget (1974 est.): Revenue \$G364.2 million; Expenditure \$G395.2 million.

Budget (1975 est.): Revenue \$G369 million; Expenditure \$G303 million.

URBAN CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(1970=100)

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD	CLOTHING	HOUSING	MISCELLANEOUS
1970	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	101.0	101.2	104.8	100.4	100.0
1972	106.0	110.1	107.2	100.5	105.1
1973	114.0	123.3	119.9	100.8	111.3
1974 (Sept.)	137.1	158.6	143.9	109.7	129.4

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$G million)

	1972	1973
GOODS AND SERVICES	-31.2	-133.4
Trade balance	-2.0	-84.4
Transport and merchandise insurance	1.9	2.0
Investment income	-23.4	-25.6
Other services	-11.7	-25.4
TRANSFERS	-2.1	-1.4
Private	0.5	-1.7
Government	-2.5	0.3
CAPITAL AND MONETARY GOODS:		
Non-monetary sector:		
Direct investment	5.2	17.6
Other long-term private	5.0	10.0
Other short-term private	1.0	2.4
Central Government	20.4	44.2
Allocation of SDRs	5.4	—
Monetary sector:		
Central Government assets	-1.7	7.3
Commercial bank liabilities	-2.1	0.2
Central bank assets	-16.1	50.8
Post Office savings bank	-0.3	0.1
Change in holdings of SDRs	-4.6	0.1
Errors and omissions	-18.0	10.3

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$G million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	268.2	267.6	297.8	372.5
Exports	266.9	298.4	306.5	293.0

COMMODITIES

(\$G million)

IMPORTS	1972	1973
Consumer Goods	99.5	115.3
<i>Non-Durables</i>	81.2	95.6
Food, beverages and tobacco	34.2	42.5
Other	47.1	53.1
<i>Durables</i>	18.3	19.7
Motor cars	6.2	5.4
Electrical appliances	2.7	3.4
Other	9.3	10.9
Production Goods	198.3	257.2
Capital Goods	107.4	124.1
Agricultural	4.4	5.0
Industrial and mining	55.6	63.0
Other	47.4	56.1
Intermediate Goods and Raw Materials incl. Fuels	90.9	133.1

EXPORTS	1972	1973
Sugar	101.8	75.9
Molasses	3.3	3.3
Rum	5.6	7.3
Rice	25.2	25.0
Other Agricultural Products . .	n.a.	n.a.
Shrimps	10.2	11.7
Timber	3.5*	4.6
Other Forestry Products	n.a.	n.a.
Bauxite/Alumina	132.1	137.3
Diamonds	2.2	3.0
Other Exports	n.a.	18.8
Re-exports	6.6	6.1

* Includes pre-fabricated housing.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(\$G'000)

IMPORTS	1972	1973
United Kingdom	90,443	94,669
U.S.A.	72,256	90,202
Canada	15,237	19,682
Commonwealth Caribbean Countries	51,395	82,525

EXPORTS	1972	1973
Canada	19,465	14,794
United Kingdom	90,744	85,753
U.S.A.	77,303	62,757
Commonwealth Caribbean Countries	39,978	46,805

TRANSPORT

(1974)

Railways: 80 miles from Linden to Ituni.**Roads** ('000 vehicles): Passenger 20.6; Commercial 5.4; long-distance buses link the principal towns, villages and sugar estates.**Shipping:** Tonnage entered 2,204,580 net registered tons, cleared 1,974,836 net registered tons.**Civil Aviation:** Passenger arrivals 18,795, departures 22,324, Freight picked up 367 tons, set down 6,587 tons.

TOURISM

	1969	1970
Total Arrivals	51,500	54,424
Sea	13,999	16,307
Air	37,501	38,117
Total Visitors	25,765	24,887

EDUCATION (1972-73)

	PRIMARY	SECONDARY	TECHNICAL	TEACHER TRAINING	UNIVERSITY
Schools	390	80	3	2	1
Pupils	168,954	23,464*	3,301†	470	1,232
Teachers	5,754	1,070*	70	48	103‡

* Government and aided only.

† Includes part-time students.

‡ Includes part-time teachers.

Source: Ministry of Information, Culture and Youth, Georgetown.

THE CONSTITUTION

Guyana is a sovereign democratic state, and became a republic within the Commonwealth on February 23rd, 1976. The President is elected by the National Assembly.

The executive body consists of a Cabinet, presided over by the Prime Minister, which is collectively responsible to the legislature. The National Assembly, which has a term of five years, contains 53 members elected by a system of proportional representation. Adult suffrage is universal.

Impartial commissions exist for the judiciary, the public service and the police service, and incorporated in the constitution are safeguards to protect the rights to equality, personal freedom and property of all individuals and minority groups. An Ombudsman is appointed, after consultation between Prime Minister and leader of the Opposition, to hold office for four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: **RAYMOND ARTHUR CHUNG.**

CABINET

(December 1974)

Prime Minister and Minister of National Security: LINDEN FORBES SAMPSON BURNHAM, O.E., S.C.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of National Development: Dr. PROLEMY A. REID.

Minister of Agriculture: G. B. KENNARD, C.C.H.

Minister of Works and Housing: S. S. NARINE, A.A.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: SHRIDATH S. RAMPHAL, S.C.

Minister of Co-operatives and National Mobilization: HAMILTON GREEN.

Minister of Energy and Natural Resources: HUBERT O. JACK.

Minister of Finance: FRANK E. HOPE.

Minister of Economic Development: H. DESMOND HOYTE, S.C.

Minister of Home Affairs: CLAUDE V. MINGO.

Minister of Labour and Social Security: WINSLOW G. CARRINGTON.

Minister of Information and Culture: Miss SHIRLEY M. FIELD-RIDLEY.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs: B. RAMSAROOP.

Minister of Education and Social Development: CECILY L. BAIRD.

Minister of Health: Dr. OLIVER M. R. HARPER.

Minister of Trade and Consumer Protection: G. KING.

Regional Minister for the Corentyne District: OSCAR E. CLARKE.

Regional Minister for the Mazaruni-Potaro District: K. BANCROFT.

Regional Minister for the East Coast Demerara-West Coast Berbice District: A. SALIM.

Regional Minister for the Rupununi District: P. P. DUNCAN.

Regional Minister for the Pomeroon-Essequibo Coast District: M. ZAHEERUDDIN.

Regional Minister for the North West District: F. U. A. CARMICHAEL.

Minister of State for Agriculture: M. KASIN, A.A.

Minister of State for Trade and Consumer Protection: WILLIAM HAYNES.

Minister of State, Office of the Prime Minister: CHRISTOPHER A. NASCIMENTO.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. LOLA WILLEMS.

Elected Members: 53.

Non-Elected Members: 12.

ELECTION, 1973

PARTY	SEATS
People's National Congress	37
People's Progressive Party	14
Liberator Party (incl. United Force)	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Congress: 201 New Market St., Georgetown; left-wing Socialist; f. 1955 after a split with the PPP; Leader FORBES BURNHAM; Chair. BISHWAISHWAR RAMSAROOP; Sec. Dr. PROLEMY A. REID; publ. *New Nation International* (fortnightly).

United Force: 96 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; advocates rapid industrialization through government partnership and private capital; Leader MARCELLUS F. SINGH.

People's Progressive Party: 41 Robb St., Bourda, Georgetown; f. 1950; Marxist-led mass national party, in process of being transformed into Marxist-Leninist party; Gen. Sec. Dr. CHEDDI JAGAN; International Affairs Sec. JANET JAGAN; publs. *Thunder* (quarterly), *Guyana Information Bulletin* (monthly).

Liberator Party: P.O.B. 730, Georgetown; f. 1972; includes former leaders of United Force and is an off-shoot of the Anti-Discrimination Movement; Leader Dr. GANRAJ KUMAR; Chair. Dr. J. K. M. RICHMOND.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO GUYANA

(In Georgetown unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Australia: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Belgium: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Brazil: Regent and Hincks Sts.; *Ambassador:* MILTON T. RIBEIRO

Canada: Bank of Guyana Bldg. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ORMOND W. DIER.

China, People's Republic: 108 Duke St. (E); *Ambassador:* WANG CHAN-YUAN.

Colombia: 32 Coralita Ave., Bel Air Park (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL PERDOMO.

Cyprus: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Dominican Republic: Kingston, Jamaica (E).

France: Port of Spain, Trinidad (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Port of Spain, Trinidad.

Guinea: (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SAKO.

India: Bank of Baroda Bldg., Ave. of the Republic (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. GOPAL SINGH.

Italy: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Jamaica: St. Clair, Port of Spain, Trinidad (HC); *High Commissioner:* VIVIAN COURTNEY SMITH.

Japan: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Korea, Republic: Caracas, Venezuela (E).

Mexico: (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CABALLERO.

New Zealand: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Nigeria: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Pakistan: Ottawa, Canada (HC).

Tanzania: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Trinidad and Tobago: 91 Middle St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ISABEL TESHEA.

U.S.S.R.: Brasília, Brazil (E).

United Kingdom: 44 Main St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* PETER GANTREY

U.S.A.: 31 Main St. (E); *Ambassador:* MAX VANCE KREBS.

Venezuela: 296 Thomas St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDEL KADER MARQUEZ.

Yugoslavia: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (E).

Zambia: UN Permanent Representative, New York, U.S.A. (HC).

Guyana also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Argentina, Austria, the Bahamas, Barbados, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Haiti, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Libya, the Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Poland, Romania, Sierra Leone, Syria, Turkey and Uganda.

Guyana broke off relations with Israel in 1974.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicature of Guyana comprises the Supreme Court of Judicature, which consists of a Court of Appeal and a High Court (both of which are superior courts of record), and a number of Courts of Summary Jurisdiction.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chancellor as President, the Chief Justice, and such number of Justices of Appeal as may be prescribed by Parliament. This Court came into operation on June 30th, 1966.

The High Court of the Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice as President of the Court and nine Puisne Judges. Its jurisdiction is both original and appellate. It has criminal jurisdiction in matters brought before it on indictment. A person convicted by the Court has a right of appeal to the Guyana Court of Appeal. The High Court of the Supreme Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil matters and exclusive jurisdiction in probate, divorce and admiralty and certain other matters. Under certain circumstances, appeal in civil matters lies either to the Full Court of the High Court of the Supreme Court, which is composed of not less than two judges, or to the Guyana Court of Appeal.

A magistrate has jurisdiction to determine claims where the amount involved does not exceed \$250. Appeal lies to the Full Court.

Chancellor: Hon. Sir EDWARD VICTOR LUCKHOO, Q.C.

Chief Justice: Hon. Sir H. B. S. BOLLERS.

Justices of Appeal: Hons. G. L. B. PERSAUD, P. A. CUMMINGS, V. E. CRANE, J. O. F. HAYNES.

RELIGION

The principal Christian religious bodies with places of worship in the state are Anglican (Church of the West Indies), Roman Catholic, Presbyterian of Guyana, Guyana Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational Union, Moravian, Lutheran and Salvation Army. Hindus and Muslims also maintain places of worship.

Archbishop of the West Indies and Bishop of Guyana (Anglican): Most Rev. A. J. KNIGHT, C.M.G., D.D., LL.B., F.C.P., Austin House, Georgetown; Anglicans in Guyana number about 130,000.

Bishop of Georgetown (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. Monsignor G. B. SINGH, S.T.D., 27 Brickdam, Georgetown; Roman Catholics number about 100,000.

Hinduism: The Hindu religious centre is Maha Sabha, Lamaha St., Georgetown; Hindus number about 360,000; Leader SASE NARAIN, J.P., C.M.G., M.P.

Islam: Guyana United Sad'r Islamic Anjuman, P.O.B. 608, Georgetown; Muslims number about 120,000, Gen. Sec. MUHAMMAD ZAHUR.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chronicle: 18-20 Industrial Estate, Ruimveldt; f. 1881; Editor CARL BLACKMAN; circ. 21,000.

Guyana Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; f. 1945; owned by the Thomson Group; Gen. Man. H. CHAN (acting); Editor W. M. SMITH; circ. 30,474.

Mirror: Industrial Estate, Ruimveldt, East Bank, Demerara; owned by the New Guyana Co. Ltd.; Editor JANET JAGAN; circ. daily 16,800, Sun. 24,000.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Booker News: Universal Bldg., 22 Church St., Georgetown; f. 1955; monthly; house journal of the Booker Cos.; Editor McDONALD DASH; circ. 11,000.

Catholic Standard, The: Catholic Centre, Brickdam, Georgetown; f. 1905; weekly; Editor Rev. C. MEERABUX, S.J.; circ. 3,000.

Guyana Business: 156 Waterloo St., Georgetown; f. 1889; organ of the Georgetown Chamber of Commerce; quarterly; Editor C. D. KIRTON.

Guyana Sunday Graphic: Bel Air Park, Georgetown; owned by the Thomson Group; Gen. Man. H. CHAN (acting); Editor MONTY SMITH; circ. 50,627.

Guyana Today: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; fortnightly; circ. 30,000.

Guybau News: Linden; organ of the Guyana Bauxite Co.; Editor A. COLLINS.

Guynews: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; monthly; circ. 8,500.

New Nation: 105 Brickdam, Georgetown; f. 1955; organ of the People's National Congress; weekly; Editor FRANK AUGUST CAMPBELL; circ. 15,000.

News from Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,000.

The Official Gazette of Guyana: Ministry of Information, 18-20 Brickdam, Georgetown; weekly; circ. 1,156.

Sunday Chronicle: 18-20 Industrial Estate, Ruimveldt; f. 1881; Editor C. CHICHESTER; circ. 55,000.

Thunder: 41 Robb St., Georgetown; f. 1950; organ of the People's Progressive Party; quarterly; Editor RANJI CHANDISINGH; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 725, Georgetown; Correspondent PAUL PERSAUD.

PUBLISHERS

Guyana Graphic Ltd., The: Lama Ave., Bel Air Park, Georgetown; publs. *Guyana Graphic* and *Sunday Graphic*.

Guyana Lithographic Co. Ltd.: 1 Public Rd., La Penitence, East Bank, Demerara.

Guyana Printers Ltd.: 18-20 Industrial Estate, Ruimveldt.

RADIO

Guyana Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (Radio Demerara): P.O.B. 561, Georgetown; f. 1950; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; commercial; one station (Radio Demerara) since 1958, with national coverage; Gen. Man. RARIQ KHAN.

Guyana Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 560, Georgetown; f. 1968; Man. Dir. R. SANDERS; publ. *Action Radio Times*.

In 1974 there were approximately 255,000 radios in use in Guyana.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANKS

Bank of Guyana: Church St. and Ave. of the Republic, P.O.B. 1003, Georgetown; f. 1965; assets \$G46.5 million (June 1974); Central Bank of note issue; Gov. PATRICK MATTHEWS.

Guyana Agricultural Co-operative Development Bank: Sandbach Parker Bldg., Water St., Georgetown; f. 1973; brs. in Berbice and Essequibo; Man. Dir. J. C. YATES.

Guyana Co-operative Mortgage Finance Bank: Sandbach Parker Bldg., Water St., Georgetown; f. 1973; Man. Dir. R. D. FIELD-RIDLEY.

Guyana National Co-operative Bank: 1 Lombard and Cornhill Sts., P.O.B. 242, Georgetown; f. 1970; 6 brs. and 1 agency; total resources \$G29m. (1972); Man. Dir. W. O. BASCOM.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Baroda: Head Office: Mandvi, Baroda, India; Lot 10, Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown; Man. S. K. DHAWAN.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: Toronto, Ontario, Canada; Alico Bldg., Regent and Hincks Sts., Georgetown; Man. L. A. GREENIDGE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; 10 offices throughout Guyana; main branch Water St., Georgetown; Guyana Man. JOHN R. BASCOM.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Head Office: New York, U.S.A.; Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; Man. FLAVIO A. TEIXEIRA.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; 8 branches including 4 in Georgetown, 1 Bank Mobile; Man. S. J. R. AFFRONSO.

GUYANA

INSURANCE

Demerara Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: 61-62 and 91-92 Robb St. and Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown; f. 1891; Chair. B. A. GONSALVES; Sec. and Gen. Man. HUGH K. GEORGE.

Guyana and Trinidad Mutual Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 27-29, Robb and Hincks Sts., Georgetown; f. 1925; Chair. C. J. BETTENCOURT-GOMES; Sec. A. JEKIR; Gen. Man. A. BELGRAVE.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Ltd., Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Lots 1, 2 and 3, Ave. of the Republic, Georgetown; f. 1865; Chair. Maj. A. D. GOMES, M.B.E.; Sec. P. CHOO-WING; Gen. Man. CECIL P. FITT.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ASSOCIATIONS AND CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Berbice Chamber of Commerce and Development Association: CMC Bldg., Esplanade Rd., New Amsterdam; f. 1931; Pres. MILTON GANPATISINGH; Sec. DANIEL RAMNARINE.

Consultative Association of Guyanese Industry Ltd.: 201 Camp St., P.O.B. 527, Georgetown; f. 1962; 5 mem. assens., 11 assoc. mems.; Chair. HAROLD B. DAVIS.

Forest Products Association of Guyana: 7 Water St., Werk-en-Rust, Georgetown; f. 1943; 20 mems.; Pres. L. C. WILLEMS; Sec. W. WELSHMAN.

Georgetown Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 10, Georgetown; f. 1889; 124 mems.; Pres. NOEL GONSALVES; publ. *Guyana Business*.

Guyana Manufacturers' Association: Bank of Guyana Bldg., Georgetown; Pres. M. G. N. SANKIES; publ. *Guyana Handbook*.

Guyana Marketing Corporation: 1 Lombard St., Georgetown; Chair. GEORGE KING; Sec. FRED VIGILANCE.

Guyana Sugar Producers' Association Ltd.: Lot 201, Camp St., Georgetown; f. 1942; 8 mem. companies; Exec. Dir. W. E. V. HARRISON; Sec. V. J. CORREIA.

Rice Producers' Association: Lot 1, Water St., Georgetown; f. 1946; c. 45,000 families; Pres. D. RAMLAHAN; Gen. Sec. LALTA RAMGOPAL; publ. *Rice Review* (quarterly).

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts., Georgetown; f. 1952; 5 mems.; Chair. M. A. MATTHEWS; Sec. and Man. GEORGE H. D. MORGAN.

Upper Corentyne Chamber of Commerce: Corriverton Berbice; Pres. DAVID SUBNAUTH.

TRADE UNIONS

There are 20 trade unions with a total membership of 47,733. The **Trades Union Congress (TUC)** is the national trade union body, with 20 affiliates; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH POLLYDORE.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Chief Co-operatives Officer: G. HOYTE.

In 1974 there were 1,264 registered co-operative societies, mainly agricultural credit societies, with a total membership of 110,000.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCIES

Cane Farming Development Ltd.: 30-31 Hincks and Regent Sts., P.O.B. 404, Georgetown; f. 1965; 4 mems.; grants loans to peasant farmers; Chair. C. P. DE SOUZA.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Guyana Agriculture Co-operative Development Bank: Sandbach Parker Bldg., Georgetown; f. 1973 to promote agricultural development by providing financial credit and advisory services; Man. J. C. YATES.

Guyana Co-operative Mortgage Finance Bank: Sandbach Parker Bldg., Water Street, Georgetown; f. 1973 to promote private house ownership particularly through the co-operative movement, to guarantee mortgages, and to encourage the development of the construction industry; Man. R. D. FIELD-RIDLEY.

Guyana Forest Industries Corporation: 1 Water St., Georgetown; f. 1973 to promote the usage of Guyanese wood; Chair. GEORGE KING; Gen. Man. BASNET HALLEY.

Guyana National Co-operative Bank: 1 Lombard and Cornhill Streets, Georgetown; f. 1970; provides credit and expert advice to co-operative and private enterprises; Man. WILBERT BASCOM.

Guyana Rice Board: 1-2 Water St., Georgetown; f. 1973 to develop the rice industry and promote the expansion of its export trade, and to engage in commercial, industrial and agricultural activities necessary for the development of the rice industry; Gen. Man. NEVILLE E. SUTHERLAND.

Small Industries Development Corporation: 229 South St., Georgetown; f. 1974 to promote and facilitate the establishment of small industries; Chair. GEORGE KING; Gen. Man. R. H. THOMPSON.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services: Transport and Harbours Department, Cornhill St., Georgetown; 29 km. open (1,067 mm. gauge); Gen. Man. W. A. GRIFFITH.

ROADS

Roads and vehicular trails total 1,810 miles, of which 409 are all-weather roads; 596 miles are maintained by the Government, 269 miles by five municipalities and 836 miles by local authorities.

SHIPPING

Guyana's principal ports are at Georgetown and New Amsterdam.

Guyana Railways and Shipping Services operate passenger, cargo and ferry services in and across the main rivers, with a fleet of 20 vessels.

Shipping Association of Georgetown: 28 Main and Holmes Sts., Georgetown; Chair. M. A. MATTHEWS; Sec. GEORGE H. D. MORGAN; members:

Bookers Shipping (Demerara) Ltd.: 5-9 Lombard St., La Penitence, Georgetown; reps. for Alecoa Steamship Co., Inc., Booker, Harrison and Mitsui O.S.K. Lines, Pan American Airways and Lloyds Agencies.

Caribbean Molasses Co. Ltd.: Mud Lots 1-2, Water St., Georgetown; exporters of molasses in bulk.

John Fernandes Ltd.: Water St., Georgetown; containerized and break bulk cargo; reps. for Atlantic Line, Mini Line, West Indies Shipping Corp. (WISCO) and Carib Shipping Service.

Sandbach, Parker & Co. Ltd.: 45-48 Water St., Georgetown; reps. for Royal Netherlands Steamship Co. and K-Line.

GUYANA

Sprostons (Guyana) Ltd.: 3-9 Lombard St., Charles-town, Georgetown; agents for Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Nopal Caribe Lines N.V., Ivarans Rederi, C. A. Venezolana de Navegacion, Flota Mercante Grancolombiana S.A., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., West India Steamship Co. Inc., H. Bang & Co., and Stolt Nielsen Chartering Inc.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Timehri International, 23 miles from Georgetown, which is capable of taking jet aircraft.

Guyana Airways Corporation: 32 Main St., P.O.B. 102, Georgetown; state-owned; Chair. G. KING; Gen. Man. R. L. ABRAMS; operates internal scheduled services and to the Caribbean, Brazil and the United States; fleet of 2 DC-3, 2 Twin Otter, 1 Cessna 310, 2 Caribou, 1 DC-6A.

Guyana is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, British Airways, BWIA (Trinidad), Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Cubana, KLM and Pan American.

Transport, Tourism, University

TOURISM

TOURIST AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

National History and Arts Council: National Park, Thomas Lands, Georgetown; f. 1965 to promote the study of national history and to encourage cultural development in Guyana as a whole; a division of the Ministry of Information, Youth and Culture, run by Government funds; Chair. Miss LYNETTE DOLPHIN, A.A., M.B.E.; Sec. BASIL DE RUSSE.

The Theatre Guild of Guyana Ltd.: P.O.B. 814, Parade St., Kingston, Georgetown; f. 1957 to sponsor and support West Indian and international plays, promote the writing of local plays and encourage the development of all aspects of theatre in Guyana; non-profit organization, Government subsidy since 1966; Pres. LAWRENCE THOMPSON; Playhouse Dir. CICELY ROBINSON; Sec. BARBARA OSMAN.

UNIVERSITY

University of Guyana: P.O.B. 841, Georgetown; 121 teachers, 1,485 students.

HAITI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Haiti occupies the west of the island of Hispaniola in the West Indies. (The Dominican Republic occupies the rest of the island.) Cuba, to the west, is less than 80 km. away. The climate is tropical but the mountains and fresh sea winds mitigate the heat. Temperatures vary little with the seasons, the average in Port-au-Prince being about 27°C (80°F). May to November is the rainy season. The official language is French but a Creole dialect is generally spoken. Roman Catholicism is the official religion. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has equal vertical bands of black and red, with a white rectangular panel, containing the coat of arms, in the centre. The capital is Port-au-Prince.

Recent History

A military *coup* in 1950 led to the present Constitution. There were further risings in 1956 and 1957 when Dr. François Duvalier was elected President. In May 1963 Dr. Duvalier's term of office was extended for a further six years, but in 1964 his tenure was changed to life Presidency. There were several abortive attempts to overthrow the régime until Dr. Duvalier's death. In January 1971 the President's son, Jean-Claude, was appointed as his successor. This was subsequently ratified almost unanimously by referendum, and on his father's death in April Jean-Claude Duvalier became President for life. Significant cabinet changes in November 1972, and again in January and August 1973, have underlined differences within the Government between different groups of supporters of the former President. Relations with other countries, which deteriorated seriously under the elder Duvalier, have improved considerably since 1971, leading to a marked increase in foreign aid, particularly from the United States, Canada, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the international development agencies.

Government

The country is governed by a President who can nominate his successor, and by a Cabinet of 12. There is a Chamber of Deputies of 67 members elected by direct popular vote for six years. There are nine Départements.

Defence

Haiti is a member of the Organization of American States and has a defence force with a total strength of about 5,290, including a company of commando-type troops known as the *Léopards*. The army of about 6,000 men serves also as a gendarmerie. The navy has about 400 men, and the air force about 250. There is also a militia, the National Security Volunteers of some 7,000 men, but their strength and importance have been greatly reduced under the existing President.

Economic Affairs

Haiti is a predominantly agricultural country, with over 80 per cent of the working population on the land. Coffee, Haiti's principal export, has suffered from poor yields in recent years. A Five-Year Plan (1972-76) aims at increased

agricultural productivity through the improvement of power, transportation and irrigation. However, problems caused by deforestation and soil erosion will be difficult to solve. A hydro-electric plant at Péligre, which became operational in July 1971, now has a capacity of 45,000 kW. Coffee accounts for about 40 per cent of Haiti's export earnings, followed by light industrial products, bauxite, essential oils and sugar. The economic decline suffered under the late Dr. Duvalier is now over. Industrial investment by United States companies, attracted by low taxes and cheap labour, is beginning to grow again. Transformation industries (among them the traditional production of baseballs) are an important part of the economy, and currently include the manufacture of sophisticated electronic equipment. Tourism and the construction industry are also principal areas of growth. Soap, cloth, cement, cigarettes, drinks, flour and shoes are among locally-produced articles. Trade is largely with the United States, although the EEC is now a significant trade partner. Inflation is an acute problem, particularly in food and housing costs. The increased cost of essential imports greatly reduced foreign exchange reserves by the end of 1974.

Transport and Communications

Two main infrastructure projects are in hand (to be financed by the World Bank and the Interamerican Development Bank respectively) to provide all-weather roads from Port-au-Prince to the north (Cap-Haïtien) and to the south (Les Cayes). There are no railways. There are regular freight services to the U.S.A., Caribbean ports, Latin America, the Far East and Europe. An internal air service, Haiti Air Inter, is managed by Turks and Caicos Airways, and foreign lines link Haiti internationally.

Social Welfare

Industrial and commercial workers are provided with free health care.

Education

Education is free and is provided by the State, the Roman Catholic Church and missionary churches in nursery schools, elementary schools, secondary schools, including 21 *lycées*, and the State University. It is now compulsory between the ages of 6 and 12 years, but a large majority of children do not attend school due to lack of facilities and staff. Basic education in Creole dialect is being undertaken by a new organization, ONAAC, in rural areas, where a large proportion of the peasants are illiterate.

Tourism

Haiti's bays, beaches, mountains, folklore and bazaars are of interest to tourists. Another attraction is the magnificent 150-year-old citadel and palace of King Henri Christophe. Tourism is Haiti's second source of external income. In 1973 there were 205,000 foreign visitors compared with 137,200 during the previous year. The majority of tourists come from the U.S.A.

HAITI

Visas to visit Haiti are not required by nationals of the U.S.A., the United Kingdom and most other European countries.

Sport

The most popular games are football and volleyball. Sailing and skin diving are also popular with tourists.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption Day), October 24th (UN Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 18th (Army Day), December 5th (Discovery Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (Independence), January 2nd

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

(Founder's Day), March 2nd (Shrove Tuesday), April 14th (Pan American Day), April 16th, 17th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 18th (Flag Day), May 22nd (National Sovereignty), May 27th (Ascension), June 22nd (President's Day).

Weights and Measures

Officially the metric system is used but in practice many United States measures are used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 gourde.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 11.79 gourdes;

U.S. \$1 = 5.00 gourdes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (incl. off-shore islands)	POPULATION (July 1st, 1972*)			
	Total	Males	Females	Port-au-Prince (capital)
27,750 sq. km.	5,073,292	2,533,853	2,539,439	494,000

* The estimates do not take account of the population survey conducted in September-October 1971. This estimated the total population as 4,243,926.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 43.9 per 1,000; death rate 19.7 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCT	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Coffee	'000 60-kg. bags	503	450	544	540	555
Sisal	'000 short tons	17	17	18	20	18
Cotton	'000 250-kg. bags	5	7	12	12	16
Bananas	'000 metric tons	189	189	190	195	191
Cocoa	" " "	2.7	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1
Corn	" " "	242	240	252	265	257
Rice	" " "	83	80	81	92	n.a.
Sugar Cane	" " "	4,600	4,800	4,900	5,047	4,000
Sorghum	" " "	209	210	211	217	215
Beans	" " "	40	40	42	43	20
Tobacco	" " "	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2
Sweet Potatoes	" " "	7.4	6.6	7.0	7.2	7
Cassava (Manioc)	" " "	112	130	134	141	137

INDUSTRY

PRODUCT	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	'000 short tons	58.2	63.9	68.6	75.4	72.5
Molasses	million gallons	3.3	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.2
Cement	'000 metric tons	51.2	62.4	72.5	84.0	111.3
Cotton Textiles	million yards	3.5	3.6	5.9	2.9	3.4
Cigarettes	million	361.0	420.7	451.4	461.7	515.4
Flour	'000 metric tons	10.9	25.9	32.0	44.5	55.8
Soap	" " "	4.8	4.4	7.6	4.4	8.1
Cooking Oil	" " "	5.0	4.9	8.1	11.9	8.4
Lard	" " "	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.7
Soft Drinks	million bottles	20.5	25.5	27.8	30.1	40.6
Essential Oils	metric tons	306.3	206.0	381.6	316.2	329.3
Electricity	million kWh.	86.7	87.7	100.9	114.3	116.8

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 gourde.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 centimes.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 50, 100, 250 and 500 gourdes (U.S. currency notes also circulate).

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=11.79 gourdes; U.S. \$1=5.00 gourdes.

100 gourdes=£8.48=\$20.00.

BUDGET

(gourdes, year ending September 30th, 1974)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>		<i>Ordinary Budget:</i>	
Customs Receipts:		Departments:	
Import Duties	76,000,000	Finance & Economic Affairs	13,453,264
Export Duties	19,500,000	Agriculture, Natural Resources & Rural Development	14,981,817
Other	2,500,000	Public Works, Transport and Communications	12,166,782
Subtotal	98,000,000	Foreign Affairs	10,000,000
Internal Receipts:		National Education	23,024,148
Sugar Tax	8,000,000	Social Affairs	2,130,910
Other	84,983,000	Commerce and Industry	2,926,145
Subtotal	92,983,000	Worship	649,078
Special Fiscal Account	1,500,000	Justice	4,859,460
Autonomous Agencies' Contribution	2,100,000	Co-ordination and Information	3,754,238
		Interior and National Defence	49,630,534
		Public Health and Population	25,305,862
		Subtotal	163,882,238
		Specialized Services:	
		Tax Administration	6,492,500
		Customs Administration	8,498,310
		Subtotal	14,990,810
		Public Dept. Service	15,710,052
TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE	194,583,100	TOTAL ORDINARY EXPENDITURE	194,583,100
<i>Development Budget:</i>		<i>Development Budget:</i>	
National Funds:		Economic Sectors:	
CONADEP Accounts	28,277,300	Power	11,060,140
Other Accounts	—	Transport and Communications	109,830,950
Departmental and Autonomous Agency Contributions	60,107,040	Agriculture	28,894,350
Subtotal	88,384,340	Industry and Tourism	17,998,000
Foreign Assistance	200,071,710	Subtotal	167,783,240
		Social Sectors:	
		Education and Community Development	37,661,560
		Health and Environment	21,673,830
		Subtotal	62,335,390
		Preinvestment and Studies	43,337,420
TOTAL DEVELOPMENT REVENUE	285,456,050	TOTAL DEVELOPMENT BUDGET	288,456,050
TOTAL RESOURCES	483,039,150	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	483,039,150

Note: Development Budget total includes a transfer of 6,000,000 gourdes from Ordinary Budget Funds; total resources should be reduced by that amount.

Source: *Le Moniteur*, October 1st, 1974.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Goods, services and transfers</i>	- 2.0	- 3.7	- 4.2	-12.0	-15.1
Merchandise	- 2.5	- 8.6	- 8.2	-16.0	-15.1
Net exports of processing industries	(0.6)	(0.8)	(1.2)	(2.1)	(3.4)
Other exports	(36.3)	(37.4)	(43.8)	(37.4)	(41.7)
Other imports	(-39.4)	(-46.8)	(-53.2)	(-55.5)	(-60.2)
Travel	1.6	3.1	5.8	8.6	8.9
Investment income	- 3.6	- 3.6	- 3.9	- 4.2	- 3.8
Other services	- 9.2	-10.4	-10.6	-12.5	-18.7
Transfers	11.7	15.8	12.7	12.9	13.6
<i>Capital and errors and omissions</i>	2.8	7.7	11.3	16.2	8.5
Private capital and errors and omissions	1.7	6.1	11.8	13.2	18.4
Public sector capital	1.1	1.6	- 0.5	3.0	- 9.9
Central government	(- 1.5)	(0.6)	(- 1.3)	(- 1.5)	(- 4.5)
Other public sector	(2.6)	(1.0)	(0.8)	(8.4)	(- 0.5)
Exchange profits	(-)	(-)	(-)	(- 3.9)	(- 4.9)
<i>Special transactions</i>	-	2.5	2.0	5.0	3.3
Allocation of SDRs	-	2.5	2.0	2.0	-
Exchange profits and losses	-	-	-	3.0	3.8
International reserves	-	(-)	(-)	(- 0.9)	(- 1.1)
External debt	-	(-)	(-)	(3.9)	(4.9)
<i>Changes in net international reserves (increase -)</i>	- 0.8	- 6.5	- 9.1	- 9.1	2.8
Monetary authorities	1.1	- 6.3	- 8.3	- 7.9	0.3
Commercial banks	0.3	- 0.1	- 0.8	- 1.2	2.5

Source: IMF Report, July 1974.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(U.S. \$ million, years ending September 30th)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Imports	43.8	51.9	59.2	65.8	63.1
Exports	35.2	40.5	48.2	41.3	49.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(gourdes)

IMPORTS	1971/72	EXPORTS	1971/72	1972/73
Foodstuffs	51,050,618	Coffee	78,321,500	102,950,500
Beverages and tobacco	6,497,903	Bauxite	33,708,000	31,981,500
Raw materials	7,231,066	Sisal	2,785,500	6,152,500
Fuels	19,590,800	Sugar	17,864,000	13,793,000
Animal oils and fats	26,601,837	Essential oils	16,645,000	18,176,500
Chemical products	32,312,413	Handicrafts	65,415,200	89,192,700
Manufactured articles	88,192,629	Manufactured articles	14,942,500	25,888,000
Machines and transport equipment	57,204,096	Other	10,568,500	14,930,000
Other manufactured goods	28,338,036			
Unclassified goods	12,152,396			

Source: Banque Nationale de la République de Haïti.

Source: Administration Générale des Douanes.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(U.S. \$million)

IMPORTS		1971/72	EXPORTS		1971/72
Belgium		1.85	Belgium		3.28
Canada		4.90	France		3.20
France		3.60	Italy		2.36
Germany, Federal Republic		3.42	Japan		1.44
Japan		5.82	Netherlands		1.81
Netherlands		1.60	United Kingdom		0.26
United Kingdom		2.93	U.S.A.		26.77
U.S.A.		28.11			

COFFEE EXPORTS

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
60 kg. sacks	324,982	308,166	274,766	358,333	310,762	323,000
Million U.S. \$	14.4	13.4	15.2	18.8	14.7*	17.7

* million SDRs.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers on Internal Flights	6,627	11,119	n.a.
Number of Passengers Arriving on International Flights	52,532	70,694	156,388
Number of Passengers Departing on International Flights	64,932	75,905	103,433

Roads (1972): 11,900 passenger vehicles, 1,600 commercial vehicles.

Shipping (1970): 752,000 metric tons of freight loaded, 230,000 metric tons unloaded.

Tourism (1973): 206,000 visitors. Tourism comes second to coffee as a source of external income.

EDUCATION

(1973-74)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Urban public primary	360	3,532	127,330
Urban private primary	442	3,218	35,414
Country primary	565	1,720	173,767
Public secondary	21	563	15,760
Private secondary	129	1,172	35,414

Source: Banque Nationale de la République d'Haiti.

THE CONSTITUTION

Haiti acquired its independence from the French in 1804 but was controlled by the U.S.A. from 1915-34. The Constitution was promulgated in 1957 and revised in 1964 and 1971.

President: Has the right to nominate his successor. The President is assisted by a Council of Secretaries of State nominated by him. The President may dismiss the National Assembly and Cabinet, and govern by decree, in cases of grave conflict.

Legislature: In April 1961 the two houses of the legislature

were amalgamated into one, with a National Assembly consisting of 58 deputies who are elected for six years. Men and women over 18 have the vote. Deputies may be re-elected for an indefinite period.

Judicature: A Supreme Court called the Court of Cassation, and subordinate courts.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

Life President of the Republic: JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1975)

Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs: EMMANUEL BROS.

Minister of the Interior and National Defence: PAUL BLANCHET.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. DANIEL BEAULIEU.

Minister of Co-ordination and Information: PIERRE GOUSSE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship: EDNER BRUTUS.

Minister of Trade and Industry: PHILIPPE MURAT.

Minister of Social Affairs: MAX A. ANTOINE.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Communication: PIERRE PETIT.

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and Rural Development: JAURÈS LÉVÊQUE.

Minister of Education: JEAN MONTES LEFRANC.

Minister of Justice: AURÉLIEN JEANTY.

CONGRESS

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Fifty-eight deputies—all supporters of President Duvalier—were elected February 11th, 1973. According to the Constitution they hold office for six years.

President: Maître MICHEL AUGUSTE.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti de l'Unité Nationale: Port-au-Prince; f. 1963, as Parti Unique de l'Action Révolutionnaire et Gouvernementale; the official party; Leader President DUVALIER.

There are several unofficial opposition parties, mostly in exile, actively opposed to the régime of President Duvalier, including: *Front National de Résistance*, *Parti Uni des Démocrates Haïtiens*, *Parti d'Entente Populaire*, *Parti Unifié des Communistes Haïtiens*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO HAITI

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Maison R. Martelly, impasse Mérovée, Bourdon (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LUIS ALCON.

Brazil: Maison Pierre Wiener, Bourdon (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO CARLOS DE ABREU SILVA.

Canada: rue Camille Léon, Bois Verna (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* WILFRED AGNES.

Chile: rue Villate, Pétionville (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SERGIO MORENA.

China (Taiwan): Debussy 28, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* SI-LING KIANG.

Colombia: rue Rigaud, Morne Calvaire, Pétionville (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LACIDES MORENO BLANCO.

Dominican Republic: rue Panaméricaine 93, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* RAFAEL ADRIANO VALDES.

Ecuador: rue Goulard, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN DUNN BARREIRO.

France: pl. des Héros de l'Indépendance, 51 Bourdon (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARD DORIN.

Germany, Federal Republic: ave. Maric-Jeanne (Rond Point) (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARDT SÖHNKE.

Israel: Berthé, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* ZEV BASHAN.

Italy: ave. José de San Martin, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO BATTISTI.

HAITI

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, etc.

Liberia: Canapé Vert 23 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JAMES W. DENNIS.

Mexico: Maison Roger Esper, route de Delmas (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JOSÉ IGNACIO GUTIÉRREZ.

Nicaragua: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALFREDO LÓPEZ PASTORA.

Panama: Berthé, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIO NEWMAN.

Peru: Débussy 28, Pétionville (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL GUTIÉRREZ.

Poland: Maison Pierre Louis, Bourdon (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* WIKTOR M. A. KARASINSKI.

Spain: Maison Mmc Janine Flory, Lyles Estate (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTÍN ALEJANDRO ALZINA DE BOSCHI.

United Kingdom: Shell Bldg., rue Dantès Destouches 26 (E); *Ambassador:* J. D. HENNINGS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Port-au-Prince (E); *Ambassador:* HEYWARD ISHAM.

Vatican: ave. John Brown (Lalue) (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. LUIGI BARBARITO.

Venezuela: rue Courbe 22 (E); *Ambassador:* HERNÁN GONZÁLEZ VALE.

Haiti also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Dahomey, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Mali, Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uruguay.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law is based on the French Code, substantially modified during the presidency of Dr. François Duvalier.

Court of Cassation: Port-au-Prince.

President of the Court of Cassation: FOURNIER FORTUNÉ.

Courts of Appeal, Civil Courts, Magistrates' Courts. Judges of the Supreme Courts and Courts of Appeal appointed by the President.

Courts of Appeal and Civil Courts sit at Port-au-Prince and the three provincial capitals: Gonaïves, Cap-Haïtien and Port de Paix. In principle each commune has a Magistrates' Court.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the official religion; the folk religion is voodoo.

Archbishop of Haiti: FRANÇOIS-WOLFF LIGONDÉ.

There are six Suffragan Bishops.

The Episcopal (Anglican) Church is strong and its first Haitian bishop was consecrated in 1971. Other sects are well represented, including Methodists, Baptists and many American missionary churches.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Port-au-Prince

Haiti-Journal: B.P. 866; f. 1930; French; independent; Editor EDOUARD CHARLES; circ. 2,000.

Le Jour: French; pro-government; Editor WEBER ALEXANDRE; circ. 2,000.

Le Matin: rue Américaine; f. 1908; French; independent; Editor DUMAIRE CHARLIER; circ. 5,000.

Le Moniteur: the official gazette; twice weekly; Dir. SIMON DESVAREUX.

Le Nouveau Monde: major newspaper of Haiti; Dir. RENÉ PIQUON; circ. 9,000.

Le Nouvelliste: B.P. 1013; f. 1896; oldest newspaper in the country; French; evening; independent; Editor LUCIEN MONTAS; circ. 6,000.

Oedipe: French; circ. 2,000.

Panorama: French; Editor PAUL BLANCHET; circ. 3,000.

Provinces

Artibonite Journal: Gonaïves.

Le Courrier du Sud: Les Cayes.

Le Journal Sud-Ouest: Jacmel; Editor EMILE DELINCE.

Le Septentrion: Cap-Haïtien; Editor NELSON BELL.

PERIODICALS

Haiti Herald: Port-au-Prince; English; monthly.

Le Messager du Nord-Ouest: Port de Paix; weekly.

News of Haiti: Port-au-Prince; English; monthly.

Optique: B.P. 1316; monthly; magazine of the French Institute; literature and arts; Dir. LUCIEN MONTAS.

Revue de la Société Haïtienne d'Histoire: Port-au-Prince; f. 1925; quarterly; Editor HENOCK TROUILLOT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Département des Travaux Publics: Service des Télécommunications, Port-au-Prince.

There are 4 religious stations and 12 commercial stations. Principal stations:

Radio Haiti Inter: Rue du Quai, Port-au-Prince.

Radio Métropole: rue Pavée, Port-au-Prince.

Radio Nouveau Monde: pl. d'Italie, Port-au-Prince; Dir. WEBER W. A. GUERRIER.

Others include:

Radio Caraïbes: ruelle Chavannes 23, Port-au-Prince; Dir. A. BROWN.

Radiodiffusion Haïtienne: ruelle Jeanty, Bois Verna, Port-au-Prince; Dir. Y. MICHEL.

Radio Lumière: B.P. 1050, Port-au-Prince; Dir. EDWIN WALKER; non-commercial; cultural, educational, evangelical; French, Creole, English.

Radio Port-au-Prince: Stade Sylvio Castor, Port-au-Prince.

HAITI

La Voix Evangélique d'Haïti—Station 4 VEH: B.P. 1, Cap Haïtien; f. 1950; Gen. Man. Dr. W. GILLAM; non-commercial; a total of 200 hours of programming are broadcast each week in French, Creole, Spanish and English.

In 1974 there were 90,000 radios in use in Haiti.

TELEVISION

Télé Haïti: B.P. 1126, Port-au-Prince; f. 1959; private, commercial company, at present holding monopoly rights of transmission; programmes are transmitted by cable in French and English; Gen. Man. A. APALD; 15,000 receivers (1973).

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; m.=million; dep.=deposits.)

BANKING

Banque Nationale de la République d'Haïti: rue Américaine and rue Férou, Port-au-Prince; f. 1911; the central bank and bank of issue; cap. gourdes 20m., dep. gourdes 227.7m. (Sept. 1972); 11 brs.; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO ANDRÉ; Vice-Pres. LEON B. MIRAMBEAU.

Banque Nationale de Paris: rue du Quai, Port-au-Prince.

Banque de l'Union Haïtienne: rue du Quai.

Bank of Boston: rue des F. Forts.

Bank of Nova Scotia: blvd. J. J. Desselins.

First National City Bank: rue du Centre, Port-au-Prince.

Institut de Développement Agricole et Industriel: Port-au-Prince; f. 1961; state bank; cap. gourdes 50m.; Dir. (vacant).

Royal Bank of Canada: rue Abraham Lincoln and rue des Miracles, Port-au-Prince.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce d'Haïti: Port-au-Prince; Pres. RAYMOND ROY; Sec. JULIEN LAUTURE; publ. *Bulletin d'Information* (quarterly).

DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Conseil National de Développement et de Planification (CONADEP): Palais des Finances, Port-au-Prince; f. 1963; deals with plans and major government projects, and general co-ordination of technical assistance. Pres. H.E. JEAN-CLAUDE DUVALIER; Exec. Sec. H.E. EMMANUEL BROS; Dir.-Gen. DONASSON ALPHONSE.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry, etc.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Ouvriers d'Haïti—UNOH (*National Union of Workers of Haiti*): B.P. 276, Port-au-Prince; f. 1951; admitted to ORIT; 3,000 mems. from 8 affiliated unions; Pres. MARCEL VINCENT; Sec.-Gen. FRITZNER ST. VIL.

Fédération Haïtienne de Syndicats Chrétiens (*Haitian Federation of Christian Unions*): B.P. 416, Port-au-Prince; Pres. LÉONVIL LEBLANC.

A number of unions are non-affiliated and without a national centre, including a number of unions which have been organized for the workers of particular companies.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

There are no longer any railways in use except for the transport of sugar-cane.

ROADS

There are 4,000 km. of roads; a project to build two major all-weather roads is in hand.

SHIPPING

Vessels of many European and American lines call at Haïti, most of them en route to other ports.

CIVIL AVIATION

Haiti Air Transport operates a freight service to Miami. Internal services are operated by Haiti Air Inter under the management of Turks and Caicos Airways.

Haiti is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, ALM, American, Eastern, Pan American.

TOURISM

Département du Tourisme et des Relations Publiques: Port-au-Prince; Dir. FRITZ JEAN-BAPTISTE.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Commission Nationale à l'Energie Nucléaire: Port-au-Prince.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Etat d'Haïti: place des Héros de l'Indépendance, Port-au-Prince; 211 teachers, 2,100 students.

HONDURAS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Honduras lies in the middle of the Central American isthmus linking North and South America. It has a long northern coastline on the Caribbean and a narrow southern outlet to the Pacific. Its neighbours are Guatemala to the west, El Salvador to the south-west and Nicaragua to the south-east. Mountainous areas and high plateau land divide the northern coastal region from the narrow southern area. The coastal areas have more extreme temperatures and a heavier rainfall than the high inland areas. The rainy season is from May to November. The national language is Spanish. Roman Catholicism is the predominant faith. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of blue, white and blue, with five blue stars, arranged in a diagonal cross, in the centre of the white band. The capital is Tegucigalpa.

Recent History

In October 1963 the Liberal President, Dr. Ramón Villeda Morales, was deposed after a *coup* led by the armed forces. Colonel (later Gen.) Oswaldo López Arellano became Head of State, and the constitution was suspended. In June 1965 a new constitution was promulgated and Gen. López became constitutional President for 6 years. At the same time the constituent assembly which had been elected in February was transformed into a national congress.

Friction had existed for some time with neighbouring El Salvador, caused by the entry of an increasing number of Salvadorian immigrants into Honduras. Honduras' elimination from the qualifying rounds of the World Cup by El Salvador sparked off armed conflict between the two countries in June 1969. Although the OAS arranged a ceasefire in July, official contacts have remained broken and a number of border incidents have taken place. In November 1971 the United States ceded the Swan Islands in the Caribbean to Honduras.

Presidential elections took place in March 1971, in which Ramón Ernesto Cruz Uclés, the National Party candidate, was elected. After the presidential inauguration, the arrangement by which the two main political parties enjoyed equal representation in the Congress came under increasing strain. Popular discontent over austerity measures taken by the Cruz government, and peasant unrest over delayed land reforms, caused the former President and current commander in chief of the land forces, Gen. López, to accuse the Government of creating "economic chaos". Gen. López then evicted the Government in a bloodless *coup* on December 4th, 1972, and announced that he would remain in power for the next five years.

Government

Under the 1965 constitution there is an elected President and a National Congress of 64 members elected by proportional representation for six years.

Defence

A period of military service is obligatory between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five. Active service lasts eight months, with subsequent reserve training. In 1974 the

armed forces totalled 9,600, of which 8,400 were in the army. There is a very small navy and the air force numbers about 1,200 men.

Economic Affairs

Honduras is principally an agricultural country. Bananas form nearly half the exports. Coffee, tobacco, coconuts, cotton, beans, maize and sugar are also grown. Timber is an important export, although large proportions of the forested areas are prone to fires. The most valuable mineral is silver and there is some gold, copper, lead, zinc and low-grade iron ore.

There has been some attempt to diversify the economy. Industry is still on a small scale but is being developed, particularly in the San Pedro Sula area. Honduras has been a member of the Central American Common Market since it was formed in 1960. It remains the poorest member country, even after substantial growth during the 1960s. Trade with El Salvador was broken off after the war in 1969 and serious disagreement on policy in the CACM led Honduras to suspend its trading pact with all the CACM countries in December 1970. A 15-year development plan was announced in 1974, aimed at extensive land reform, nationalizations, further exploitation of forest resources and industrial expansion. In September 1974 Hurricane Fifi caused severe damage, estimated at U.S. \$900 million, to the crops and industries of the north coast. Sixty per cent of the banana crop was lost. It will take the economy an estimated two years, even with extensive foreign aid, to recover. An agrarian reform law is to be published shortly.

Transport and Communications

There are about 1,015 km. of railways, located entirely in the North and used to carry bananas to the ports. There are over 5,700 km. of national roads. There are international airports at Tegucigalpa, La Ceiba and San Pedro Sula. There are internal and international air services including daily flights to North and South America.

Social Welfare

There is a state social security system in operation; it provides benefits for sickness, maternity, orphans, unemployment, accidents and professional sickness, and also family and old age allowances. A Labour Code affords guarantees for employees.

Education

Education is free and compulsory from seven to twelve. There are 4,245 primary schools and 163 secondary and technical schools. There is an autonomous national university in Tegucigalpa.

Tourism

The ruins of Copán, second largest city of the old Mayan Empire, attract tourists and archaeologists. Lake Yojoa, near San Pedro Sula City, and Trujillo Bay provide fishing and boating, and there is bathing on the Bay Islands and along the beaches of the Northern coast.

Visas are not required to visit Honduras by nationals of Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Guatemala, Panama, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

HONDURAS

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Sport

Football and basketball are the most popular sports in Honduras, although softball and bowling are becoming increasingly popular.

Public Holidays

1975: September 15th (Independence Day), October 3rd (Morazán Day), October 12th (Discovery Day), October 21st (Army Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 14th (Pan American Day), April 15th-18th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in general use. The old Spanish measures are used locally.

1 libra=1.014 lb., 1 arroba=25.35 lb., 1 quintal=101.4 lb., 1 tonelada=18.10 cwt.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos=1 lempira (lp.).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=4.716 lempiras;

U.S. \$1=2.00 lempiras.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1974 census)		BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS (1973)		
	Total	Tegucigalpa (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
112,088	2,752,200	270,645	121,246	9,209*	20,932

* 1971 figure.

AGRICULTURE

	AREA CULTIVATED ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 quintales)	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Maize	285	285	7,979	7,918
Rice	10	11	421	496
Bananas	38	39	30,604	30,076
Dry Beans	73	61	1,097	923
Coffee	109	122	703	1,124
Tobacco	4	4	67	78

Forestry: There are many kinds of wood in the Honduran forests, including pine, mahogany, carreto, lignum vitae, grenadino, walnut and rosewood. The African palm is cultivated. The value of total timber exports in 1973 was 78.2 million lempiras.

Livestock (1970-71-'000): Cattle 1,600; Pigs 820; Horses 280; Mules 118; Asses 46; Goats 56; Sheep 9; Poultry 7,000 (FAO estimates).

MINING

Exports (million lempiras-1973): Zinc 16.3, Silver 14.0, Lead 9.7, Gold 0.1; Production (1973): Zinc 204,586 tons, Lead 181,100 tons, Silver 3 million Troy oz., Gold 8,000 Troy oz.

INDUSTRY

('000 units)

	1971	1972	1973
Raw Sugar (quintales) . . .	1,283	1,415	1,321
Cement (bags of 42.5 kg.) . . .	3,808	4,589	5,542
Cigarettes (packets of 20) . . .	74,523	76,844	88,574
Matches (boxes of 40) . . .	45,159	48,213	52,060
Beer (12 oz. bottles) . . .	81,895	86,062	96,850
Soft Drinks (6 oz. bottles) . . .	327,184	357,820	414,991

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 lempira (lp.).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 centavos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lempiras.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=4.716 lempiras; U.S. \$1=2.00 lempiras.

100 lempiras=£21.204=\$50.00.

Note: The Central American peso, used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is at par with the United States dollar.

BUDGET

(million Central American pesos)

	1971	1972	1973
REVENUE:			
Direct taxes . . .	22.1	21.3	24.4
Indirect taxes . . .	58.6	63.3	72.4
Other . . .	9.8	11.9	13.2
TOTAL . . .	90.5	96.5	110.0
EXPENDITURE:			
Current expenditure . . .	78.9	94.7	90.4
Capital expenditure . . .	34.0	24.9	29.6
TOTAL . . .	112.9	119.6	120.0

RESERVES

('000 Central American pesos on December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gross Reserves at the Central Bank . . .	21,239	22,942	37,300	44,278
Gold and Foreign Exchange . . .	21,048	20,090	31,377	30,221
Gold Deposits with IMF . . .	—	2	2	7,535
SDRs . . .	191	2,850	5,921	6,523

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1972		1973*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
GOODS, SERVICES AND UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	—	2.2	—	29.0
<i>Goods and services</i>	214.6	222.8	242.5	277.4
Merchandise	191.4	162.6	217.6	203.4
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	—
Freight and insurance	0.9	18.0	1.5	22.1
Transport	5.1	1.4	5.2	1.4
Travel	4.5	12.9	6.2	12.2
Investment income	2.2	19.3	2.7	30.0
Other government items	3.2	1.0	3.0	0.9
Other private items	7.3	7.6	6.3	7.4
<i>Unrequited transfers</i>	10.2	4.2	9.5	3.6
Private	5.5	2.5	5.1	2.2
Government	4.7	1.7	4.4	1.4
CAPITAL (excl. reserves)	13.9	—	33.3	—
<i>Non-monetary sectors</i>	3.0	—	19.8	—
Direct investment and other private long-term items	4.9	—	12.8	—
Other private short-term	—	9.2	—	—
Other local government	—	—	—	—
Other central government	7.3	—	7.0	—
<i>Monetary sectors</i>	10.9	—	13.5	—
Private institutions	6.3	—	7.7	—
Central institutions	4.6	—	5.8	—
ALLOCATION OF SDRS	2.6	—	—	—
RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	—	13.5	—	5.7
Liabilities	—	0.8	—	—
Assets	12.7	—	5.7	—
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	—	0.8	1.4	—

* Preliminary.

Source: IMF, *Balance of Payments Yearbook 1973*.**EXTERNAL TRADE**

(million lempiras)

Total Imports: (1970) 441.3; (1971) 387.8; (1972) 386.6; (1973) 524.5.**Total Exports:** (1970) 347.7; (1971) 373.6; (1972) 405.1; (1973) 503.6.**COMMODITIES**

(million lempiras)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Machinery and Transport Equipment	127.6	112.6	101.1	151.5
Chemicals	57.3	60.4	62.1	79.4
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	46.4	26.8	25.1	32.6
Food	42.3	31.2	34.9	44.5
Mineral Fuel and Lubricants	29.5	34.9	38.4	52.1
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	5.7	4.2	3.6	4.3
EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bananas	150.6	191.4	181.3	188.0
Coffee	51.8	46.5	54.5	96.9
Wood	32.4	38.4	54.2	78.2
Frozen Meat	19.4	25.1	32.1	43.9
Lead and Zinc	9.4	11.2	13.7	14.4
Petroleum Products	12.6	6.0	6.9	8.3
Tobacco	4.5	4.2	4.4	5.7

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 lempiras)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Costa Rica	24,703	9,884	10,311	13,723
El Salvador	—	—	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic	24,242	21,362	20,056	22,084
Guatemala	57,055	16,243	18,735	32,450
Japan	35,832	43,575	30,186	53,217
Nicaragua	27,983	6,600	15,666	18,581
United Kingdom	11,923	12,763	15,119	14,547
U.S.A.	182,509	182,242	170,500	214,486
Venezuela	21,182	23,264	24,904	41,453

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Belgium	10,300	n.a.	5,441	10,631
Costa Rica	14,096	2,700	2,321	4,214
Dominican Republic	9,749	8,684	12,946	21,153
El Salvador	—	—	—	—
Germany, Federal Republic	36,774	45,032	56,440	62,531
Guatemala	13,866	4,711	3,150	5,063
Italy	18,263	10,787	6,798	5,862
Japan	4,882	n.a.	11,452	13,904
United Kingdom	1,281	n.a.	6,897	8,923
U.S.A.	179,130	229,995	230,037	288,669

TRANSPORT

Railways: In 1973 there were 1,079 km. of track, of which 254 km. were owned by the Ferrocarril Nacional and 825 km. by the banana companies.

Roads: In 1973 there were 5,943 km. of road, of which 1,228 km. were paved and 3,225 km. were all-weather roads.

Shipping: In 1966, 1,082,862 tons were loaded and 503,063 tons unloaded.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971		1972	
	Domestic	International	Domestic	International
Passengers	206,542	136,868	204,667	152,992
Freight (ton kilometres)	1,000,153	10,929,252	657,302	10,893,436
Mail (ton kilometres)	27,457	—	26,651	58,657

EDUCATION
(1973)

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS	NUMBER OF TEACHERS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	4,245	11,712	420,714
Secondary	163	3,038	56,692
Teachers' Training College	1	67	1,134
University	1	466	8,070

Sources: Banco Central de Honduras; Consejo Monetario Centroamericano, San José; FAO.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Constitution was passed by the Constituent National Assembly on June 5th, 1965.

The following are some of its main points:

Honduras is constituted as a democratic Republic. All Hondurans over the age of 18 are citizens.

The Suffrage and Political Parties: The vote is direct and secret. Any political party which proclaims or practises doctrines contrary to the democratic spirit is forbidden. A National Electoral Council will be set up at the end of each Presidential term. Its general function will be to supervise all elections and to register political parties. A proportional system of voting will be adopted for the election of Municipal Corporations.

Individual Rights and Guarantees: The right to life is declared inviolable; the death penalty is abolished. The Constitution recognizes the right of Habeas Corpus and arrests may only be made by judicial order. Remand for interrogation may not last for more than six days, and no-one may be held *incommunicado* for more than twenty-four hours. The Constitution recognizes the rights of free expression of thought and opinion, the free circulation of information, of peaceful, unarmed association, of free movement within and out of the country, of political asylum and of religious and educational freedom. Civil marriage and divorce are recognized.

Workers' Welfare: All have a right to work. Day work shall not exceed eight hours a day or forty-four hours a week; night work shall not exceed six hours a night or thirty-six hours a week. Equal pay shall be given for equal work. The legality of trades unions and the right to strike are recognized.

Education: The State is responsible for education, which shall be free, lay, and, in the primary stage, compulsory. Private education is liable to State inspection and regulation.

Legislative Power: Deputies are obliged to vote, for or against, on any measure at the discussion of which they are

present. Congress has power to grant amnesties to political prisoners; approve or disapprove of the actions of the Executive; declare part or the whole of the Republic subject to a state of siege; declare war; approve or withhold approval of treaties; withhold approval of the accounts of public expenditure when these exceed the sums fixed in the Budget; decree, interpret, repeal and amend laws, and pass legislation fixing the rate of exchange or stabilizing the national currency. Congress may suspend certain guarantees in all or part of the Republic for sixty days in case of grave danger from civil or foreign war, epidemics or any other calamity. Deputies are elected in the proportion of one Deputy and one substitute for every 30,000 inhabitants, or fraction over 15,000. Congress may amend the basis in the light of increasing population.

Executive Power: The Executive Power is exercised by the President of the Republic, who is elected for a period of six years, beginning on June 6th, by a simple majority of the people. No President may serve two terms in succession.

Judicial Power: The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal and various lesser tribunals. The seven judges and five substitute judges of the Supreme Court are elected by Congress for a period of six years. The Supreme Court can declare laws unconstitutional, and can censure the misconduct of ministers or officials when Congress has declared there is a case to answer.

The Armed Forces: The armed forces are declared by the Constitution to be essentially professional and non-political. The President exercises his power through a Commander-in-Chief who is designated for a period of six years by Congress, which alone, by a two-thirds majority, may dismiss him. Military service is obligatory.

Local Administration: The country is divided into eighteen departments for purposes of local administration, and these are subdivided into autonomous municipalities; the functions of local offices shall only be economic and administrative.

Note: The Constitution has been only partly in force since General López took power; government is at present by decree.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: General OSWALDO LÓPEZ ARELLANO.

CABINET

(January 1975)

Minister of the Interior: Col. JUAN A. MELGAR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: RICARDO PINEDA MILLA (acting).

Minister of Education: Dr. JOSÉ NAPOLEÓN ALGERRO OLIVA.

Minister of Finance: MANUEL ACOSTA BONILLA.

Minister of Economy: JOSÉ A. BENNATON RAMOS.

Minister of Health: Dr. ENRIQUE AGUILAR PAZ.

Minister of Natural Resources: Ing. RAÚL EDGARDO ESEOTO.

Minister of Labour: GAUTAMA BUDA FONSECA.

Minister of Defence: Col. PEDRO FERMÍN RAMÍREZ LANDA.

Minister of Communications: HERNÁN APARICIO VELÁZQUEZ (acting).

Secretary for Economic Planning: MANLIO MARTÍNEZ.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(March 28th, 1971)

CANDIDATES

VOTES

Dr. RAMÓN ERNESTO CRUZ UCLÉS (Partido Nacional)	306,028
Dr. JORGE BUESO ARIAS (Partido Liberal)	276,777

President Cruz was deposed on December 4th, 1972, and replaced as Head of State by General OSWALDO LÓPEZ ARELLANO.

CONGRESS

Since the *coup* which brought General LÓPEZ to power, Congress has been suspended; government is at present by decree.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Nacional (PN): Traditional right-wing party; Leader Lic. RICARDO ZUNIGA AUGUSTINUS.

Partido Liberal de Honduras (PLH): Liberal Party; Chair. Lic. MAX VELÁSQUEZ DÍAZ.

Partido Popular Progresista: not legally recognized; split from Partido Nacional in 1963; Leader Dr. GONZALO CARIAS CASTILLO.

Partido Inovación Unidad (PINU): not legally recognized; Leader Dr. MIGUEL ANDONIE FERNÁNDEZ.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: not legally recognized.

Partido Comunista de Honduras: forbidden by law, although active.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO HONDURAS

(Tegucigalpa, unless otherwise indicated)

Argentina: Edificio Lázarus, Calle 604, esq. Salvador Mendieta; *Ambassador:* JORGE ROBBIO CAMPOS.

Austria: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Belgium: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Bolivia: San José, Costa Rica.

Brazil: Edificio Banco Atlántida, 2º, Ave. Comayaguela 1; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO RONALD DE CARVALHO.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica.

Chile: Edificio Bancaha, No. 203, P.O.B. 222; *Ambassador:* C. LANGILLE.

China (Taiwan): Colonia Reforma, Casa 117, Calle Principal; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Colombia: Edificio Condominio, 8º; *Ambassador:* HERNANDO LORA MARTÍNEZ.

Costa Rica: Colonia Palmira, Boulevard Morazán 113; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL LÓPEZ GARRIDO.

Denmark: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Ecuador: Colonia Palmira, 4A Ave., esq. 2A Calle; *Ambassador:* DR. ALBERTO BARRIGA LEDESMA.

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador.

France: Ave. La Paz, P.O.B. 14-C; *Ambassador:* HENRI LANGLAIS.

Germany, Federal Republic: Calle La Fuente, esq. Ave. Lempira; *Ambassador:* DR. GOTTFRIED PAGENSTERT.

Greece: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Guatemala: Altos del Almacén Fléfil, 20 Callejón Los; *Ambassador:* COL. LUIS URRUTIA DE LEÓN.

Israel: San José, Costa Rica.

Italy: Ave. Jerez, frente al Parque Finlay, P.O.B. 317; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Japan: Primera Ave., Colonia Palmira; *Ambassador:* KATSUSHIGE TAKEUCHI.

Korea, Republic: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Lebanon: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Mexico: Edificio Larach, 5º, No. 506, P.O.B. 769; *Ambassador:* DR. ERNESTO DE SANTIAGO LÓPEZ.

Netherlands: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Nicaragua: Colonia Matamoros, P.O.B. 392; *Ambassador:* RICARDO GARCÍA LECLAIR.

Norway: Mexico City, Mexico.

Panama: Barrio La Leona, P.O.B. 397; *Ambassador:* VÍCTOR M. CHANSÓN.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador.

Peru: Edificio Fiallos Soto, P.O.B. 64-C; *Ambassador:* DR. ABRAHAM PADILLA BENDEZU.

Poland: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Portugal: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

Spain: Colonia Matamoros 103; *Ambassador:* EVARISTO RON VILLARS.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala.

Turkey: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

United Kingdom: Ave. La Paz, P.O.B. 290; *Ambassador:* DAVID MORRIS PEARSON, O.B.E.

U.S.A.: Ave. La Paz, P.O.B. 105; *Ambassador:* PHILIP V. SANCHEZ.

Uruguay: Edificio Midence Soto, 4º, P.O.B. 329; *Ambassador:* MANUEL AREOSA.

Vatican: Palacio de la Nunciatura Apostólica, Colonia Palmira, P.O.B. 324; *Apostolic Nunciature:* (vacant).

Venezuela: Ave. La Paz 421; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ BERNARDO GRANADILLO.

Yugoslavia: Mexico D.F., Mexico.

HONDURAS

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a supreme court with nine magistrates elected by Congress for terms of six years. In addition, there are five courts of appeal, and departmental courts which have their own local jurisdiction.

Tegucigalpa has two Courts of Appeal which have jurisdiction (1) in the department of Francisco Morazán, and (2) in the departments of Choluteca Valle, El Paraíso and Olancha.

The Appeal Court of San Pedro Sula has jurisdiction in the department of Cortés. That of Comayagua has jurisdiction in the departments of Comayagua, La Paz and Intibucá; that of Santa Bárbara in the departments of Santa Barbara, Lempira, Copán.

President of the Supreme Court of Justice: ROBERTO RAMÍREZ.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Roman Catholics; the 1965 Constitution guarantees toleration to all forms of religious belief.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 106, Tegucigalpa; Mgr. HÉCTOR ENRIQUE SANTOS HERNÁNDEZ.

Suffragan Sees:

Santa Rosa de Copán; Mgr. JOSÉ CARRANZA CHÉVEZ.
San Pedro Sula; Mgr. JAIME BRUFU MACÍA.
Comayagua; Mgr. BERNARDINO MAZZARELLA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Correo del Norte: San Pedro Sula; f. 1956; evening; independent; Editor GABRIEL GARCÍA ARDON; circ. 7,500.

El Crisol: Tela.

El Cronista: Barrio Casamata, Tegucigalpa; f. 1912; independent; morning; daily; Dir. ALEJANDRO VALLADARES, circ. 25,000; Sunday 29,000.

El Día: Apdo. 185, Tegucigalpa; f. 1948; evening; independent, anti-Communist; Dir. and Gen. Man. JÚLIO LÓPEZ PINEDA; circ. 25,000.

Diario del Norte: San Pedro Sula.

El Faro Porteño: Puerto Cortés.

La Gaceta: Tegucigalpa; morning; official Government paper; Dir. RODOLFO HERIBERTO GÓMEZ; circ. 2,400.

La Noticia: Tegucigalpa; f. 1973; Dir. AMÍLCAR SANTA-MARÍA.

La Prensa: San Pedro Sula; f. 1964; Gen. Man. MANUEL DE J. LARA; circ. 46,195.

El Tiempo: San Pedro Sula; f. 1970; Dir. Lic. EDMOND L. BOGRAN; circ. 18,000.

PERIODICALS

Acción Social: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

El Alfiler: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Ariel: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

El Atlántico: La Ceiba; weekly.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers

El Comercio: Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa, Edif. Barjum, 3º, 5A Calle 408, Tegucigalpa; f. 1970; monthly; commercial and industrial news.

En Marcha: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

El Espectador: Tegucigalpa.

Extra: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Gula Oficial de Centro-América: Apdo. 494, Tegucigalpa; f. 1922; irregular; general official, commercial, industrial and agricultural news.

Hacienda y Comercio: Tegucigalpa.

El Heraldito: La Ceiba; weekly.

El Heraldito: San Pedro Sula; weekly.

Honduras Agrícola: Tegucigalpa.

Honduras Rotaria: Apdo. 38, Tegucigalpa; f. 1943; monthly Rotarian review; Dir. JORGE FIDEL DURÓN; Co-Editors GUILLERMO LÓPEZ RODEZNO, JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ O., JORGE E. ZEPEDA; circ. 1,000.

Impacto: Tegucigalpa; weekly; Gen. Man. RAÚL BARNICA LÓPEZ.

Letras: Tegucigalpa; literary and political; quarterly.

El Mensajero del Maestro: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Prensa Obrera: Tela; f. 1962; twice a week.

Presente: Tegucigalpa.

Revista del Archivo y Biblioteca Nacionales: Tegucigalpa; f. 1904; Historical Review of the Society of Geography and History of Honduras; Dir. ROBERTO GÓMEZ ROBELE; circ. 5,000.

Revista Farmacéutica: Tegucigalpa; scientific review; Dir. JOSÉ REINA VALENZUELA.

Revista Honduras: Tegucigalpa.

Revista Pan-Americana: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Semáforo: Tegucigalpa; weekly.

Social: El Progreso; weekly.

Sucesos: Tegucigalpa; monthly.

Tribuna Gráfica: Tegucigalpa; weekly.

El Trópico: Ave. Atlántida, 3A Calle, La Ceiba; f. 1938; weekly; independent; general news; Dir. RODOLFO ZAVALA.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAU

Agence France-Presse: Barrio La Hoya, Casa 907, Tegucigalpa; Correspondent ENRIQUE GÓMEZ.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Prensa Hondureña (Press Assn. of Honduras): 6A Calle (altos), Barrio Guanacaste, Tegucigalpa; Pres. ORLANDO HENRÍQUEZ.

PUBLISHERS

Tegucigalpa

Biblioteca Nacional: Dpto. de Publicaciones, Avda. Mendicita.

Imprenta López & Cia.: 11A y 12A Calles No. 1112.

Compañía Editora Nacional, S.A.: 5A Calle Oriente No. 410.

Editorial Nuevo Continente: Ave. Cervantes 123; Dir. LETICIA SILVA DE OYUELA.

Litografía e Imprenta Suárez Romero Ltda.: 3A Avda. No. 605.

HONDURAS

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Oficina Co-ordinadora de Publicaciones y Relaciones Públicas.
Editorial Paulino Valladares, Carlota Vda. de Valladares: 5A Avda., 5A y 6A Calles.

Comayagüela

Imprenta Héctor A. Buñes: 6A Avda., 4A y 5A Calles, No. 433.

Imprenta Cultura, Mario Mencía G.: 7A Avda., 8A y 9A Calles, No. 812.

Imprenta Gómez: 6A Avda., 5A Calle.

Talleres Gráficos, S.R.L.: 4A Avda., 11A Calle, No. 1102.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección General de Comunicaciones Eléctricas: Tegucigalpa; Dir. *Radio Nacional:* H. ANDINO N.

La Voz de Honduras: Apdo. 642, Tegucigalpa; Man. C. E. REIDEL.

Emisoras Unidas: Paseo Circunvalación, San Pedro Sula.

Radio Católica: Apdo. Postal 480, Tegucigalpa; non-commercial.

Radio América: Apdo. Postal 259, Tegucigalpa.

Radio Centro: Colonia Florencia, Tegucigalpa.

Radio Cultura: Edificio Jiménez, Apdo. 955, Tegucigalpa.

La Voz de Atlántida: La Ceiba.

La Voz del Junco: Calle Independencia, Sta. Bárbara; f. 1954; Dir. and Proprietor MIGUEL HASBUN; Press and News Dir. J. CANDIDO RODRÍGUEZ.

There are 51 other commercial stations and religious stations. 155,000 receivers (1974).

TELEVISION

Compañía Televisora Hondureña, S.A.: Apdo. Postal 734, Tegucigalpa; two stations, four relay stations; transmissions began in 1959; Dir.-Gen. J. R. FERRARI. 60,000 receivers (1973).

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in lempiras)

BANKING

Tegucigalpa

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Honduras: P.O.B. C-58, 1A Calle; f. 1950; cap. 5.2m., dep. 73.6m. (Dec. 1970); bank of issue; Pres. Lic. ALBERTO GALEANO MADRID; Vice-Pres. Lic. HÉCTOR CALLEJAS VALENTINE; Gen. Man. ARTURO H. MEDRANO; publs. *Boletín Mensual, Revista Trimestral, Memoria Anual*.

Banco Atlántida: 7A Avda. No. 501, esq. 5A Calle, Apdo. 57-C; f. 1913; cap. 4m., dep. 108.4m. (Dec. 1970); 9 brs.; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ MENDOZA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. PAUL VINELLI.

Banco Centroamericano de Integración Económica: Apdo. 772, Tegucigalpa; f. 1961 to finance the economic development of the Central American common market and its member countries; mems. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica; cap. p.u. U.S. \$40m.; Pres. ENRIQUE ORTEZ C.; publ. *Annual Report*.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Banco de Honduras: Plaza Morazán; f. 1889; affiliate of First National City Bank, New York; Pres. PETER HENDERSON; Gen. Man. J. ANTONIO KATTAN.

Banco de la Propiedad: Apdo. 343; f. 1952; savings bank.

Banco de los Trabajadores: Apdo. Postal 139-C, Tegucigalpa; f. 1967; 6 brs.; cap. U.S. \$2.5m.; Chair. HERNÁN CÁRCAMO TERCERO; Man. ROLANDO DEL CID V.

Banco La Capitalizadora Hondureña, S.A.—Bancahsa: 5A Calle, Apdo. Postal 344; f. 1948; Pres. ARMANDO SAN MARTÍN C.; Gen. Man. P. M. POMPILO CORRALES; brs. San Pedro Sula, La Ceiba, Puerto Cortés, Progreso and 6 others.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Apdo. 212; f. 1950; government development bank; loans mainly in agricultural sector, some also to industry; sole body authorized to export and import maize beans, rice and potatoes; Pres. Lic. GUILLERMO MEDINA S.; Man. EDUARDO ESCOTO.

Financiera Centroamericana, S.A.: Apdo. Postal 1432; private finance organization giving loans to the industrial and commercial sectors; Man. Lic. RENÉ BECERRA.

Financiera Hondureña, S.A.: 5A Ave. S.O. No. 4, San Pedro Sula, Cortés (Main Office); f. 1964; cap. U.S. \$306,900, dep. \$3.6m. (Dec. 1972); Gen. Man. (Tegucigalpa) JUAN C. MARINAKYS; private finance organization but with loans from Alliance for Progress; industrial loans, some for construction industry, medium and long-term loans; Pres. GABRIEL MEJÍA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Tegucigalpa

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: Apdo. 199.

Bank of London and Montreal Ltd.: Apdo. 29-C, Cruce entre 5A Avenida y 4A Calle; Man. B. W. MUSK; brs. at San Pedro Sula, Apdo. 152, and La Ceiba, Apdo. 11; agencies at Comayagüela, D.C., Apdo. 29-C, Puerto Cortés, Apdo. 26, Barrio Abajo, Apdo. 29-C.

Chase Manhattan Bank: Apdo. 57-C.

INSURANCE

Tegucigalpa

El Ahorro Hondureño, S.A., Compañía de Seguros: Calle Colón, No. 711; f. 1917; Gen. Pres. Dr. A. F. SMITH; Vice-Pres. Lic. DANIEL CASO.

Aseguradora Hondureña, S.A.: 6A Avenida y 6A Calle, No. 613, Apdo. 312; f. 1954; Gen. Man. MARIO BATRES PINEDA.

Compañía de Seguros Interamericana, S.A.: 3A Calle, No. 1016, Apdo. Postal 593; Gen. Man. RUNÉN ALVAREZ H.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Tegucigalpa: Edif. Barjum, 3º, 5A Calle, No. 408, Tegucigalpa; f. 1910; 350 mems.; Pres. Lic. EMIL BARJUM; Sec. JUAN ANGEL MONCADA; publs. *El Comercio* (monthly), *Informativo Comercial* (fortnightly).

Cámara de Comercio e Industrias de Cortés: San Pedro Sula; f. 1931; 432 mems.; Pres. GABRIEL A. MEJÍA; publs. *Boletín semanal, Oportunidades en los negocios*.

There are also Chambers of Commerce at La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copán, Choluteca and Tela.

HONDURAS

PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Nacional de Industriales (*National Association of Manufacturers*): Apdo. Postal 20-C, Tegucigalpa.

Asociación Nacional de la Pequeña Industria (*National Association of Small Industries*): Apdo. Postal 730, Tegucigalpa.

Federación Hondureña de Cooperativas Cafetaleras (*Fehcocal*) (*Federation of Coffee Co-operatives of Honduras*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1969.

Federación Nacional de Cooperativas Cañeras (*Fenacocal*) (*National Federation of Sugar Cane Co-operatives*): Tegucigalpa.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Consejo Superior de Planificación Económica: Tegucigalpa; planning office.

Instituto Hondureño del Café: coffee development programme; Man. ENRIQUE LÓPEZ A.

Instituto Nacional Agrario: Tegucigalpa; agricultural development programmes; cap. 30m.

TRADE UNIONS

Asociación Nacional de Campesinos de Honduras (*ANACH*) (*National Association of Farmworkers of Honduras*): San Pedro Sula, Cortés; f. 1962; mems. 30,000 (est.); Pres. REYES RODRÍGUEZ.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Honduras (*Honduras Workers Confederation*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1964; affiliated to ORIT and CIOCL; 3 mem. federations; Pres. CELEO GONZÁLEZ; Sec. Gen. ANDRÉS V. ARTELES.

Federación Central de Sindicatos de Trabajadores Libres de Honduras—**FEGETILH** (*Central Federation of Unions of Free Workers of Honduras*): Tegucigalpa; f. 1958; 8,000 mems. (est.) from 54 affiliated unions; Sec. Gen. GUSTAVO ZELAYA.

Federación Sindical de Trabajadores Nortes de Honduras—**FESITRANH** (*North Coast Federation of Workers' Unions of Honduras*): San Pedro Sula; f. 1957; 20,000 mems. (est.) from 42 affiliated unions; Pres. CÉLEO GONZÁLEZ Y GONZÁLEZ; Sec. Gen. FAUSTO A. GALDAMEZ.

There are a number of unions not affiliated to a national centre.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The greater part of the rail transport is in the hands of the fruit companies with plantations on the north coast. The companies transport chiefly bananas and sugar, although passengers are taken on most of the routes. The Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras owns the railway which connects the northern terminus of the main highway system at Potrerillos with the largest port on the Atlantic side, Puerto Cortés. Near this port the railway turns east, passing through the port of Tela and, with one change, continues through another Atlantic port, La Ceiba, and terminates in the valley of the Aguan River. No railway goes direct to Tegucigalpa, the connection being made by road transport. The three railways, totalling approximately 1,079 km., are:

Trade and Industry, Transport and Tourism

Ferrocarril Nacional de Honduras (*National Railway of Honduras*): San Pedro Sula; 204 km. of track open (1.072 m. gauge); owned by the Government, but operated by the Tela Railroad Co.; Gen. Man. HERMAN PASCUA LEIVA.

Tela Railroad Co.: Local Offices: La Lima; Head Office: Prudential Center, Boston, Mass., U.S.A.; 340 km. of track open (1.067 m. gauge); Pres. J. A. TAYLOR; Gen. Man. H. H. LACOMBE; Railroad Superintendent K. F. KOCH; the railway is a common carrier.

Standard Fruit & Steamship Co. Railway (Vaccaro Line): Local Offices: La Ceiba; Head Office: 50 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111, U.S.A.; 471 km. of track (1 m. gauge); routes between La Ceiba and Tela, and La Ceiba and Olanchito; a common carrier on all routes operated; Pres. D. J. KIRCHHOFF (U.S.A.); Gen. Man. M. M. ROTOLO (La Ceiba).

ROADS

Dirección General de Caminos: Tegucigalpa; highways board.

In 1973 there were 5,943 km. of roads in Honduras, including 1,228 km. of paved roads. The Pan American Highway section in Honduras has been completed, as has a road connecting it with Tegucigalpa and Puerto Cortés on the northern coast.

SHIPPING

The United Fruit Co. (U.S.A.), sailing from New York and New Orleans, calls at the Atlantic port of Tela and at Puerto Cortés in Honduras. The Standard Fruit Co. (who own one of the country's railways) also calls at La Ceiba. The ports on the Pacific coast may be reached by the Grace Line, sailing between San Francisco and Los Angeles and Amapala. Other shipping lines serving Honduras are: Hapag-Lloyd, KNSM, Mamenic.

Empresa Nacional Portuaria (*National Commission*): Puerto Cortés; f. 1965; has jurisdiction over most ports in Honduras; manages Puerto Cortés on the Atlantic coast; an improvement programme costing 5.5m. is under way to increase the ports' traffic; a paved road connects Puerto Cortés with the port of San Lorenzo on the Pacific coast via San Pedro Sula and Tegucigalpa. Construction of a deep-water Pacific port at Boea de Henean will start in March 1975. The estimated cost of the project is U.S. \$6m.; Man. ANTONIO JOSÉ COELLO; Asst. Man. JOSÉ FONSECA GALVÁN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Local airlines in Honduras supply the deficiencies of road and rail transport, linking together small towns and inaccessible districts.

SAHSA (*Servicio Aéreo de Honduras, S.A.*): Avda. Colón y 4A Calle, Apdo. 129, Tegucigalpa; private company; operates internal routes and also to New Orleans, Managua, Guatemala, Belize, San José, San Andrés Island and Panama; Gen. Man. Capt. HECTOR ROLANDO FIGUEROA; 2 Electra, 2 CV-580, 2 CV-440, 2 CV-340, 4 DC-3, 1 C-46 and 1 Aztec.

ANHSA (*Aerovías Nacionales de Honduras, S.A.*): c/o Sahsa; f. 1950; a local airline which serves the north coast and the east of the country; 2 DC-3.

TAN (*Transportes Aéreos Nacionales, S.A.*): Edificio Salame, Tegucigalpa; operates passenger and cargo services, internal and international; Pres. PATRICIA S. SPOHRER; 2 Electra, 1 DC-7B/F.

HONDURAS

Líneas Aéreas Nacionales S. de R.L. (LANSA): Apdo. Postal 35, La Ceiba; scheduled services within Honduras and to Islas de Balsa; 2 DC-4, 4 DC-3, 1 Apache, 1 Cessna 180, 1 Cessna Skymaster and 1 Twin Bonanza.

Honduras is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aviateca (Guatemala), Lanica (Nicaragua) and Pan American.

TOURISM

Instituto Hondureño de Turismo: Apdo. Postal 154-C, Tegucigalpa.

In 1972, 140,129 tourists visited Honduras.

Transport and Tourism, Atomic Energy, University

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Hondureña de Energía Atómica: Tegucigalpa; Pres. Dr. JESÚS AGUILAR PAZ.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Tegucigalpa; atomic research in engineering, agronomy, physics, biology, mathematics, medicine, pharmacy and geology.

UNIVERSITY

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras: Ciudad Universitaria, Tegucigalpa; f. 1847; 427 teachers, 7,500 students.

INDIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Union of India forms a natural sub-continent with the Himalayas to the north and is flanked by the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal. Its neighbours are China and Nepal to the north, Pakistan to the north-west and Burma to the east. Bangladesh is surrounded by Indian territory except for a short frontier with Burma in the east. The climate ranges from temperate to tropical with an average summer temperature over the plains of approximately 27°C (85°F). There are heavy monsoons in June and July and rainfall varies widely. The official language is Hindi, and English is used as an associate language for many official purposes. Sixteen regional languages are also recognized in the Constitution, and many others are widely spoken. About 83 per cent of the population are Hindu and 11 per cent Muslim. There are also Christians, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains and other minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of horizontal stripes of saffron, white and green with the Dharma Chakra (Wheel of the Law) in blue on the white stripe. The capital is New Delhi.

Recent History

India became independent in August 1947, when Britain's Indian Empire was partitioned on religious lines between India and Pakistan. Sectarian violence, the movement of 12 million refugees, the integration of the former princely states into the Indian federal structure and a dispute over Kashmir presented major problems for the new nation. Their settlement, and the adoption of a republican constitution in January 1950, were followed by a period of some 12 years in which Indian affairs were dominated by the first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru. He achieved considerable success for his policy of economic development by industrialization, and gained international respect with a foreign policy based on peace and non-alignment.

India's occupation of Goa and other Portuguese enclaves in December 1961 and the unsuccessful Chinese attack of October 1962 adversely affected Nehru's prestige internationally and in India. He died in May 1964, and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Lal Bahadur Shastri, who died in January 1966 at Tashkent, U.S.S.R., where he had agreed on a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir dispute which had brought about a short war with Pakistan.

Nehru's daughter, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, became Prime Minister, but met with considerable opposition within the ruling Congress Party, which no longer held its former dominant position in Indian politics. The electoral loss of several State governments and personal and ideological conflicts in the party were followed by a split in November 1969.

Indian support for Bengali guerrilla forces in East Pakistan led to border incidents and in December 1971 to war between India and Pakistan. The Indian army rapidly occupied East Pakistan, which India recognized as the independent state of Bangladesh. The war lasted only 12 days, but it was not until July 1972 that India and Pakistan reached an agreement on their cease-fire line in Kashmir and the return of prisoners of war.

Famine, food riots and alleged corruption in the Government and the Congress Party reduced the popular support for Mrs. Gandhi evident in 1971-72. In 1973 there were violent disorders in Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram and elsewhere; the causes were diverse, but chiefly involved food shortages, student grievances and the lack of effective State governments. Separatist movements were active in Nagaland, Mizoram and Andhra Pradesh, and political murders by Naxalites (Maoists) continued in West Bengal. In January 1974 student unrest in Gujarat developed into a mass movement of protest against the corruption which was believed to cause high food prices. General strikes and rioting had to be suppressed by the army, but a similar situation arose in Bihar.

The Congress Party lost support in several state elections in the first three months of 1974, and suffered from internal dissent among its leaders. Their differences became apparent when the Government nationalized the wholesale wheat trade. This measure, intended to lower prices and produce a more even distribution of food, failed in its objectives, and was abandoned in March 1974, after less than a year. Other measures designed to give the Government greater control over the economy have been dropped, and private enterprise is once more being encouraged as the best means of bringing about economic growth.

In May 1974 India exploded its first nuclear device.

A defeat for the Congress Party in January 1975 in a by-election in Madhya Pradesh, a former party stronghold, led to growing political ferment and expectations of a general election.

Government

India is a Union of States governed by an executive consisting of the President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers led and nominated by the Prime Minister. The President is elected for a five-year term. Parliament consists of two Houses, the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. The country is divided into twenty-one self-governing States each having a Governor, appointed by the President of India, a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister and an elected Legislature. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have bicameral legislatures, the other 14 states being unicameral. Each state has its own legislative, executive and judicial machinery corresponding to that of the Union. The Union has power over defence, foreign affairs, transport and communications, currency and coinage, customs and export duties and the higher courts of justice. State powers include the police, public health, education, agriculture and forests. The Union and the States can both legislate on certain topics, such as trade and industry, economic and social planning, social security and prices. In the event of the failure of constitutional government in a State, presidential rule can be imposed by the Union. There are also nine Union Territories, administered by Chief Commissioners, Lieutenant-Governors or Administrators appointed by the President.

Defence

In 1974 India had armed forces of 956,000: an army of 826,000 men, a navy of 30,000 and an air force of 100,000. Military service is voluntary. Defence spending will consume some 22 per cent of the total budget for 1974-75.

Economic Affairs

Of a total working population of some 180 million in 1971, nearly 130 million were employed in agriculture, which accounts for almost half of India's national income. The major part of the sown area is taken up by cereals, the staple crops, but grain production has failed to keep pace with population growth, and harvests have been adversely affected by bad weather. Government plans to promote irrigation, the use of chemical fertilizers and the introduction of high-yield strains of rice and wheat have increased production, but India still depends on imported wheat. Extensive plantations produce tea, rubber and coffee, while cotton, jute, sugar, oilseeds and other cash crops are also grown.

India has large reserves of iron ore in Bihar and Orissa, as well as bauxite, titanium ore, manganese, rare metals and mica. Oil is found in Assam, Gujarat and in the "Bombay High" off-shore region. Soviet aid for exploration and refining should lessen dependence on imported oil. Further discoveries of rich oil fields may see India self-sufficient by the 1980s and an exporter of crude oil. In January 1975 the Government announced its intention to take over the remaining foreign oil companies in India.

The principal industries, apart from processing agricultural products, are iron and steel works, heavy electrical and machine tools, chemicals and textiles. Many industrial enterprises are in the public sector, but the Government has been forced to allow greater freedom for private companies in order to meet the industrialization targets of the most recent Plan, and to encourage investment.

The fourth Five-Year Plan (1969-74) suffered from high defence expenditure and crop failures; the overall growth rate was only 3.7 per cent per annum, against the target of 5.7 per cent. The crisis caused by the increase in oil prices in 1974 compelled the Government to postpone the Five-Year Plan for 1974-79 and to concentrate on measures to reduce inflation. The 1974/75 budget made greater resources available to "high-yielding" projects, including those in the steel, fertilizer and power sectors; certain social services and welfare programmes may be dropped as a result. The failure of Indian agriculture to meet demand, particularly for cereals, and rising commodity prices have worsened the balance of payments deficit. India's foreign exchange needs have produced dependence on foreign aid, which, it is estimated, will have to continue well into the 1980s.

Transport and Communications

There are more than 60,000 km. of railway track and over 8,000 km. of navigable waterways, of which 2,500 km. are open to power-driven craft. There are over 1 million km. of road, including about 30,000 km. of national highways connecting the main towns. The Indian Airlines Corporation provides internal air transport and there are international airports at Calcutta, New Delhi and Bombay.

Social Welfare

Health programmes are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, but the Union Government

provides finance for improvements in public health services (4,350 million rupees under the 1969-74 Plan). In 1970-71 there were 115,700 doctors, 5,112 primary health centres and 266,200 hospital beds (49.4 per 100,000 people); by the end of the Plan in 1974, these figures were expected to rise to 139,900, 5,427 and 281,600 respectively. Family planning is regarded as a vital part of India's socio-economic development, and the Union allocated Rs. 3,150 million under the Plan for education in family planning, the provision of contraceptives and the sterilization programme.

Education

Education is the responsibility of the States. Primary education is theoretically compulsory in all States except Nagaland and Himachal Pradesh, and in many States all school education is free. In 1971 80 per cent of the 6-11 age group and 35 per cent of the 11-14 age group were enrolled. About 29 per cent of the total population are illiterate. There are 92 universities, 101 medical colleges and over 3,600 other colleges (1970-71).

Tourism

Despite the possible attractions of Indian scenery, ancient monuments and big game hunting, tourism remains relatively underdeveloped. About 343,000 foreign visitors were recorded in 1972, but the need for foreign exchange earning has led to public investment in the expansion of the tourism infrastructure.

Visas: Citizens of Commonwealth countries do not require visas to visit India, with the exception of citizens of Sri Lanka, Commonwealth citizens of Chinese origin, and missionaries.

Sport

The most popular sports in India are hockey, cricket, football, tennis and badminton.

Public Holidays

The public holidays observed in India vary locally. As religious feasts depend on astronomical observations, holidays are usually declared at the beginning of the year in which they are to fall. The following holidays are the ones that have been announced for use in Delhi.

1975: August 15th (Independence Day), October 2nd (Mahatma Gandhi's Birthday), October 7th (Id-ul-Fitr), October 14th (Dussehra), November 3rd (Diwali), November 5th (Bhai Duj), November 18th (Guru Nanak's Birthday), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

Weights and Measures

The metric system has been introduced although both imperial and traditional Indian weights and measures continue in use:

1 tola = 11.66 grammes
1 seer = 933.1 grammes
1 maund = 37.32 kg.
1 lakh = (1,00,000) = 100,000
1 crore = (1,00,00,000) = 10,000,000

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa = 1 Indian rupee.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 18.97 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 8.04 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION*

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		DENSITY (per sq. km.)
	March 1st, 1961	April 1st, 1971			1972	1973	1973
		Males	Females	Total			
3,280,483 sq. km.†	439,072,582†	283,936,614	264,013,195	547,949,809	563,494,000	574,216,000	175.0

* Including the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.

† 1,266,602 sq. miles.

‡ Including an estimate of 626,667 for the former Portuguese territories of Goa, Daman and Diu, incorporated into India in December 1961.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

STATES	CAPITALS	AREA (sq. kilometres)	POPULATION (1971 Census)
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	276,754	43,502,708
Assam*	Dispur	78,523	14,957,542
Bihar	Patna	173,876	56,353,369
Gujarat	Gandhinagar	195,984	26,697,475
Haryana	Chandigarh	44,222	10,036,808
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	55,673	3,460,434
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	222,236	4,616,632
Karnataka (Mysore)	Bangalore	191,773	29,299,014
Kerala	Trivandrum	38,864	21,347,375
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	442,841	41,054,119
Maharashtra	Bombay	307,762	50,412,235
Manipur	Imphal	22,356	1,072,753
Meghalaya	Shillong	22,489	1,011,699
Nagaland	Kohima	16,527	516,449
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	155,842	21,944,615
Punjab	Chandigarh	50,362	13,551,060
Rajasthan	Jaipur	342,214	25,765,806
Tamil Nadu	Madras	130,069	41,199,168
Tripura	Agartala	10,477	1,556,342
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	294,413	88,341,144
West Bengal	Calcutta	87,853	44,312,011
TERRITORIES	CHIEF TOWNS		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	8,293	115,133
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83,578	467,511
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	114	257,251
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa	491	74,170
Delhi	Delhi	1,485	4,065,698
Goa, Daman and Diu	Panaji	3,813	857,771
Lakshadweep	Kavaratti	32	31,810
Mizoram*	Aizawl	21,087	n.a.
Pondicherry	Pondicherry	480	471,707

* Population figures for Assam include those for Mizoram.

PRINCIPAL CITIES AND TOWNS*

POPULATION (1971 Census)

Calcutta†	7,031,382	Madurai	711,501	Cochin	439,066
Greater Bombay	5,970,575	Jaipur	636,768	Dhanbad	434,031
Delhi	3,647,023†	Agra	634,622	Srinagar	423,253
Madras	3,169,930	Varanasi	606,721	Salem	416,440
Hyderabad	1,769,339	Indore	560,936	Trivandrum	409,627
Ahmedabad	1,741,522	Jabalpur	534,845	Gwalior	406,140
Bangalore	1,653,779	Allahabad	513,036	Ludhiana	401,176
Kanpur	1,275,242	Surat	493,001	Sholapur	398,361
Poona	1,135,034	Patna	491,217	Ulhasnagar	396,384
Nagpur	930,459	Baroda	467,487	Bhopal	384,859
Lucknow	813,982	Tiruchirapalli	464,624	Hubli-Dharwar	379,166
Howrah City‡	737,877	Amritsar	458,029	Mccrur	367,754
Coimbatore	736,203	Jamshedpur	456,146	Visakhapatnam	363,467

* Figures refer to urban agglomerations where appropriate.

† Including the capital, New Delhi, with a population of 292,857 in 1971.

‡ Figure for Howrah City is included in figure for Calcutta.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	BIRTH RATE (per 1,000)	DEATH RATE (per 1,000 (years)	LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH	GROWTH RATE (%)
1951-61	41.7	22.8	41.2	21.64
1961-71	n.a.	14.0	52.6	24.66

EMPLOYMENT

(1971-'000)

Agriculture:		Household Industry	6,351.7
Cultivators	78,176.7	Other Industry	10,715.8
Agricultural Labourers	47,489.4	Construction	2,215.3
Livestock, Forestry, Fisheries and other agricultural	4,296.8	Trade and Commerce	10,038.2
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL	129,962.9	Transport, Storage and Communications	4,401.2
Mining and Quarrying	922.8	Other Services	15,765.5
		TOTAL EMPLOYED	180,373.4

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Census of India 1971 (Economic Characteristics of Population).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE*

('000 hectares)

	1969/70	1970/71
Arable Land	160,600	161,340
Under Permanent Crops	4,450	4,340
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	12,990	13,000
Forest Land	66,040	65,930
Other Areas	61,970	61,380
TOTAL	306,050	305,990

* Reported area only. Total area is 328,048,000 hectares, including the Indian-held part of Kashmir-Jammu.

CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Rice	37,334	36,688	38,011	42,734	39,245	43,742
Sorghum (Jowar)	16,802	15,513	16,964	7,753	6,968	8,992
Cat-tail millet (Bajra)	11,769	11,817	13,646	5,357	3,929	7,087
Maize	5,637	5,838	6,021	5,026	6,389	5,643
Finger millet (Ragi)	2,400	2,329	2,392	2,167	1,923	2,131
Small millets	4,513	4,265	4,532	1,582	1,552	1,864
Wheat	19,163	19,464	19,057	26,477	24,735	22,073
Barley	2,432	2,449	2,625	2,501	2,379	2,327
<i>Total cereals</i>	100,051	98,362	103,247	93,598	87,120	93,857
Chick-peas (Gram)	8,027	6,968	7,691	5,106	4,537	4,006
Pigeon peas (Tur)	2,311	2,424	2,576	1,574	1,928	1,364
Dry beans, dry peas, lentils and other pulses	11,836	11,524	12,615	4,370	3,442	4,384
<i>Total food grains</i>	122,224	119,277	126,128	104,656	97,026	103,611
Groundnuts	7,240	6,990	6,900	5,712	4,092	5,798
Sesame seed	2,408	2,288	2,358	459	385	486
Rapeseed and mustard	3,589	3,319	3,428	1,451	1,808	1,692
Linseed	1,944	1,726	1,876	510	428	471
Castor beans	416	426	529	144	145	235
<i>Total oil seeds</i>	15,597	14,749	15,091	8,276	6,858	8,682
Cotton (lint)	7,784	7,679	7,601	1,175	5,417	5,819
Jute	819	700	792	1,028	4,978	6,176
Kenaf (Mesta)	295	293	371	203	1,112	1,461
Tea	357	358	360*	433	454	465*
Gur	1,552	n.a.	n.a.	11,730	12,763	14,046
Sugar cane	2,418	2,452	2,722	115,378	124,867	137,833
Tobacco	458	434	n.a.	419	364	n.a.
Potatoes	492	528	n.a.	4,826	4,473	n.a.
Chillies (dry)	n.a.	682	732	n.a.	412	488

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, '000 head)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle	176,450	176,600	176,750
Sheep	42,600	42,800	43,000
Goats	67,500	68,000	68,500
Pigs	4,800	4,780	4,780
Horses	1,000	950	950
Asses	1,000	980	980
Mules	85	87	90
Buffaloes	54,200	54,500	54,800
Camels	1,120	1,100	1,100
Poultry	116,500	117,000	117,500

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.MILK PRODUCTION, 1972*
(metric tons)

Cows' Milk	8,100,000
Buffaloes' Milk	15,000,000
Goats' Milk	650,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

* Total Production 1971-72: 22.5 million tonnes.

OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat	176,000	179,000	182,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	366,000	371,000	377,000
Pig Meat	52,000	52,000	52,000
Poultry Meat	83,000	86,000	90,000
Edible Offals	94,820	96,165	97,630
Tallow	33,000	33,000	33,000
Butter and Ghee	428,000	432,000	438,000
Hen Eggs	78,000	79,000	80,000
Wool: Greasy	35,400	35,500	35,500
Clean	22,010	22,200	22,200
Cattle and Buffalo Hides	690,000	706,000	722,000
Sheep Skins (fresh)	31,500	32,400	32,400
Goat Skins (fresh)	63,900	64,800	65,340

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

FORESTRY
('000 cubic metres)

	ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS			SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Coniferous (soft wood)	4,200	4,400	4,500	625	650	675
Broadleaved (hard wood)	106,200	109,000	111,700	1,875	1,950	2,025
TOTAL	110,400	113,400	116,200	2,500	2,600	2,700

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1972.

FISHERIES
('000 metric tons)

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1,525.6	1,606.8	1,756.1	1,851.6	1,637.3

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1973.

MINING

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	75,411	73,698	71,499	74,771
Lignite	" " "	4,187.7	3,544.6	3,660	3,067
Iron Ore: gross weight	" " "	29,564.1	31,330	34,261	35,194
metal content	" " "	18,459	19,654	21,543	22,126
Bauxite	" " "	1,085	1,374	1,517	1,692
Chalk	" " "	52.2	48	48.8	59.9
Clay	" " "	1,277	1,315	1,498	1,610
Dolomite	" " "	1,274.8	1,134.9	1,320	1,322
Gypsum	" " "	1,389.5	915	1,088	1,078
Limestone	" " "	22,517	23,843	25,073	25,676
Manganese Ore: gross weight	" " "	1,485	1,665.2	1,841	1,624
metal content	" " "	556	634	678.6	612.1
Crude Petroleum	" " "	6,723	6,809	7,185	7,486
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	5,173	5,588	5,426	6,521
Asbestos	metric tons	9,876	11,000	13,581	12,272
Chromium Ore: gross weight	" " "	226,568	270,879	273,060	281,025
metal content	" " "	110,266	135,241	137,518	139,718
Copper Ore*	" " "	10,378	10,256	12,000	14,624
Corundum	" " "	452	412	318	383
Garnet (abrasive)	" " "	1,637	986	1,391	3,156
Kyanite	" " "	84,172	119,043	63,382	68,479
Lead Concentrates*	" " "	2,294	2,499	3,035	3,719
Magnesite (crude)	" " "	297,893	354,291	295,604	273,127
Mica (crude)†	" " "	23,916	21,894	19,395	18,063
Phosphate Rock: Apatite	" " "	9,316	15,997	11,307	} 230,000
Phosphorite	" " "	69,175	156,353	232,170	
Pyrites (unroasted)	" " "	38,686	26,400	40,886	30,723
Sillimanite	" " "	3,946	4,489	4,326	4,073
Steatite	" " "	176,580	159,000	177,000	174,000
Tungsten Concentrates*	" " "	26	23	19	21
Zinc Concentrates*	" " "	7,304	8,246	8,403	9,483
Gold*	kilogrammes	3,062	3,241	3,654	3,290
Silver*	" " "	3,278	1,540	3,773	4,427
Diamonds: industrial	'000 metric carats	2	4	4	4
gem	" " "	10	16	7	7
Emeralds	" " "	8.5	11.6	22.5	20.2
Natural Gas	million cubic metres	519	488	560	693

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.
† Exports, including scrap and splittings.

Sources: *The Times of India Directory and Yearbook 1974/75*; United Nations, *The Growth of World Industry*.

1973 ('000 metric tons): Hard coal 77,075, Lignite 3,300, Iron ore 34,430 (gross weight), Bauxite 1,250, Crude petroleum 7,200, Copper 22.4 (metal content), Lead concentrates 6.0 (metal content), Zinc concentrates 13.6 (metal content), Natural gas 680 million cubic metres.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973
Refined Sugar*	'000 metric tons	3,381	3,840	n.a.
Cotton Cloth	million metres	7,356	8,024	7,776
Jute Manufactures†	'000 metric tons	1,087	1,116	1,032
Paper and Paper Board	" " "	785	804	768
Sulphuric Acid	" " "	1,021	1,308	1,320
Soda Ash	" " "	479	486	480
Fertilizers	" " "	847	1,034	1,046
Petroleum Products	" " "	18,104	18,276	19,116
Cement	" " "	14,948	15,780	15,000
Pig Iron	" " "	6,722	7,164	7,368
Finished Steel	" " "	4,676	4,852	4,788
Aluminium	metric tons	176,118	179,100	154,332
Diesel Engines (stationary)	number	83,846	72,672	137,196
Sewing Machines	"	328,850	312,000	264,000
Radio Receivers	"	1,944,000	1,920,000	1,656,000
Electric Fans	"	1,944,000	2,520,000	2,076,000
Passenger Cars and Jeeps	"	50,292	52,632	55,248
Passenger Buses and Trucks	"	37,452	33,924	36,336
Motor Cycles and Scooters	"	106,944	111,900	126,888
Bicycles	"	1,929,600	2,224,000	2,544,000

* Figures relate to crop year (beginning November) and are in respect of cane sugar only.

† Figures refer to production by members of the Indian Jute Mills Association and one non-member.

Source: Central Statistical Organization, *Monthly Abstract of Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 paisa (singular, paise)=1 Indian rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=18.97 rupees; U.S. \$1=8.04 rupees.

100 Indian rupees=£5.27=\$12.43.

Note: Between September 1949 and June 1966 the Indian rupee had a par value of 21 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=4.7619 rupees). From June 1966 to August 1971 the exchange rate was \$1=7.50 rupees (1 rupee=13.33 U.S. cents). In terms of sterling, the rate between November 1967 and August 1971 was £1=18.00 rupees. In December 1971 a new central exchange rate of £1=18.9677 rupees was established. Until the "floating" of the pound in June 1972 this was equivalent to a rate of U.S. \$1=7.279 rupees. Since June 1972 the Indian authorities have maintained the exchange rate against sterling, thus allowing the rupee to "float" in relation to other currencies.

BUDGET

(million rupees, April 1st to March 31st)

REVENUE	1973/74	1974/75	EXPENDITURE	1973/74	1974/75
Customs	9,742.0	9,360.5	Interest payments	8,974.8	9,751.3
Union excise duties	26,338.4	30,449.1	Administrative services	3,353.7	3,890.9
Corporation tax	6,270.0	6,610.0	Defence	15,511.3	16,797.3
Income tax	6,730.0	7,090.0	Other general services	1,678.4	2,022.2
Other taxes	1,439.5	1,477.5	Social and community services	3,243.8	4,508.1
Interest receipts	7,858.8	8,621.6	Economic services	6,600.8	6,035.6
Dividends and profits	1,830.9	1,909.2	Aid and contributions	11,184.7	11,073.4
Other receipts	2,555.6	2,872.8			
Gross current revenue	62,765.2	68,390.7	Total current expenditure	49,547.5	54,078.8
Less states' share of taxes	-11,735.7	-11,982.1	Capital expenditure	34,840.0	34,570.0
Net current revenue	51,029.5	56,408.6			
Capital accounts receipts	26,860.0	30,990.0			
TOTAL	77,889.5	87,398.6	TOTAL	84,387.5	88,648.8

Currency in circulation: 63,973 million rupees (July 1974).

Foreign Exchange Reserves: U.S. \$762 million (September 1974).

ANNUAL PLAN OUTLAY (PUBLIC SECTOR)

1971-72: Rs. 31,580m.; 1972-73: Rs. 39,730m.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN, ALL SECTORS
(million rupees)

	1969-74 FINAL FIGURES
Agriculture	43,280
Irrigation and Flood Control	36,300
Industry (including village and small industries) and Minerals	61,910
Transport and Communication	41,570
Education and Scientific Research	10,030
Health and Family Planning	7,490
Housing, Urban and Regional Development	24,120
Social Welfare	2,230
Other Programmes	17,920
Total	248,820

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1971			1972		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Merchandise						
Exports (f.o.b.)	1,967	—	1,967	2,202	—	2,202
Imports (mainly c.i.f.)	—	2,605	-2,605	—	2,379	-2,379
TRADE BALANCE	—	638	- 638	—	177	- 177
Non-monetary gold	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Merchandise freight	78	16	62	87	18	69
Insurance on merchandise	10	—	10	12	—	12
Other transportation	66	79	- 13	60	67	- 7
Travel	40	24	16	44	26	18
Investment income	47	349	- 302	41	326	- 281
Other government services	42	34	8	36	28	8
Non-merchandise insurance	6	22	- 16	9	18	- 9
Other private services	62	98	- 36	65	98	- 33
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	2,318	3,227	- 909	2,556	2,960	- 404
Unrequited Transfers:						
Private	209	17	192	266	13	193
Colombo Plan	38	—	38	7	—	7
U.S. Government	29	—	29	95	—	95
Other government transfers	17	8	9	11	35	- 34
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	2,611	3,252	- 641	2,865	3,008	- 143
Private long-term capital	47	69	- 22	62	64	- 12
Private short-term capital (net)	—	3	- 3	—	1	- 1
Local government capital (net)	—	1	- 1	—	1	- 1
Central government capital	1,032	239	793	628	348	280
Deposit money banks	8	7	1	18	17	1
Reserve Bank (net liabilities)	—	11	- 11	—	19	- 19
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT (net)	757	—	757	258	—	258
Net errors and omissions	—	94	- 94	—	234	- 234
Allocation of SDRs	101	—	101	100	—	100
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	123	—	123	—	19	- 19

Source: International Monetary Fund, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees, April 1st to March 31st)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Imports	19,086	15,821	16,342	18,245	18,674
Exports	13,542	14,087	15,244	16,032	19,644

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1972/73	1973/74	EXPORTS	1972/73	1973/74
Food	1,597	5,469	Food	5,300	6,644
Cereals	808	4,731	Tea	1,473	1,448
Beverages and Tobacco	3	4	Beverages and Tobacco	641	710
Crude Materials, Inedible	1,899	837	Crude Materials, Inedible	2,644	3,564
Textile Fibres	1,149	928	Metal Ores and Scrap	1,260	1,555
Minerals, excl. Fuels and Precious Stones	266	296	Cotton Fibres	247	366
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,043	5,606	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	320	153
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	249	649	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	263	313
Chemicals	2,588	3,516	Chemicals	404	570
Fertilizers, Manufactured	963	1,622	Basic Manufactures	8,141	9,867
Basic Manufactures	4,495	5,308	Leather and Leather Goods	1,745	1,714
Iron and Steel	2,258	2,426	Textile Yarns, Fabrics, etc.	4,571	5,615
Copper	519	705	Cotton Manufactures, excl. Yarn, Thread and Clothing	1,267	2,353
Metal Manufactures	188	215	Jute Manufactures	2,472	255
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,321	6,290	Machinery and Transport Equipment	851	1,147
Non-Electrical Machinery	2,979	4,165	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	1,128	1,728
Power-generating Machinery, non-electrical	343	458	Other Items	54	66
Metal-working Machinery	289	232			
Industrial Machinery and Parts	2,131	3,212			
Electrical Machinery	1,340	1,241			
Transport Equipment	1,001	884			
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	366	406			
Other Items	112	78			
TOTAL	18,674	29,209	TOTAL	19,644	24,782

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

IMPORTS	1972/73	1973/74	EXPORTS (f.o.b.)	1972/73	1973/74
Australia	336	437	Australia	259	504
Belgium	510	655	Belgium	300	438
Burma	21	1	Burma	43	15
Canada	1,076	1,154	Canada	282	307
Czechoslovakia	159	265	Czechoslovakia	460	416
France	398	698	Egypt	317	148
German Democratic Republic	192	248	France	455	475
Germany, Federal Republic	1,726	1,957	German Democratic Republic	151	216
Iran	1,220	2,676	Germany, Federal Republic	620	818
Italy	359	491	Italy	488	683
Japan	1,785	2,556	Japan	2,167	2,549
Malaysia	84	321	Malaysia	93	241
Netherlands	367	543	Nepal	350	289
Pakistan	—	—	Netherlands	353	708
Poland	362	458	New Zealand	82	134
Sri Lanka	9	9	Pakistan	—	—
Sweden	189	237	Poland	442	485
Switzerland	117	168	Sri Lanka	79	98
Thailand	55	18	Sudan	207	186
U.S.S.R.	1,114	2,498	U.S.S.R.	3,048	2,837
United Kingdom	2,372	2,448	United Kingdom	1,719	2,580
United States	2,349	4,934	United States	2,754	3,421
Yugoslavia	74	79	Yugoslavia	124	236

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers . . .	million	2,328.0	2,482.8	2,700.0
Passenger-kilometres . . .	"	111,996	121,950	130,836
Freight (metric tons) . . .	"	182.4	194.4	196.8
Freight tonne-kilometres . . .	"	120,936	126,264	131,616

Source: Monthly Abstract of Statistics.

ROAD TRAFFIC (Motor vehicles in use at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Private cars	570,148	588,837	619,826	646,463
Buses and coaches	85,692	91,283	98,122	102,690
Goods vehicles	305,218	318,915	333,333	346,020
Motor cycles and scooters	398,527	485,374	579,024	673,778

Source: World Road Statistics 1968-1972, Geneva 1973

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING (Twelve months ending March 31st)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Vessels* ('000 net reg. tons):			
Entered	16,971	17,818	17,336
Cleared	18,087	15,088	15,003
Freight† ('000 metric tons):			
Loaded	29,973	28,347	29,004
Unloaded	22,364	26,123	25,354

* Excluding minor and intermediate ports.

† Including bunkers.

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1973 and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, December 1974.

CIVIL AVIATION ('000)

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown	65,688	59,340	67,000
Passenger kilometres	3,555,288	3,609,084	4,557,000
Freight tonne-kilometres	99,384	111,216	131,100
Mail tonne-kilometres	18,900	17,556	20,300

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1973.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

(1972)

Radios	12,772,000
Television sets	49,000
Telephones	1,396,000
Newspapers	4,923

Source: United Nations Statistical Yearbook 1973.

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS

	1971	1972
Australia	10,936	9,315
Canada	7,045	9,360
France	16,779	17,998
Germany*	17,867	19,799
Italy	5,982	6,822
Japan	11,618	16,359
Switzerland	5,394	6,400
United Kingdom	40,005	50,864
U.S.A.	54,982	58,885
TOTAL (incl. all others)	300,995	342,950

* Figure includes visitors from both the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook, 1973.

EDUCATION

(1970-71)*

	PUPILS†	TEACHERS
Primary: lower	63,100,000	1,026,152
upper	14,900,000	576,363
Secondary	8,400,000	523,341
Higher	2,540,000	119,000

* Academic year.

† 1971-72.

Source: Central Statistical Organization, New Delhi; Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India, adopted by the Constituent Assembly in November 1949, was inaugurated on January 26th, 1950, on which date India became a sovereign democratic republic. India's relations with the British Commonwealth of Nations were defined at the London Conference of Dominion Prime Ministers in April 1949, when it was unanimously agreed that the Republic of India should remain a full member of the Commonwealth.

A Constituent Assembly was set up in 1946 in accordance with the Cabinet Mission Plan, and was subject to the final authority of the British Parliament. In consequence of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, it re-assembled as a sovereign body to assume power on behalf of the Government of India, thereby superseding the former Indian legislature, consisting of the Council of States and the Legislative Assembly.

The Constitution declares in the preamble that the People of India solemnly resolve to constitute a Sovereign Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens justice, liberty, equality and fraternity. There are 397 articles and 9 schedules, which form a comprehensive document. The

Constitution is flexible in character, and a simple process of amendment has been adopted.

Union of States. The Union of India comprises 21 states and 9 Union Territories (1974). There are provisions for the formation and admission of new states.

The Constitution confers citizenship on a threefold basis of birth, descent, and residence. Provisions are made for refugees who have migrated from Pakistan and for persons of Indian origin residing abroad.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. The rights of the citizen contained in Part III of the Constitution are declared fundamental and enforceable in law. "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is a punishable offence. The Directive Principles of State Policy provide a code intended to ensure promotion of the economic, social and educational welfare of the State in future legislation.

The President is the head of the Union, exercising all executive power on the advice of ministers responsible to Parliament. He is elected by an electoral college consisting

of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the Legislatures of the States. The President holds office for a term of five years and is eligible for re-election. He may be impeached for violation of the Constitution. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Upper House and is elected by a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.

The Parliament of the Union consists of the President of two Houses: the Rajya Sabha (Upper House) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Rajya Sabha consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. One-third of its members retire every two years. Elections are indirect, each state's legislative quota being elected by the members of the state's legislative assembly. The Lok Sabha consists of not more than 545 members elected by adult franchise; not more than 20 represent the Union Territories.

Government of the States. The governmental machinery of states closely resembles that of the Union. Each of these states has a governor at its head appointed by the President for a term of five years to exercise executive power on the advice of a Council of Ministers. The state's legislatures consist of the Governor and either one house (legislative assembly) or two houses (legislative assembly and legislative council). The term of the assembly is five years, but the council is not subject to dissolution.

Language. The Constitution provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi. (The English language will continue to be an associate language for many official purposes.)

Legislation—Federal System. The Constitution provides that bills, other than money bills, can be introduced in either House. To become law, they must be passed by both Houses and receive the assent of the President. In financial affairs the authority of the Lower House is final. The various subjects of legislation are enumerated on three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution: the Union List, containing nearly 100 entries, including external affairs, defence, communications, and atomic energy; the State List, containing 65 entries, including local government, police, public health, education; and the Concurrent

List, with over 40 entries, including criminal law, marriage and divorce, labour welfare. The Constitution vests residuary authority in the Centre. All matters not enumerated in the Concurrent or State Lists will be deemed to be included in the Union List, and in the event of conflict between Union and State Law on any subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Union Law will prevail. In time of emergency Parliament may even exercise powers otherwise exclusively vested in the states. Under Article 356, "If the President on receipt of a report from the Government of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution, the President may by Proclamation: (a) assume to himself all or any of the functions of the Government of the State and all or any of the powers of the Governor or any body or authority in the State other than the Legislature of the State; (b) declare that the powers of the Legislature of the State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of Parliament; (c) make such incidental provisions as appear to the President to be necessary"; provided that none of the powers of a High Court be assumed by the President or suspended in any way. Unless such a Proclamation is approved by both Houses of Parliament, it ceases to operate after two months. A Proclamation so approved ceases to operate after six months, unless renewed by Parliament. Its renewal cannot be extended beyond a total period of three years. An independent judiciary exists to define and interpret the Constitution and to resolve constitutional disputes arising between states, or between a state and the Government of India.

Other Provisions of the Constitution deal with the administration of tribal areas, relations between the Union and States, inter-state trade and finance.

The Panchayat Raj scheme, which is designed to decentralize the powers of the Central and State Governments, has been extensively introduced. This scheme is based on the Panchayat (Village Council) and the Gram Sabha (Village Parliament) and envisages the gradual transference of local government from State to local authority. Revenue and internal security will remain State responsibilities at present.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: FAKHRUDDIN ALI AHMED.

Vice-President: BASAPPA DANAPPA JATTI

THE CABINET

(January 1975)

Prime Minister, Minister of Planning, Minister of Atomic Energy, Minister of Electronics, Minister of Science and Technology, Minister of Space: MRS. INDIRA GANDHI.

Minister of Finance: C. SUBRAMANIAM.

Minister of Defence: Sardar SWARAN SINGH

Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation: JAGJIVAN RAM.

Minister of External Affairs: YESHWANTRAO BALWANTRAO CHAVAN.

Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs: HARI RAMACHANDRA GOKHALE

Minister of Home Affairs: K. BRAHMANANDA REDDY.

Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies: TONSE ANANTH PAI

Minister of Railways: KANLAPATI TRIPATHI.

Minister of Works, Housing and Parliamentary Affairs: K. RAGHURAMANAIAM.

Minister of Shipping and Transport: UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT.

Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals: KESHAVA DEVA MALAVIYA.

Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation: RAJ BAHADUR.

Minister of Health and Family Planning: DR. KARAN SINGH.

Minister of Communications: DR. SHANKAR DAYAL SHARMA.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Commerce: D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA.*
Law, Justice and Company Affairs: Dr. SAROJINI MAHISHI.
Planning: V. C. SHUKLA.
Finance: P. K. MUKHERJEE.
Information and Broadcasting: I. K. GUJRAL.*
Supply and Rehabilitation: R. K. KHADILKAR.*
Petroleum and Chemicals: K. R. GANESH.
Tourism and Civil Aviation: SURENDRA PAL SINGH.
Agriculture and Irrigation: A. P. SHINDE, Shah NAWAZ KHAN.
Parliamentary Affairs, Home Affairs and Personnel: OM MEHTA.

Works and Housing: (Vacant).
Railways: MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI.
Education, Social Welfare and Culture: S. NURUL HASAN.*
Energy and Parliamentary Assistant to the Prime Minister for the Departments of Atomic Energy, Electronics and Space: K. C. PANT.*
Industrial and Civil Supplies: A. C. GEORGE, B. P. MAURYA, A. P. SHARMA.
Labour: K. V. RAGHUNATHA REDDY.*
Defence Production: R. N. MIRDHA.
Communications: SHER SINGH.
External Affairs: SURENDRA PAL SINGH.
Steel and Mines: CHANDRAJIT YADAV.

* In charge of Ministries or Departments.

PARLIAMENT

RAJYA SABHA
 (Council of States)
Chairman: B. D. JATTI.
 (November 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress	135
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	12
Communist (CPI)	12
Jana Sangh	11
Congress (Opposition)	9
Samyukta Socialist and Bharatiya Kranti Dal	9
Communist (Marxist)	7
Muslim League	5
Swatantra	3
Socialist	2
Anna DMK	2
Akali Dal	2
Independent	12
Others	8
Nominated	12
Vacant	2
TOTAL	243

LOK SABHA
 (House of the People)
Speaker: GURDIAL SINGH DHILLON
 (General election, March 1971; distribution of seats following by-elections, 1973 and 1974.)

PARTY	SEATS
Congress	363
Jana Sangh	20
Congress (Opposition)	11
Swatantra	7
Socialist	5
Communist (Marxist)	25
Communist (CPI)	23
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)	19
Muslim League	3
Regional Parties	9
Independent	18
Others	17
Vacant	3
TOTAL	523*

* Excluding the Speaker who has no party affiliation

STATES

The distribution of seats shown for the State legislatures refers to the situation after the elections held in February 1973, except in Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh, where elections were held in February 1974.

Congress	Indian National Congress (Ruling)
Congress (O)	Indian National Congress (Opposition)
Communist-CPI	Communist Party of India
Communist-Marxist	Communist Party of India (Marxist)

ANDHRA PRADESH
 (Capital—Hyderabad)

Governor: KHANDESAI K. DESAI.

Chief Minister: J. VENGAL RAO (Congress Party).

Legislative Assembly: 287 seats (Congress 216, Communist-CPI 8, Communist-Marxist 1, independents 18, others 39, vacant 5).

Legislative Council: 90 seats.

ASSAM
 (Capital—Dispur)

Governor: L. P. SINGH.

Chief Minister: SARAT CHANDRA SINHA (Congress Party).

Legislative Assembly: 114 seats (Congress 94, Socialist 4, others 15, vacant 1).

BIHAR

(Capital—Patna)

Governor: R. D. BHANDARE.**Chief Minister:** ANDUL GHAFOR (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 318 seats (Congress 171, Communist-CPI 35, Congress (O) 27, Jana Sangh 24, Socialist 19, Swatantra 1, independents 15, others 24, vacant 2).**Legislative Council:** 96 seats.

GUJARAT

(Capital—Gandhinagar)

Governor: K. K. VISWANATHAN.

The Congress Party ministry resigned and presidential rule was imposed on February 9th, 1974. The State Assembly was dissolved on March 15th, 1974.

HARYANA

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: B. N. CHAKRAVARTY.**Chief Minister:** BANSI LAL (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 81 Seats (Congress 52, Congress (O) 6, Jana Sangh 2, independents 11, others 10).

HIMACHAL PRADESH

(Capital—Simla)

Governor: S. CHAKRAVARTY.**Chief Minister:** Y. S. PARMAR (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 68 seats (Congress 53, Jana Sangh 5, Communist-Marxist 1, independents 7, others 2).

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

(Capitals—Srinagar (Summer), Jammu (Winter))

Governor: L. K. JHA.**Chief Minister:** SHEIKH MOHAMMED ABDULLAH.**Legislative Assembly:** 75 seats (Congress 58, Jana Sangh 3, independents 9, others 5).**Legislative Council:** 36 seats.

KARNATAKA

(Capital—Bangalore)

Governor: MOHAN LAL SUKHADIA.**Chief Minister:** DEVARAJ URS (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 216 seats (Congress 165, Congress (O) 24, Communist-CPI 3, Socialist 2, independents 21, other 1).**Legislative Council:** 63 seats.

KERALA

(Capital—Trivandrum)

Governor: N. N. WANCHOO.**Chief Minister:** ACHUTHA MENON (Coalition Ministry; major partners: Congress Party, Communists-CPI, Muslim League).**Legislative Assembly:** 133 seats (Congress 33, Communist-Marxist-Leninist 32, Communist-CPI 16, Kerala Congress 13, Muslim League 10, Socialist 8, Congress (O) 3, independent 1, others 16, vacant 1).

MADHYA PRADESH

(Capital—Bhopal)

Governor: SATYANARAYANA SINHA.**Chief Minister:** P. C. SETHI (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 296 seats (Congress 226, Jana Sangh 43, Socialist 7, Communist-CPI 5, independents 12, vacant 3).**Legislative Council:** Not yet formed.

MAHARASHTRA

(Capital—Bombay)

Governor: ALI YAWAR JUNG.**Chief Minister:** V. P. NAIK (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 270 seats (Congress 222, Jana Sangh 5, Communist-CPI 2, Communist-Marxist 11, independents 5, others 33, vacant 2).**Legislative Council:** 78 seats.

MANIPUR

(Capital—Imphal)

Governor: L. P. SINGH.**Chief Minister:** Y. SHAIZA (United Legislature Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 60 seats (Manipur People's Party 20, Manipur Hills Union 12, Congress 13, Communist-CPI 6, Socialist 2, independents 5, Kuki National Assembly 2; the United Legislature Party was formed by the Manipur People's Party and the Manipur Hills Union).

MEGHALAYA

(Capital—Shillong)

Governor: L. P. SINGH.**Chief Minister:** Capt. W. SANGMA (All Party Hill Leaders Conference).**Legislative Assembly:** 60 seats (All Party Hill Leaders Conference 37, Congress 8, independents 7, others 7, vacant 1).

NAGALAND

(Capital—Kohima)

Governor: L. P. SINGH.**Chief Minister:** JOHN BOSCO JASOKIE (Nagaland Nationalist Organization).**Legislative Assembly:** 60 seats (United Democratic Front of Nagaland 25, Nagaland Nationalist Organization 23, independents 12; 8 of these independents subsequently joined the United Democratic Front).

ORISSA

(Capital—Bhubaneswar)

Governor: A. ALI KHAN.**Chief Minister:** Mrs. NANDINI SATPATHY (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 146 seats (Congress 69, Utkal Congress 35, Swatantra 21, Communist-CPI 7, Communist-Marxist 3, Socialist 2, independents 8, other 1).

PUNJAB

(Capital—Chandigarh)

Governor: MAHENDRA MOHAN CHAUDHURY.**Chief Minister:** G. ZAIL SINGH (Congress Party).**Legislative Assembly:** 104 seats (Congress 68, Akali 25, Communist-CPI 10, Communist-Marxist 1).

RAJASTHAN

(Capital—Jaipur)

Governor: JOGENDRA SINGH.**Chief Minister:** HARIDEO JOSHI (Congress Party).

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Legislative Assembly: 184 seats, (Congress 144, Swatantra 11, Jana Sangh 7, Socialist 4, Communist-CPI 4, Congress (O) 1, independents 11, vacant 2).

TAMIL NADU (Capital—Madras)

Governor: K. K. SHAH.

Chief Minister: M. KARUNANIDHI (Dravidra Munnetra Kazhagam Party).

Legislative Assembly: 234 seats (Dravidra Munnetra Kazhagam 175, Congress (O) 12, Anna DMK 10, Forward Block 7, Congress 6, Swatantra 6, Muslim League 6, other 1, vacant 1).

Legislative Council: 63 seats.

TRIPURA (Capital—Agartala)

Governor: L. P. SINGH.

Chief Minister: S. SENGUPTA (Congress Party).

Legislative Assembly: 60 seats (Congress 41, Communist-Marxist 16, Communist-CPI 1, independents 2)

UTTAR PRADESH (Capital—Lucknow)

Governor: CHENNA REDDY.

Chief Minister: H. N. BAHUGUNA (Congress Party).

Legislative Assembly: 425 seats (Congress 214, Bharatiya Kranti Dal 106, Jana Sangh 61, Communist-CPI 16, Congress (O) 10, Socialist 5, Communist-Marxist 2, Swatantra 1, independents 5, others 3).

Legislative Council: 108 seats.

WEST BENGAL (Capital—Calcutta)

Governor: A. L. DIAS.

States, Political Parties

Chief Minister: SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY (Congress Party).

Legislative Assembly: 280 seats (Congress 216, Communist-CPI 36, Communist-Marxist 13, Congress (O) 2, independents 4, others 8, vacant 1).

UNION TERRITORIES

Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Headquarters—Port Blair): *Chief Commissioner:* HAR MANDER SINGH.

Arunachal Pradesh (Capital—Itanagar): *Chief Commissioner:* M. L. KAMPANI.

Chandigarh (Headquarters—Chandigarh): *Chief Commissioner:* N. P. MATHUR.

Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Headquarters—Silvassa): *Administrator:* S. K. BANERJI.

Delhi (Headquarters—Delhi): *Lieut.-Governor:* KRISHAN CHAND.

Goa, Daman and Diu (Capital—Panaji): *Lieut.-Governor:* S. K. BANERJI.

Chief Minister: SHASHIKALA G. KAKODKAR (Maharashtravadi Gomantak Party).

Legislature: 30 seats (Maharashtravadi Gomantak 18, United Goans (Sequicra Group) 10, Congress 1, independent 1).

Lakshadweep (Headquarters—Kavaratti): *Administrator:* W. SHAIZA.

Mizoram (Headquarters—Aizal): *Lieut.-Governor:* SHANTI PRIYA MUKHERJEE.

Chief Minister: CHALCHHUNGA (Mizo Union Party).

Assembly: 30 seats (Mizo Union 24, Congress 6).

Pondicherry (Capital—Pondicherry): *Lieut.-Governor:* CHEDDI LAL.

The Anna Dravidra Munnetra Kazhagam—Communist coalition Ministry resigned on March 27th, 1974. The Assembly was dissolved on March 28th, 1974.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The principal parties are:

Indian National Congress: 5 Dr. Rajendra Prasad Rd., New Delhi; was founded in 1885 by A. O. Hume, with the main object of creating national consciousness in India, and securing economic advance in the country. In 1907 Congress was split in two—the Extremists and the Moderates. In 1920, Mahatma Gandhi began to take a leading part in its activities and policies, and Congress soon became a mass organization fighting for complete independence. By 1939 Congress held power in six of the eleven provinces and in two others there were Congress-Coalition Governments. At the outbreak of war in 1939 these ministries gave up office. In 1942 the Congress adopted the policy of "quit India" towards the British. The 1946 elections led to Congress ministries in eight provinces, Congress-Coalition ministries in two, and a Muslim League ministry in one. In 1965 the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference was dissolved and its members joined Congress. Before the 1967 elections a number of splinter groups broke away from Congress to form new parties. In 1969 Congress again split into two distinct organizations, with Mrs. Indira Gandhi's Government continuing in office with the support of the D.M.K., independent M.P.s and left-wing parties and the Indian National Congress (Opposition) forming an opposition party.

Aims: The well-being and advancement of the people and the establishment by peaceful means of a socialist, co-operative Commonwealth based on equality of opportunity and rights, aiming at world peace; the provision of basic needs and opportunities for culture; full employment in 10 years; Government control of large-scale industries and services; co-operative industry and agriculture; a neutral foreign policy.

Membership: about 11 million, active members 262,884.

President: D. K. BAROAH.

Sec. P. V. NARASIMHARAO.

Leader: MRS. INDIRA GANDHI.

Indian National Congress (Opposition): 7 Jantar Mantar Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1969; a break-away parliamentary group which became India's first recognized opposition party.

President: ASHOK MEHTA.

Chair. Parliamentary Group: MORARJI DESAI.

Leader in Lok Sabha: DR. RAM SUBHAG SINGH.

Leader in Rajya Sabha: M. S. GURUPADASWAMY.

Bharatiya Lok Dal (BLD): 1-2, Vithalbai Patel House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1974 as a union of seven

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parties; the Swatantra Party, the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, the Uktal Congress, the Samyukta Socialist Party, and others. Aims to reverse the Congress Party's economic policy by giving first priority to agriculture, second priority to cottage and small-scale industries, and only third priority to heavy industries. It believes in the wide dispersal of ownership of property and of the means of production, and is opposed to concentration of economic power. Seeks the decentralization of power and policy-making.

President: CHARAN SINGH.

General Secretary: PILLOO MODY, M.P.

Bharatiya Jana Sangh (People's Party of India): Vithal Bhai Patel Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi. Believes in Integral Humanism as opposed to both Marxist economic-interpretation of history and to capitalism. Pledged to check the spread of communism, stands for nationalism and democracy. Opposed to discrimination against, or in favour of, any section of the people on the basis of caste or creed. Upholds the right of all citizens to freedom of conscience and faith and the right to work. Against the establishment of a theocratic state and allows full freedom of modes of worship. Stands for co-partnership for labour in management and profits, Indianization of foreign-owned tea, drugs, soap, match, vegetable products, jute and cigarette industries and nationalization of foreign banks. Favours building up of an Indian nuclear deterrent and utilizing atomic power for speedy industrialization. Envisages foreign-aid-free Five-Year Plans and nationalization of foreign trade with communist countries. Stands for an independent foreign policy. Maintains that India should take lead in building the Indian Ocean Defence System with Afro-Asian Co-operation (excluding allies of great powers) and expand her navy.

President: L. K. ADVANI, M.P.

General Secretary: S. S. BHANDARI, M.P.

Parl. Leader: ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE, M.P.

Membership: 1,800,000.

Socialist Party: 16 Vithalbhai Patel House, Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1934. Aims to achieve, by democratic and peaceful means, a socialist society, free from social, political and economic exploitation of individual by individual and nation by nation. It seeks to organize, guide and lead peaceful revolutionary class struggles, mass movements and civil disobedience movement, to promote constructive efforts and secure political power by democratic means to eliminate injustices, social inequalities and feudal-capitalist exploitation.

Chairman: GEORGE FERNANDES.

General Secretary: S. MOHAN.

Parl. Leader: S. GUHA.

The Communist Party of India: 15 Kotla Rd., New Delhi 110001.

Aims: The establishment of a socialist society led by the working class, and ultimately of a communist society. Its immediate task is the liquidation of feudal and imperialist survivals and the achievement of a national democratic state.

Chairman: S. A. DANGE, M.P.

General Secretary: C. RAJESWARA RAO, M.P.

Members of the Secretariat: S. A. DANGE, BHUPESH GUPTA, C. RAJESWARA RAO, N. K. KRISHNAN, YOGENDRA SHARMA, INDRAJIT GUPTA, RAJSEKHAR REDDY, INDRA-DEEP SINHA, S. KUMARAN.

Membership: 355,000.

Communist Party of India (Marxist): 49 Lake Place, Calcutta 700029, West Bengal; f. 1946 as pro-Peking breakaway group of C.P.I., the Party declared its independence of Peking in 1968.

Chairman: A. K. G. OPALAN.

General Secretary: P. SUNDARAYYA.

Membership: 98,370 approx.

Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (D.M.K.): Arivagam, Royapuram, Madras-13; aims at a sovereign, independent socialist State of Dravidanad, comprising Tamilnad, Andra, Karnatak and Kerala districts; regional languages as State languages. English as official language.

Leader: M. KARUNANIDHI.

Membership: over 200,000.

Shiromani Akali Dal: Amritsar; Sikh party; campaigns against Government interference in Sikh affairs and for greater power to individual states.

President: JATHEDAR MOHAN SINGH.

General Secretary: GIANI AJMER SINGH.

Peasants and Workers Party of India: Mahatma Phule Rd., Naigaum, Bombay 14; to establish a People's Democracy; to nationalize all basic industries; industrialization; unitary state with provincial boundaries drawn on linguistic basis; Marxist.

General Secretary: DAJIBA DESAI.

Membership: about 10,000.

Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha: Hindu Mahasabha Bhawan, Mandir Marg, New Delhi 1; aims: to establish a democratic Hindu state.

President: BRAJ NARAYAN BRAJESH.

General Secretary: H. B. BHIDE.

Membership: about 2 million.

All India Forward Block: 88 North Ave., New Delhi; socialistic principles, including nationalization of key industries, land redistribution; advocates military action against Pakistan over Kashmir.

Chairman: HEMANTA KUMAR BOSE, M.L.A.

General Secretary: R. K. HALDULKAR.

Republican Party of India: Deeksha Bhoomi, Nagpur-3, Maharashtra; main aims and objectives are to realize the aims and objects set out in the preamble to the Indian Constitution.

President: DADASAHEB GAIKWAD.

General Secretary: B. D. KHOBRAGADE.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES, HIGH COMMISSIONS AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO INDIA

(New Delhi, unless otherwise stated.)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Afghanistan:** 9A Ring Rd., Lajpat Nagar III (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL REHMAN PAZHWAQ.
- Algeria:** 13 Sundar Nagar (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED NACER ADJALI.
- Argentina:** C27/28 South Extension Part II (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MARIO ALBERTO CAMPORA.
- Australia:** No. 1/50-G Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* BRUCE ALEXANDER GRANT.
- Austria:** 18 Jor Bagh (Lodi Rd.) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WOLFGANG SCHALLENBERG.
- Bangladesh:** 56 Ring Rd., Lajpat Nagar (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. A. R. MALLICK.
- Belgium:** 7 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN CHARLES SALMON.
- Bhutan:** 1/21 Shantiniketan (L); *Representative:* LYONPO PEMA WANGCHUK.
- Brazil:** 8 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO LUIZ ASSUMÇÃO DE ARAUJO.
- Bulgaria:** 198 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* STOYAN ZAIMOV.
- Burma:** 3/50-G-F Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* U BA SHWE (also accredited to Nepal).
- Canada:** 7/8 Shanti Path, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN RYERSON MAYBEE.
- Chile:** 1/13 Shanti Niketan (E); *Ambassador:* AUGUSTO MARAMBO.
- China, People's Republic:** 50-D Shantipath (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MA MU-MING.
- Colombia:** 82D Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* F. N. DE BRIGARD.
- Cuba:** C-290 Defence Colony (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ LOPEZ SANCHEZ.
- Czechoslovakia:** 50-A Niti Marg; *Ambassador:* ZDENĚK TRILIK.
- Denmark:** 29 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* HENNING HALCK.
- Ecuador:** C-76 Paschim Marg, Vasant Vihar (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* VINCENTE CRESPO ORDOÑEZ.
- Egypt:** 55-57 Sundar Nagar (E); *Ambassador:* ZAKARIA AL-ADLY INAM.
- Ethiopia:** 29 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* G. MEKASHA.
- Finland:** 42 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* RITTA ÖRÖ.
- France:** 2 Aurangzeb Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-DANIEL JURGENSEN.
- Gabon:** Paris, France (E).
- German Democratic Republic:** 2 Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG SCHNESSLER (also accredited to Nepal).
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 6 Block 50G, Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* GUNTHER DIEHL.
- Ghana:** 2 Golf Links (IIC); *High Commissioner:* PAUL BOAKYE BUAH.
- Greece:** 188 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* BASIL VITSANIS.
- Guyana:** 180 Jor Bagh (IIC); *High Commissioner:* RAHMAN B. GAJRAJ.
- Hungary:** 15 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERENC TURI.
- Indonesia:** 50A Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. SOEGIHARTO.
- Iran:** 65 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD GOUDARZI.
- Iraq:** 33 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ABDULLAH SALLOUN AL-SAMARRAI.
- Ireland:** 13 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* DENIS HOLMES.
- Italy:** 13 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. AMADEO GUILLET.
- Japan:** Plot Nos. 4 and 5, Block 50G, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* KINYA NISEKI.
- Jordan:** 35 Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* WAJIB AL KAYLANI.
- Kenya:** E-27 Defence Colony (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. K. KIMALEL.
- Khmer Republic:** 25 Golf Links Area (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MECH SARY.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 11 Barakhamba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YU SONG JIN.
- Korea, Republic:** Korea House, 5 Mansingh Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* CHAN HUYAN PARK.
- Kuwait:** 19 Friends Colony West (E); *Ambassador:* ESSA A. RAHMAN AL-ESSA.
- Laos:** 4 Circular Rd., South Western Ext., Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* PHANGNA SOUK UPRAVAN.
- Lebanon:** 10 Sardar Patel Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD HAFEZ.
- Malaysia:** 3 Link Rd., Jangpura (HC); *High Commissioner:* Tuan Haji ABDUL KHALID BIN AWANG OSMAN.
- Mauritius:** 5 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* RABINDRA GHURURUN.
- Mexico:** 136 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* C. G. MACÍAS.
- Mongolia:** 34 Golf Links (E); *Ambassador:* BUYANTYN DASHTSEEN.
- Morocco:** 199 Jor Bagh (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MUSTAFA ABDULHAK.
- Nepal:** Barakhamba Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* KRISHNA BOM MALLA.
- Netherlands:** 6/50 F, Shantipath (E); *Ambassador:* TJARK ASUEER MEURS.
- New Zealand:** 39 Golf Links (IIC); *High Commissioner:* R. B. CUNNINGHAME.
- Nigeria:** 169/170 Jor Bagh (HC); *High Commissioner:* SOJI WILLIAMS.
- Norway:** Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* T. CHRISTIANSEN.
- Oman:** 22 Vasant Vihar (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MOHAMMED AL-JAMALI.
- Peru:** D-290 Defence Colony (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAMF. HOOPER-LÓPEZ.
- Philippines:** 50-N, Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* R. S. BUSUEGO.
- Poland:** 22 Golf Links Area (E); *Ambassador:* WIKTOR KINECH.
- Qatar:** A-3 West End Colony (E); *Ambassador:* SHERIDAN S'AD JUBRAN ALKHA'EL.

INDIA

Romania: 9 Tees January Marg (E); *Ambassador:* PETRE TANASIE.

Saudi Arabia: 1 Eastern Ave., Maharani Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* Shaikh YUSUF AL-FOZAN.

Singapore: 48 Golf Links (HC); *High Commissioner:* KENNETH MICHAEL BYRNE.

Spain: 12 Prithviraj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* G. NADAL.

Sri Lanka: 27 Kautilya Marg, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* JUSTIN SIRIWARDENE.

Sudan: 6 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* SAYED ALI AHMED SAHLOUL.

Sweden: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Count AXEL LEWENHAUPT.

Switzerland: Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRITZ REAL.

Syria: 63 Sundar Nagar; *Ambassador:* RASLAN ALLOUGH.

Tanzania: E-104 and E-106, Greater Kailash (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. D. HASSAN.

Thailand: 56-N Nyaya Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OWART SUTHIWARAT NARUEPUT.

Trinidad and Tobago: 131 Jor Bagh (HC); *High Commissioner:* SOLOMON SATCUMAR LUTCHMAN.

Turkey: 27 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* GONDOGDU USTUN.

Monaco, San Marino and the Republic of Viet-Nam are represented by Consuls-General.

India also has diplomatic relations with Barbados, Bolivia, Burundi, Cameroon, the Congo People's Republic, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Fiji, the Gambia, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Iceland, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Swaziland, Togo, Tonga, Tunisia, the Upper Volta, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Western Samoa, the Yemen Arab Republic and Zambia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Uganda: 172 Jor Bagh (HC); *High Commissioner:* EMMANUEL L. SENDAULA.

U.S.S.R.: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* VIKTOR F. MALTSEV.

United Arab Emirates: 104 Malcha Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ISSA AL-ALI.

United Kingdom: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir MICHAEL WALKER.

U.S.A.: Shantipath, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM SAXBE.

Uruguay: 45 Ring Rd., Lajpat Nagar III (E); *Ambassador:* ALFREDO URIOSTE.

Vatican: Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri (Apostolic Pronuncio); *Nuncio:* Most Rev. JOHN GORDON.

Venezuela: N-114 Panchahcela Park (E); *Ambassador:* RITA DE ARISMENDI.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 35 Prithvi Raj Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* CHU VAN BIEN.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: C-18 Friends Colony East (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI HUSSAIN MAZHAR.

Yugoslavia: 3/506, Niti Marg, Chanakyapuri (E); *Ambassador:* ILIJA TOPALOSKI.

Zaire: 160 Jor Bagh (E); *Ambassador:* ILEKA MBOYO.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT

Article 124 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of India.

The Supreme Court exercises exclusive jurisdiction in any dispute between the Union and the States (although there are certain restrictions where an acceding state is involved). It has appellate jurisdiction over any judgment, decree or order of the High Court where that Court certifies that either a substantial question of law or the interpretation of the Constitution is involved.

Provision is made for the appointment by the Chief Justice of India of judges of High Courts as *ad hoc* judges at sittings of the Supreme Court for specified periods, and for the attendance of retired judges at sittings of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in respect of questions which may be referred to it by the President for opinion. The Supreme Court is also empowered to hear appeals against a sentence of death passed by a State High Court, in reversal of an order of acquittal by a lower court, and in a case in which a High Court has granted a certificate of fitness.

The Supreme Court also hears appeals which are certified by High Courts to be fit for appeal, subject to rules made by the Court. Parliament may, by law, confer on the Supreme Court any further powers of appeal.

HIGH COURTS

The High Courts are the Courts of Appeal from the lower courts, and their decisions are final except in cases where appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

Trial by jury is the rule in original criminal cases before the High Court, but juries are not employed in civil suits.

LOWER COURTS

Provision is made in the Code for Criminal Procedure for the constitution of lower criminal courts called Courts of Session and Courts of Magistrates. The Courts of Session are competent to try all persons duly committed for trial, and inflict any punishment authorized by the law.

Appeals can be made from a single judge's decision in the High Court, sitting as a court of original criminal jurisdiction, to a bench of not less than two judges of the same Court sitting as a Court of Appeal. The President and the local government concerned exercise the prerogative of mercy.

The constitution of inferior civil courts is determined by regulations within each state.

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of India: The Hon. Justice A. N. RAY.

Judges of the Supreme Court: Hons. P. JAGAN MOHAN REDDY, D. G. PALEKAR, K. K. MATHEW, H. R. KHANNA, M. H. BEG, S. N. DWIVEDI, A. K. MUKHERJEE, Y. V. CHANDRACHUD, A. ALAGIRISWAMI, P. N. BHAGWATI, V. R. KRISHNA IYER, P. K. GOSWAMI, R. S. SARKARIA, N. L. UNTWALIA.

RELIGION

The following is a brief summary of the origins and number of adherents of the major Indian faiths.

Hinduism, the predominant religion, originated as a simple form of nature worship. It is not a well-defined creed but a way of life, a fellowship of faiths. Hinduism has inspired a vast and poetic literature of which the *Vedas* are the earliest. According to the 1971 census, Hindus form 82.72 per cent of the population (453.3 million).

Islam was introduced in the seventh century by Arab traders, spreading much more widely after the conquest of India by Turko-Afghans in the twelfth century. Among the religions that entered India from abroad, Islam has the largest following. Muslims are divided into two main sects, Shi'as and Sunnis. Most of the Indian Muslims are Sunnis. In 1971 the Muslim population numbered 61.4 million (11.21 per cent).

Buddhism arose in India in the sixth century B.C. as a revolt against Hindu ritual. Gautama Buddha, its founder, was a prince born in the present State of Bihar; he forsook his kingdom and practised austerities. Buddhism has spread to Sri Lanka, Burma, Tibet and Thailand and can claim more followers in these countries than in India. The Buddhists in Ladakh owe allegiance to the Dalai Lama. Head Lama of Ladakh: KAUSHAK SAKULA, Dalgate, Srinagar, Kashmir. In 1971 there were 3.81 million Buddhists in India (0.70 per cent of the population).

Sikhism, too, is an offshoot of Hinduism. The movement was founded by Guru Nanak, who was born in the Punjab, in 1469. His teachings are contained in the *Adi Granth*, the holy book of the Sikhs. Sikhs are conspicuous for their distinctive symbols such as wearing their hair long, steel bracelets and always carrying a dagger. According to the 1971 census there were 10.3 million Sikhs in India (1.89 per cent of the population), the majority living in the Punjab.

Jainism numbers 2.6 million adherents (1971 census), 0.47 per cent of the population. Its origins are obscure and it is likely that it existed in India before the arrival of the Indo-Aryans in about 1,500 B.C. The Jains claim that their religion is eternal and is renewed in successive ages by Jinas (conquerors) of whom the last was Mahavira who lived just before Gautama Buddha. Among the holy places of the Jains are Mount Abu, Girnar, Satrunjaya and Pavapuri.

Zoroastrians worship the one God, of whom fire is a symbol. More than 120,000 Parsis practise the Zoroastrian religion, their ancestors having migrated from Persia to the West coast of India in the eighth century.

Christians fall into two historical groups, the Syrian Christians, who trace their descent from converts in the first centuries of the Christian era, and Christians converted in modern times by Western missionaries. There are 14.2 million Christians in India (1971 census), of whom more than half are Roman Catholics, the others being members of the ancient Syrian and the Protestant churches.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Apostolic Pro-Nuncio to India: H.E. the Most Rev. JOHN GORDON, Apostolic Nunciature, Niti Marg, Chanakya-puri, New Delhi 110021.

The Church has 16 archdioceses, 58 suffragan dioceses and 2 prefectures apostolic for Catholics of the Latin rite. There are 3 archbishoprics, 8 suffragan bishoprics and 6 exarchates for the Oriental rite. Total number of Roman Catholics, 8,200,000.

Archbishops

Agra: The Most Rev. Dr. DOMINIC ATHAIDE, O.F.M.CAP.
Bangalore: The Most Rev. PACKIAM AROKIASWAMY.
Bhopal: The Most Rev. Dr. EUGENE D'SOUZA, M.S.F.S.
Bombay: H.E. Cardinal VALERIAN GRACIAS.
Calcutta: The Most Rev. LAWRENCE T. PICACHY, S.J.
Delhi: The Most Rev. Dr. ANGELO INNOCENT FERNANDES.
Goa and Daman: H.E. the Most Rev. Dom JOSÉ VIEIRA ALVERNAZ, Patriarch of the East Indies.
Hyderabad: The Most Rev. SAMININI ARULAPPA.
Madras and Mylapore: The Most Rev. RAYAPPA ARULAPPA.
Madurai: The Most Rev. Dr. JUSTIN DIRAVIAM.
Nagpur: The Most Rev. Dr. LEONARD JOSEPH RAYMOND.
Pondicherry and Cuddalore: The Most Rev. V. S. SELVANATHER.
Ranchi: The Most Rev. Dr. PIUS KERKETTA, S.J.
Shillong-Gauhati: The Most Rev. HUBERT D'ROSARIO, S.D.B.
Verapoly: The Most Rev. JOSEPH KELANTHARA.

ORIENTAL RITE

Changanacherry: The Most Rev. Dr. ANTHONY PADIYARA.
Ernakulam: H.E. Cardinal JOSEPH PARECATIL.
Trivandrum: The Most Rev. BENEDICT MAR GREGORIOS.

THE CHURCH OF NORTH INDIA

In November 1970, the Church of India was united with seven other Churches, to become The Church of North India.

Total number of Anglican Christians: 2,690,500.

Bishops

Delhi and Ragasthan: Rt. Rev. E. S. NASIR (Moderator); Bishop's House, 1 Church Lane, New Delhi.

Amaritsar: Rt. Rev. GURU BACHAN SINGH.
Andamans and Nicobars: Rt. Rev. M. D. SRINIVASAN.
Assam and Darjeeling: Rt. Rev. D. PRADHAN.
Barrackpore and Durgapur: Rt. Rev. D. GORAI.
Bombay: Rt. Rev. Dr. D. M. KENNEDY.
Calcutta: Rt. Rev. J. AMRITANAND.
Chota Nagpur: Rt. Rev. S. A. B. DILBAR HANS, D.D.
Cuttack with Sambalpur: Rt. Rev. J. K. MOHANTY.
Gujarat: Rt. Rev. I. L. CHRISTACHARI.
Jabalpur and Bhopal: Rt. Rev. S. K. PATRO.
Kolhapur: Rt. Rev. I. P. ANDREWS.
Lucknow: Rt. Rev. DIN DAYAL.
Nasik: Rt. Rev. A. V. JONATHAN.
Nandyal: Rt. Rev. E. JONN.
Patna: Rt. Rev. R. R. SOREN.

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India was founded in 1947 by the union of the Anglicans, Methodists, Congregationalists and Presbyterians in South India.

Officers of the Synod: Moderator Rt. Rev. I. R. H. GNANADASAN, M.A., B.D.; Deputy Moderator Rt. Rev. Dr. LESLIE NEWBIGIN, M.A.; Hon. Sec. (Acting) Dr. (Mrs.) R. M. SOMASEKHAR, M.A.; Hon. Treas. P. I. CHANDY, B.Sc.

Bishops

Coimbatore: (vacant).

Dornakal: Rt. Rev. P. SOLOMON.

Jaffna: Rt. Rev. D. J. AMBALAVANAR.

Kanyakumari: Rt. Rev. I. R. H. GNANADASAN (Moderator); Bishop's House, Nagercoil 1, Kayakumari District, Tamil Nadu.

N. Kerala: Rt. Rev. Dr. T. B. BENJAMIN.

S. Kerala: Rt. Rev. P. W. VACHALAN.

Krishna-Godavari: Rt. Rev. N. D. A. SAMUEL.

Madhya Kerala: Rt. Rev. Dr. M. M. JOHN.

Madras: Rt. Rev. Dr. LESSLIE NEWBIGIN.

Madura-Ramnad: Rt. Rev. GEORGE DEVADOSS.

Medak: Rt. Rev. H. D. L. ABRAHAM.

N. Mysore: Rt. Rev. W. V. KARL.

S. Mysore: Rt. Rev. S. R. FURTADO.

C. Mysore: Rt. Rev. A. D. JOHN.

Rayalaseema: Rev. Rt. C. S. SUNDARESAN.

Tanjavur: Rt. Rev. R. A. SUNDRAM.

Tiruchirappalli: Rt. Rev. THOMAS FERNANDO.

Tirunelveli: Rt. Rev. T. S. GARRETT.

Bishops without Diocesan responsibility: Rt. Rev. Dr. A. B. ELLIOTT, Rt. Rev. BUNYAN JOSEPH, Rt. Rev. Dr. A. J. APPASAMY.

There is a total congregation of about 1,376,824; publ. *The South India Churchman*. Office: C.S.I. Synod Secretariat, Cathedral, Madras 6.

National Christian Council of India: Christian Council Lodge, Nagpur-1, Maharashtra; Pres. Rt. Rev. P. MAR CHRYSOSTOM; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. RADHAKRISHNAN, E. D. DEVADASON; Gen. Sec. M. A. Z. ROLSTON; publ. *National Christian Council Review*.

The National Christian Council of India represents all the major Christian churches except the Roman Catholic Church and the Syrian Orthodox Church in India. This Council was organized in 1914 and is a constituent body of the Commission on World Mission and Evangelism of the World Council of Churches. It seeks to serve all Churches.

Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in India: Ranchi, Bihar; Pres. Rt. Rev. R. B. MANIKAM; Sec. Dr. M. BAGE.

Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar: Mar Thoma Sabha Office, Tiruvalla P.O., Kerala.

Syrian Orthodox Church of the East: Catholicate Palace, Kottayam-4; Sec. Metropolitan DANIEL MAR PHILOXENUS.

United Church of North India and Pakistan: Church House, Mhow, M.P.; Sec. Rev. KENNETHYOHAN MASIH.

Other groups include Baptist and Methodist Churches.

THE PRESS

The Indian Press owes a large part of its development and present form to the traditions established at the time of the British raj. With the coming of independence the National Congress adopted a number of the press controls instituted by the colonial rulers. The right to freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed by Article 19 of the Constitution, which also empowers the central or state governments to impose restrictions through laws relating to libel, contempt of court or to matters liable to offend public morality or weaken the security of the state. This qualification was extended in 1951 to apply to matter likely to incite offence or to prejudice relations with other countries. Conditions for the reporting of political debate in either of the Houses of Parliament were improved by the Parliamentary Proceedings Act of 1956, which gave protection from prosecution to reports which could claim to be "substantially true".

In 1962 the Defence of India Rules were instituted, giving the Government complete control of the Press in times of crisis in order to prevent the publication of matter on specified subjects prejudicial to the interests of the state. As the Government supplies most of the advertisement matter, which provides the main source of press revenue, its power to withhold this constitutes a means of pressure on editors.

The growth of a thriving Press has been made difficult by cultural barriers caused by religious, caste and language differences. Consequently the English Press, with its appeal to the educated middle-class urban readership throughout the state, has retained its dominance. Though there are more papers in Hindi, the total circulation of the English Press is the greater. The main Indian language dailies also appeal to the urban reader but by paying little attention to rural affairs they fail to cater for the increasingly literate provincial population who know no English. Most Indian papers have a relatively small circulation. Provincial papers frequently play upon religious or local sympathies to ensure their circulation.

The art of reporting and probing for news is far less developed in India than in the West. Many papers, particularly the smaller ones, depend for news on government handouts and on the small number of news agencies, which results in a lack of variety in news content. Provincial papers which cannot afford agencies depend entirely on government handouts. All except the largest newspapers, which have their own correspondents, make use of agencies for foreign news.

The daily papers provide a relatively large proportion of domestic and international news particularly on politics; sports and finance receive good coverage. There is little sensationalism. Advertisements constitute on average 50 per cent of the contents of the larger papers. In contrast to the dailies the periodical press offers more articles of human interest, more coverage of local affairs and among periodicals the English sector plays a far less prominent role.

Problems confronting the Press are the shortage of newsprint, allocation of which is controlled by the Government, and, in the case of the smaller papers, the lack of an adequately trained staff and suitable equipment. In October 1972, the Indian Supreme Court ruled that a government order introduced in April, which limited the number of daily newspapers' pages to ten, was unconstitutional, since it amounted in effect to government control and as such was an infringement of the right of free expression.

In 1974 there were 12,653 newspapers and periodicals with a combined circulation of about 300 million, of which 830 were dailies. In 1972 72.9 per cent of dailies had circulations of less than 10,000 and constituted 22 per cent of the total circulation; 21.5 per cent had circulations of 10,000-50,000 and constituted 38 per cent; 56 per cent had circulations of over 50,000 and constituted 40 per cent.

In 1972 there were 95 newspaper groups owning 350 newspapers with a total circulation of 10.3 million. The most powerful groups own most of the large English

dailies and frequently have considerable private commercial and industrial holdings. Three of the major groups are as follows:

Times of India Group (controlled by the JAIN and DALMIA families): includes the dailies, *Times of India*, the *Evening News of India* (Bombay), the *Hindi Navbharat Times*, the *Maharashtra Times* (Bombay), weeklies including the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, the *Hindi Dharmayug* and *Dinaman*, the fortnightly *Femina* and *Filmfare* and the Hindi monthly *Parag* and *Savika*.

Indian Express Group (controlled by the GOENKA family): the dailies, the *Indian Express*, the *Marathi Lokasatta*, the *Tamil Dinamani*, the *Telugu Andhra Prabha*, the *Kannada Kannada Prabha* and the *English Financial Express*, and the *English* weeklies *Everyman's*, the *Sunday Standard* and *Screen* and the *Telugu Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly*.

Hindustan Times Group (controlled by the BIRLA family): several dailies including the *Hindustan Times* (Delhi), the *Hindustan Times Evening News*, the *Hindustan Times Kanpur Supplement*, the *Leader* (Allahabad), the *Searchlight* (Patna), the *Hindi Hindustan* (Delhi) and *Bharat* (Allahabad), and the weekly *Overseas Hindustan Times*, *Eastern Economist*, the *Hindi Saptahik Hindustan* (Allahabad) and *Pradeep* (Patna).

The widest circulating and most influential newspapers are the metropolitan dailies in English which in 1972 totalled 73 with a combined circulation of 2.3 million, closely followed by 225 Hindi and 17 Bengali papers with circulation of 2.0 and 1.0 million respectively. A few papers are published simultaneously from several centres, notably the *Indian Express* in six cities, and the *Times of India*, the *Statesman* and the *Navbharat Times* at two each.

Among the most highly respected daily papers are the *Times of India* and the *Hindi Navbharat Times* (Bombay), the *Statesman* (Calcutta), the *Bengali Jugantar* (Calcutta), the *Hindu* (Madras), and the *Hindustan Times* and the *Hindi Hindustan* (New Delhi).

In order of circulation the most popular dailies are: the *Bengali Ananda Bazar Patrika*, the *Malayam Malayala Manorama*, the *Hindi Navbharat Times*, the *Hindi Hindustan*, the *Times of India*, the *Statesman*, the *Hindustan Times*, *Mathrubhumi*, the *Marathi Lokasatta*, the *Hindu*, the *Dinamani*, and the *English Tribune*.

The more popular weekly periodicals range from the cultural Tamil publications *Kumadam*, *Kalki* and *Anandavikatan* to the sensationalist *English Blitz*. *Filmfare*, *Sports and Pastime* and *Women's Own Weekly* are leading magazines, each catering for a particular readership. Among the largest monthly periodicals are the *Reader's Digest* and the Hindi religious publication *Kalyan*.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

DELHI

Hindustan: P.B. 40, Connaught Circus; f. 1933; morning; Hindi; Editors G. N. SANI and R. L. JOSHI; circ. 148,280.

Hindustan Times: Kasturba Gandhi Marg; London Office: Hindustan Times House, 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1923; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor B. G. VERGHESE; circ. 153,008.

Indian Express: P.O.B. 570, Mathura Rd.; f. 1932; morning; English; published simultaneously in Delhi, Madurai (Tamilnadu), Madras (Tamilnadu), Bangalore (Mysore), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Bombay (Maharashtra), Cochin (Kerala) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat); Editor S. MUGLAKAR; circ. (national) 399,437; (Delhi) 95,949.

Milap: 8A Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1923; Urdu; Nationalist; Editor RANBIR SINGH; Man. T. R. KAPUR; Advt. Man. R. D. CHOPRA; also published from Jullundur and Hyderabad; circ. 55,840.

Motherland: 7E Jhandewala; f. 1971; English; Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 17,000.

Navbharat Times: 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1947; also published from Bombay; Hindi; Editor A. K. JAIN; circ. (national) 241,209; (Delhi) 177,364.

Patriot: P.B. 727, Link House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1963; English; Editor P. VISWANATH; circ. 45,956.

Pratap: Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1919; Urdu; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 28,259.

Statesman: Connaught Circus; f. 1875; English; Editor S. N. SINGH; circ. 29,114.

Times of India: 7 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1838; English; published from Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad; Resident Editor GIRILAL JAIN; circ. (Delhi) 91,661.

Vir Arjun: Pratap Bhawan, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg; f. 1954; Hindi; Editor K. NARENDRA; circ. 22,539.

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Andhra Janata: Lingampally, Hyderabad-27; f. 1955; Telugu; Editor P. N. RAO; circ. 5,300.

Rehnuma-e-Deccan: Afzalgunj; f. 1949; morning; Urdu; Independent; Editor SYED VICARUDDIN; circ. 14,212.

Siasat Daily: f. 1949; morning; Urdu; Editor ABID ALI KHAN; circ. 9,208.

Vijayawada

Andhra Prabha: f. 1959; Telugu; Editor PANDITHARADHYULA NAGESWARA RAO; circ. 83,460 (Vijayawada edition), 25,650 (Bangalore edition).

Indian Express: George Oakes Building, Besant Rd., Gandhinagar 3; (see also under Delhi); circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras, Cochin and Madurai) 187,261.

ASSAM

Assam Tribune: Tribune Buildings, Gauhati; f. 1938; English; Editor S. C. KAKATI; circ. 24,316.

Dainik Assam (*Assam Tribune Gauhati*): f. 1965; Assamese; Editor K. N. HAZARIKA.

BIHAR

Patna

Aryavarta: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1940; Hindi; morning; Editor J. K. MISHRA; circ. 74,926.

The Indian Nation: Mazharul Haque Path; f. 1930; morning; Editor DEENA NATH JHA; circ. 50,968.

Pradeep: Buddha Marg; f. 1947; morning; Hindi; Editor R. BHARTIYA; circ. 19,709.

Sada-E-Aam: Ashot Raj Path; f. 1942; Urdu; Editor S. R. HAIDER; circ. 10,325.

Sangam Daily: Lalazar Manzil, P.O.B. 26, Patna-4; f. 1953; Urdu; morning; Editor GHULAM SARWAR; circ. 14,287.

Searchlight: Buddha Marg; f. 1918; English; morning; Editor S. K. RAY; circ. 22,362.

GUJARAT

Ahmedabad

Gujarat Samachar: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Kanpur; f. 1932; Gujarati; morning; Editor SHANTILAL A. SHAH; circ. 101,864.

INDIA

- Indian Express:** Janasatta Bldg., Mirzapur Rd.; English; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Ahmedabad) 18,134.
Sandesh: Sandesh Bldg., Cheekanta Rd.; f. 1923; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 95,972.
Western Times: f. 1967; English; Editor RAMU PATEL; circ. 11,963.

KARNATAKA (MYSORE)

Bangalore

- Deccan Herald:** 16 Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1948. morning; English; Editor V. B. MENON; circ. 72,438.
Indian Express: 1 Queen's Rd.; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bangalore, Madras, Madurai and Vijayawada) 187,261.
Kannada Prabha: 1 Queen's Rd.; Kannada; f. 1967. Editor K. S. RAMAKRISHNA MURTHY; circ. 52,217.

KERALA

Trivandrum

- Kerala Kaumudi:** P.B. 77, Pettah, Trivandrum; f. 1940; Malayalam and English; Editor K. SUKUMARAN; circ. 131,389.
Navakeralam: f. 1957; Malayalam; independent; Editor S. SEBASTIAN; circ. 20,980.
Thaninram: f. 1964; Malayalam; Editor K. K. NAIR; circ. 28,455.

Other Towns

- Malayala Manorama:** P.O.B. 26, K. K. Rd., Kottayam and Kozhikode, f. 1888, Malayalam, morning; Chief Editor K. M. MATHEW; circ. 292,355. Also published from Calicut; circ. 101,676.
Mathrubhumi: P.B. No. 46, Robinson Rd., Kozhikode; f. 1923; Malayalam; Editor K. P. KESAVA MENON; also published from Cochin; circ. 258,588.

MAHARASHTRA

Bombay

- Bombay Samachar:** Red House, Sayed Abdulla Brelvi Rd., Fort; f. 1822; morning and Sunday weekly; Gujarati; political and commercial; Editors MINDO DESAI (daily), SHANTIKUMAR J. BHATT (Sunday); circ. 112,814 (daily), 121,496 (weekly).
The Economic Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., London Office: 30A, District Rd., Sudbury, Wembley, Middx.; f. 1961; daily; English; Editor D. K. RANGNEKAR; circ. 44,000.
Evening News of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 30A, District Road, Sudbury, Wembley, Middx.; f. 1923; evening; English; Editor SHAM LAL; circ. 26,553.
The Financial Express: Express Towers, Nariman Point, I; f. 1961; daily; English; Editor V. K. NARASIMHAN; circ. 20,000.
Free Press Bulletin: 21 Dalal St., Fort 1; f. 1947; English; evening; Editor C. S. PANDIT; circ. 22,488.
Indian Express: Express Towers, Nariman Point, I; English; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Bombay and Ahmedabad) 108,127.
Jam-e-Jamshed: Ballard House, Mangalore St.; f. 1832; English and Gujarati; Chair. RUSTOM P. MARZBAN; Editor ADI MARZBAN; circ. 11,390.
Janashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1950; Gujarati and English; Independent Nationalist; Editor C. P. SHUKLA; circ. 30,107.
Janmabhoomi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, 24 Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1934; Gujarati; Propr. Saurashtra Trust; Editor M. V. MEHTA; circ. 44,285.

Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba, 5; f. 1948; Marathi; Editor R. N. LATE; circ. 137,478.

Maharashtra Times: The Times of India Press, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 30A, District Rd., Sudbury, Wembley, Middx.; f. 1962; Marathi; Editor G. S. TALWALKAR; circ. 119,484.

Maratha: Lovegrove Rd., Worli; f. 1956; Marathi; Editor P. K. ATRE; circ. 77,312.

Navashakti: 21 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1932; Marathi; Editor-in-Chief P. V. GADGIL; circ. 47,955.

Navbharat Times: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; f. 1950; also published from Delhi; Hindi; Editor A. K. JAIN; circ. (Bombay) 63,845; (Delhi) 177,364.

Prajatantra: 211-219 Frere Rd., Fort, 1; f. 1954; evening; Gujarati; Editor CHAMANLAL V. SHAH; circ. 23,457.

Sakal: Old Prabhadevi Rd.; f. 1970; daily and Sunday; Marathi; *see* under Poona.

Times of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office: 30A, District Rd., Sudbury, Wembley, Middx.; f. 1838; morning; English; published from Bombay, Delhi and Ahmedabad; Editor SHAM LAL; circ. (Bombay and Ahmedabad) 205,007.

Nagpur

Hitavada: Wardha Rd.; f. 1911; morning; English; Editor A. D. MANI; circ. 9,160.

Maharashtra: Ogale Rd., Mahal; f. 1914; Marathi; Nationalist; Editor D. B. PANDIT; circ. 12,000.

Nagpur Times: 37 Farmland, Ramdaspath; f. 1933; English; Editor P. V. DESHPANDE; circ. 20,090 (Nagpur).

Nava Prabhat: f. 1957; Hindi; Editor NAND KISHORE; circ. 17,661.

Tarun Bharat: f. 1954; Marathi; Independent; Editor P. C. KARKARE; circ. 45,562.

Poona

Kesari: 568 Narayan Peth 30; f. 1881; Marathi; Editor J. S. TILAK; circ. 41,314.

Sakal: 595 Budhwar Peth, Poona 2; f. 1932; daily and Sunday; Marathi; Editor Shri S. G. MUNAGEKAR; Gen. Man. Lt.-Col. (retd.) V. V. JOSHI; circ. daily (Bombay and Poona) 92,773, Sunday 102,869.

PUNJAB

Tribune: Chandigarh; f. 1881; English; Editor V. M. NAIR; circ. 112,029.

RAJASTHAN

Rashtradoot: P.O.B. 30, Sudharma, M.I. Rd., Jaipur 1; f. 1951; Hindi; Editor B. L. SHARMA; circ. 20,000.

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Andhra Patrika: 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1914; evening; Telugu; Editor S. SAMBHU PRASAD; circ. 39,956.

Daily Thanthi: 1 Rundalls Rd., Vepery, 600007; f. 1942; Tamil; Editor R. S. RATHNAM; circ. 255,019.

Hindu, The: 201A Mount Rd.; London Office: 2/3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1878; morning; English; Independent; Managing Editor G. NARASIMHAN; Editor G. KASTURI; circ. 217,476.

Indian Express: Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; *see* under Delhi; circ. (Madras, Madurai, Bangalore, Cochin and Vijayawada) 187,261.

Mail, The: Mail Buildings, Mount Rd.; London Office: 151 Fleet St., E.C.4; f. 1867; evening; English; Independent; Editor V. P. V. RAJAN; circ. 26,965.

Swadesamitran: Victory House, Mount Rd., 2; London Office: 2-3 Salisbury Court, E.C.4; f. 1880; evening; Tamil; Man. Editor C. R. RAMASWAMY; circ. 15,000.

Madurai

Dinamani: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; f. 1951; morning; Tamil; Editor A. N. SIVARAMAN; circ. (Madurai and Madras) 165,518.

Indian Express: 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; see under Delhi; circ. (Madurai, Madras, Bangalore, Cochin and Vijayawada) 187,261.

UTTAR PRADESH

Agra

Amar Ujala: City Station Rd., Agra 3, and 19 Civil Lines, Bareilly; f. 1948 and 1969, respectively; Hindi; Editor D. L. AGRAWAL; circ. (Agra) 36,667, (Bareilly) 15,596.

Sainik: Kaserat Bazar, f. 1925, Hindi; Editor S. P. PATHAK; circ. 22,075.

Allahabad

Bharat: Leader Rd.; f. 1928; Hindi; Man. Editor Dr. M. D. SHARMA; Editor S. D. SRIVASTAVA; circ. 12,506.

Northern India Patrika: 10 Edmonstone Road; f. 1959; English; Chief Editor TUSHAR KANTI GHOSH; Gen. Man. KALYAN DASGUPTA; Resident Editor S. K. BOSE; circ. 36,792.

Daily Action: 2 Sarvodaya Nagar, P.O.B. 214; f. 1971; English; Man. Editor and Editor P. C. GUPTA; circ. 12,301.

Kanpur

Daily Jagran: 2 Sarvodaya Nagar, P.O.B. 214; f. 1947; Hindi; Man. Editor P. C. GUPTA, Editor NARENDRA MOHAN; circ. 51,596.

Daily Veer Bharat: 48/15 Lathi Mohal, Kanpur 1; f. 1943; Hindi; Editor A. K. PANDEE; circ. 16,000.

Paigham: f. 1956; Urdu; Editor WAJHUDDIN; circ. 10,562.

Pratap: 22/120 Shri Ganesh Shankar Vidharathi Rd.; f. 1932; Hindi; Editor SURESH CHANDRA BHATTACHARYA; circ. 18,340.

Lucknow

National Herald: published by Associated Journals Ltd., P.O.B. 122; f. 1938 Lucknow, 1968 Delhi; English; Editor M. CHALAPATHI RAU; circ. 50,000.

Pioneer, The: 20A Vidhan Sabha Marg; f. 1865; English; Editor S. N. GOSW; circ. 17,360.

Swatantra Bharat: f. 1947; Editor ASHOK JI; circ. 35,000.

Varanasi

AJ: Kabirchaura, P.O.B. 7; f. 1920; Hindi; Editor S. K. GUPTA; circ. 39,087.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

Amrita Bazar Patrika: 14 Ananda Chatterji Lane; f. 1868; published at Calcutta; morning; English; Nationalist; Editor T. K. GHOSH; circ. 102,605.

Ananda Bazar Patrika: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1878; morning; Bengali; Editor A. K. SARKAR; circ. 298,554.

Dainik Basumat: 166 Bepin Behari Ganguly St.; f. 1921; Bengali; independent Nationalist; Editor KEDAR GHOSH; circ. 112,777.

Hindusthan Standard: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1937; English; Editor AVEEK SARKER; circ. 54,667.

Jugantar: 12 Ananda Chatterjee Lane; Bengali; f. 1937; Editor SOOKAMAL KANTI GHOSH; circ. 185,133.

Sanmarg: 160C Chittaranjan Avenue; f. 1948; Hindi; Nationalist; Editor P. A. MISHRA; circ. 28,855.

Statesman: Statesman House, 4 Chowringhee Square, also at Statesman House, New Delhi; London Office: Whitehall House, 41-43 Whitehall, S.W.1; f. 1875; morning; English; Independent; Editor N. J. NANPORIA; circ. 176,225.

Vishwamitra: 12 Dalhousie Square East; f. 1916; morning; Hindi; commercial; Dir. B. C. AGARWAL; Editor KRISHAN CHANDRA AGRAWAL; circ. 47,731.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

NEW DELHI

Africa Diary: F-15 Bhagat Singh Market, f. 1961; African news and current events, with Index; weekly; circulation in 75 countries. Editor HARI SHARAN CHHABRA.

African Recorder: 2 Gulmohay Park, P.O.B. 595, 1; f. 1962, fortnightly reference work on African affairs; Editor M. S. R. KHEMCHAND.

Akashvani: P.T.I. Bldg., 2nd Floor, Parliament St., Post Bag 12, f. 1936, All India Radio programmes; Sunday, English, Chief Editor G. C. CHUCKERVERTY; circ. 7,940.

Allochana: 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f. 1951; quarterly; literary criticism; Hindi; circ. 3,940.

Asian Recorder: C-1/9 Tilak Marg, P.O.B. 595, 1; f. 1955; weekly reference work on Asian affairs; circ. in 70 countries; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

Astana: 722 Jama Masjid; f. 1950, Urdu; monthly; religion and philosophy; Editor M. M. FARUQI; circ. 60,041.

Biswin Sadi: Daryaganj; f. 1937; monthly; Urdu, Editor K. G. GIRANI; circ. 20,061.

Caravan: Jhandewalan Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f. 1940; fortnightly; English; Editor VISHWA NATH; circ. 25,000.

Careers and Courses: 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1949; monthly; English; Editor A. C. GOYLE; circ. 45,809.

Career Digest: Shauker Market; English; monthly.

Champak: R.J. Rd., 110055; f. 1968; Hindi; fortnightly; circ. 37,042.

Competition Success Review: 48/4 East Patel Nagar; monthly; English; f. 1963; Editor S. KUMAR; circ. 10,008.

Dinaman: 7 Bahadurshah Zaffar Marg; f. 1965; Hindi news weekly; Editor RAGHUVIR SAHAY; circ. 45,800.

Diplomat's Directory, The: C-1/9 Tilak Marg; f. 1961; half-yearly journal for diplomats; Editor M. HENRY SAMUEL.

Eastern Economist: United Commercial Bank Building, Parliament St., P.O.B. 34; f. 1943; weekly; English; Editor V. BALASUBRAMANIAN; circ. 5,600.

Everyman's: Express Building; B.S. 2, Marg; f. 1973; weekly; English; Editor R. KRISHNA.

Filmi Duniya: 16 Darya Ganj, Delhi 6; f. 1958; monthly; Hindi; Editor NARENDRA KUMAR; circ. 100,000.

Foreign Affairs Report: Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1952, monthly; Editor Dr. M. S. RAJAN; circ. 2,000.

Income & Opportunity: 94 Baird Rd.; f. 1968; monthly; English; Editor KULDIP GOYAL; circ. 18,000.

India Quarterly: Indian Council of World Affairs, Sapru House, Barakhamba Rd.; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor Dr. M. S. RAJAN.

Indian and Foreign Review: Shastri Bhavan; f. 1963; fortnightly; review of political, socio-economic and cultural aspects of India and India in relation to the world. Chief Editor SHYAM RAJNA GUPTA.

- Indian Economic Diary:** F-15 Bhagat Singh Market, f 1970; weekly; Editor HARI SHARAN CHHABRA.
- Indian Horizons:** Azad Bhavan, Indraprastha Estate; f 1951, quarterly, published by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations; Editor A SRINIVASAN.
- Indian Horticulture:** India Council of Agricultural Research, Queen Victoria Rd f 1956 quarterly, English, also publishes *Indian Farming* and *Indian Journal of Agricultural Science*, Editor C G R KURUP
- Indian Journal of Pure and Applied Physics:** Hillside Road, 12; f. 1963; monthly; original research papers; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ. 1,500.
- Indian Journal of Technology:** Hillside Road, 12; f 1963; monthly; original research papers in applied sciences and technology; Chief Editor A. KRISHNAMURTHI; circ 1,500.
- Indian Observer:** 26F Connaught Place; f. 1958; weekly; English; Editor DURLAB SINGH; circ. 66,733.
- Indian Railways:** P.O.B. 467, Ministry of Railways, Govt of India, f 1956, English, monthly, Editor P U C CHOWDARY, circ 12,000
- Indian Sugar:** Ring Rd, New Delhi 49, f 1950, monthly, problems and prospects of sugar industry, Editor J S MEHTA
- Intensive Agriculture:** Ministry of Food and Agriculture, f 1955, monthly English circ 15,000
- Jagat:** 818 Kunde Walan, Ajmere Gate, f 1958, monthly, Hindi; literary and cultural, Editor PREM CHAND VERMA, circ 25,000
- Journal of Industry and Trade:** Ministry of Foreign Trade; f 1952, English, monthly, Dir of Commercial Publicity V C TIWARI, circ 6,590.
- Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research:** Hillside Rd., 12, f 1942, monthly, Chief Editor A KRISHNAMURTHI; circ 1,800
- Krishak Samachar:** A-1 Nizamuddin West; f. 1957; monthly, English, Hindi, Marathi; agriculture, Editor Dr D A BHOLAY, circ (English) 4,000, (Hindi) 4,000, (Marathi) 4,900
- Kurukshetra:** Krishna Bhavan, fortnightly, English, community development and village democracy; Editor P SRINIVASAN, circ 12,000
- Lalita:** 92 Daryaganj, f 1959, monthly; Hindi; Editor SULTANA GUPTA; circ 19,367.
- Link Indian News Magazine:** Link House, Mathura Rd; f. 1958; Independent, weekly; Chair. of the Editorial Board DATATA NARAYANAN, Editor M VENUGOPALA, circ 11,030
- Nav Chitrapat:** 92 Daryaganj; f. 1947; monthly; Hindi; Editor SATYENDRA SHYAM circ. 35,980.
- New Age:** 15 Kotla Rd, 1, f 1953, organ of the Communist Party of India; weekly, English; Editor BHUPESH GUPTA, M P; circ 15,684
- Organiser:** 7E Rani Jhansi Marg, 55, f 1947, weekly, English, Editor V P BHATIA, circ 40,000
- Panchjanya:** Sanskriti Mandir, Jhan dewala, 55; f. 1947; weekly; Hindi; Gen. Man. JWALA PRASAD CHATURVEDI; Chief Editor K. R. MALKANI; circ. 17,380.
- Parag:** 10 Daryaganj, 6, f 1958, monthly, Hindi, London Office 30A, District Rd, Sudbury, Wembley, Middx; Editor K L NANDAN, circ 83,796
- Picture Parade:** 5A/15 Ansari Rd., Darya Ganj; English; film monthly; Editor D. P. BERRY; circ. 10,000.
- Picturegoer:** 92 Daryaganj; f. 1940, monthly, English; Editor SATYENDRA SHYAM, circ 5,000
- Prakashan Samachar:** 8 Faiz Bazaar, 6; f 1953; monthly, trade journal; Hindi; Editor Mrs S. SANDHU, circ. 3,000.
- Priya:** 92 Daryaganj; f. 1960; monthly; Hindi; Editor L R GUPTA, circ 25,760
- Punjabi Digest:** Union Bank Bldg, Ajmalkhan Rd, P O B 2549, f 1971; literary, monthly; Gurmukhi; Chair S KAPUR SINGH, M.A., ICS; Gen Man Sardar PARVESH BAHADUR SINGH; circ 18,000.
- Radical Humanist:** F-8, Hauz Khas Enclave; f. 1937, monthly, English, Editor V. M. TARKUNDE; circ. 2,000.
- Rang Bhumi:** 5A/15 Ansari Road, Darya Ganj; f. 1941; Hindi; films; Editor D. P. GUPTA; circ. 25,269.
- Review:** Bombay Life Bldg., Connaught Circus; f. 1928, monthly; English; Editor FRANK ANTHONY; circ. 7,880
- Sainik Samachar:** AFO Mess, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Rd., f. 1909; weekly; English, Hindi, Urdu, Tamil, Punjabi, Telugu Marathi, Gorkhali, Malayalam editions; for the Indian Defence Forces, Principal Officers Lt-Col J S GULERIA and Dr. S. S. SHASHI.
- Saptahik Hindustan:** N-Block, Connaught Circus; f. 1959; weekly, Hindi, Editor M S JOSHI; circ. 92,000.
- Sarita:** Jhandewala Estate, Rani Jhansi Rd.; f 1945; fortnightly, Hindi, Editor VISHWA NATH, circ. 78,960
- Shama:** 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd., Ajmeri Gate; f. 1939; monthly, Urdu; Editor M. YUSUF DEHLVI; circ. 82,338
- Shankar's Weekly:** Odeon Top, Connaught Place; f. 1948, weekly, English, Editor K. S. PILLAI; circ 9,339
- Sher-i-Punjab:** Union Bank Bldg, Ajmalkhan Rd.; P.O B 2549, f 1911; weekly news magazine; Urdu; Chief Editor Sardar JANG BAHADUR SINGH; Man Editor S B SINGH, circ over 15,000
- Social Action:** Indian Social Institute, Lodi Rd., New Delhi 110003, f 1951, quarterly, Editor A DI SOUZA, circ 5,000
- Social Welfare:** Parliament St, f 1952, monthly, English, Exec Editor S M T PLABHA RAI, circ 12,000
- Spokesman:** 34 Theatre Communication Bldg, Connaught Place; f. 1951; weekly; English; Man Editor GHANISHAM SINGH PASRICHA; circ 10,000
- Sunday Standard:** Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, f 1930, weekly, English, published simultaneously in Delhi, Madurai (Tamilnadu), Madras (Tamilnadu), Bangalore (Mysore), Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh), Bombay (Maharashtra) and Ahmedabad (Gujarat); Editor-in-Chief S MULGAOKAR, circ (national) 451,370
- Sushama:** 13/14 Asaf Ali Rd.; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor M. YUNUS DEHLVI; circ. 65,645.
- Traveller in India:** P.O.B. 2011, Delhi 6; f. 1957; monthly; English; transport and communication; Editor Director of Publications Division; circ. 20,000.
- Vedic Light:** Ram Lila Ground, Maharshi Dhanand Bhavan, f 1967, monthly, journal for Vedic ideology, Editor OMPRAKASH TIWARI, M P
- Vigyan Pragati:** monthly, Hindi, scientific, Editor S S SHARMA, circ 32,000
- Yojana:** Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan; f. 1957; fortnightly; English, Tamil, Bengali and Hindi, Chief Editor S SRINIVASACHAR, circ 21,320

ANDHRA PRADESH

Hyderabad

Islamic Culture: P.O. Box 171; f 1927; quarterly; English; Editor Dr M A MUJID KHAN, circ 10,000.

Vijayawada

Sunday Standard: George Oakes Bldg., Besant Rd., Gandhinagar 3; see under Delhi; circ (Vijayawada, Cochin, Bangalore, Madras and Madurai) 212,517

BIHAR
Patna

Balak: P.O.B. 5, Govind Mitra Rd.; f. 1926; monthly; Hindi; for children; Man. Editor M. S. SINGH; circ. 10,380.

Bihar Herald: Kadamkuan, Patna 3; f. 1874; weekly; English; Editor ARUN ROY CHOUDHURY; circ. 7,380.

Bihar Information: P.R. D. Govt. of Bihar; f. 1952; weekly (also in Hindi, Urdu), Editor B. DWIVEDI.

Chunumunu: Naya Tola; f. 1950; monthly; Hindi; for children; Editor J. N. MISHRA; circ. 15,000.

Jyotsana: Rajendranagar; f. 1947; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. NARAYAN; circ. 15,890.

Spark: Patna-3; f. 1947; weekly; English; Editor G. S. DALMIA; circ. 8,000.

Yogi: Buddha Marg; f. 1934; weekly; Hindi; Editor B. S. VERMA; circ. 9,380.

GUJARAT
Ahmedabad

Akhand Anand: P.O.B. 50, Bhadra; f. 1947; monthly; Gujarati; Editor T. K. THAKKAR; circ. 55,000.

Aram: Sandesh Bhavan, Gheckanta; f. 1932; monthly; Gujarati; Editor C. S. PATEL; circ. 4,871.

Chitralok: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur, P.O.B. 254, f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; films; Editor SHREYANS SHAH; circ. 24,000.

Lokjivan: Navajivan Trust, P.O. Navajivan, 14; f. 1948; fortnightly; Gujarati; social welfare; Editor BALNURKUND DAVE; circ. 3,000.

Stree: Sandesh Bhavan, Gheckanta, Ahmedabad; f. 1962; weekly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. LILAVATI C. PATEL; circ. 35,093.

Shrirang: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1955; monthly; Gujarati; literary and cultural; Editor S. A. SHAH; circ. 5,000.

Sunday Standard: Janasatta Karyalaya, Mirzapur Rd.; circ. (Ahmedabad) 36,000.

Zagmag: Gujarat Samachar Bhavan, Khanpur; f. 1952; weekly; Gujarati; for children; Editor SHREYANS S. SHAH; circ. 24,011.

KARNATAKA (MYSORE)
Bangalore

Hosiery and Textile Journal: Kucba Rd., Mangatrai; monthly; English and Urdu.

Mysindia: 38A Mahatma Gandhi Road; f. 1939; weekly; English; news and current affairs; Editor D. N. HOSALI; circ. 14,000.

Prajamata: North Anjaneya Temple Rd., Basavangudi; f. 1931; weekly; Kannada; news and current affairs; Editor H. V. NAGARAJA RAO; circ. 85,000.

Sunday Standard: 1 Queen's Rd.; see under Delhi; circ. (Bangalore, Madurai, Madras, Cochin and Vijayawada) 212,547.

KERALA
Trivandrum

Dakshina Bharathi: Convent Road; f. 1924; weekly; bilingual; news and current affairs; Editor N. V. NAIR; circ. 2,500.

Janapatham: Government of Kerala; f. 1970; monthly; Malayalam; Editor M. DIVAKARAN; circ. 6,000.

Other Towns

Kerala Law Journal: Kaloor, Ernakulam 7; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor P. K. K. MENON; circ. 2,000.

Malayala Manorama: P.O.B. 26, Kottayam; f. 1956; weekly; Malayalam; Editor K. M. MATHEW; circ. 321,221.

Mathrubhumi Illustrated Weekly: Robinson Rd.; Kozhikode, Calicut; f. 1932; weekly; Malayalam, Chief Editor K. P. K. MENON; circ. 85,510.

MADHYA PRADESH

Krishak Jagat: P.O.B. 3, Bhopal-462-001; f. 1946; weekly; Hindi, also Marathi edition in Bombay; agriculture; Man. Editor S. C. GANGRADE; Chief Editor M. C. BONDRIYA; circ. 16,820.

MAHARASHTRA
Bombay

Air and Space Age: Mehta House, Apollo St.; f. 1956; English; transport and communication; monthly; circ. 3,340.

Aryan Path: 40 New Marine Lines, 400-020; London Office: 62 Queen's Gardens, W.2; f. 1930; monthly (except June and July); comparative religion and philosophy, literature and social problems; English; Editor SOPHIA WADIA; circ. 4,000.

Asia Bulletin: c/o Asia Publishing House, Ballard Estate; f. 1954; monthly; English; publicity journal; Editor P. S. JAYASINGHE; circ. 24,546.

Automobile News: 401, Arun Chambers, 4th Floor, Tardeo Rd.; monthly; English; Editor K. G. GIDWANY; circ. 3,580.

Beej: 62 Karwar Street; f. 1952; monthly; Gujarati; Editor Mrs. M. V. KOTAK; circ. 18,000.

Bharat Jyoti: 21 Dalal St., Fort, 1; f. 1938; weekly; English; Editor A. B. NAIR; circ. 69,243.

Bhavan's Journal: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chowpatty Rd.; f. 1954; fortnightly; English; Man. Editor J. H. DAVE; Editor S. RAMAKRISHNAN; circ. 29,264.

Blitz News Magazine: 17/17-H Cawasji Patel Street, Fort; f. 1941; weekly; English, Hindi, Urdu and Marathi editions; Editor-in-Chief R. K. KARANJIA; circ. 250,480.

Business Digest of India: f. 1958; monthly; mid-year (annual) and special number; English; Editor S. A. THAKUR; circ. 10,000.

Chemical Industry Developments: 126A Dhurawadi, off Dr. Nariman Rd.; monthly; English; circ. 4,000.

Chitralekha: Star Printery, 62 Karwar St.; f. 1950; weekly; Gujarati; Editors Mrs. M. V. KOTAK, H. L. MENTA; circ. 125,000.

Commerce: Manek Mahal, 90 Veer Nariman Rd., Churchgate, 20; f. 1910; weekly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 10,000.

Current: 15 Cawasji Patel Street; f. 1949; weekly; English; Editor A. SYED; circ. 37,918.

Dharmayug: Dadabhai Naoroji Road; London Office: 30A, District Rd., Sandbury, Wembley, Middx.; weekly; Hindi; Editor D. V. BHARATI; circ. 221,064.

Eve's Weekly: Appollo St. Fort; Editor G. EWING; circ. 34,500.

Examiner: 35 Dalal St., Fort; f. 1850; weekly; English; religion, philosophy and general culture; Editor Rev. B. M. AGUIAR; circ. 8,500.

Illustrated Weekly of India: Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road; f. 1929; weekly; English; Editor KHUSHWANT SINGH; circ. 288,168.

Imprint: Surya Mahal, Military Square Lane, 1; f. 1961; monthly; English; Editor R. V. PANDIT; circ. 17,150.

India Quarterly: c/o Asia Publishing House, Calicut St., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1953; journal of the Indian Council of World Affairs; Editor S. L. POPLAI.

Indian and Eastern Engineer: Piramal Mansion, 235 Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., f. 1858, monthly, English, Dir and Editor MICK DE SOUZA, Technical Editor S K GHASWALA, circ. 4,000

Indian Export Journal: Baroda, Bombay 34, f. 1947, Editor C M PANDIT circ. 25,000

Indian Machine Tools Journal: 75 New Stock Exchange Bldg., Apollo St., Fort 1, f. 1958, monthly, English, Editor M L ALFONSO.

Indian P.E.N.: Theosophy Hall, 40 New Marine Lines, f. 1934, monthly organ of Indian Centre of the International P.E.N., Editor SOPHIA WADIA, Asst. Editor URMILA RAO

Indian Rubber and Plastics Age: Manu Mansion, 3rd Floor, 16 Old Custom House Rd., f. 1966, monthly, English, Editor R L WADHERA

Industrial India: 12 Rampart Row, f. 1960, monthly, English, official organ of the All India Manufacturers' Assn

Industrial Times: f. 1958, fortnightly, English, Editor S J RILE, circ. 4,880

Janmabhoomi Pravasi: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., P.O.B. 62, Fort; f. 1939, weekly; Gujarati; Dir B K. DOSHI; Editor M V MEHTA, circ. 72,159 (inc. daily)

Jee: 62 Karwar St., f. 1958, Gujarati, Editor Mrs M V KOTAK, circ. 26,000

Journal of the Indian Institute of Bankers: Apollo Street, f. 1930; quarterly; English; Editor VADILAL DAGLI; circ. 50,000.

Kaiser-i-Hind: Kaiser Chambers, Town Hall Road, Fort; f. 1881; weekly; Anglo-Gujarati; National; Editor J. E. HERRINGHEDIN; circ. 7,527

Khadi Gramodyog: Irla Rd., Vile Parle, f. 1954, monthly, English, commerce and industry, Editor J N VERMA; circ. 8,000

Marg: Army-Navy Bldg., Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1946; quarterly, English, arts, Editor MULK RAJ ANAND, circ. 3,000

Mirror: Apollo St., Fort, f. 1961, monthly; English, Editor M D JAFETH, circ. 30,415

Mother India: Sumati Publications Ltd.; f. 1960; monthly; English; Editor BABURAO PATEL, M.P.; circ. 12,500.

Onlooker: 21 Dalal St., f. 1939, monthly, English, Editor M J AKBAR, circ. 6,000

People's Raj (Lokrajya): Directorate of Publicity, Government of Maharashtra, Sachivalaya; f. 1947; government activities and publicity; fortnightly; edition in Marathi and English; circ. (all editions) 15,500

Radio Times of India: 29 New Queen's Rd., f. 1946, monthly, English, Editor D D LAKHANPAL, circ. 2,500

Reader's Digest: Orient House, Mangalore St., Ballard Estate 1; f. 1954; monthly, English, Man. Dir. and Publisher T PARAMESHWAR, Editor M RANDOLPH, circ. 175,000

Samarpan: Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Chaupatty, f. 1957, fortnightly; Gujarati; circ. 7,880.

Sarika: Times of India Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Rd.; London Office, 30A, District Rd., Sudbury, Wembley, Middx., f. 1960, short story, monthly, Hindi, Editor KAMLESHWAR, circ. 30,678

Screen: Express Towers, Nariman Point, f. 1951, film weekly, English, Editor S S PILLAI; circ. 109,610 (Bombay, Madras, New Delhi).

Silk and Rayon Industries of India: f. 1958, monthly, English; Editor R V RAGHAVN, circulates to 2,000 mulls throughout India

Star and Style: Bombay Samachar Marg, film and fashion fortnightly, English, Editor GULSHAN EWING, circ. 79,690

Sudha: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, Ghoga St., Fort; f. 1968; Women's weekly, Gujarati, Propr. Saurashtra Trust; Editor D G PATEL; circ. 12,000.

Sunday Lokasatta: Newspaper House, Sassoon Dock, Colaba 5; f. 1948; Marathi, Editor R. N. LATE; circ. 28,996.

Sunday Standard: Express Towers, Nariman Point, f. 1936, see under Delhi, circ. (Bombay) 136,592

Urvashi: Lamington Road; f. 1959; weekly; Hindi; Editor R. R. K. NAHATA; circ. 17,822.

Vyapar: Janmabhoomi Bhavan, P.O.B. 62, Ghoga St., Fort, f. 1949, financial journal; twice weekly; Gujarati; Editor H Z GILANI, Gen. Man. RATILAL SHETH; Dir-in-Charge B K DOSHI, circ. 21,141.

Nagpur

All India Reporter: P.O.B. 209, Congress Nagar, f. 1922, law journal, monthly, English, Chief Editor S APPU RAO, circ. 29,795

Criminal Law Journal: All India Reporter Ltd., Congress Nagar; f. 1904; monthly; Editor S APPU RAO; circ. 12,250

Labour and Industrial Cases: Congress Nagar, f. 1968; monthly, English; Editor S APPU RAO, circ. 5,000

Rekha: Chitar Oli Chowk, P.O.B. 373, Central Ave.; f. 1955, monthly, Hindi, Editor S RANDIVE; circ. 22,766.

Poona

Swaraj: Bombay Papers Ltd., 595 Budhwar Peth; f. 1936; weekly, Marathi; Man. Lt.-Col. V. V. JOSHI (Retd.); circ. 80,000

RAJASTHAN

Dharti-Ke-Lal: P.O.B. 12, Kota; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; agricultural; Editor BABU HINDU; circ. 33,927.

Rastravani: Shyam Sunder Bhargava Building, Jaipur Road, Ajmer; f. 1951; weekly; Hindi; Editor K BARNWALL; circ. 10,100

TAMIL NADU

Madras

Ambili Ammavan: 2-3 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; f. 1970; monthly, Malayalam; Editor SRI CHAKRAPANI; circ. 20,000

Ambulimama: 2-3 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; f. 1947; monthly; Tamil, Editor SRI CHAKRAPANI, circ. 55,000.

Ananda Vikatan: 151 Mount Rd.; f. 1924; weekly; Tamil; Editor S BALSUBRAMANIAN, circ. 209,626

Andhra Prabha Illustrated Weekly: Express Estates, Mount Rd., 600002; f. 1952, weekly, Telugu; Editor VIDVAN VISWM; circ. 117,144.

Andhra Sachitra Varapatrika: 6 and 7 Thambu Chetty St.; f. 1908; weekly; Telugu; Chief Editor S. RADHA-KRISHNA, circ. 72,390

Antiseptic: 323/24 Thambu Chetty Street; f. 1904; monthly, English; Editor Dr. U. VASUDEVA RAO; circ. 14,500.

Bharatham: 2 R. K. Mutt Rd., Mylapore; f. 1959; weekly, Tamil; Editor P. S. RAJAGOPALAN; circ. 25,031.

Chandamama: 2-3 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani, f. 1947; children's monthly, editions in Hindi, English, Gujarati, Telugu, Kannada and Bengali, Editor SRI CHAKRAPANI, continued circ. 371,500

Chandoba: 2-3 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani, f. 1952, monthly, Marathi; Editor SRI CHAKRAPANI; circ. 75,000.

Cinema Rangam: 65/5, Arcot Rd., 24; f. 1954; monthly, Telugu, films, Editor T V RAMANATH, circ. 28,300

- Dinamani Kadir:** 137 Ramnad Rd. 9; Tamil; weekly; circ. 75,660.
- Free India:** 77 General Patters Road, Mount Road; f. 1939, news and current affairs; weekly; English; Editor D. KRISHNAMURTHY; circ. 11,000.
- Jahnamamu:** 2-3 Arcot Rd., Vadapalani; f. 1972; monthly; Oriya; Editor Sri CHAKRAPANI; circ. 11,500.
- Kalai:** 193 Mount Rd.; f. 1958; monthly; Tamil; films; Editor A. SEENU; circ. 26,575.
- Kalai Magal:** P.O.B. 604, Madras 4; f. 1931, literary and cultural; monthly; Tamil; Man. Editor K. V. JAGANNATHAN, M.A.; circ. 44,500.
- Kalki:** 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Rd., Chetput, Madras 31; f. 1941; literary and cultural; weekly; Tamil; Editor K. RAJENDRAN; circ. 109,415.
- Kumudam:** 83 Purasawalkam High Road; f. 1947; weekly; Tamil; Editor S. A. P. ANNAMALAI; circ. 502,204.
- Madras Law Journal:** P.O.B. 604; f. 1891; law, weekly; English; Editor K. S. IYER; circ. 5,400.
- Malai Mani:** 50 Edward Elliotts Rd.; f. 1958; weekly; Tamil; Editor P. S. ELANGO; circ. 48,000.
- My Magazine of India:** 11 Barracks Street, Seven Wells; f. 1929; monthly; English; Editor Miss V. SIVAGAMA-SUNDARI; circ. 14,320.
- New Leader:** 6 Armenian St.; f. 1887; weekly; English; Editor Rev. Fr. JAMES KOTTOOR; circ. 9,000.
- Picture Post:** 65/5 Arcot Rd., 24; f. 1943; monthly; English; films; Editor T. V. RAMANATHI; circ. 78,746.
- Puthumai:** 101 Purasawalkam High Road; f. 1957; monthly; Tamil; Editor K. T. KOSALRAM; circ. 34,875.
- Sunday Standard:** Express Estates, Mount Rd. 2; see under Delhi; circ. (Vijayawada, Bangalore, Madras, Cochin and Madurai) 235,600.
- Sunday Times:** 69 Peters Rd.; f. 1956; weekly; English; Editor S. V. S. VINOD; circ. 46,390.
- Swarajya:** 20 Dr. Guruswamy Mudaliar Rd., Chetput; f. 1956; English; weekly; Editor R. VENKATARAMAN; circ. 15,673.
- Tamilnad Times:** 105 C. N. Krishnaswamy Road; f. 1953; fortnightly; English; Editor M. RODGERS; circ. 30,341.
- Thanga Thirai:** 17 Whites Road, Royapettah; f. 1960; fortnightly; Tamil; Editor A. RAMAMURTHI; circ. 28,000.
- Thayaga Kural:** 2-16 Mount Road; f. 1961; weekly; Tamil; Editor A. MA. SAMY; circ. 48,900.
- Vani:** f. 1949; fortnightly; Telugu; All India Radio journal; circ. 16,000.
- Vanoli:** f. 1939; fortnightly; Tamil; All India Radio journal; circ. 54,000.

Other Towns

- Mathajothidam:** 3 Arasamaram, Vellore; f. 1949; monthly; astrology; Tamil; Editor V. K. V. SUBRAMANYAM; circ. 25,961.
- Sunday Standard:** 137 Ramnad Rd., Madurai 9; see under Delhi; circ. (Madurai, Madras, Vijayawada and Bangalore) 235,600.

UTTAR PRADESH

Allahabad

- Jasoosi Duniya:** 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1953; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. ABHAS HUSAINY; circ. 31,500.
- Jasoosi Duniya:** 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1952; monthly; Urdu; Editor S. ABHAS HUSAINY; circ. 20,000.
- Goenda Jagat:** 5 Kolhan Tola St.; f. 1967; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. ABHAS HUSAINY; circ. 3,000.
- Kahani:** 5 Sardar Patel Marg; f. 1954; monthly; Hindi; Editor SRIPAT RAI; circ. 39,380.

- Manmohan:** Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1949; children's monthly; Hindi; Editor S. V. A. MITRA; circ. 17,750.
- Manohar Kahaniyan:** Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1940; monthly; Hindi; Editor R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA; circ. 51,780.
- Manorma:** Mitra Prakashan Ltd., 166 Muthiganj; f. 1924; monthly; Hindi; Editor H. D. CHATURVEDI; circ. 43,034.
- Maya:** 166 Muthiganj; f. 1929; monthly; Hindi; Editors R. P. SINGH and A. MITRA; circ. 41,834.
- Saraswati:** Indian Press (Publs.) Ltd., 36 Pannalal Rd.; f. 1900; monthly; Hindi; Editor S. N. CHATURVEDI; circ. 3,000.

Kanpur

- The Citizen:** P.O.B. 188 Bhargova Estate; f. 1940; news and current affairs, weekly; English; Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 5,000.
- Civic Affairs:** P.O.B. 188, Bhargova Estate; f. 1953; monthly journal of city government in India; English; Editor S. P. MEHRA; circ. 3,000.
- Kanchan Prabha:** 2 Sarvodaya Nagar, P.O.B. 214; f. 1974; Hindi, monthly; Man. Editor P. C. GUPTA, Editor Y. M. GUPTA; circ. 25,000.
- Vyapar Sandesh:** 26/104 Birhana Rd.; f. 1950; weekly; Hindi; gives latest market reports and rates of various commodities; Editor HARISHANKER SHARMA; circ. 19,700.

Lucknow

- Gyan Bharati:** B.N. Rd.; f. 1959; monthly; Hindi; Editor HARI KRISHNA; circ. 13,000.
- Gyan Bharati Bal Pocket Books:** B. N. Rd.; f. 1969; every two months, Hindi; Man. VIJAI SHARMA.
- Janmat:** Bhopal House, Lall Bagh, P.O.B. 123; f. 1954; Sunday; Bengali; Editor NARENDRA PANDE; circ. 6,000.
- Jan Yug:** 22 Kaiserbagh; f. 1942; weekly; Hindi; Editor RAMESH SINHA; circ. 12,098.
- Panchajanya:** G. B. Marg, Bans Mandi; f. 1948; weekly; Hindi; Editor D. M. MISHRA; circ. 34,146.
- People (The):** 10 Bhopal House, Lall Bagh; f. 1959; weekly; English; Editor N. L. GAUTAM; circ. 8,000.
- Rashtra Dharma:** P.O.B. 207, Dr. Raghubir Nagar; f. 1964; monthly; Hindi; Editor B. TRIPATHI; Man. NAGESWAR SAHAI; circ. 15,000.

Other Towns

- Current Events:** 15 Rajpur Rd., Dehra Dun; f. 1955; monthly review of national and international affairs; English; Editor DEV DUTT; circ. 10,000.
- Indian Forester:** F.R.I. and Colleges, P.O. New Forest, Dehra Dun; monthly; English; a journal of forestry, agriculture, Shikar, and travel; Editor R. C. GHOSH.
- Jeevan Shiksha:** Sarvodaya Sahitya Prakashan, Chowk, Varanasi; f. 1957; monthly; Hindi; Editor TARUN BHAI; circ. 11,550.
- Sudhanidhi:** Dhancantari Karyalaya, Bijaigarh District, Aligarh; f. 1972; monthly; Hindi; Editor RAGHUPRI PRASAD TRIVEDI; circ. 8,000.

WEST BENGAL

Calcutta

- Akashi:** All India Radio, Akashvani Bhawan, Eden Gardens; f. 1959; fortnightly; Assamese; radio journal; Editor Shri S. C. BASU; circ. about 175 per fortnight.
- Asian Books Newsletter:** 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; record of books in English published in Asia; monthly; Editor Dr. K. K. ROY.

Assam Review and Tea News: 20 Waterloo St.; f. 1928; monthly; tea plantation industry; Editor J. N. BANERJEE.

Betar Jagat: All India Radio, Akashvani Bhawan, Eden Gardens; f. 1929; twice a month; Bengali, radio journal, Editor S. C. BASU, circ. about 45,000 per fortnight.

Bulletin of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd., f. 1920; monthly, Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; circ. 25,000.

Capital: 19 R. N. Mookerjee Rd.; f. 1888; weekly, English, leading financial weekly in India; Editor A. K. GANGULY; circ. 3,300.

Chitra Bharati: 3 Bysak Dighi Lane; f. 1955; weekly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 50,000.

Desh: 6 Prafulla Sarkar St.; f. 1933; weekly; Bengali, Editor A. K. SARKAR, circ. 70,962.

Economic Studies: 2 Private Road, Dum Dum; monthly, English, Editor D. N. MUKHERJEE, circ. 10,000.

Fashion: 3 Bysak Dighi Lane, 7; f. 1961; monthly; Hindi, Editor M. P. PODDAR; circ. 20,000.

Finance and Commerce: 4 Synagogue St., 1; monthly; Socio-economic, political and allied matters, Editor M. C. BHANDARI.

Herald: 10 Government Place East, P.O. Box 445; f. 1931; religious, weekly, English, Editor H. ROZARIO, S.J., circ. 11,200.

Indian Railway Gazette: 13 Ezra Mansions, P.O. B 2361, 700001, London Office 69 Fleet St., E.C.4, f. 1903; monthly, English, circulates in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaysia, U.K., U.S.A., Japan and other countries, Man Editor R. L. SARAOGI, Editor L. K. PADMA NABHAN, circ. 10,000.

Indian Medical Gazette: Block F, 105c New Alipore; f. 1961; monthly, English, Editor L. K. PANDEYA; circ. 23,212.

Indian Medical Review: 48b Sankantola Street; f. 1953; monthly; English, Editor Dr. S. GHOSH, circ. 18,000.

Indian Minerals: Geological Survey of India; 29 Jawaharlal Nehru Rd 700016, f. 1947, Editors M. K. ROY CHOWDHURY, S. N. SEN, S. ROY, M. D. SRINIVASAN, A. BHATTACHARYA, circ. 3,000.

Indian Trade Journal: Ministry of Commerce and Industry; f. 1906, weekly, English, circ. 6,000.

Journal of the Indian Medical Association: 23 Samavaya Mansions, Corporation Place; f. 1930; twice monthly; English; Editor Dr. N. BANERJEE; circ. 32,000.

Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; monthly; English; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; published in 8 parts, circ. of each part 17,000.

Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India) (Hindi Section): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920, 3 a year; Hindi; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; circ. of each part 10,000.

Modern Review: 77/2/1 Dharmtalla St.; f. 1907; monthly, English; independent; illustrated; socio-political; Editor ASHOK CHATTERJEE, circ. 4,000.

Mohammadi: 49 Gardener Lane; f. 1904, weekly; Bengali, leading organ of the Muslims; Independent; Editor A. J. TARAFDAR.

Naba Kallol: 11 Jhamapooker Lane; f. 1960; monthly; Bengali; Editor S. C. MAZUMDAR; circ. 50,000.

Neelee: 4 Sukhlal Johari Lane; f. 1955; weekly; English; Editor M. P. CHOWDHURY; circ. 25,000.

Science and Culture: 92 Acharya Prelulla, Chandra Rd.; 700009/D. M. BOSL.

Screen: 5 Sukhlal Johari Lane, 7; f. 1960, weekly; Hindi; Editor M. P. PODDAR, circ. 22,000.

Soviet Desh: 1/1 Wood St., 16; f. 1960; fortnightly; Bengali, Oriya and Assamese; Editor G. L. KOLOKOLOV; circ. 66,000 (Bengali), 10,500 (Oriya), 12,500 (Assamese).

Statesman: Chowringhee Square; f. 1875; overseas weekly; English; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

Students' Journal of the Institution of Engineers (India): 8 Gokhale Rd.; f. 1920; quarterly; English; Editor Col. B. T. NAGRANI; circ. of each part 40,000.

Suktara: 11 Jhamapooker Lane, 9; f. 1948; monthly; juvenile; Bengali; Editor M. MAJUMDAR; circ. 72,000.

Sunday Statesman: Chowringhee Square; weekly; Editor N. J. NANPORIA.

NEWS AGENCIES

Hindustan Samachar: New Delhi 1; f. 1948; has 125 subsidiaries and supplies news in Hindi and other Indian languages.

Nafan (Near and Far East News Ltd.): 70 Forbes Street, Bombay, 1; British-owned; distributes news in English and Indian languages.

Press Trust of India: 357 Dr D Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1; f. 1949, obtains world news from Reuters, Agence France Presse, Kyodo, Allgemeine Deutscher Nachrichtenendienst (ADN), and United Press International, as well as from its own foreign correspondents; Gen. Man K. S. RAMACHANDRAN, Chair. A. K. SARKAR.

Samachar Bharati: Rouse Ave., New Delhi 1; f. 1966; distributes news in Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Punjabi, Chair P. NARAYAN.

United News of India: 9 Rafi Marg, New Delhi, 110001; has 50 branch offices in state capitals and obtains foreign news from 8 international news agencies; Chair. B. G. VERGHESE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.N.S.A.: D-31, South Extension Part 2, New Delhi 16; Chief Rep. Ugo PUNTIERI.

A.P.: 19 Narendra Place, Parliament St., New Delhi 110001, Chief MYRON BELKIND.

Middle East News: 1B-120 Laxpatnagar, New Delhi; Correspondent K. G. GANABATHY.

Reuters Ltd.: 27-A Prithviraj Rd., New Delhi 110011.

Other bureaux Agence-France Presse; Bangladesh Sangbad Sangstha; Czechoslovak News Agency; D.P.A. (Federal Republic of Germany); W.F.S. (London), etc.

PRESS COUNCIL

Press Council of India: 10 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; f. 1966, a statutory body formed to preserve the freedom of the Press and to maintain and improve the standards of newspapers and news agencies in India, the Council represents the newspaper management, journalistic profession, news agencies, Parliament, science, law and letters, and has power to examine journalists under oath, and may censure objectionable material, even if no law has been infringed, likewise it may condemn interference with Press freedom; Chair. Justice N. RAJAGOPALA AYYANGAR; Sec. V. P. MALIK; 26 mems., excluding chairman.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All-India Newspaper Editors Conference: 50-51 Theatre Communication Bldg., Connaught Place, New Delhi 110001; Pres. VIRENDRA.

Indian and Eastern Newspaper Society: IENS Bldgs., Rafi Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1939; 300 mems.; Pres. P. K. ROY, Sec. P. C. GANDHI; publs. *IENS Annual Press Handbook*; *Indian Press* (monthly).

- Indian Federation of Working Journalists:** Flat No. 29, New Central Mkt., Connaught Circus, New Delhi 110001; f. 1950; Pres. S. B. KOLPE; Sec.-Gen. T. R. RAMASWAMY; publs. *India's Monopoly Press: A Mirror of Distortion*; *The Working Journalist* (monthly).
- Indian Journalists Association:** 1249-B Bowbazar Street, Calcutta 700012; f. 1922; Pres. P. R. GANGULI.
- Indian Languages Newspapers Association:** Janmabhoom

Bhavan, Ghoga Street, Fort, Bombay 400001; f. 1941; 315 mems.; Pres. A. R. BHAT; Sec. K. N. GOGATE; publ. *Language Press Bulletin* (non-political monthly); circ. 750.

Press Institute of India: Sapru House Annexe, Barakhamba Rd., New Delhi 110001; f. 1963; Dir. CHANCHAL SARKAR; publ. *Vidura* (twice monthly) and special surveys; training courses

PUBLISHERS

BOMBAY

- George Allen & Unwin (India) Pvt. Ltd.:** 103-105 Walchand Hirachand Marg., 1; f. 1970; Man. Dir. D. R. BHAGI.
- Allied Publishers Private Ltd.:** 15 Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1934; economics, politics, history, philosophy; Chair. and Man. Dir. R. N. SACHDEV.
- Asia Publishing House:** Calcutt St., Ballard Estate, Bombay 400038; f. 1942; humanities, social sciences, science and general; English and Indian languages. Branches: Bangalore, Calcutta, New Delhi, Lucknow, Madras; London Office: 10 Laystall St., E.C.1.; New York Office: 420 Lexington Ave., N.Y. 10017.
- Blackie and Son (India) Ltd.:** Blackie House, 103-105 Walchand Hirachand Marg., P.B. 21, Bombay 1; f. 1901; educational, scientific and technical, general and juvenile; brs. at 285/J Bepin Behari Ganguly St., Calcutta 12; 2-18 Mount Rd., Madras 2; and 4/21-22B Asaf Ali Rd., New Delhi 1; Man. Dir. N. KUMARAVEL MUDALIAR.
- Bombay Book Depot:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy Marg, Girgaum 4; f. 1947; Partners S. BHATKAL, L. BHATKAL, P. N. KUMTNA, S. BHATKAL.
- Hind Kitabs Ltd.:** 32-34 Veer Nariman Rd., 1.
- International Book House Ltd.:** 9 Ash Lane, M. Gandhi Rd.; general and educational books.
- Jaico Publishing House:** 125 Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1947; general paperbacks; import scientific, technical and educational books; Dirs. JAMAN SHAH, ASHWIN SHAH.
- Kitab Mahal Publishers (Wholesale Division) Private Ltd.:** Zero Rd. 56-A, Allahabad; high-class Hindi general and educational; Propr. S. M. AGARWAL.
- Nirmala Sadanand Publishers:** 35c Tardeo Rd., Bombay. 400 034 WB; f. 1967; Partners NIRMALA BHATKAL, MANMOHAN BHATKAL.
- Orient Longman Ltd.:** Nicol Rd., Ballard Estate, 400038.
- Popular Book Depot, The:** Abid House, Dr. Bhadkamkar Rd., 400 007; f. 1924; Partners S. G. and R. G. BHATKAL.
- Popular Prakashan Pvt. Ltd.:** 35c Tardeo Rd., Bombay 400034; f. 1963; Dirs. S. G. and R. G. BHATKAL.
- Prakashan Mandir:** Dadysheth Agyary Lane 42; Propr. OMKAR KUMAR; importers and educational publishers.
- Taraporevala, D. B., Sons and Co. (Private) Ltd.:** 210 Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Fort; f. 1864; general; Dir. M. J. TARAPOREVALA; Chief Executive R. J. TARAPOREVALA; publ. *Book Bulletin* (monthly); circ. 7,701.
- N. M. Tripathi (Private) Ltd.:** Samaldas Gandhi Marg, 2; f. 1888; Chair. D. M. TRIVEDI; publishers and book-sellers; law and rare books; Dir. and Gen. Man. A. S.

PANDYA, Commercial Man Shri. C C SHAH; VIRENDRA MAJUMDAR

CALCUTTA

- All-India Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 30 Bidhan Sarani, 700006; f. 1920, Man. Dir. K. G. DAS, B.L.
- Assam Review Publishing Co.:** 29 Waterloo St., 700001; general. Man. J. N. BANNERJEE, publs. *The Assam Directory and Tea Areas Handbook*, the *Assam Review & Tea News*, f. 1926.
- J. Bannerjee and Co.:** 29 Joy Mitter St., 700005; f. 1891; statisticians and market reporters; Propr. B. CHATTERJEE; Manager B. S. BANERJEE.
- Book Co. Ltd., The:** 53 Harrison Rd., 9; f. 1919; economics, politics, scientific, oriental, general and rare books; Dir. G. N. MITRA.
- Britannia Publishers:** 201 Harrison Rd., 700007, rare British, American and Continental publications.
- British India Publishing Co.:** Stephen House, Dalhousie Square, 700001; Manager A. BRIMS; Asst. Manager S. J. HONEYWELL.
- Chuckervery, Chatterjee and Co. Ltd.:** 15 College Square, 7000012; Dir. BINODELAL CHAKRAVARTI.
- David Maximilian and Co.:** 12B Windsor House, Mission Row Extension, 1; Propr. C. C. DAVID.
- Eastern Law House Private Ltd.:** 54 Ganesh Chunder Ave., Calcutta 700013; f. 1918; legal, commercial, accountancy and general; Man. Dir. B. C. DE; Dirs. ARUP K. DE, AJAY DE, ASOK DE.
- Essee (Private) Ltd.:** 25 Ganesh Chunder Ave., 700013; f. 1940; general; Dirs. G. KIDDO, S. H. ELLIOTT, B. SEE.
- Firma K. L. Mukhopadhyay:** 257N B. B. GANGULY St., f. 1950; Man. Dir. K. L. MUKHOPADHYAY.
- Gurudas Chatterjee and Sons:** Bidhan Sarani 203, 700006; Editor B. P. N. MUKHERJEE; general.
- Ideal Publishers:** 28/11 Station Rd., 700031; Propr. Mrs. P. DAS; Manager U. DAS.
- Intertrade Publications (India) Private Ltd.:** 55 Gariahat Rd., P.O.B. 10210; f. 1954; publs. *Nepal Trade Directory*, technical and general books; Man. Dir. Dr. K. K. ROY.
- Khadi Pradisthan:** 15 College Square, 700012; Manager A. C. DAS GUPTA; Sec. H. P. DEVI.
- Macmillan Company of India Pte.:** 2/10 4242 Ansari Rd., Daryaganj, Delhi 110006; brs. in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; Man. U. N. BANERJEE; Asst. Man. A. K. ROY.
- Market Reports Publishing Co.:** 9 Royal Exchange Place, 1; general; Propr. R. D. KHEDIA.
- A. Mukherjee & Co. (P) Ltd.:** 2 Bankim Chatterjee St., 700012; f. 1940; educational and general; Man. Dir. AMIYA RANJAN MUKHERJEE.

New Era Publishing Co.: 31 Gauri Bari Lane 700004, f 1944 Propr D P N MITRA, MA, BL DSC (USA), Man S K MITRA

W. Newman and Co. Ltd.: 3 Old Court House St., 700001, f 1854 general Man D O P BHARGAVA

Oriental Publishing Co.: 110 Arpuli Lane, 700012 f 1910 Propr D N BOSE Man D P BOSE

Oxford and IBH Publishing Co.: Park Hotel Bldg., 17 Park St 700016 science and technology Mans GULAN PRINLANI MOHAN PRINLANI

Oxford Book and Stationery Co.: 17 Park St 700016 f 1921 Man GULAB PRINLANI

Ray, Chaudhury and Co.: 119 Ashutosh Mukherjee Rd., 700025 Man A C R CHAUDHURY

Renaissance Publishers Private Ltd.: 15 Bankim Chatterjee St 700012 philosophy founder M N ROY

M. C. Sarkar and Sons (Private) Ltd.: 14 Bankim Chatterjee St 700012 general

Thacker's Press and Directories Ltd.: 6B Bentinck St., 1, London Agents Keith & Slater Ltd., 24-27 High Holborn, WC1, *Indian Directory and World Trade*

DELHI and NEW DELHI

Amerind Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.: 66 Janpath New Delhi 110001 offices at Calcutta, Bombay and New York Dirs G PRINLANI M PRINLANI

Atma Ram and Sons: Kashmere Gate Delhi 110006, brs Jaipur Lucknow, Chandigarh

S. Chand and Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.: Ram Nagar, 110055, f 1917, educational and general books in Hindi and English, brs in Jullundur, Lucknow, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, and Patna

City Booksellers: Sohanganj St., f 1939, general, Propr. H CHANDRA

Eurasia Publishing House (Private) Ltd.: Ram Nagar, New Delhi 55, educational books in English and Hindi, Dirs S L GUPTA, RAJ KUMAR SETH, R K GUPTA

George G. Harrap and Co. Ltd.: c/o Oxford University Press 2/11 Ansari Rd Daryaganj 110006 educational

Hind Pocket Books Private Ltd.: G T Rd, Shahdara, Delhi, 110032, f 1958, paperbacks in English, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu, Man Dir DINANATH MALHOTRA Sec VISHWA NATH

Indian University Publishers Ltd.: Kashmere Gate 110006, f 1950 technical and general in English Hindi Urdu and Punjabi Man C B MIDAN

Khosla Publishing Co.: 3 Netaji Sukhas Marg Daryaganj, POB 1389 Delhi 110006 f 1901, directories Partners K R and K R KHOSLA

Motilal Banarsidas Ltd.: J Nagar, 110007 f 1903 Indological publishers Propr S L JAIN brs Patna, Varanasi

Neel Kawal Prakashan: Raj Bhawan, 4/C Daryaganj: educational, Propr. S K AGGARWAL

New Book Society of India: 6A 53 WI A Pusa Rd., 110005

Orient Longmans Ltd.: 3-5 Asaf Ali Rd., 110001 Dir and Sec P H PATWARDHAN

Oxford University Press: 2/11 Ansari Rd., Daryaganj, Delhi 110006 brs at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Agents in India for Faber & Faber Ltd., University Intorral Press Ltd., Monthly Review Press New York, and the University Presses of Harvard North Carolina Stanford, Minnesota and Princeton Gen Man C H LEWIS

People's Publishing House Ltd.: Ram Jhansi Rd.; f. 1943; Gen Man N PISHARODI

Publications Division, The: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, Patiala House, New Delhi; art, literature, planning and development general publications

Rajkamal Prakashan (Private) Ltd.: 8 Faiz Bazar, 6, f 1946, Hindi, literary books, quarterly journal of literary criticism, monthly trade journal.

Rajpal and Sons: Kashmere Gate, 110006 f 1891, literary criticism, social and general, humanities, text books juvenile literature, Hindi and English, Partners DINA NATH MALHOTRA VISHWA NATH LACC DIR ISHWAR-CHANDRA KHANDELWAL

Ranjit Printers and Publishers: 4872 Chandni Chowk, 6, f 1949, historical, economical, political and general in Hindi and English, Managing Dirs M C GUPTA and R M SHAHANI

Roshan Book Depot: Nai Sarak, educational, Propr G DASS AGGARWAL

Sahgal, N. D., and Sons: Dariba Kalan, f 1917, politics, history, general knowledge, sport, fiction and children's books, in Hindi, Manager G SAHGAL

Shiksha Bharati: Dayanand Marg, Daryaganj, Delhi 110006 f 1955 textbooks, popular science books and children's books in Hindi and English, Man Partner SUDHIR MALHOTRA

Technical and Commercial Book Co.: 75 Gokhale Market, Tis Hazari, f. 1913, Propr B R. MALHOTRA, BA, Man D N. MEHRA.

Vikas Publications: 5 Anasri Rd., D Garj, 110006

Yadav Prakashan: Ajmeri Dwar, anatomy books, and charts in Hindi and English, Proprs Y N and S MITAL

MADRAS

Higginbothams (Private) Ltd.: 165 Mount Rd., 2, branches at Bangalore, Ootacamund, Trivandrum, Coimbatore, Ernakulam, Mysore, Hyderabad and Madurai

B. G. Paul and Co.: 4 Francis Joseph St., f. 1923, general, educational and oriental, Man. K. NILAKANTAN.

Ranga Raju and Bros: Jagannadha Baugh, Saidapet, general, Propr J R RANGA RAJU, Mans J. P RAJU, J K RAJU

Srinivasa Varadachari and Co.: 2-16 Mount Rd., f 1879, educational, Propr G VENKATACHARI

Thompson and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 33 Broadway, 1, general

OTHER TOWNS

Balkrishna Book Co.: B-12A Niralanagar, Lucknow 7, f 1944, general, scientific and Oriental, Propr BAL-KRISHNA

Banaras Book Corp.: University Rd., Banaras, educational, Dir L N AGARWAL, Man R K AGARWAL

Catholic Press: Ranchi (Bihar), f 1930; Dir. Rev W DELPUTTE, SJ.

Central Book Depot: 44 Johnston-gunj, Allahabad; Man B K CHATTERJI.

P. C. Dwadash Shreni and Co. Ltd.: Barasani Bazaar, Aligarh, f 1895, Dirs H C and T C DWADASH SHRENI

Garga Bros.: 1 Katra Rd., Allahabad, f 1949, educational and reference, Partners R N GARGA, T N. GARGA, P N GARGA, SANJAI GARGA

Hindi Sahitya Sadan: Jahanabad P O., Gaya, general, Proprs R PATHAK, K N. SINHA, Man N. K PATHAK MISA

Hindustan Publishing House: Shanti Bhawan, Nayagaon, Lucknow, Propr. A KUMVR, Man M KUMAR

INDIA

Kitabistan: 30 Chak, Allahabad 211003.

Law Book Co.: Sardar Patel Marg, P.O.B. 4, Allahabad 1, f. 1929; legal books; Partners R. R. BAGGA, L. R. BAGGA, B. M. BAGGA, D. BAGGA.

Maheshanand and Sons: Bhaskar Bhavan, Ashoknagar, Lucknow; Man. SHIV PRASAD NAUTIYAL.

Narain Publishing House: Ajitmal, Etawah, Uttar Pradesh; f. 1941; publishers of illustrated *Hindi Who's Who*, directories and general; Propr. Mrs. LILA AGRAWAL.

National Academic Publishers: Ashok Raj Path, Patna 800006, Bihar, general, research and specialized publications on Bihar region, Dirs B. K. SINHA, R. SINHA.

Navajivan Publishing House: P.O. Navajivan, Ahmedabad, 380014; f. 1919; Gandhian literature; Chair. MORARJI DESAI; Man. Trustee JITENDRA DESAI.

Pioneer Publishing Co.: 40 Elgin Rd., Allahabad 1; f. 1972; law books; Partners J. N. BAGGA, Miss R. BAGGA, Mrs. S. BAGGA.

Rabindra Book Depot: Hospital Rd., Agra; educational; Propr. S. S. LALL BUDHIRAJA; Man. R. K. BUDHIRAJA.

Publishers, Radio and Television

Ram Prasad and Sons: Hospital Rd., Agra 3; f. 1905; agricultural, arts, commerce, education, general, science, technical, economics, mathematics, sociology; Dirs. H. N., R. N., B. N. and Y. N. AGARWAL; Mans. S. N. AGARWAL and R. S. TANDON.

S. J. Singh and Co.: 51-52 Gwynne Rd., Lucknow; nature cure, health, general; Man. S. J. SINGH.

Standard Book Depot: Chowk, Kanpur; official agents for Govt. of U.P.; Propr. G. P. GARG; Man. B. N. AGARWAL.

United Publishers: 1 Katra Rd., Allahabad; f. 1964; reference and degree class publishers; Propr. Mrs. SHILA GARGA.

University Book Agency: 15B Elgin Rd., Allahabad; law; Partners S. D. KHANNA, L. KHANNA, N. KHANNA, K. KHANNA.

Upper India Publishing House Pvt. Ltd.: Aminabad, Lucknow; f. 1921; publishers of books in English and Hindi special subjects—Indian philosophy, history, religion, art and science; Man. Dir. S. BHARGAVA.

Uttarakhand Press: Bhaskar Bhavan, Ashoknagar, Lucknow.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

All India Radio (AIR): Akashvani Bhavan, Parliament St., New Delhi 1; broadcasting in India is controlled by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. The service is financed from grants voted by Parliament annually; Dir.-Gen. P. C. CHATTERJI.

A comprehensive development plan has been evolved and there are now seventy-one broadcasting stations in the whole of India. There are at present regional stations operating from the following centres:

North: Delhi, Ajmer, Allahabad, Bhagalpur, Bhopal, Bikaner, Chandigarh, Gorakhpur, Gwalior, Indore, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jullundur, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Patna, Ranchi, Raipur, Rampur, Simla, Udaipur, Varanasi and Aligarh.

West: Bombay, Nagpur, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Poona, Rajkot, Bhub, Parbhani, Panaji, Sangli, Rajkot.

South: Madras, Tiruchi, Vijayawada, Trivandrum, Alleppey, Hyderabad, Trichur, Dhawar, Bangalore, Tirunelveli, Calicut, Vishakhapatnam, Cuddapah, Bhadravathi, Pondicherry, Gulbarga, and Coimbatore.

East: Calcutta, Cuttack, Gauhati, Kohima, Jeypore, Sambalpur, Siliguri, Port Blair, Imphal, Kurseong, Silchar, Agartala, Shillong, Aizal Tezu, Pasighat and Dibrugarh.

Radio Kashmir broadcasts from Srinagar, Jammu and Leh.

Broadcasting is particularly important in India owing to the difficulty of reaching the vast masses of the people by any medium other than the spoken word. To enable AIR to reach rural areas, listening is arranged by means of community sets installed for public use in a large number of villages.

AIR network is equipped with a total of 138 transmitters (medium and shortwave) and covers all the important linguistic areas in the country.

The News Services Division, centralized in New Delhi, is one of the largest news organizations in the world. In all, it broadcasts 235 daily news bulletins in 37 languages and in as many dialects, from Delhi in Home and External Services and from regional stations. The External Service transmit 57 news bulletins daily in 24 languages.

In 1972 there were 12,894,535 radio licences issued.

TELEVISION

Akashvani Doordarshan (All India Radio-Television): Television Centre, Akashvani Bhavan, Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; f. 1959; Dir. ROMESH CHANDER; programmes: 25½ hours weekly (15½ hours general service, 10 hours school service).

Bombay: began transmissions in November 1972; comprises TV studio at Worli and relay transmitter at Sinhagarh, near Poona; broadcasts for 2½ hours in the evenings mainly in Hindi and Marathi.

Srinagar: commenced broadcasting three days a week from February 1973 in Urdu and Kashmiri; Dir. SHAILENDRA SHANKAR.

Amritsar: began transmissions in September 1973.

Jaipur: Expected to begin broadcasting by 1979.

Madras: Expected to be commissioned in January 1975.

Lucknow: Expected to begin broadcasting from March 1975; a relay transmitter at Kanpur will extend the range of Lucknow's transmissions.

Calcutta: Expected to begin transmitting in March 1975 using relay stations at Durgapur, Asansol, Midnapur and Kharagapur.

The Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting in February 1973 indicated that most of the population will be covered by radio and television by 1979.

In 1972 84,114 television licenses were issued.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p u. = paid up; dep = deposits; m = million, Rs = rupees; brs. = branches.)

BANKING

STATE BANKS

Reserve Bank of India: Mint Rd., Bombay 400001; f. 1935; nationalized January 1949; has the sole right to issue notes in India; cap Rs. 50m., dep Rs. 11,828.6m. (June 1974). Gov. S. JAGANNATHAN, Deputy Govs V. V. CHARI, S S SHIRALKAR, R K SESHADRI, R. K HAZARI, 12 brs.

State Bank of India: New Administrative Bldg., Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 400020, London Office: 14-18 Gresham St., E.C.2, inc. in India under the State Bank of India Act, 1955, cap Rs 563m., dep Rs. 25,829.6m. (June 1974). Chair. R K TALWAR, Man Dir. T. R. VARADACHARY, Chief Man Int Div K K BANERJI, 3,027 brs

India's 14 major commercial banks, listed below, were nationalized in 1970. They are managed by fifteen-member Boards of Directors (two directors to be appointed by the Central Government, one employee director, 1 representing employees who are not workmen, 1 representing depositors, three representing farmers, workers, artisans, etc., five representing persons with special knowledge or experience, one Reserve Bank of India Official and one Government of India Official). The day-to-day administration of the bank is one of the chief functions of the government *Custodian* or Bank Chairman. The Department of Banking of the Ministry of Finance now controls all banking operations.

Since nationalization, the number of bank branches has grown from 8,262 to 16,936 (June 1974) whilst deposits have increased from 46,000m. to Rs 106,000m (June 1973).

Allahabad Bank Ltd.: 14 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1, f. 1865; cap Rs. 10.5m., dep Rs 2,175.1 (Dec. 1973). Chair. and Man Dir S D VARMA, Gen Mans R. P. SINGH, B. LONGMATE, A GHOSH, 333 brs.

Bank of Baroda: Head Office. 3 Walchand Hirachand Marg, Ballard Pier, Bombay 400001, London Office: 31-32 King's St., E.C.2, f. 1908, cap Rs 25m., dep Rs. 7,295.6m (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Man Dir V. D. THAKKAR, Gen Mans C P SHAH, R C. SHAH, 759 brs

Bank of India: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400001, London: Kent House, 11-16 Telegraph St., E.C.2, f 1906; cap p u Rs 40.5m., dep Rs 8,040.8m (Dec 1973). Chair and Man Dir JAGDISH N. SAXENA; R S BALSEKAR, 753 brs

Bank of Maharashtra Ltd.: 1177 Budhwar Peth, P.O.B 514, Poona City 2, f 1935, cap. Rs. 15m., dep Rs 2,080.0m (Dec 1974), Chair. and Man. Dir V M BHUDE; 396 brs.

Canara Bank Ltd.: P.O.B 6648, 112 Jayachamarajendra Rd., Bangalore 560002, P.B. 6648; f. 1906; cap Rs 17.5m., dep. Rs. 4,439.8m (Dec. 1973), Chair and Man. Dir. C. E. KAMATH; Gen. Man. U. K. KINI, 739 brs

Central Bank of India: Chanderi Mukhi, Nariman Point, Bombay 400001; London: 42-45 New Broad St., E.C.2; f. 1911, cap. p.u. Rs. 47.5m., dep Rs 9,341.4m (Dec. 1973), Chair. and Man. Dir. D V FANLJA, 1,165 brs.

Dena Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 41, 17 Horniman Circle, Bombay 400001; f. 1938; cap. p.u. Rs 12.5m., dep Rs 2,702.0m

(Dec 1973). Chair and Man Dir. R. A. GULMOHAMED; Gen Man. H K SWALI; 565 brs.

Indian Bank: Indian Bank Bldgs, 17 North Beach Rd., Madras 600001, f 1907; cap. p.u. Rs 20m., dep Rs. 2,167.5m. (Dec 1973), Chair. and Man. Dir. G. LAKSHMINARAYANAN, Gen Man. K VENKATARAMA AYYER, 427 brs

Indian Overseas Bank: 151 Mount Rd., Madras 600002; f 1937, cap p u Rs. 20m., dep Rs. 2,097m. (Dec. 1973). Chair A M KADHIRESAN, Gen Man. S. V. SUNDARAM, 384 brs

Punjab National Bank Ltd.: 5 Parliament St., New Delhi; f 1895, cap p u Rs 20m., dep Rs. 7,412.3m. (Dec. 1973), Chair and Man Dir P L. TANDON; Gen. Man. SITA RAM MOHINDROO, 1,016 brs.

Syndicate Bank: P O B 1, Manipal, South Kanara, Karnataka, f 1925, cap Rs 14.2m., dep. Rs. 3,437.8m. (Dec. 1973), Chair and Man Dir K K PAI; Gen. Man. H N RAO, 638 brs

Union Bank of India: P O B. 3631, 66-80 Apollo St., Bombay 400001, f 1919, cap p.u. Rs 12.5m., dep. Rs. 3,337.9m (Dec 1973), Chair and Man Dir P. F. GUTTA, Gen Man S D PARDIWALLA, 579 brs.

United Bank of India Ltd.: 16 Old Court House St., Calcutta 700001, f 1950, cap p u Rs 26.9m., dep. Rs. 3,699.8m. (Dec 1973). Chair and Man. Dir. M. SEN SARMA; 499 brs

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 10 Brabourne Rd., Calcutta 700001, London. 12 Nicholas Lane, E.C.4; f. 1943; cap p.u Rs. 28 om., dep. Rs 4,806.5m. (Dec. 1973); Chair and Man. Dir. R. DESAI; Gen. Man. S. J. UTAMSINGH, 670 brs. and 6 overseas.

OTHER COMMERCIAL BANKS

Andhra Bank Ltd.: Andhra Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 161, Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad; f 1923; cap. Rs. 51.3m., dep Rs 1,138 om (Dec 1973); Chair. K. K. NARAYAN; Gen Man M V. SUBBA RAO; 307 brs

Bank of Cochin Ltd.: Broadway, Ernakulam; f. 1928; cap. p u Rs 475,672.5, res. Rs. 592,715 (Dec. 1972); Chair. K. M. THARIYAN; Asst. Man. E. K. ANDREW, B.A., B.COM.; 31 brs.

Hindusthan Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 10 Clive Row, Calcutta; cap. p.u. Rs. 5m.; Chair. SETH MOHANLAL JALAN.

Mysore State Co-operative Apex Bank Ltd., The: 1 Pam; pamahakavi Rd., P.B. 654, Chamarajpet, Bangalore 18-f. 1915; cap. Rs. 28.7m., dep. Rs. 126.6m.; Pres. VEERASETHY CUSHANOR; Man. Dir. H. K. CHINAI-DAIAH.

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur: S.M.S. Highway, Jaipur 3, f 1944; cap. Rs. 8m., dep. Rs. 1,137.7m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. R K. TALWAR; Man. Dir. SATYA DEV; 351 brs.

State Bank of Hyderabad: Gunfoundry, Hyderabad; f. 1911; re-constituted 1959 as subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 5m., edp. Rs. 1,062.5m (Dec. 1973); Chair. R. K. TALWAR; Man Dir. S. K. DATTA.

State Bank of Indore: Bombay Agra Rd., Indore; f. 1920; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 3.5m., dep. Rs. 573.3m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. R K. TALWAR; Man. Dir. B. K. MUKHERJEE; 128 brs.

State Bank of Mysore: P.O.B. 9727, Kempegowda Rd., Bangalore 56009; f. 1913, re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 903.5m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. R. K. TALWAR; Man. Dir. C. VEERARAGHAVAN; 232 brs.

State of Bank of Patiala: The Mall, Patiala; f. 1917, in 1960 re-formed as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India, cap. Rs. 3.5m., dep. Rs. 993m. (Dec. 1973); Chair R. K. TALWAR, Man. Dir. S. D. GANDA, 182 brs.

State Bank of Saurashtra: P.O.B. 51, Bhavnagar; f. 1950, re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India, cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 785m. (Dec. 1973). Chair R. K. TALWAR; Man. Dir. H. S. MAJUMDAR, 156 brs.

State Bank of Travancore: P.O.B. 34, "Devaswom Board Building", Trivandrum 1 (Kerala); f. 1945; re-formed 1960 as a subsidiary of the State Bank of India; cap. Rs. 10m., dep. Rs. 952.7m. (Dec. 1973). Chair R. K. TALWAR; Man. Dir. S. NIVOGI; 265 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; 14 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400001, Man. M. W. VAN HULZEN; in Calcutta, Man. H. L. L. M. VAN HAL; 3 brs.

American Express Co. Inc.: 65 Broadway, New York, N.Y., Oriental Building, 364 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay; also in Delhi and Calcutta; f. 1919.

Bank of Montreal: 129 James St. West (P.O.B. 6002), Montreal, Que. H3C 3B1; Indian Branch: New Delhi; f. 1974.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Calcutta, Bombay, New Delhi.

Banque Nationale de Paris: 16 Blvd. des Italiens, Paris 9; offices in India: Bombay, Calcutta; representative in New Delhi; Man. M. LARROUILH; 5 brs.

British Bank of the Middle East: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 7AY; 314 Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort, Bombay 400001; Man. F. J. ROBBINS.

The Chartered Bank: 38 Bishopsgate, London, EC2N 4AH; Indian branches: Amritsar, Bombay (6 offices), Calcutta (8 offices), Calicut, Cochin, Delhi, Kanpur, Madras (3 offices), New Delhi, Sambhajji; Man. G. W. WILL; 24 brs.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Avenue, New York 10022, N.Y.; Bombay (3 offices); Air India Bldg., Nariman Point, Bombay 400001; Calcutta (2 offices), Madras (2 offices), New Delhi; Man. G. B. RICH; 8 brs.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 15 Gracechurch St., London, EC3N 0DU; Bombay: 52-60 M.G. Rd., P.O.B. 128, Calcutta, Delhi, New Delhi, Madras and Visakhapatnam, Howrah, Sealdah.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Bombay: 6 Wallace St., Bombay 400001; Gen. Man. SHOJI AYATA.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenchurch St., London, EC3M 3DD; Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; Amritsar, Bangalore, Bombay (90 Mahatma Gandhi Rd.), Cochin, Darjeeling, Delhi, Lahore, Madras, Simla, etc.; Gen. Man. H. M. JACKSON; 56 brs.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Indian Banks' Association: Stadium House, 81-83 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400020; 65 mems.; Chair. J. N. SAXENA; Sec. S. G. SHAH.

Indian Institute of Bankers: State Bank of India Bldg., Bombay Samachar St., Fort, Bombay 400001.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Finance Corp.: Dhanraj Mahal, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 400001; finances irrigation schemes and other projects, techno-economic and investment surveys and project analyses; Chair. V. M. BHIDE, Man. Dir. GHULAM GHOUSE; Asst. Sec. M. M. MASTER.

Agricultural Refinance Corporation: Shree Niketan, Shiv Nagar Estate, Dr. A.B. Rd., Worli, Bombay 400018; f. 1963 to provide medium-term or long-term finance to schemes of agricultural development which cannot be satisfactorily financed by existing credit agencies; Chair R. K. HAZARI; Man. Dir. M. A. CHIDAMBARAM.

Credit Guarantee Corporation of India: Vidyut Bhavan, 3rd Floor, B.E.S.T. Bldg., Pathakwadi, Bombay 400002; f. 1971; guarantees loans and other credit facilities extended by banks to small borrowers and co-operative societies; Chair. Dr. R. K. HAZARI; Man. G. E. DESHPANDE, Sec. M. SEQUEIRA.

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: 10th floor, Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay 400001; f. 1956 to promote exports by providing a risk insurance covers to exporters against loss in export of goods and services and by offering guarantees to banks and financial institutions to enable exporters to obtain better facilities from them; Gen. Man. P. B. SATAGOPAN, Sec. N. CHANDRASEKHARAN.

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI): New India Centre, 17 Cooperage, P.O.B. 1241, Bombay 400039; f. 1964; wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank to co-ordinate and supplement other financial organizations and to finance and promote industrial development; regional offices at Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi and brs. in 12 states; financial assistance sanctioned up to May 1973: Rs. 7,430m.; Chair. S. JAGANNATHAN; Vice-Chair. V. V. CHARI; Board of Dirs. (see Reserve Bank of India), Gen. Man. C. S. VENKAT RAO.

Industrial Finance Corporation of India: Bank of Baroda Bldg., 16 Parliament St., P.O.B. 363, New Delhi 110001; 15 brs.; f. 1948 under the Industrial Finance Corporation Act to provide medium- and long-term finance to private and public limited companies and Co-operative Societies incorporated and registered in India, engaged in manufacture, preservation or processing of goods, shipping, mining, hotels and power generation and distribution. The Corporation promotes industrialization of less developed areas, and provides training in management techniques and development banking. IFC's activities are: (i) Granting of loans in rupees and foreign currencies; (ii) Subscribing to and underwriting of equity, preference and debenture issues of capital; (iii) Guaranteeing deferred payments for machinery imported or purchased within the country; cap. p.u. Rs. 10,000m.; Chair. C. D. KHANNA; Gen. Man. BALDEV PASRICHA.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Ltd.: 163 Backbay Reclamation, Bombay 400020 BR; f. 1955 to assist private industrial enterprises by providing finance in both rupee and foreign currencies in the form of long- or medium-term loans or equity participations, sponsoring and underwriting new issues of shares and securities, guaranteeing loans from other private investment sources, furnishing managerial, technical and administrative advice to Indian industry; share cap. Rs. 125m.; res. Rs. 128m.; Chair. H. T. PATEKH; S. S. MERTA.

In addition the Industrial Reconstruction Corporation of India, the National Industrial Development Corporation, the Life Insurance Corporation of India and the

Unit Trust of India provide loans for private development. There are also statutory finance corporations in each State.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Ahmedabad Share and Stock Brokers' Association: Manekchowk, Ahmedabad, f 1894 399 mems, Pres SHANTILAL KESHAVLAL SHAH, Sec D M PANCHAL

Bombay Stock Exchange: Dalal St, Bombay 400001, f 1875, 504 mems, Pres JAYANT AMERCHAND, Chair P J JEFFJEEBHAY, Sec A J SHAH

Calcutta Stock Exchange Association Ltd.: 7 Lyons Range, Calcutta, f 1908, 636 brs, Pres S K BAGLA, Sec B MAJUMDAR

Delhi Stock Exchange Association Ltd.: 3 & 4/4B Asaf Ali Rd, New Delhi f 1947 89 active brs, Pres HARNAN SINGH MEHTA, Exec Col H C VIRMA

Madras Stock Exchange Ltd.: Exchange Bldg, 16/17 Second Line Beach, Madras 600001, f 1937, 33 mems, Pres M S SIVASUBRAMANIAN, Exec Dn E R KRISHNAMURTI, Sec Y SUNDARA BANU

INSURANCE

In January 1973 all Indian and foreign insurance companies were nationalized. The general insurance business in India is now transacted by only four companies, subsidiaries of the General Insurance Corporation of India.

General Insurance Corporation of India: Industrial Assurance Bldg 4th floor, Churehgate, Bombay 400020. Chair A RAJAGOPALAN, Man Dir S K DESAI, M K VENKATESAN the holding company exercises super

vision and control over the business transacted by the following subsidiaries:

National Insurance Company Ltd.: 3 Middleton St, Calcutta 700016, f 1906, Chair and Man Dir K P Modi

New India Assurance Co. Ltd.: New India Assurance Bldg, 87, Hatma Gandhi Rd, Bombay 400001 f 1919 Chair and Man Dir G V KAPADIA

Oriental Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jeevan Udyog, Asaf Ali Rd, New Delhi 110001, Chair and Man Dir G V JANNAH

United India Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Dare House, 4th floor, 2/1 North Beach Rd, Madras 600001 Chair and Man Dir P C SEKHAR

Life Insurance Corporation of India: Jeevan Bima Marg, Bombay 20, London Office York House, 6th Floor, Lmpire Way, Wembley, Middlesex, f 1956 by an Act of Parliament nationalizing life assurance industry, controls all life insurance business in India, Chair Shri K R PURI, Man Dir R M MEHTA

INSURANCE ASSOCIATION

Indian Insurance Companies' Association: Co-operative Insurance Building, Sir P Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay, f 1928 to protect the interests of the insurance industry in India, 43 mems

UNIT TRUST

Unit Trust of India: Bombay Life Bldg., 45 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400001, f 1964, controlled by the Reserve Bank of India, total assets Rs 1,753m, branches at New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, Chair of Trustees JAMES S RAJ, Exec Trustee A K BANERJI

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambers of Commerce have been established in almost all commercial and industrial centres. The following are among the most important:

Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India: Allahabad Bank Bldg, 17 Parliament St, New Delhi, a central organization of Chambers; 12 Chambers of Commerce and Industry representing 1,500 companies throughout India 180 associate mems Pres N S BHAT

Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Federation House, Bazar Marg, New Delhi 214 assns affiliated as ordinary mems, and 544 concerns as associate mems Pres K K BIKLA, Sec Gen G L BANSAL, publ *Fortnightly Review*

Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce: Federation House New Delhi 110001, f 1928, organization mems 44, associate mems 165 Pres A K JAIN, Sec-Gen G L BANSAL, Joint Sec-Gen P CHINTSAL RAO

Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd Calcutta f 1931 203 mems, Pres A L MUDALIAR, Sec M GHOSH

Bengal National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P-11 Mission Row Extension, Calcutta; f. 1887; 265 mems and 46 industrial and trading associations are affiliated, some having common working arrangements, Pres S B DUTT, Sec A R DUTTA GUPTA, M A

Bharat Chamber of Commerce: 195 Mahatma Gandhi Rd, Calcutta, f 1900, 601 mems, Pres G N. KHAITAN, Sec L R DASGUPTA

Bihar Chamber of Commerce: Judges Court Rd, Patna 800001, f 1926, 800 mems, Pres J P SAXENA

Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mackinnon Mackenzie Bldg, Ballard Estate, Bombay 1-BR; P O B 473, f 1836, 582 mems, Pres R O JACKSON, Sec B P GUNAJI

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce: Commercial Rd, Kakinada 1 (Andhra Pradesh); f 1868; 16 mem firms; Chair S SIBGATHULLAH, Sec D RADHAKRISHNA MURTY

Gujarat Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Gujarat Vepari Mahasandal): Ranchhodlal Rd, P O B 4045, Ahmedabad f 1949, 4,219 mems, Pres RASIKLAL V VASA, Vice Pres INDRAVADAM PRANLAL SHAH

Indian Chamber of Commerce: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1, f 1923; 400 mems; Pres SANJOY SEN, Sec Gen C S PANDE

Indian Merchant's Chamber: 76 Veer Nariman Rd, Bombay 400020, f 1907, Pres G PODAR, Sec C L GHIRWANA, publ *Journal* (monthly)

Madras Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Dare House Annex, 3/4 Moore St, Madras 1, f 1836; 143 mem firms, 6 affiliated and 7 honorary, Chair C P FEATHERSTONE, Sec C S KRISHNASWAMI, M M MUTTIAH

Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce: 12 Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay, f 1927; over 1,500 mems.; Pres

INDIA

S. M. RATHI; Sec. R. G. MOHADIKAR; publ. *Trade, Commerce and Industry Bulletin* (English).

Merchants' Chamber of Uttar Pradesh: 14/38 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1932; 300 mems.; Pres. Dr. G. H. SINGHANIA; Sec. J. V. KRISHNAN.

Northern India Chamber of Commerce: Dehra Dun, Chandigarh, Punjab; f. 1912; 270 mems.; Pres. S. CHARANJIT SINGH; Hon. Sec. H. S. BALHAYA.

Oriental Chamber of Commerce: 6 Clive Row, Calcutta 1; f. 1932; 115 mems.; Pres. RUSI B. GIMI; Sec. M. S. SALEHJEE.

Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Phelps Bldg., 9A Connaught Place, P.B. 130, New Delhi 1; f. 1905; 303 mems.; Chair. M. K. MOHTA; Deputy Chair. SHRI RAUNAQ SINGH; Sec. M. L. NANDRAJOG.

Southern India Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Indian Chamber Bldgs., Esplanade, Madras 1; f. 1909; 1,000 mems.; Pres. K. S. G. HAJASHAREEFF, Sec. D. SRINIVASAN, B.A.B.L.

United Chamber of Trade Asscn.: Katra Rathi Nai Sarak, Delhi; Pres. MA'HESHWAR DAYAL.

Upper India Chamber of Commerce: 14/69 Civil Lines, P.O.B. 63, Kanpur; f. 1888; 161 mems.; Pres. P. N. MATHUR.

Uttar Pradesh Chamber of Commerce: 15/197 Civil Lines, Kanpur; f. 1914; 200 mems.; Pres. SARDAR INDERSINGH; Hon. Sec. B. K. SAKSANA.

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd.: Express Towers, 10th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400001, f. 1964; to assist exporters by insuring risks involved in exports on credit terms and to supplement credit facilities by issuing guarantees, etc.; Chair. T. R. VARADACHARY; Sec. N. CHANDRASEKHARAN.

State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.: Chandralok, 36 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; f. 1956; Government undertaking dealing in exports and imports; brs. in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, and in 19 overseas countries; Chair. V. V. PAREKH; Sec. Mrs. SURJEET.

The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd.: Express Bldg., 9 and 10, Bahadur Shah Zaffar Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. 1963; export of iron and manganese ore, ferro-manganese, mica, coal and other minor minerals; import of steel, non-ferrous metals and other industrial raw materials, fertilizers and fertilizer raw materials, rough diamonds; auth. cap. Rs. 120m.; six regional offices in India and one in Japan; Chair. S. RAMACHANDRAN; Sec. O. P. GARG.

The Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India Ltd.: Lok Kalyan Bhavan, 11A, House Ave. Lane, New Delhi 1; f. 1958; a subsidiary of State Trading Corp. of India Ltd.; undertakes export of handicrafts, handloom goods and ready-to-wear clothes while promoting exports and trade development generally; boutiques Sona of India in New Delhi, New York, Boston, Paris, Tokyo and Nairobi and Carpet Warehousing Depot at Hamburg; auth. cap. Rs. 20m.; Chair. Mrs. PUPUL JAYAKAR; Sec. A. S. PARAMESWARAN.

The Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd.: 5th Floor, Shivasagar Estate, Dr. Annie Besant Rd., Worli, Bombay 400018, Chair. A. M. TARIQ; Man. Dir. A. K. SUB.

Trade and Industry

The Trade Development Authority: P.O.B. 767, 16 Parliament St., Bank of Baroda Bldg., New Delhi 110001; f. 1971 to assist small- and medium-sized firms in developing and improving products, services and markets in the export field; Exec. Dir. A. C. BANERJEE.

INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The following are the principal bodies in existence in 1974.

GENERAL

Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.: Air India Bldg., 12th Floor, Nariman Point, Bombay 400021; f. 1970 to act as an agency in the public sector for the purchase, sale and distribution of home-produced cotton and controls the import of imported cotton. Chair. G. RAMANUJAM; Man. Dir. N. S. KULKARNI.

Fertilizer Corporation of India Ltd.: F43, South Extension, Part 1, Ring Rd., New Delhi 110049, five operating fertilizer factories, producing nitrogenous phosphatic and complex fertilizers. Man. Dir. Dr. K. R. CHAKRAVARTY, Dir. Dr. S. K. MUKHERJEE.

Forest Development Corporation: Maharashtra, f. 1974 to undertake large-scale forest redevelopment to increase the income from timber and provide employment. In three years it expects to fell areas of uneconomic forest and plant them with teak.

The Food Corporation of India: 1 Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi 110001; f. January 1965 to undertake trading in foodgrains on a commercial scale but within the framework of an overall government policy, the important task of the Corporation is to implement effectively the policy of ensuring that the primary producer obtains a remunerative price and to protect the consumer from the vagaries of speculative trade; the Corporation purchases, stores, distributes and sells foodgrains and other foodstuffs and is entrusted with the task of arranging for imports (subject to the decision of the Government of India) and handling of foodgrains and fertilizers at the ports. It also distributes sugar throughout the country and has set up rice mills. Chair. R. N. CHOPRA; Man. Dir. J. A. DAVE.

Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.: 12-A, Januagar House Hutments, New Delhi 110011, f. 1970; to finance and undertake housing and urban development programmes including the setting-up of satellite towns and building material industries, auth. cap. Rs. 100m.; Chair. KESHUB MAHINDRA; Man. Dir. J. B. D'SOUZA.

Indian Dairy Corporation: Yashkarnal Bldg., Lokmanya Tilak Rd., Baroda 390005; objects: to increase the capacity of dairies in Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras under "Operation Flood" Project of the UN World Food programme; to facilitate the resettlement in rural areas of city-kept cattle and to improve productivity; to develop milk farmers' organizations in rural areas and a national grid for milk with basic transport and storage facilities. Chair. Dr. V. KURHAN; Man. Dir. A. K. RAY CHAUDHURI.

Jute Corporation of India: 1 Shakespeare Sarani, Calcutta 700016; f. 1971; Objects (i) to undertake price support operations in respect of raw jute; (ii) to ensure remunerative prices to producers through efficient marketing (iii) to operate a buffer stock to stabilize raw jute prices; (iv) to handle the import and export of raw jute; (v) to promote the export of jute goods; Chair. DWAITAYAN SEN; Man. Dir. S. N. CHAKRABARTY.

National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.: Darbhange House, Ranchi; operations extend to Bihar, Orissa, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh States. The Corporation has at present 29 coal mining projects, 4 coal washeries, 2 workshops and a coke oven plant in operation. 6 colliery projects include 2 deepshaft mines at Sudamdih and Mondih in the Jharia field in Bihar, total production capacity is estimated at 45.07 million tons (1979). Chair/Man Dir J. G. KUMARAMANGALAM MANGALAM.

National Commission on Agriculture: Vigyan Bhavan Annexe, New Delhi, f. Aug. 1970 to examine the current progress of agriculture in India and to make recommendations for its improvement and modernization with a view to promoting the welfare and prosperity of the people, Chair Shri N. R. MIRDHA, M.P.

National Co-operative Development Corporation: IC-56, South Extn 11, New Delhi 110049, f. 1962 to plan and promote programmes for the production, processing, marketing, storage, export and import of agricultural produce and notified commodities through co-operative societies. Sec. Shri M. GILL, publs *Bulletin* (every 2 months), *Report* (annual).

The National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.: Chanakya Bhavan, N D M C Complex, Vinay Marg, P.O. B. 458, New Delhi 110021, f. 1954, auth cap Rs 10m, consultative engineering services to Central and State Governments, the UN and overseas investors, Chair K. B. RAO, Man. Dir R. K. SETHI, Sec. K. C. BHALLA.

National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.: Mukar-ranjali Rd., Hyderabad 500001 to exploit minerals in the public sector (excluding copper, coal, lignite oil and natural gas) may buy, take on lease or otherwise acquire mines for prospecting and developing, Chair G. RAMANATHAN.

National Productivity Council: Lodhi Rd., New Delhi, f. 1958 to increase productivity and to improve quality by improved techniques which aim at efficient and proper utilization of available resources of man-power, machines, materials, power and capital, raise the standard of living of the people, and improve the working conditions and welfare of labour; autonomous body representing national organizations of employers and labour, government ministries, professional organizations, Local Productivity Councils, small-scale industries and other interests. total mems 103.

National Research Development Corporation of India: 61 Ring Rd., Lajpat Nagar III, New Delhi 110024; f. 1953 to stimulate development and commercial exploitation of patents and inventions arising from national research. Man. Dir Dr C. V. S. RATNAM.

National Seeds Corporation Ltd.: F-44A, South Extension, Part I, New Delhi 110049, f. 1963 to improve and develop the seed industry in India, concentrates on the development and introduction of improved varieties of seeds. Chair D. RAO S. PATIL, Man. Dir N. S. MAINI.

National Small Industries Corporation Ltd.: Near Industrial Estate, Okhla, New Delhi 110020, f. 1955 to aid, counsel, finance, protect and promote the interests of small industries, cap. auth Rs 35m, issued Rs 35m, all shares held by the Government, Chair K. N. SAPRU.

Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Ltd.: 25, Free School St., Calcutta 16; f. 1959 to create employment opportunities through industries for refugees from Pakistan, repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka, and other per-

sons of Indian extraction who have immigrated to India; Chair D. K. BOSE; Man. Dir. A. K. GHOSH, I.A.S.; Joint Man. Dir. and Sec. M. N. CHAUDHURI, I.A.S.

State Farms Corporation of India Ltd.: 16/48 Malcha Marg, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi 110021, f. 1969 to administer the Central State Farms set up originally for the production of foodgrain seeds, oil seeds, fruit and vegetables, activities include the production of quality seeds of high yielding varieties of wheat, paddy, maize, barga and jowar, provides advice regarding soil conservation, repair and servicing of tractors, consultancy services on farm mechanization, cap. Rs 70m, Chair P. S. HABEEB MOHAMED, Man. Dir Dr D. P. SINGH.

There are also industrial development corporations in the separate States. Organizations engaged in the financing of agricultural and industrial development are listed under *Finance*.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Ahmedabad Millowners' Association: Ranchhodlal Marg, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9, f. 1891, Pres. I. P. SHAH, Vice-Pres. Shri INDRAVADAN PRANLAL, Asst. Sec. Shri R. G. ACHARYA.

Bombay Piece-Goods Merchants' Mahajan: Shaikh Memon St., Bombay 2, f. 1881, 1,881 mems, Pres. N. I. SHAH, Vice-Pres. V. K. MLHITA; Sec. N. M. BORADIA.

Bombay Presidency Association: 107 M. Gandhi Rd., Fort Bombay 1, f. 1886, Pres. NAUSHIR BHARUCHA; Hon. Secs. DARA VANIA, E. A. SETHNA.

Bombay Textile and Engineering Association: 343 opp Railway Station, Grand Rd., Bombay; est. 1900; Pres. N. F. BHARUCHA; Hon. Sec. K. S. PUNEGAR.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1, f. 1892, 58 mems; Chair. S. C. BOTHRA; Sec. M. GHOSH.

Calcutta Flour Mills Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1, f. 1932, 25 mems, Sec. M. GHOSE.

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta; f. 1903; 13 mems; Chair. H. M. BENGANI; Sec. M. GHOSH.

Calcutta Trades Association: 18H Park Street, Stephen Court, Calcutta 700016, f. 1830, Hon. Sec. S. K. MASKARA, Master N. K. JALAN.

East India Cotton Association Ltd.: Cotton Exchange, Marwari Bazar, Bombay 400002; f. 1921; 368 mems; Pres. R. KILACHAND, Sec. D. G. DANILF, publ *Indian Cotton Annual*.

Engineering Association of India: India Exchange, India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1942; 15 affiliated assns; Pres. Shri STYA PAUL; Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. Dr. R. D. VIDYARTHI.

Federation of Gujarat Mills and Industries: Federation Building, R. C. Dutt Rd., Baroda 390005, f. 1918; 250 mems; Pres. Shri B. M. PATEL; Sec. R. D. MUNSHI.

Grain, Rice and Oilseeds Merchants' Association: Grain-seeds House, 72/80 Yusuf Meherally Rd., Bombay 400003, f. 1899, 700 mems, Pres. DEVJI RATTANSEY, Sec. RASIKLAL J. BHATT, M.A., publ *Panyaya*.

Indian Chemical Manufacturers Association: India Exchange, Calcutta, f. 1938; 157 mems; Pres. Shri S. J. SHAH, Sec.-Gen. C. S. PANDE; Sec. R. D. VIDYARTHI, publ *Chemical Industry News* (monthly), and others.

Industries and Commerce Association: I.C.O. Association Rd., P.O. B. 70, Dhanbad (Dt. Dhanbad), Bihar, f. 1933, 50 mems, Pres. M. AGRAWALA.

Indian Engineering Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; f. 1895; 555 mems.; Pres. P. K. NANDA; Sec. M. GHOSH.

Indian Jute Mills Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta 1; sponsors and operates export promotion, research and product development; regulates labour relations.

Indian Mining Association: 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 1; f. 1892; 50 mems.; Sec. K. MUKERJEE.

Indian Mining Federation: 135 Biplabi Rashbehari Basu Rd., Calcutta 700001; est. 1913; to aid and stimulate mining, particularly coal, and to protect the commercial interests. Chair. Shri SRIRAM GOENKA, Sec. Shri M. DAS.

Indian National Shipowners' Association: Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay; f. 1930; 19 mems.; Pres. Capt J. C. ANAND; Sec.-Gen. N. K. GOPALAN NAIR.

Indian Paper Mills Association: India Exchange, 8th Floor, India Exchange Place, Calcutta; f. 1939; 31 mems.; Sec. T. R. KRISHNASWAMI; Pres. S. N. DEY.

Indian Sugar Mills Association: India Exchange Bldg., India Exchange Place, Calcutta; est. 1932; 151 mems.; affiliated to the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta; Sec.-Gen. J. S. MEHTA, P. M. PILLAI.

Indian Tea Association: Royal Exchange, 6 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; f. 1881; 125 mems.; 245 tea estates; Chair. G. P. GOENKA; Sec. J. D'SOUZA.

Indian Tea Association (Assam Branch): Dikom P.O., Assam; f. 1899; 260 mems.; Sec. E. K. RAWSON-GARDINER.

Indian Tea Association (Surma Valley Branch): Silchar, Cachar, Assam; Chair. G. L. AGARWAL; Sec. M. K. CHAUDHURI.

Jute Balers' Association: 12 India Exchange Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1909; ordinary and Exchange mems. number over 500; represents all Indian Jute Balers; Chair. N. C. JHANWAR; Sec. R. N. MOHNOT; publ. *The Jute Trade* (English, fortnightly).

Jute Development Office: 4 K. S. Roy Rd., Calcutta; f. 1966; Dir. Shri H. D. NATHANI.

Master Stevedores' Association: Royal Exchange, Calcutta; f. 1934; 23 mems.; Pres. K. C. MOOKERJEE; Sec. A. T. ROBERTSON.

Millowners' Association: Elphinstone Bldg., Veer Nariman Rd., Fort, Bombay; f. 1875; 103 mem. companies; Chair. R. N. MAFATLAL; Sec. R. L. N. VIJAYANAGAR.

Motor Merchants' Associations Ltd.: Sukh Sagar, 3rd Floor, Sandhurst Bridge, Bombay 400007.

Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association Ltd.: Resham Bhavan, 78 Veer Nariman Rd., Bombay 400020; f. 1939; 248 mems.; Chair. MAGANLAL H. DOSHI; Sec. R. K. BHATNAGAR.

Southern India Millowners' Association: Racecourse, Coimbatore 1, Tamil Nadu; f. 1933; 144 mems.; Sec. C. G. REDDI.

EMPLOYERS FEDERATIONS

Council of Indian Employers: Federation House, New Delhi; f. 1956; consists of:

All-India Organization of Employers: Federation House, New Delhi 110001; f. 1932; mems. 38 industrial associations and 140 large industrial concerns; Pres. K. R. PODDAR; Secs. Gen. G. L. BANSAL, P. CHENTISAL RAO.

Employers' Federation of India: Army and Navy Building, 148 Mahatma Gandhi Rd., Bombay; f. 1933; 156 mems.; Pres. N. H. TATA.

Employers' Association of Northern India: 14/69 Civil Lines, P.O.B. 344, Kanpur; f. 1937; 160 mems.; Chair. Shri S. M. BASHIR; Sec. D. N. NIGAM.

Employers' Federation of Southern India: Dare House Annexe, 3/4 Moore St., P.O.B. 35, Madras; 130 mem. firms; Chair. C. G. RAMANATHAN; Sec. C. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

Bharat Krishak Samaj (Farmers' Forum, India): A-1 Nizamuddin West, New Delhi 110013; f. 1954 by the late Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh; national organization of farmers; Pres. Ex-Officio Union Minister for Agriculture; Chair. Shri M. S. ANVIKAR; Sec.-Gen. Dr. D. A. BHOLAY.

TRADE UNIONS

Indian National Trade Union Congress—INTUC: 17 Janpath, New Delhi 110001; f. 1947; the largest and most representative T.U. organization in India; over 2,288 affiliated unions with a total membership of 2,428,012, affiliated to ICFTU, 20 state branches and 27 national industrial federations, Pres. B. C. BHAGAVATI, Gen. Sec. G. RAMANUJAM, Asst. Secs. R. L. THAKAR, H. D. MUKERJI, Treas. C. M. STEPHEN.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL FEDERATIONS

Indian National Cement Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 400004; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI.

Indian National Chemical Workers' Federation: 'Tel Rasayan Bhavan, Tilak Rd., Dadar, Bombay; Pres. RAJA KULKARNI, M.P.

Indian National Defence Workers' Federation: 25/19, Karachi Khana, Kanpur; Pres. Dr. G. S. MELKOTE.

Indian National Electricity Workers' Federation: 19 Mazdoor Maidan, Power House, Jaipur 6; Pres. J. C. DIKSHIT, M.P.

Indian National Metal Workers' Federation: 15K Rd., Jamshedpur; Pres. Shri MICHAEL JOHN.

Indian National Mineworkers' Federation: 9 Lala Lajpatrai Sarani, Calcutta 700020; f. 1949; 200,000 mems. (est.) in 95 affiliated unions; Pres. KANTI MEHTA; Gen. Sec. S. DAS GUPTA.

Indian National Paper Mill Workers' Federation: Ballapur, Distr. Chanda; Pres. G. SANJEEVA REDDI; Gen. Sec. P. J. NAIR.

Indian National Plantation Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 13, Rehakari, Dibrugarh; 261,000 mems. (est.) in 24 affiliated unions; Pres. K. P. TRIPATHI; Gen. Sec. G. SARMAH.

Indian National Port and Dock Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Karyalaya, Congress House, Bombay 400004; f. 1954; Pres. H. N. TRIVEDI.

Indian National Press Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Rd., Lucknow.

Indian National Sugar Mills Workers' Federation: 19 Japling Rd., Lucknow; 50,000 mems. (est.)

Indian National Textile Workers' Federation: Mazdoor Manzil, G. D. Ambekar Marg, Parel, Bombay 400012; f. 1948, 371,084 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. T. BHOSALA.

Indian National Transport Workers' Federation: Uhubari, Ganhati 7; Gen. Sec. RAJA KULKARNI, M.P.

National Federation of Petroleum Workers: Tel-Rasayan Bhanuan, Lilak Rd., Dadar, Bombay 400014, f 1959, 22,340 mems, Pres N K BHATT, Gen Sec RAJA KULKARNI

All-India Trade Union Congress: 24 K M Munshi Lane, New Delhi 110001, f 1920, affiliated to WFTU, 2,070,504 mems, 3,712 affiliated unions, 18 regional branches, Pres Dr RANEN SEN, M P, Vice-Pres INDRAJIT GUPTA, M S KRISHNAN, M ELIAS, B D JOSHI, Gen Sec S A DANGI, publ *Trade Union Record* (English)

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Annamalai Plantation Workers' Union: Valparai, Via Pollachi, Tamilnad; mems over 21,000.

Zilla Cha Bagan Workers' Union: Malabar, Jalpaiguri, West Bengal; 21,000 mems.

United Trades Union Congress—UTUC: 249 Bepin Behari Ganguly St., Calcutta 700012, f 1919, 387,097 mems from 457 affiliated unions; Pres N SRIKANTAN NAIR, Vice-Pres T CHAUDHURY, J SETHI, S BHATTACHARYA, S V R ACHARYA, T M S VAID, Gen Sec JATIN CHAKRAVORTY

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

Bengal Provincial Chalkal Mazdoor Union: 64 Chit tarajan Ave., Calcutta 12, textile workers, 28 330 mems

All-India Farm Labour Union: c/o U I U C, Jakkannpur New Area, Patna 1, Bihar, over 35,000 mems (est.)

Hind Mazdoor Sabha—HMS: Nagindas Chambers, 167 P D' Mello Rd., Bombay 40038 f 1948, affiliated to ICFTU, mems 1,133,041 from 437 affiliated unions 17 regional branches, Pres MAKHAN CHATTERJEE, Gen Sec MAHESH DESAI; publ *Hind Mazdoor*

MAJOR AFFILIATED UNIONS

All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation: Port Shramik Bhavan, 26 Dr S Basu Rd., Calcutta 700023 f 1948 175,000 mems 26 affiliated unions, Pres S R KULKARNI, Gen Sec MAKHAN CHATTERJEE

All India Khan Mazdoor (Mineworkers') Federation: National House, 6 Tulloch Rd., Apollo Bunder, Bombay 400039, f 1962, mems 210,000, Gen Sec Mahesh Desai

Western Railway Employees' Union—WREU: Grant Rd. Station (East), Bombay 7; f. 1920; 65,000 mems.; Pres. Miss MANIBEN KARA; Gen. Sec. U. M. PUROHIT; Joint Gen. Sec. JAGDISH AJMERA; Sec. K. C. TRIVEDI; publ. *Railway Sentinel*.

Calcutta Port Shramik Union: Port Shramik Bhavan, 26 Dr Sudhir Basu Rd., Kidderpore, Calcutta 700023 mems 31,286, Gen Sec MAKHAN CHATTERJEE

HMS Steel Committee: Rourkela Mazdoor Sabha, Bisra Rd., Rourkela 11, Dist Sundergarh, Orissa, mems 42,000, Convener RAJKISHORE SAMANTRAI

Confederation of Central Government Employees' Unions: New Delhi; 700,000 mems. (est.); Gen. Sec. S. MADHUSUDAN.

AFFILIATED UNION

National Federation of Post, Telephone and Telegraph Employees—NFTTE: 9 Pusa Road, New Delhi, f. 1954; mems. 170,000 (est.); Gen. Sec. P. S. R. ANJANEYALU.

National Federation of Indian Railwaymen—NFIR: 166/1 Panchkuian Rd., New Delhi; f. 1953; mems. 348,000 (est.); Pres. A. P. SHARMA; Gen. Sec. KESHAV H KULKARNI.

AFFILIATED UNION

All-India Railwaymen's Federation—AIRF: 125E Babar Rd., New Delhi 1; f. 1924; 508,380 mems (1973); Pres GEORGE FERNANDES; Gen. Sec. PRIYA GUPTA; publ *Indian Railwaymen*

All-India Bank Employees' Federation—AIBEF: 26/104 Birhana Rd., Kanpur 1; Gen Sec. V. N SEKHRI; publ *Bank Kranchari*.

All-India Defence Employees' Federation—AIDEF: Kirkee, Poona; 300,000 mems (est.); Gen. Sec. S. M. JOSHI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Indian Government Administration (Railway Board): New Delhi, Dir Gen M SRINIVASAN, Chair M N BERY

The Indian Government exercises direct or indirect control over all railways in the Republic of India through the medium of the Railway Board.

STATE RAILWAYS

The railways have been grouped into nine zones

Northern: Delhi; Gen Man C. S. PARAMESWARAN

Western: Bombay, Gen Man. A. K. GUPTA

Central: Bombay, Gen Man B D MEHRA

Southern: Madras, Gen Man G S A SALDHANA

Eastern: Calcutta, Gen Man V P SAWHNEY

South Eastern: Calcutta, Gen Man V RAMANATHAN

South Central: Secunderabad, Gen Man K S RAJAN

North Eastern: Gorakhpur, Gen Man P R. CHOPRA

Northeast Frontier: Pandu, Gen Man M R REDDY

The total length of Indian railways in 1972 was 60,149 route kms. The total length of track was 73,661 km.

Note: An underground railway for Calcutta is scheduled for completion by 1979. It is expected to serve more than one million people and to total 17 km. in length.

ROADS

Ministry of Shipping and Transport (Roads Wing): Transport Bhavan No 1, Parliament St., New Delhi 1; in 1973 surfaced and metalled roads totalled 125,000 km, and other roads 912,000 km. India has a system of National Highways, with an aggregate length of about 28,819 kms. in 1972 running through the length and breadth of the country, connecting the State capitals and major ports and linking with the highway systems of its neighbours. This system includes 55 highways and they constitute the main trunk roads of the country.

Central Road Transport Corporation Ltd.: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 1; f. 1964 to supplement the transport capacity in the eastern sector of the country, 289 trucks, Chair B B GHOSH, Man Dir S BHATTACHARYA

Border Roads Development Board: f. 1960 to accelerate the economic development of the North and Northeastern border areas; improvement of certain existing roads and tracks and construction of some new ones.

INLAND WATERWAYS

About 3,000 km. of rivers are navigable by mechanically propelled country vessels and 5,500 km. by large country boats. Services are mainly on the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Godavari.

Central Inland Water Transport Corpn.: 4 Fairlie Place, Calcutta 700001; f. 1967; main activities include ship-building and repairing; lighterage, river conservancy, bunkering, ship delivery; manning and operation of river craft; provision of ferry services and pleasure cruises, Mar. Dir. M. YUSUF KHAN.

East Bengal River Steam Service Ltd.: 87 Sovabazar Street, Calcutta 5; f. 1906; Man. Dirs. K. D. ROY, B. K. ROY.

SHIPPING

BOMBAY

Africana Company Pr. Ltd.: 289-93 Narshi Natha Street, Masjid Bridge; Chair. G. PADAMSHI.

American President Lines Ltd.: Forbes Bldg., Home St., Fort; agents for Royal Intercean Lines, Canadian City Line Ltd., Ellerman City Liners.

Bharat Line Ltd.: Bharat House, 104 Apollo Street, Fort, 1; also at Calcutta, Bhavnagar and Madras.

Bombay Steam Navigation Co. (1953) Ltd.: 7 Kurupta St., Bombay 1; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. V. MADHAVLAL.

Gill Amin Steamship Co. (Private) Ltd.: 15 Khorshed Building, Sir P.M. Road 1; services: Bombay-Karachi-Colombo-East and West Coast India-Burma.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: Mercantile Bank Bldg., 60 Mahatma Gandhi Rd.; f. 1948; Chair. A. H. BHUWANDIWALLA; Man. Dir. K. M. SHETH.

Lloyd Triestino: Neville House, Ballard Estate, P.O.B. 1080; also agents Anchor Line Ltd.

Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. (Private) Ltd.: 4 Ballard Rd., Ballard Estate, Bombay; agents for Panoscean Shipping and Terminals Ltd.; P. & O. Lines; States Marine Lines; Isthmian Lines, Inc.; Bank Line Ltd.; Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Ltd.; Global Bulk Transport, Inc.; National Bulk Carriers Inc.; Associated Bulk Carriers Inc.; Damodar Bulk Carriers (Goa) Ltd.; South India Shipping Corpn. Ltd.; Mauritius Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.; Cities Service Tankers Corpn.; Stravelakis Bros. Ltd.; Naess Shipping Co. Inc.; Apollo Shipping Co. Inc.; Netherlands Norrness Shipping Co. Ltd.

Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd., The: 4th Floor Express Towers, Nariman Point, 1; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSIKH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.; Man. Dir. DILIP SHOORJI; Gen. Man. RAJESKAL H. NARECHIANIA.

Merchant Steam Navigation Co. Pr. Ltd.: 283-93 Narsi Natha Street.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Marshall's Bldg., 2nd Floor, Ballard Rd. 1.

Mogul Line Ltd.: 16 Bank St.; f. 1877; state-owned; Chair. C. P. SRIVASTAVA; Man. Dir. J. G. SAGGI.

Nedlloyd and Hoegh Lines: Patel-Volkart Ltd., 19 Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1.

NYK Line: c/o Indian Maritime Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., 6th Floor, New Kamani Chambers, Mangalore St., Ballard Estate, 1.

Polish Ocean Lines: Bharat Insurance Bldg., 15a Horniman Circle, Bombay 1; Dir. J. MONDALSKI.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Scindia House, Narottam Morarjee Marg, Ballard Estate, 1; f. 1919; Chair. K. M. D. THACKERSEY; Dir.-in-Charge Mrs. SUMATI MORARJEE; Chief Exec. T. M. GOCULNAS; Joint Chief Exec. K. A. PATEL; also at Calcutta, Saurashtra and Mangalore ports.

Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: 229/232 Madame Cama Rd., Bombay 400021; f. 1961 as a government undertaking, fleet of 116 vessels, consisting of tankers,

freighters, passenger-cum-cargo ships; operates bulk carriers; operates 27 services; Chair. and Man. Dir. S. M. NANDA.

South-East Asia Shipping Co. Private Ltd.: Himalaya House, Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Rd., Fort 1; f. 1948; Dirs. N. H. DHUNJIBHOY, J. P. BRAGG, D. H. DHUNJIBHOY, Prof. M. S. THACKER, K. N. DHUNJIBHOY.

United Liner Agencies of India (Private) Ltd.: Wavell House, Graham Rd., Ballard Estate, 1.

Yugoslav Line: Alice Building, Dadabhai Naoroji Road.

CALCUTTA

American President Lines Ltd.: 3 Netaji Subhas Rd., 1.

Anchor Brocklebank Line: Agents Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, 1.

Anchor Line Ltd.: 4/5 Bankshall St., 1.

Asiatic Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 16 Strand Rd., 1.

Bharat Line Ltd.: 13 Brabourne Rd.

Brocklebanks' Cunard Services: Agents Turner, Morrison & Co. Ltd., 6 Lyons Range, 1.

Central Gulf Steamship Corporation: 4 Clive Row, Calcutta
Ellerman City Liners: Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd., 4 Fairlie Place.

Great Eastern Shipping Co. Ltd.: 5 Clive Row, P.B. 566.

Great India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 8 Lyons Range.

India Shipping Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House Street, P.O.B. 2090.

India Steamship Co. Ltd.: 21 Old Court House St., P.O.B. 2090, Calcutta.

Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.: Gillander House, Netaji Subhas Rd.; f. 1909; Man. Dir. S. B. BUDHIRAJA.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 4 Clive Row.

Jayanti Shipping Co. (Private) Ltd.: 4-5 Bankshall St.

Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. (P) Ltd.: 16 Strand Rd., P.O.B. 163; agents for Union Steamship Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.

Malabar Steamship Co. Ltd.: 4 Lyons Range; f. 1935; Chair. PRATAPSIKH SHOORJI VALLABHDASS, J.P.; Man. MULJI K. TANNA.

Mitsui OSK Lines Ltd.: Agents F. W. Heilgers & Co. (Private) Ltd., Shipping Dept., 1 India Exchange Place, 1, P.O.B. 185.

NYK Line: 2 Netaji Subhas Rd., 1; Agents James Finlay & Co. Ltd.

Patel-Volkart Ltd.: 5-7 Netaji Subhas Rd., Calcutta 700001; Man. S. N. MIRCHANDANI.

Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd.: 33 Netaji Subhas Road

MADRAS

American Mail Lines and American President Lines Ltd.: 6 Mysore Bank Building, PB. 37, Madras 600001.

Bharat Line Ltd.: 8 Second Line Beach; also in Bombay, Calcutta and Bhavnagar.

East Asiatic Co. (India) (Private) Ltd.: P.O.B. No. 146, Madras; also in Bombay, New Delhi and Calcutta.

Jugolinija: agents at Kakinda, Visakhapatnam and Tuticori.

Messageries Maritimes Co.: 6-20 North Beach Rd. (P.O.B. 181).

Mitsui OSK Line: P.O.B. No. 63.

Southern Shipping Corporation Pte. Ltd.: 8 Second Line Beach, 1.

INDIA

(Shipping companies are also represented at Alleppey, Calicut, Cochin, Kakinada, Pondicherry and Tuticorin.)

CIVIL AVIATION

Air India: 218 Backbay Reclamation, Nariman Point, Bombay 1BR; f. 1953; state corporation responsible for international flights; extensive services to 27 countries, including New York, London, Europe, the Middle East, Africa, the Far East and Australia, etc.; unduplicated route length; 134,633 km.; fleet of four Boeing 747 and ten Boeing 707; Chair. J. R. D. TATA; Man. Dir. Air Marshall M. S. CHATURVEDI.

Indian Airlines: Airlines House, 113 Gurudwara Rakab Ganj Rd., New Delhi; f. 1953; state corporation respon-

sible for regional and domestic flights; services throughout India and to Burma, Sri Lanka and Nepal; unduplicated route length; 39,171 km.; fleet of seven Boeing 737, seven Caravelles, sixteen HS-748, nine F-27, seven DC-3 and six Viscounts; Chair. and Man. Dir. Air Chief Marshal P. C. LAL.

The following airlines also serve India: Aeroflot, Air Ceylon, Air France, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan, British Airways, CSA, EAA, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Garuda, Gulf Aviation, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, JAL, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Pan American, Qantas, Royal Nepal, Sabena, Saudia, SAS, Singapore Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab, Thai International and TWA.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism of the Government of India:

Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation, No. 1 Parliament St., Transport Bhawan, New Delhi; responsible for the formulation and administration of government policy for active promotion of tourist traffic to India, and for planning the organization and development of tourist facilities; regional offices at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras; sub-offices at Agra, Aurangabad, Cochin, Jaipur, Jammu, Khajuraho, Varanasi; overseas offices at New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Toronto, London, Geneva, Frankfurt, Paris, Sydney, Brussels, Singapore, Mexico City, Stockholm, Milan, Tokyo and Vienna. Tourist Promotion Officers at Boston, Washington, Dallas, Miami, Seattle and Detroit.

India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd.: Jeevan Vihar, 3 Parliament St., New Delhi 110001; f. 1966 to promote tourism in India; runs hotels, motels, tourist transport services, duty free shops; production of tourist literature; Chair. and Man. Dir. M. S. SUNDARA.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art): Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi 110001; f. 1954; autonomous, government financed; sponsors national and international exhibitions; arranges seminars, lectures, films, etc., Chair K. J. KHANDALAVALA; Hon. Sec. SANKHO CHAUDHURI, publs. on ancient and modern Indian art; two journals *Lalit Kala* (ancient Indian art, annual), *Lalit Kala Contemporary* (modern art, half-yearly).

Sangeet Natak Akademi: National Academy of Dance, Drama and Music; Rabindra Bhavan, Feroze Shah Rd.,

New Delhi 110001; f. 1953; autonomous body responsible for promotion and organization of the arts; maintains Asavari, a gallery of musical instruments, Yavanika, a gallery of theatre arts and a listening room for research scholars; Chair. Smt. INDIRA GANDHI; Sec. Dr. SURASH AWASTHI; publs. *Sangeet Natak* (quarterly) and *News Bulletin* (every two months).

Indian Council for Cultural Relations: Rabindra Bhavan, New Delhi 110001, f. 1950 to strengthen cultural relations between India and other countries and to promote cultural exchanges.

THEATRE GROUPS

Bharatiya Natya Sangh: 34 New Central Market, New Delhi; Pres. Smt. KAMLADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA.

Bohrupur: 11-A Nasiruddin Rd., Calcutta 17; Dir. Shri SOMBHU MITRA.

Children's Little Theatre: Aban Mahal, Gariahat Rd., Calcutta 19; f. 1951; Pres. Dr. BIBEK SEN GUPTA; Hon. Gen. Sec. Sri SAMAR CHATTERJEE; publ. *Rhythms & Rhymes*, quarterly.

Little Theatre Group: 6 Beadon St., Calcutta 6; Dir. Shri UPTAL DUTT.

Little Theatre Group: Flat 10, Shankar Market, Connaught Circus, New Delhi; Arts Dir. INDER DASS.

There are fourteen state Academies of music, dance and drama; ten Colleges of Music, sixteen of Dance and Ballet and fourteen other Theatre Institutes, some of which have semi-professional companies.

ATOMIC ENERGY*

Atomic Energy Commission: Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Marg, Bombay 400001; organizes research on the release of atomic energy for peaceful purposes; Minister in Charge INDIRA GANDHI; Chair. and Sec. Dept. of Atomic Energy H. N. SETHNA.

Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC): Trombay, Bombay 400085; f. 1957; national centre for research in and development of atomic energy for peaceful uses; 4 reactors: APSARA (1 MW, research and isotope production), CIRUS (40 MW, research, isotope production and materials testing), ZERLINA (Zero Energy Reactor for Lattice Investigations and New Assemblies); PURNIMA (Zero Energy Plutonium Oxide Fast Reactor); other facilities include a 5.5 MeV Van

der Graaff accelerator, radio-chemistry and isotope laboratories, electronics prototype engineering laboratory, isotope production and processing unit, ISOMED—Sterilization Plant for Medical Products, pilot plants for production of heavy water, zirconium, titanium, etc., a Thorium plant, a Uranium metal plant, a fuel element fabrication facility, a fuel reprocessing plant, Food Irradiation and Processing Laboratory (FIPLY), gamma field and library and information services; research laboratories at Guaribidanur and Kashmir, Reactor Research Centre for Fast Reactor Development at Madras, Variable Energy Cyclotron at Calcutta; the centre successfully exploded an underground nuclear device in May 1974 at Pokaran, Rajasthan State; Dir. Dr. RAJA RAMANNA.

INDIA

Madras Atomic Power Project: Kalpakkam; will consist of two reactor units each of 235 MW capacity; unit I will go critical in mid-1977 and unit II in mid-1979.

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station: Consists of 2 units of 200 MWe each; first unit went critical in August 1972. The second unit will go critical in mid-1976.

Baba Institute of Nuclear Physics: 92 Acharya Prafulla Chandra Rd., Calcutta 700009; f. 1950; Dir. Prof. D. N. KUNDU.

Tarapur Atomic Power Station: Tarapur, Maharashtra, a 400 MW nuclear power station became operational in October 1969.

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research: Homi Bhabha Rd., Bombay 400005; f. 1945; fundamental research in nuclear science, theoretical physics, nuclear and solid state physics, solid state electronics, hydrology, cosmic rays and high energy physics, computer science and technology, molecular biology, radio astronomy, and in mathematics, national research centre of the Government of India. Dir. B. V. SREERATAN.

Atomic Energy, Universities

Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO): F-Block, CBAB Complex, District Office Rd., Bangalore 560 009; f. 1969; Chair. Prof. S. DHAWAN; Scientific Sec. Prof. P. D. BHAVSAR.

Indian National Committee for Space Research (INCOSPAR): c/o ISRO; f. 1962; Chair. Prof. S. DHAWAN; Sec. Prof. P. D. BHAVSAR.

Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences: Delhi 110007. f. 1963. run by Research and Development Organization of the Ministry of Defence; carries out investigation into anaemia, Parkinson's disease, liver and kidney diseases, thyroid disorders; undertakes research in health physics, clinical biochemistry, radiation entomology and experimental medicine; also trains physicians and technicians in nuclear medicine; Dir. Col. S. K. MAZUMDAR, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.

* In addition to Tarapur Atomic Power Station, already operating, two stations with two reactors of 200/235 MWe capacity each are under construction at Kota (Rajasthan) and Kalpakkam (Tamil Nadu). Another station at Narora (U.P.) will come into operation in 1981/2.

UNIVERSITIES

Agra University: Agra 4, U.P.; 88,910 students.

University of Agricultural Sciences: Hebbal, Bangalore 24, Mysore; 150 teachers, 2,500 students.

Aligarh Muslim University: Aligarh, U.P.; 816 teachers 9,555 students.

University of Allahabad: Allahabad, U.P.; 15,783 students.

Guru Nanak University of Amritsar: Amritsar, Punjab; 8 Constituent Colleges, 41,471 students.

Andhra University: Waltair, A.P.; 400 teachers, 76,489 students.

Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University: Rajendranagar, Hyderabad-30, A.P.; 7 Constituent Colleges.

Annamalai University: Annamalaiagar, South Arcot, Madras; 339 teachers, 6,250 students.

Assam Agricultural University: Jorhat 4, Assam.

Banaras Hindu University: Varanasi 5, U.P.; 1,068 teachers, 12,326 students.

Bangalore University: Bangalore 1, Mysore; 1,956 teachers, 41,900 students.

The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda: Baroda, Gujarat; 828 teachers, 17,936 students.

Bhagalpur University: Bhagalpur 7, Bihar; 1,569 teachers, 42,667 students.

University of Bihar: Sahnaya Bhavan, Muzaffarpur, Bihar; 54,971 students.

University of Bombay: Bombay 32; 103,262 students.

University of Burdwan: Burdwan, West Bengal; 1,960 teachers, 69,577 students.

University of Calcutta: Calcutta 12; 40 professors, 196,257 students.

University of Delhi: Delhi 7; 50 professors, 97,247 students.

Dibrugarh University: Rajabhetta, Dibrugarh, Assam; 1,095 teachers, 25,600 students.

Gauhati University: Gauhati 14, Assam; 2,657 teachers, 50,866 students.

Gorakhpur University: Gorakhpur, U.P.; 206 teachers, 42,521 students.

Gujarat University: Navrangpura, Ahmedabad 9, Gujarat; 74,849 students in affiliated colleges.

South Gujarat University: Surat, Gujarat; 24 teachers, 103 students.

Indira Kala Sangeet University: Khairagarh, M.P.; 250 teachers, 5,340 students.

University of Indore: Indore, M.P.; 802 teachers, 17,930 students.

Jabalpur University: Jabalpur, M.P.; 683 teachers, 18,315 students.

Jadavpur University: Calcutta 32; 398 teachers, 5,130 students.

Jamia Millia Islamia: New Delhi 25; 173 teachers, 2,179 students.

University of Jammu: Canal Rd., Jammu, 10,332 students.

Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (Jawaharlal Nehru Agricultural University): Krishnagar, Jabalpur, M.P.

Jiwaji University: Vdihya Vihar, Gwalior 2, M.P.; 708 teachers, 33,931 students.

University of Jodhpur: Rajasthan; 469 teachers, 9,712 students.

Kalyani University: P.O. Kalyani Dt. Nadia, West Bengal; 1,964 students.

Kameshwara Singh Darbhagha Sanskrit University: Darbhagha, Bihar; over 500 affiliated institutions.

Karnatak University: Dharwar, Mysore; 48,799 students.

University of Kashmir: Hazratbal, Srinagar 6; 957 teachers, 13,475 students.

University of Kerala: Trivandrum, Kerala; 135,695 students.

Kurukshetra University: Kurukshetra, Punjab; 475 teachers, 5,362 students.

University of Lucknow: Badshaw Bagh, Lucknow, U.P.; 597 teachers, 26,186 students.

University of Madras: Chepauk, Triplicane P.O., Madras 5, Tamil Nadu; 153,822 students.

Madurai University: Madurai, Tamil Nadu; 65 teachers, 61,086 students.

Marathwada University: Aurangabad (Deccan), Maharashtra; 2,001 teachers, 33,163 students.

University of Mysore: P.O.B. 14, Mysore; 45,154 students.

University of Nagpur: Nagpur, Maharashtra; 3,351 teachers, 91,001 students.

INDIA

Universities

University of North Bengal: Raja Rammohanpur, Darjeeling, West Bengal; 21,979 students.

Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology: Bhubaneswar 3, District Purri, Orissa; 144 teachers, 1,313 students.

Osmania University: Hyderabad, A.P.; 54 professors, 62,061 students.

University of Patna: Patna 5, Bihar; 12,605 students.

University of Poona: Ganeshkhind, Poona 7; 96,768 students.

Punjab University: Chandigarh 14; 138,491 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

Punjab Agricultural University: Ludhiana, Punjab.

Punjabi University: Patiala, Punjab; 30,241 students.

Rabindra Bharati University: Calcutta 7; 214 teachers, 4,260 students.

University of Rajasthan: Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur; 509 teachers, 14,598 students.

Ranchi University: Ranchi-1, Bihar; 1,571 teachers, 41,087 students.

Ravishankar University: Raipur, M.P.; 26,343 students.

University of Roorkee: Roorkee, U.P.; 303 teachers, 1,936 students.

Sadar Patel University: Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat; 592 teachers, 12,045 students.

University of Sagar: Sagar, M.P.; 18,600 students.

Saurashtra University: Rajkot 1, Gujarat, 32,507 students.

Shivaji University: Vidyanagar, Kolhapur 3, Maharashtra; 2,641 teachers, 77,954 students.

Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Women's University: 1 Nathibai Thackersey Rd., Bombay 20; 634 teachers, 20,854 students.

Sri Venkateswara University: Tirupati, A.P.; 700 teachers, 29,022 students.

University of Udaipur: Udaipur, Rajasthan; 450 teachers, 7,544 students.

Utkal University: Vaní Vihar, Bhubaneswar 4; 1,673 teachers, 33,190 students.

Uttar Pradesh Agricultural University: Pantnagar, Nainital, U.P.; 205 teachers, 1,822 students.

Varanaseya-Sanskrit University: Varanasi 2, U.P.; 28,000 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

Vikram University: Ujjain, M.P.; 22,301 students.

Visva-Bharati: P.O. Santiniketan, District of Birbhum, West Bengal; 254 teachers, 1,366 students.

SIKKIM

Sikkim is a small mountainous territory in the Himalayas bounded by the Tibetan Autonomous Region of China, India, Nepal and Bhutan. It is an associate state of India and is of great strategic importance.

STATISTICS

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (Census of April 1st, 1971)			
Total	Forest	Total	Males	Females	Gangtok (capital)
2,818	748	204,760	108,200	96,560	15,000

The population includes Nepalese, Bhutias, Lepchas and Tsongs. Principal languages: Sikkimese, Nepalese and Lepcha.

PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS

Crops (1971): Maize (110,000 acres), paddy (30,000 acres), millets, wheat and barley, marna, buck-wheat (160,000 acres), cardamom (155,000 acres), potatoes (5,000 acres), other vegetables (300 acres).

Fruits: Bananas, oranges and pineapples, apples (200 acres). There are government orchards at Lachung and Lachen.

Animals: Cattle, yak, sheep, goats, horses, mules, buffalo and pigs.

Minerals: Copper, graphite, gypsum, iron, gold, silver, lead and zinc.

Industry: Cloth, blankets, copper ware, wooden goods, carpets, hand-made paper. Work began in 1972 on a hydro-electric project at Lower Lachung which, when completed, will produce about 12,000 kWh.

Forests: Fir, bamboo, walnut, sal, orchids and medicinal plants.

FINANCE

Indian currency: 100 paise = 1 rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paise.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 100, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 18.97 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 8.04 rupees.

100 Indian rupees = £5.27 = \$12.43.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on India.

FOURTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1971-76
(million Rs.)

	1966-71 ACTUAL	1971-76 PLANNED
Agriculture and Minor Irrigation	6.6	9.9
Animal Husbandry and Dairying	2.03	3.7
Forestry, Fishing and Soil Conservation	6.17	15.8
Co-operation and Fair Price Shops	1.20	0.2
Power	7.20	17.55
Industry	8.70	25.2
Roads and Road Transport	51.6	79.5
Tourism	0.1	8.8
Education	7.8	17.2
Health and Housing	29.2	13.5
Others	3.92	9.6
TOTAL	124.52	200.95

AID

In the financial year 1973/74, India gave more than Rs. 45 million as development aid to Sikkim to cover new schemes as well as those already in hand, in such fields as agriculture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage industries, road building, education and health.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Medical and hospital care is provided free; there are 5 hospitals providing 290 beds and 24 dispensaries.

EXTERNAL TRADE**EXPORTS**

Cardamom, fruit and vegetables are mainly exported to India in small quantities and copper concentrates to Japan.

IMPORTS

Machinery, cotton piece goods, foodstuffs and consumer goods from India.

EDUCATION

In 1972 there were 164 primary schools, 21 post-primary schools, 6 high schools and 1 teachers' training college. About 250 students were studying at Indian colleges. The number of pupils in primary, secondary, high schools and teachers' training college was 19,000.

CONSTITUTION

Following the disturbances of 1973 the Indian Government took over the administration of the country at the request of the Chogyal (hereditary ruler). An agreement was signed in May 1973 by the Indian Foreign Secretary, the Chogyal, and the leaders of Sikkim's three political parties, but it was not until July 1974 (when the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974, was passed) that the Chogyal yielded his executive powers to the first ever assembly elected on the principle of "one man, one vote" and assented to a constitution which left him as titular Head of State. In September 1974 the Indian Parliament passed the Constitution (36th Amendment) Act making Sikkim an associate State of India, with representation in both houses of the Indian Parliament. A summary of the Government of Sikkim Act, 1974, follows:

1. The people of Sikkim will enjoy the right of election on the basis of adult suffrage to give effect to the principle of "one man, one vote".

2. There shall be an Assembly, elected every four years, the elections being conducted under the supervision of a representative of the Indian Election Commission who shall be appointed for the purpose by the Government of Sikkim.

3. The Assembly shall have the power to propose laws and adopt resolutions on education, public health, excise, the press and publicity, transport, bazaars, forests, public works, agriculture, food supplies, economic and social planning including state enterprises, home and establishment, finance and land revenue; but shall not discuss the Chogyal and members of the ruling family, any matter pending before a court of law, appointment of the Chief Executive and members of the judiciary, or any matter concerning the responsibilities of the Government of India.

4. There shall be an Executive Council composed of elected members of the Assembly appointed by the Chogyal on the advice of the Chief Executive.

5. The Assembly shall adequately represent the population. No single section of the population shall acquire a dominating position.

6. The Chogyal shall perform the functions of his office in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

7. To head the administration in Sikkim there shall be a Chief Executive, appointed by the Chogyal on the nomination of the Government of India.

8. The Chief Executive shall have all necessary powers to discharge his functions; he shall act in consultation with a member of the Executive Council on any matter in which administrative functions have been allocated to that member; he shall submit all important matters to the Chogyal unless immediate action is required; the executive power shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with decisions taken, or orders or directions issued, by the Government of India.

9. There shall be equality before the law in Sikkim. The judiciary shall remain independent.

10. The palace establishment and the Sikkim guards shall remain directly under the Chogyal.

11. The Government of India reaffirms its determination to discharge its duties towards Sikkim in respect of defence, foreign affairs, communications and economic and social development. Facilities for students in Indian universities will be made available and participation and representation for the Sikkimese people in the political institutions of India is promised.

THE GOVERNMENT

Ruler: The Denzong Chogyal His Highness **PALDEN THONDUP NAMGYAL, P.V., O.B.E.**

Chief Minister: **LHENDUP DORJI.**

Chief Executive of Sikkim and President of the Assembly:
B. S. DAS (India).

Other Members of the Ministry:
KRISHNA CHANDRA PRADHAM
RINZIN TONGEN LEPCHA
BHUVANI PRASAD DAHAL
DORJI TSHERING BHUTIA.

INDIAN REPRESENTATIVE

Indian Political Officer in Sikkim: **GURBACHAN SINGH.**

SIKKIM

Parliament, Political Parties, Judicial System, Religion, etc.

PARLIAMENT

ASSEMBLY
ELECTION APRIL 1974

PARTY	SEATS
Sikkim National Congress	30
Sikkim National Party	1
Buddhist representative*	1
TOTAL	32

* Non-elective seat.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Sikkim National Congress: Gangtok; Pres. The Kazi
LHENDUP DORJI (Khangsapa of Chakhung).

Sikkim National Party: Gangtok; conservative.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System in Sikkim is similar to that of India. Magistrates and Judges administer the Judiciary.

High Court Judge: SHIV KUMAR PRASAD.

Chief Magistrate: TARACHAND HARIOMAL.

There are four District Magistrates besides two Munsif Magistrates.

RELIGION

At the 1961 census the distribution of the population by religions was: Hinduism 66.7 per cent, Buddhism 30.8 per cent, Christianity 1.7 per cent, Islam 0.7 per cent.

Mahayana Buddhism is the State Religion. Most of the Buddhists are Bhutias and Lepchas. There are 67 monasteries and nearly 3,000 lamas. The main monasteries are at Pemiongchi, Tashiding, Phensung, Phodong, Rumtek and Ralong.

The immigrant Nepalese are mainly Hindus, although a number are either Buddhist or animist. Christian Missions: Church of Scotland and Scandinavian Alliance Mission.

PRESS

There is one Sikkimese newspaper and the Government publishes papers and bulletins from time to time. There is a

printing press in Gangtok, printing in Tibetan, Nepalese, Hindi and English.

PERIODICAL

Sikkim: Gangtok; fortnightly; Editor KAISER BAHADUR THAPA.

FINANCE

Local banking facilities are provided by private banks

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sikkim Mining Corporation: Rangpo; f. 1960; joint venture of Governments of India and Sikkim. Mines and processes complex base metal ores to produce copper, lead and zinc concentrates in Sikkim; Chair. B. B. LAL; Gen. Man. and Ex Officio Sec. J. P. TEWARI

TRANSPORT

There is no railway or airport in Sikkim.

Roads: In 1971 there were 261 miles of motorable roads, 75 miles of which are surfaced. In addition there are 230 miles of 'jeepable' roads and 116 miles of bridle paths.

A 72-mile road from Gangtok connects with the railhead at Siliguri in West Bengal (India) and an 80-mile road with the airport at Bagdogra

Sikkim Nationalized Transport Service: Gangtok; State road haulage company.

Aerial Ropeway: A ropeway, 13 miles long, links Gangtok to the foot of the Nathu La Pass.

Himalayan Passes: The principal passes into Tibet are the Jelep La (14,000 ft.), the Nathu La (14,200 ft.) on the main routes to the Chumbi Valley. The Dongkya Pass (18,400 ft.) and the Chola Pass (14,500 ft.) also lead to Tibet.

TOURISM

There is a growing tourist industry, consisting mainly of European mountaineers and visitors on trekking holidays along the lower passes. Tourists are also attracted by the wide variety of flora—more than 600 varieties of orchid and 40 varieties of rhododendron.

The highest peaks are Kangchenjunga, 28,208 ft., the third highest mountain in the world, and Kabur, Pyramid Peak, Tent Peak, Talung and the Twin Peak, all over 24,000 ft.

INDONESIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Indonesia consists of a group of over 3,000 islands between South-East Asia and Australia and stretching from the Malayan peninsula to New Guinea. The principal islands are Java, Sumatra, Kalimantan (Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Irian Jaya (West New Guinea) and the Moluccas. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 26°C (80°F) and heavy rainfall during most seasons. The official language is Bahasa Indonesian but more than 200 languages and dialects are spoken. About 94 per cent of the population are Muslims, 5 per cent Christian and the remainder are either Hindu or Buddhist. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) has two horizontal bands of red and white. The capital is Jakarta on the island of Java.

Recent History

Indonesian independence from Netherlands rule was recognized in 1949, after the Dutch had failed to regain control following the defeat of Japan. Dr. Sukarno, the first President of the Republic, established himself as virtual dictator, obtaining mass support with his demagoguery and a policy of extreme nationalism. His economic policies were disastrous, and hyper-inflation ensued. An attempted Communist coup in 1965 was followed by the massacre of at least 100,000 suspected left-wingers and Chinese immigrants. Inflation, widespread corruption and Sukarno's Marxist tendencies led to opposition from students, the army and Muslim groups, and between 1966 and 1968 his powers were gradually reduced and transferred to General Suharto, who became President in March 1968.

President Suharto retained the semblance of democracy, but real power passed from the parliament and cabinet to a small group of army officers, the *Aspris* (presidential assistants), and to *Kopkamtib*, the chief security organization. Left-wing movements were suppressed, and a liberal economic policy adopted, encouraging the inflow of foreign capital. Resentment of rising prices and the domination of the economy by Japanese capital, Chinese managers and entrepreneurs and an Indonesian élite, particularly the friends and relations of high-ranking army officers, was expressed in riots that broke out in January 1974. The President announced steps to combat corruption and return power to the constitutional organs of government, dismissing the *Aspris*. At the same time, he took over command of *Kopkamtib* from his chief rival, General Sumitro, thus assuring his personal dominance.

Government

Indonesia is a Republic with executive power resting with the President, who is also the Prime Minister and leader of the Cabinet. The People's Consultative Assembly elects the President and Vice-President and also lays down the outlines of national policy. Legislation is carried out by the House of Representatives in co-operation with the President. The Supreme Advisory Council of which the President is Chairman, advises the Government on important state matters.

Defence

The armed forces were combined as a single force in 1966 and placed under the single administration of the Ministry of Defence and Security in October 1967. In 1974 total strength was 270,000 men: army 200,000, navy 40,000 and air force 30,000. Defence spending for 1973-74 was U.S. \$452 million.

Economic Affairs

In terms of population, Indonesia ranks fifth in the world, but this high population is concentrated on the islands of Java and Madura. Smallholders, using labour-intensive methods to grow rice, the staple crop, and cash crops such as rubber, copra, sugar and spices, make up the mass of the population. Rubber, sugar and coffee are also grown on large commercial plantations. Agriculture, employing about 60 per cent of the labour force, contributes about 40 per cent of the national income, but food production is insufficient for the rapidly growing population, and in recent years rice has had to be imported. Plans were introduced in 1974 to stockpile rice and Indonesia hopes to be self-sufficient in rice by 1976.

Rising world commodity prices have benefited Indonesia, but while the value of exports of lumber, rubber and copra has risen, production has remained static. Oil production has increased rapidly (15 per cent a year between 1960 and 1972 and by a further 50 per cent in 1973), and oil has been the main generator of recovery from the economic mismanagement of the Sukarno era. Industry has been slow to develop, despite a liberal government policy of encouraging the inflow of foreign capital. The manufacturing sector contributed only 10 per cent of the national product in 1971. There is a lack of indigenous managerial expertise, and the public sector has suffered from incompetence and corruption. The hyper-inflation of the Sukarno era was checked by government retrenchment and a credit squeeze, but inflation worsened in 1972 and 1973 as food prices rose.

After the success of the first Five-Year Plan (1970-74) a second (1975-79) has been launched. The plan emphasizes the need to develop electric power and communications as well as housing, education and employment. Tighter regulations have been imposed on foreign investors to ensure indigenous participation in joint ventures.

Transport and Communications

Inter-island shipping is in the hands of state and private shipping lines and there are many small craft. There are railways on Java and Sumatra totalling nearly 8,600 km. In Java there are adequate roads but on most of the other islands traffic is by jungle track and river boat. There are about 85,000 km. of roads of which over one-quarter are surfaced. Domestic air services link the major cities and international services are provided by the state airline P.N. Garuda Indonesia Airways and nineteen foreign lines.

Social Welfare

There is a limited state welfare service providing old-age pensions and medical care for Government workers. Malaria has been brought under control, but many endemic

INDONESIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

diseases persist. In 1974 there were an estimated 680 hospitals and 6,221 practising doctors.

Education

In 1970, 12.8 million pupils between 6 and 12 were enrolled in primary schools representing some 58.6 per cent of all children of this age group. Literacy levels are high except in Irian Jaya. An eight-year compulsory education programme will be extended throughout the whole country by 1980. There are 29 state and 23 private universities.

Tourism

Tourism is based mainly on the islands of Java and Bali. Java is famous for mountains and volcanoes and for Buddhist and Hindu temples. Bali, the only remaining Hindu area in South-East Asia, is renowned for traditional dancing and religious festivals. In 1973, 309,675 foreign tourists visited Indonesia, an increase of 40 per cent over 1972.

Sport

Organized sports include football, basketball, badminton and athletics. Cock-fighting is popular, particularly in Bali.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th (Mi'ra Nabi Muhammad, ascension of the Prophet), August 17th (Independence Day), August 25th (Late Summer Holiday), October 6th and 7th (Idul Fitri, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Idul Adha), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th (Good Friday), May 27th (Ascension).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sen = 1 rupiah.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

Exports: £1 sterling = 881.89 rupiahs;

U.S. \$1 = 374.00 rupiahs.

Imports: £1 sterling = 978.57 rupiahs;

U.S. \$1 = 415.00 rupiahs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. km.)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	OTHER ISLANDS*
2,027,087	134,703	541,174	550,848	227,654	572,708

* Comprises Bali, Nusa Tenggara, Maluku and Irian Jaya.

POPULATION (1961 Census—'000)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN JAYA (West New Guinea)
97,387	63,226	15,803	4,120	7,109	1,790	3,785	793	761

(1971 Census—'000)

TOTAL	JAVA AND MADURA	SUMATRA	KALIMANTAN (Borneo)	SULAWESI (Celebes)	BALI	NUSA TENGGARA (Lesser Sunda Is.)	MALUKU (Moluccas)	IRIAN JAYA (West New Guinea)
119,232	76,103	20,813	5,152	8,535	2,120	4,559	995	955

Estimated Population: 124,602,000 (July 1st, 1973), excluding Irian Jaya.

CHIEF TOWNS
POPULATION ('000)

	1961 CENSUS	1971 CENSUS		1961 CENSUS	1971 CENSUS
Jakarta (capital)	3,694	5,849	Malang	341	429
Surabaya	1,008	1,269	Yogyakarta	313	394
Bandung	973	1,152	Banjarmasin	214	277
Semarang	503	633	Pontianak	150	194
Medan	479	620	Tjirebon	158	187
Palembang	475	614	Padang	144	187
Ujungpandang (Makassar)	384	497	Bogor	154	183

Births and Deaths (excluding Irian Jaya): Average annual birth rate 48.3 per 1,000; death rate 19.4 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Employment: Of the total population in 1971 the economically active numbered about 40,100,000, including 24,946,000 in agriculture.

Total employed in industry in 1972 was 3,435,000.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1969
('000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops	18,000
Forest Land	121,800
Other Land	41,335
TOTAL LAND AREA	181,135
Inland Water	9,300
TOTAL AREA	190,435

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 ha.)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Maize	2,435	2,939	2,616	2,252	2,293	2,825	2,632	2,269
Rice (Paddy)	8,014	8,135	8,324	7,983	15,553	17,785	18,663	18,031
Sugar Cane†	109	119*	140*	140*	8,260*	8,930*	9,930*	11,000*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	369	358	347	350*	2,260	2,175	2,154	1,944
Cassava (Manioc)	1,467	1,398	1,382	1,350*	11,034	10,478	10,042	10,099
Palm Kernels†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	41.6	48.5	56.1	59.0
Palm Oil†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	200.3	216.8	248.4	269.0
Soybeans	554	695	666	685	389	498	475	515
Groundnuts (in shell)	372	380	375	356	445	468	467	455
Copra	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	665	694*	730*	730*
Coffee	353	389	392	400*	175.2	177.8	188.1	185.0*
Cocoa Beans§	n.a.	3,000*	3,000*	3,000*	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.0
Tea||	119	114.1	118.1	125.0*	63.0	64.6	72.4	72.0*
Tobacco	96	162	151	160*	68.8	78.0	79.3	84.0
Kenaf	322	327	340*	n.a.	203	221	254	n.a.
Sisal and Cantala	4	9.6	6.4	0.6	8.0	21.1	11.3	1.0
Natural Rubber	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	788	809.2	816.6	759.6

Coconuts (millions): 5,121 in 1968; 5,536 in 1969; 5,807 in 1970.

Potatoes: 41,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate for 1961-65).

* FAO estimate.

† Crop year ending in year stated.

‡ Estates only.

§ Twelve months ending September of year stated.

|| Figures relate to the planted area on farms and estates only. Farm production constitutes nearly half of total production.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook* 1972.

LIVESTOCK

	1968-69*	1969-70*	1970-71*	1971-72*
Cattle	6,900,000	7,000,000	7,200,000	6,260,000
Sheep	3,720,000	3,740,000	3,750,000	2,997,000
Goats	7,050,000	7,030,000	7,000,000	6,996,000
Pigs	2,700,000	2,650,000	2,630,000	3,299,000
Horses	630,000	620,000	610,000	696,000
Buffaloes	2,740,000	2,735,000	2,700,000	2,825,000
Chickens	65,500,000	66,000,000	66,500,000	86,135,000
Ducks	15,500,000	16,000,000	16,300,000	13,112,000

* FAO estimates.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat*	292,000	295,000	297,000	243,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat*	45,000	46,000	47,000	40,000
Pig Meat*	96,000	98,000	100,000	109,000
Horse Meat†	900	900	1,000	1,000
Poultry Meat†	62,000	63,000	65,000	66,000
Edible Offal†	79,500	80,000	81,000	82,000
Cows' Milk	36,000‡	43,000‡	45,000	48,000
Hen Eggs	126,400	128,000	130,000	132,000

* Meat from indigenous animals only, including the meat equivalent of exported live animals.

† Inspected production only, excluding farm slaughtering.

‡ Official estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.FORESTRY
(U.S. \$'000)

	1970	1971	1972*
Logs and Sawn Wood }	104,311	161,414	217,940
Firewood			

* Preliminary figure.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

FISHING
(tons)

	1970	1971*
Sea Fisheries	802,000	820,447
Inland Fisheries	446,993	424,108

* Preliminary figure.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION
(Twelve months ending March 31st)

		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73†
Woven Textiles	million metres	595.4	732.0	852.0
Textile Yarn	'000 bales	217.0	239.0	287.0
Fertilizer	'000 tons	103.0	108.4	177.0
Cement	" "	577.0	531.0	652.0
Paper	" "	22.0	29.0	38.0
Glass	" "	11.0	7.4	14.9
Tyres, Tubes	million	0.4	0.5	0.8
Batteries	'000 cases	56.0	72.0	72.0
Radio Sets	'000	393.0	416.0	700.0
Television Sets	"	4.7	6.5	6.6
Motor Cars*	"	2.9	16.6	23.0
Motor Cycles*	"	31.0	50.0	100.0
Cigarettes	million	13.6	14.7	16.8
Matches	million boxes	322.0	348.0	475.0
Toothpaste	million tubes	25.2	26.0	30.0
Soap	'000 tons	132.2	132.4	132.0

* Assembled.

† Preliminary figures.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

MINING

	TIN (quintal)	NICKEL (metric tons)	BAUXITE (metric tons)	GOLD (kg.)	SILVER (kg.)	COAL (metric tons)	OIL ('000 barrels)
1968 . . .	169,390	240,726	879,323	185.6	9,613.3	176,214	219,863
1969 . . .	174,130	254,139	765,282	256.6	10,589.9	191,412	270,942
1970 . . .	192,605	400,000	1,299,168	236.6	8,803.0	172,361	311,552
1971 . . .	197,220	900,000	1,237,607	329.7	8,875.7	197,906	325,672
1972 . . .	213,290	935,075	1,276,578	339.0	8,683.9	179,248	394,606

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

OIL

TOTAL OIL PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)
(1 metric ton = 7.3 barrels approx.)

1970 . . .	42,400
1971 . . .	47,586
1972 . . .	57,619

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY COMPANY
('000 barrels)

	1970	1971	1972
Lemigas . . .	465	544	369
Pertamina . . .	35,533	39,273	63,439
Stanvac . . .	17,674	22,951	27,172
Caltex . . .	257,877	262,846	303,826
TOTAL . . .	311,549	325,614	394,806

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY PRODUCING AREA
('000 barrels)

	1970	1971	1972
Sumatra . . .	302,745	312,771	361,848
Java . . .	537	4,610	24,532
Kalimantan (Borneo) . . .	7,771	7,220	7,411
Irian-Jaya . . .	496	1,013	1,015
TOTAL . . .	311,549	325,614	394,806

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics.

CRUDE OIL EXPORTS
('000 barrels)

	1970	1971	1972
Japan . . .	163,259	176,353	207,045
Australia . . .	16,883	3,520	386
U.S.A. . .	23,187	36,653	49,083
Philippines . . .	15,761	13,684	2,771
Hawaii . . .	1,776	4,000	9,608
Other Countries . . .	7,402	5,374	30,197
TOTAL . . .	228,268	239,584	299,090

Source: P. N. PERTAMINA, Biro Statistik & Perpustakaan.

OIL EXPORTS BY VALUE

	'000 U.S. \$
1966 . . .	217,314
1967 . . .	231,728
1968 . . .	290,498
1969 . . .	370,210
1970 . . .	433,249
1971 . . .	549,414
1972 . . .	1,211,832

FINANCE

100 sen = 1 rupiah (Rp.).

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 rupiahs.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rupiahs.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

Exports: £1 sterling = 881.89 rupiahs; U.S. \$1 = 374.00 rupiahs.

10,000 rupiahs = £11.34 = \$26.74.

Imports: £1 = 978.57 rupiahs; U.S. \$1 = 415.00 rupiahs.

10,000 rupiahs = £10.22 = \$24.10.

BUDGET

(million Rp.—Year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1970-71	1971-72	EXPENDITURE	1970-71	1971-72
<i>Current Receipts</i>	320,583	415,900	<i>Current Expenditure</i>	283,475	343,000
Direct Taxes	117,120	144,000	On Personnel and Pensioners	119,439	153,800
Income Tax	13,250	15,700	Rice Allowances	30,734	33,000
Corporation Tax	21,250	21,600	Salaries/Wages/Pensions	51,938	101,600
Foreign Oil Companies Cor- poration Tax	61,470	87,200	Salary Increases (50 per cent).	21,584	—
M.P.O.	20,900	19,100	Other Domestic Personnel Ex- penditure	10,922	14,200
Others	250	400	Foreign Personnel	4,191	5,000
<i>Indirect Taxes</i>	200,810	267,700	<i>Material Expenditure</i>	69,443	12,100
Sales Tax	19,000	20,700	Subsidies/Financial Balance		
Sales Tax on Imports	19,500	29,600	Autonomous Regions	53,219	67,200
Excise Tax	39,460	45,600	Interest/Debt Repayment	31,374	66,800
Import Duties	70,000	18,600	General Elections	10,000	37,200
Export Tax	7,000	28,700	Other Current	—	1,500
Other Receipts from Oil	33,600	39,100	<i>Development Expenditure</i>	161,424	241,900
Others	4,250	5,400	Economic Sector	81,644	140,500
Non-Tax Receipts	2,653	4,200	Social Sector	21,612	24,500
<i>Development Receipts</i>	124,316	169,300	General Sector	12,528	10,700
Foreign Credits	78,676	103,100	Project Loans	45,640	66,200
Project Loans	45,640	66,200			
TOTAL	444,899	585,200	TOTAL	444,899	585,200

Source: Department of Finance.

REVENUE	1970-71 (Actual)	1971-72† (Actual)	EXPENDITURE	1970-71 (Actual)	1971-72† (Actual)
Direct Taxes	121.7	180.9	Personnel Pensioners	131.4	163.3
Indirect Taxes	209.8	219.5	Food Procurement	—	n.a.
Non Tax Receipts	13.1	27.5	Material Expenditures	62.6	67.2
Development Receipts	120.5	131.1	Subsidies, Autonomous Regions	56.2	66.8
			Interest and Debt Repayment	25.6	46.6
			Other	12.4	5.2
			Development Expenditures	169.8	191.5
TOTAL	465.1	559.1	TOTAL	458.0	540.6

† 1972-73—Est.: Rp. 751.6 million.

Money Supply: (end-1965) 2,572m. Rp.; (end-1966) 122,208m. Rp.; (end-1967) 51,372m. Rp.; (end-1968) 112,303m. Rp.; (end-1969) 114,245m. Rp.; (March 1970) 127,671m. Rp.; (May 1971) 171,700m. Rp.; (Dec. 1971) 214,832m. Rp.; (March 1972) 229,924m. Rp.; (October 1972) 418,024m. Rp.; (April 1974) 804,712m. Rp.

FOREIGN AID

(1972-73)

	(million U.S. \$)
U.S.A.	203.0
Japan	185.0
Germany, Federal Republic	46.9
U.K.	26.1
Australia	24.4
France	20.6
Canada	16.7
World Bank and Asian Development Bank	145.0
TOTAL (incl. others)	723.6

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITY GROUPS

(million U.S. \$)

EXPORTS	1971	1972*	1973*	IMPORTS (c.i.f.)	1971	1972	1973*
Animals and Animal Products	25.5	45.7	78.9	Consumer Goods	221.2	232.2	325.8
Vegetable Products	637.5	673.0	n.a.	of which:			
Mineral Products	551.2	997.9	1,718.6	Rice	19.9	44.0	82.2
Other Products	19.1	33.7	91.1	Wheat Flour	14.8	1.9	11.4
				Textiles	27.6	18.3	0.6
				Raw Materials and			
				Auxiliary Goods	428.0	575.6	937.9
				of which:			
				Chemicals and Pro-			
				ducts	40.0	54.2	71.4
				Fertilizers	23.5	45.3	61.6
				Weaving Yarns	19.5	23.7	28.1
				Capital Goods	464.6	650.3	1,082.9
				of which:			
				Industrial and Com-			
				mercial Machinery	154.7	217.3	213.4
TOTAL	1,233.6	1,777.7	3,210.8	TOTAL	1,413.8	1,458.1	2,735.3

* Estimates.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Indikator Ekonomi*.

MAIN EXPORT COMMODITIES

(million U.S. \$)

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Rubber	253.4	221.9	180.1	n.a.
Copra	30.3	12.4	4.3	5.2
Coffee	69.2	55.3	74.3	n.a.
Tobacco	4.1	15.2	29.3	n.a.
Palm Oil	35.1	44.7	41.3	70.2
Palm Kernels	5.5	5.1	3.7	4.9
Pepper	3.2	24.8	21.5	28.9
Tin Ore	106.1	51.9	64.2	93.1
Tea	18.3	28.9	30.6	26.1
Copra Cakes	5.9	11.9	13.0	17.2
Lumber	104.3	161.4	228.7	573.6
Petroleum and Products	446.3	477.9	913.1	1,608.7

* Estimated.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Indikator Ekonomi*.

IMPORTS BY COUNTRY
(million U.S. \$)

COUNTRY	1970	1971	1972*	1973*
Singapore	56.8	70.0	84.3	134.4
Thailand	11.1	8.9	27.7	42.3
Hong Kong	22.0	17.3	22.3	53.0
Japan	294.5	360.9	500.5	734.1
China	32.8	27.6	36.8	54.7
United States	178.5	174.1	217.5	442.4
Canada	2.4	3.2	7.3	19.1
U.K.	35.4	46.4	61.9	101.2
Netherlands	49.8	51.1	59.2	86.5
Germany, Federal Republic	92.5	105.0	114.4	191.0
Belgium/Luxembourg	7.3	5.6	8.7	14.2
France	16.6	16.1	17.9	43.8
U.S.S.R.	5.2	11.6	5.6	2.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,001.5	1,102.8	1,438.1	2,346.6

* Preliminary.

EXPORTS BY COUNTRY
(million U.S. \$)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Europe	198.3	196.1	259.3	360.4
United Kingdom	14.3	11.9	23.5	32.1
Federal Rep. of Germany	54.5	62.2	66.0	118.7
Netherlands	63.3	71.1	78.1	109.9
America	148.3	198.9	313.8	534.0
U.S.A.	144.3	192.4	265.4	405.3
Africa	0.9	1.4	5.0	6.8
Asia	773.3	813.0	1,157.9	2,254.7
Singapore	171.9	160.8	133.7	341.0
Thailand	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1
Hong Kong	10.9	11.1	13.0	14.0
Japan	452.3	550.4	901.8	1,707.4
Philippines	25.6	26.0	8.0	1.2
Australia	36.1	15.9	13.8	16.6
Others	3.7	8.3	77.9	38.3
TOTAL	1,160.6	1,233.6	1,777.7	3,210.8

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Indikator Ekonomi*.

TRANSPORT

VEHICLES IN USE
(as at December 31st)

	1971	1972
Cars	259,282	277,210
Trucks	115,082	131,175
Buses	22,797	26,488
Motor Cycles	528,069	615,220
TOTAL	925,230	1,050,093

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistik Indonesia* 1972.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Sets: (1974) 3,500,000*.

TV Sets: (1974) 236,828.

Newspaper Circulation: (1974) 1,800,000.

* Estimate.

EDUCATION

(1972)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS AND STUDENTS
Basic	65,950	414,799	13,474,730
General	6,446	97,936	1,394,593
Teacher Education	499	8,668	95,053
Technological	1,163	25,955	285,786
Other Vocational	1,964	30,163	303,755

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, *Statistik Indonesia* 1972.

CIVIL AVIATION

(1969)

(Garuda Indonesian Airways only)

	Aircraft Kilo- metres* ('000)	Passen- gers Carried	Freight and Mail (tons)
Scheduled of which:			
International	5,477	84,881	11,549
Domestic	9,483	403,236	3,535

* Non-scheduled (1969): International 91,000 km.; Domestic 327,000 km.

Source: ICAO, *Digest of Statistics* 1960-70.

TOURISM

Visitors (1973): 309,675.

Receipts (1972): U.S. \$47 million.

THE CONSTITUTION

Indonesia has had three Constitutions, all provisional: August 1945, February 1950 and August 1950. In July 1959, the constitution of 1945 was re-enacted by Presidential decree.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The 1945 Constitution consists of 37 articles, 4 transitional clauses and 2 additional provisions, and is preceded by a preamble. The preamble contains an indictment of all forms of colonialism, an account of Indonesia's struggle for independence, the declaration of that independence and a statement of fundamental aims and principles. Indonesia's National Independence, according to the text of the preamble, has the state form of a Republic, with sovereignty residing in the People, and is based upon the *Pancasila*:

1. Belief in One Supreme God.
2. Just and Civilized Humanity.
3. Nationalism; the Unity of Indonesia.
4. Democracy; guided by the wisdom of unanimity arising from deliberations (*musjawarah*) and mutual assistance (*gotong royong*).

5. Social Justice; equality of political rights, equality of the rights of citizenship, social equality, cultural equality.

THE STATE ORGANS

Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat (*People's Consultative Assembly*)

Sovereignty is in the hands of the People and is exercised in full by the People's Consultative Assembly as the embodiment of the whole Indonesian People. The Consultative Assembly is the highest authority of the State, and is to be distinguished from the legislative body proper (*Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat*, see below) which is incorporated within the Consultative Assembly. The Consultative Assembly is composed of all members of the *Dewan*, augmented by delegates from the regions and representatives of the functional groups in society (farmers, workers, businessmen, the clergy, intelligentsia, armed forces, students, etc.). The Assembly sits at least once every five

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years, and its primary competence is to determine the Constitution and the broad lines of the policy of the State and the Government. It also elects the President and Vice-President, who are responsible for implementing that policy. All decisions are taken unanimously in keeping with the traditions of *musjawarah*.

Members are to be chosen by national elections. Following the dissolution of the elected Assembly in 1960 and pending general elections, the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) exercises the authority laid down in the 1945 Constitution.

The President

The highest executive of the Government, the President, holds office for a term of five years and may be re-elected. As Mandatory of the MPR he must execute the policy of the State according to the Decrees determined by the MPR during its Fourth General and Special Sessions. In conducting the administration of the State, authority and responsibility are concentrated in the President. The Ministers of State are his assistants and are responsible only to him.

Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat—DPR (*House of Representatives*)

The Constitution, The Government

The legislative branch of the State, the House of Representatives, sits at least once a year. Every statute requires the approval of the DPR. Members of the House of Representatives have the right to submit draft bills which require ratification by the President, who has the right of veto. In times of emergency the President may enact ordinances which have the force of law, but such Ordinances must be ratified by the House of Representatives during the following session or be revoked.

Dewan Pertimbangan Agung—DPA (*Supreme Advisory Council*)

The DPA is an advisory body assisting the President who chooses its members from political parties, functional groups and groups of prominent persons.

Mahkamah Agung (*Supreme Court*)

The judicial branch of the State, the Supreme Court and the other courts of law are independent of the Executive in exercising their judicial powers.

Badan Pemeriksa Keuangan (*State Controlling Body*)

Controls the accountability of public finance, enjoys investigatory powers and is independent of the Executive. Its findings are presented to the DPR.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Gen. T. N. I. SUHARTO; inaugurated March 27th, 1968. Re-elected March 1973.

Vice-President: Sultan HAMENGKU BUWONO IX.

CABINET

(May 1974)

Minister of Defence and Security: Gen. MARADEN PANGGABEAN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: H. ADAM MALIK.

Minister of Home Affairs: Lt.-Gen. AMIR MACHMUD.

Minister of Justice: Dr. M. KUSUNADNADJA.

Minister of Information: MASHURI.

Minister of Education and Culture: Dr. SJARIF-THAYER.

Minister of Religious Affairs: Prof. H. A. MURTI ALI.

Minister of Social Affairs: H. M. S. MINTAREDJA.

Minister of Health: Prof. Dr. G. A. SIWABESSY.

Minister of Manpower, Transmigration and Co-operatives: Prof. SOEBROTO.

Minister of Trade: Drs. RADIUS PRAWIRO.

Minister of Finance: Prof. Dr. ALI WARDHANA.

Minister of Communications: Dr. ENIL SALIM.

Minister of Agriculture: Prof. TROJIB HADIWIJAJA.

Minister of Industry: Lt.-Gen. MOHAMMAD JUSUF.

Minister of Mining Affairs: Prof. MOHAMMAD SADLI.

Minister of Public Works and Energy: Ir. SUTAMI.

Minister of State for Economic, Financial and Industrial Affairs: Prof. WIDJOJO NITISASTRO.

Minister of State for Public Welfare: Prof. SUNAWAR SUKOWATI.

Minister of State for Administrative Reforms: Dr. J. B. SUMARLIN.

Minister of State for Research: Dr. SOEMITRO DJOJO-HADIKOESOEMO.

Minister of State for Administrative and Financial Affairs and State Secretary: Maj.-Gen. SUDHARMONO.

PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat—DPR)

In March 1960, a Presidential decree prorogued the elected Council of Representatives and replaced it by a nominated House of 283 members (increased to 460 in 1968). Elections were held in July 1971 when 53 million votes were cast representing a 79 per cent poll. Seats have been distributed as shown below:

Speaker: Dr IDHAM CHALID.

ELECTION
(July 3rd, 1971)

	SEATS
Government Functional Group (Sekber Golkar)	261
Armed Forces Functional Group	75
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan* comprising:	
NU Party (Muslim Scholars)	58
Parmusi Party (Muslim)	24
PSSI Party (Muslim)	10
Perti Party (Muslim)	2
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia* comprising:	
PNI (Nationalist Party)	20
Parkindo (Christian Party)	7
Katholik (Catholic Party)	3
IPKI (Independence Upholders Party)	0
Murba (People's Party)	0
Women	—
Others	—
TOTAL	460

PEOPLE'S CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat—MPR)

The Assembly, provided for under the 1945 Constitution, was most recently inaugurated in October 1972. It consists of the members of the House of Representatives and delegates of regional territories and of corporations and functional groups. It must meet at least once every five years. It is the highest authority in the State and appointed the President and Vice-President in March 1973, the former being responsible to the Assembly. Sixth session held in March 1973; total membership: 920.

Chairman: Dr. IDHAM CHALID.

Vice-Chairmen: Dr. SOEMISKUN; DOMOPRANOTO; J. NARO, S.H.; MOHD. ISANAENI.

	SEATS
Government Functional Group (Sekber Golkar)	392
Armed Forces Functional Group	230
Partai Persatuan Pembangunan* comprising:	
NU Party (Muslim Scholars)	78
Parmusi Party (Muslim)	27
PSSI Party (Muslim)	13
Perti Party (Muslim)	3
Partai Demokrasi Indonesia* comprising:	
PNI (Nationalist Party)	27
Parkindo (Christian Party)	9
Katholik (Catholic Party)	4
IPKI (Independence Upholders Party)	1
Murba (People's Party)	1
Women	48
Others	87
TOTAL	920

* Formed January 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

A Presidential decree of January 1960 enables the President to dissolve any party whose membership does not cover a quarter of Indonesia, or whose policies are at variance with the aims of the State.

The following parties and groups participated in the general elections held in July 1971, though in January 1973 nine of them were involved in mergers from which two new parties, the *Partai Persatuan Pembangunan* and the *Partai Demokrasi Indonesia* were formed.

Partai Persatuan Pembangunan (*Development Unity Party*): f. 1973 as a result of the merger of the four Islamic parties shown below; the parties retain their independence in non-political matters; Pres. Dr. IDHAM CHALID.

Nahdlatul-'Ulama (*Muslim Scholars Party*): Muslim; 78 seats in the MPR; Chair. K. IDHAM CHALID.

Partai Muslimin Indonesia: The formation of this Muslim party, approved during 1967, was announced in February 1968. The party is a merger of sixteen Islamic organizations and aims to fill the gap left by the mass Muslim party *Masjumi* which was banned in 1960; 27 seats in the MPR; Chair. H. M. S. MINTAREDA.

Partai Sarikat Islam Indonesia (*Islamic Association Party*): f. 1912; 13 seats in the MPR; mems.

1,500,000; Chair. ANWAR TJOKROAMINOTO; publ. *Nusaputera* (daily).

Peratuan Tarekat Islam Indonesia (*Muslim Party*): 3 seats in the MPR; Chair. H. RUSLI HALIL.

Partai Demokrasi Indonesia (*Indonesian Democratic Party*): f. 1973 as a result of the merger of the five parties shown below; Gen. Chair. ACHMAD SUKARMAWIDJAJA.

Partai Nasional Indonesia (*Nationalist Party*): JI. Salemba Raya 23, Jakarta; f. 1927; 27 seats in the MPR; Leader MH. ISNAENI.

Ikatan Pendukung Kemerdekaan Indonesia (*Independence Upholders Party*): 1 seat in the MPR.

Partai Katolik (*Catholic Party*): 4 seats in the MPR; Leader T. J. KASIMO.

Partai Kristen Indonesia (*Protestant Party*): Matraman Raya 10A, Jakarta; f. 1945; 7 seats in the MPR; mems. about one million; Gen. Chair. MELANCHTHON SIREGAR; Sec.-Gen. SABAM SIRAIT; publs. *Sinar-Harapan Komunikasi* (bi-weekly), *Berita-Parkindo* (monthly).

Murba (*People's Party*): 1 seat in the MPR.

Sekber Golkar (*Secretariat of Functional Groups*): a Government alliance of groups representing farmers, youth, veterans, co-operatives, entrepreneurs, women, labour; 392 seats in the MPR; Chair. Maj.-Gen. AMRI MURTONO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO INDONESIA

(Jakarta unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** 16 Jalan Tosari
Algeria: 60 Jalan Cik Ditiro.
Argentina: 1 Jl Diponegoro.
Australia: 15 Jalan Thamrin, Gambir; *Ambassador* R. A. WOOLCOTT.
Austria: 99 Jalan Hos Tjokroaminoto
Bangladesh: *Chargé d'Affaires* a.i.
Belgium/Luxembourg: 4 Jl Cicurug
Brazil: 38 Jalan Salemba Tengah.
Bulgaria: 34 Jalan Imam Bonjol.
Burma: 109 Jalan Haji Agus Salim.
Canada: 6 Jalan Budi Kemuliaan, *Ambassador*. PETER JOHNSON.
Cuba: 57 Jalan Teuku Umar
Czechoslovakia: 29 Jalan Prof. Mohd. Yamin
Denmark: 12 Jalan Taman Cut Mutiali; *Ambassador*. CHRISTIAN KARSTEN.
Egypt: 68 Jalan Teuku Umar.
Finland: 72 Jalan Imam Bonjol.
France: 11 Jalan Imam Bonjol; *Ambassador*: JACQUES SENARD.
German Democratic Republic: 74 Jalan Diponegoro.
Germany, Federal Republic: Jl. M. H. Thamrin; *Ambassador*: KURT MÜLLER.
Hungary: 36 Jalan Diponegoro, *Ambassador*: IMRE CRANOVIC.
India: 41 Jalan Kebonsirih
Iran: 2 Jalan Mangunsarkoro.
Iraq: 38 Jalan Teuku Umar.
Italy: 47 Jalan Diponegoro.
Japan: 24 Jl. Thamrin; *Ambassador*: RYOZO SENOUE.
Khmer Republic: 6 Jalan Cicurug.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 72/74 Jalan Teuku Umar, *Ambassador*: LI JANG HWA.
Korea, Republic: *Ambassador*: LEE CHAE-SOL
Malaysia: 17 Jl Imam Bonjol, *Ambassador*: Z. A. bin SULONG
Mexico: 46 Jalan Imam Bonjol.
Netherlands: 18 Jl Kebon Sirih; *Ambassador*: PAUL WILLEM JALINK
New Zealand: 60 Jalan Prof. Mohd. Yamin, *Ambassador*: R. D. G. CHALLIS
Pakistan: 15 Jalan Teuku Umar; *Ambassador*: ALI HASSAN
Philippines: 8 Jalan Imam Bonjol.
Poland: 65 Jalan Diponegoro.
Romania: 45 Jalan Teuku Umar, *Ambassador*: ALEXIE MARIN (also accred. to Singapore).
Saudi Arabia: 3 Jalan Imam Bonjol
Singapore: 23 Jl Proklamasi
Sri Lanka: 45 Jl Lembang
Sweden: 12 Jalan Taman Cut Mutiali.
Switzerland: 23 Jl. J. Laturharary, S.H.; *Ambassador*: MAX FELLER.
Syria: 78 Jalan H. A. Sahm.
Thailand: 23 Jalan Diponegoro.
Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India
Turkey: 43 Jalan Imam Bonjol
U.S.S.R.: 60 Jalan Imam Bonjol
United Kingdom: 75 Jl. Thamrin; *Ambassador*: JOHN FORD.
U.S.A.: 5 Jalan Merdeka Selatan; *Ambassador*: DAVID D. NEWSON
Vietnam, Republic: 25 Jalan Teuku Umar.
Yugoslavia: 41 Jalan Diponegoro.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court. The final court of appeal (cassation).

High Courts in Jakarta, Surabaya, Medan, Ujungpandang (Makassar), Banda Aceh, Bukit-Tinggi, Palembang, Bandung, Semarang, Banjarmasin, Menado, Den Pasar, Ambon and Jaya Pura deal with appeals from the District Courts

District Courts deal with marriage, divorce and reconciliation.

Chief Justice: Prof. OEMAR-SENADJI.

There is one codified criminal law for the whole of Indonesia. Europeans are subject to the Code of Civil Law published in the State Gazette in 1847. For Indonesians the civil law is the uncoded customary law (*Hukum Adat*) which varies from region to region. Alien orientals (i.e. Arabs, Indians, etc.) and Chinese are subject to certain parts of the Code of Civil Law and the Code of Commerce. The work of codifying this law has started but in view of the great complexity and diversity of customary law it may be expected to take a considerable time to achieve.

RELIGION

The provisional 1971 Census figures gave the following percentage estimates:

	Per cent
Muslim	94
Christian	5
Hindu	}
Others	

MUSLIM

Leader: IDHAM CHALID.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archbishop of Jakarta: Mgr. LEO SOEKOTO, S.J.

Archbishop of Semarang: H.E. Cardinal JUSTINIUS DARMOJUWONO.

Archbishop of Ende: Mgr. DONATUS DJAGOM, S.V.D.

Archbishop of Medan: Mgr. Dr. F. A. H. VAN DEN HURK, O.F.M.

Archbishop of Pontianak: Mgr. HERCULANUS J. M. VAN DER BURGT, O.F.M.

Archbishop of Ujungpandang (Makassar): Mgr. TH. LUMANAUW.

Archbishop of Merauke: Mgr. J. DUIVENVOORDE.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Evangelical Christian Church in West Irian: P.O.B. 14, Sukarnapura; f. 1956; 900 local congregations, 225,000 mems.; publs. *Pedoman Rohani, Serikal*.

Gereja Kalimantan Evangelis (Kalimantan Evangelical Church): Jalan Jenderal Sudirman, 8 Banjarmasin,

Kalimantan; f. 1935; 94,619 mems.; Pres. Rev. C. A. KRITING; Gen. Sec. Rev. HERMOGENES UGANG.

Gereja Kristen Sulawesi Tengah (Christian Church of Central Celebes): Poso, Sulawesi, Tengah, Central Celebes; mems. 125,000; Chair. Rev. J. MELAHA.

Gereja Kristen Djawa Wetan (East Java Christian Church): Jalan S. Supriadi 18, Malang; mems. 115,000; Chair. Pdt. SARDJONAN; Gen. Sec. SOEHARTO, S.H.

Gereja Masehi Indjili Timor (Christian Evangelical Church of Timor): Kupang, Timor; Sec. Rev. RADJAHABA.

Gereja Masehi Indjili Minahasa (Christian Evangelical Church in Minahasa): Kantor Synode Tomohon, Sulawesi-Utara; f. 1829; Moderator Rev. REIN M. LUNTUNGAN; Gen. Sec. Rev. JUNIUS L. POSUMAH; 556,432 mems., 181 pastors; member of National Council of Churches in Indonesia.

Gereja Protestant Maluku (Protestant Church of Moluccas): Kantor Pusat G.P.M., Batungantung, Amboina.

Gereja Protestant di Indonesia (Protestant Church in Indonesia): Medan Merdcka Timur no. 10, P.O.B. 2057, Jakarta; Principal Officers Rev. R. M. LUNTUNGAN, Rev. P. H. ROPAS, M.TH.

Gereformeerde Kerken in Indonesia: Kwutang 28, Jakarta.

Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (Christian Batak Protestant Church): Pearaja-Tarutung, Sumatra-Utara; f. 1861 by Nommensen, a Missionary from Germany (R.M.G.); 1,618 preaching places; 1,002,555 mems.; Ephorus; Rev. T. S. SIHOMBING; Gen. Sec. Rev. G. H. M. SIAHAAN.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Java

Abadi: Jl. Kramat Raya 45, Jakarta, Muslim; banned January 1974.

Ampera: Kramat V 14, Jakarta; Trade Unionist; Editor MUDJONO; circ. 20,000.

Angkatan Bersenjata: Jalan Asmka 29, Jakarta; official armed forces paper; Dir. Brig.-Gen. H. SUGANDHI, Editor Col. S. DJOJOPRANOTO; circ. 100,000.

Berita Yudha: Jl. Tanah Abang 11/35, Jakarta; official Army paper; Editor Brig.-Gen. M. NAWAWI ALIF; circ. 68,000.

Jakarta Times: 9 Jalan Majapahit, Jakarta; f. 1966; Dir. and Chief Editor ZEIN EFFENDI, S.H.; Man. Editor FAHMI MU'THI; circ. 25,000; banned January 1974.

Express: Jl. Hajam Wuruk; banned January 1974.

Harian Umum Republic: Jl. Kepodangzo, Semarang; f. 1957; Prop. CHANDRA NAINGGOLAN; circ. 30,000.

Indonesian Daily News: Jalan Jend. Basuki Rachmat 52, Surabaya; f. 1957; English; Editor Hos. NURYAHYA; circ. 6,500.

Indonesian Observer: Jalan M. Sangadji 11, Jakarta; English; independent; Editors Mrs. HERAWATI DIAH, SUTOMO SATINAN, TRIBUANA SAID, Mrs. D. HADNOKO SOEHOED; circ. 16,500.

Indonesia Raya: Jalan Jenderal Suprpto, Cempaka Putih, Jakarta; banned January 1974.

Kami: Kramat VIII 2-4, Jakarta; f. 1966; students' paper; Editor and Publ. ZULHARMANS; circ. 25,000; banned January 1974.

Kedaulatan Rakyat: Jalan P. Mangkubumi 40-42, Yogyakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Dir. SAMAWI; Editor M. WONOHITO; circ. 30,000.

Kompas: 104 Jalan Gajah Mada, P.O.B. 615 DAK, Jakarta; Editor Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. 190,000; audited June 1971.

Masa Kini: Jalan K.H.A. 121, Yogyakarta; f. 1966; Chief Editor H. ACHMAD BASUNI; circ. 25,000.

Merdeka: Jalan M. Sangaoji 11, Jakarta; f. 1945; Indonesian; independent; Editor-in-Chief B. M. DIAH; circ. 80,000.

Nasional: Bedji 33, Yogyakarta; f. 1946; Indonesian; nationalist (PNI); Editor ISSUTHIAR; circ. 17,000.

Nusantara: 31 Jl. K. H. Hanam Ajjam; banned January 1974.

Operasi: 39 Kebon Sirih, Jakarta; f. 1966; independent; Editor-in-Chief and Man. Dir. BACHTIAR DJAMILY; circ. 25,000.

Pedoman (Guidance): Gunung Sahari Antjol 13, Jakarta; f. 1948; Editor MASMINAR MAKAR; circ. 25,000.

Perwarta Surabaya: Petjinan Kulon 23, Surabaya, P.O.B. 85; f. 1905; Indonesian; Editors TJIOEK SEE TJIOE TAN, PHOA TJONG HWAY, S. RIDWAN, B. P. PARWAN; circ. 10,000.

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The Press

Pikiran Rakyat: 133 Jalan Asia-Afrika, Bandung. f. 1950; independent; Editor SAKIT ALAMSJAH; circ. 42,000.

Sinar Harapan: Jl. Pintu Besar Selatan 93, Jakarta; f. 1961; independent; Editor SOEBAGYOPE; circ. 110,000.

Sipatahoenan: Jalan Dalem Kaum 42-44, Bandung. Sundanese; Editor Haji MUHAMMAD KENDANA; circ. 7,000.

Suara Merdeka: Jl. Nerak 11, Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Editor MR. HETAMI; circ. 60,000.

Suluh Marhaen: Pintu Besi 31, Jakarta; f. 1953; Indonesian. Nationalist (PNI). Editor SABILAL RASJAD; circ. 30,000.

Suluh Marhaen (People Guide): Jalan Kepodang 20, Semarang; f. 1957; Indonesian, independent; Proprietor CIANDRA NAINGGOLAN; circ. 20,000.

Surabaya Post: Surabaya, independent. Prop. and Editor A. AZIZ; circ. 14,000.

Utusan Indonesia: Jalan Veteran 111/3, Jakarta, f. 1963, independent; Editor H. RAHARDJO; circ. 15,000.

Warta Bandung: Bandung; Indonesian; circ. 5,500.

Warta Harian: Kosgoro, Jakarta; co-operatives' organ. Editor MAS ISMAN; circ. 25,000.

Kalimantan (Borneo)

Harian Kerakyatan (Democracy News): 59 Jalan Tandjungpura, Pontianak; f. 1970; Editor U. A. HAMID; circ. 1,000.

Indonesia Berjuang: Jalan Pangeran Samudra 71, Banjarmasin; f. 1946; Indonesian; Editor A. S. MUSAFFA SH; circ. 7,500.

Indonesia Merdeka: Jalan Pasar Baru II, Banjarmasin, Indonesian; Editor G. A. SUGIAN NOVR; circ. 5,000.

Masjarakat Baru: Samarinda; Indonesian.

Pembangunan: Pontianak; Indonesian.

Pembina: Samarinda; Indonesian.

Suara Kalimantan: Jalan Kalimantan 41, Banjarmasin; Indonesian; circ. 5,000.

Sumatra

Apl Pancasila: Palembang; f. 1966; Editor T. S. LUBIS; circ. 7,500.

Haluan: Jalandamar 59 D-E, Padang; f. 1948; Editor-in-Chief CHAIRUL HARUN.

Harian Meritju Suar: Jl. Let. Kol. Martinus Lubis 48, Medan; f. 1966; Editor MAHJOEDANIL; circ. 15,000.

Harian Duta: Jalan Pemuda 13A, Medan; f. 1969; Editor T. JAFIZHAN, S.H.; circ. 5,000.

Mahameru: 3 Jl. Rumah Bari, Palembang; f. 1970; Editor M. ALI; circ. 5,000.

Medan Daily News: Jl. Sei Kera 37, Medan; f. 1969; English; Editor/Publisher H. A. DAHLAN; circ. 5,000.

Mimbar Umum: Jalan Riau 70, Medan; f. 1947; Indonesian; independent; Editor ARIF LUBIS; circ. 50,000.

Penerangan: Jalan Sungai Bong 9/13, Padang; Indonesian; Editor M. RIDWAN; circ. 6,000.

Suara Rakyat Semesta Palembang-Indonesia: Palembang; Indonesian; Editor DJADIL ABDULLAH; circ. 10,000.

Waspada: Jalan Suprpto/Katamso 1 and Pusat Pasar 120, Medan; Indonesian; f. 1947; Dir. Mrs. ANDRUS SAID; Editors AFSYAH YAHYA RITONGA, AMMARY IBRAH; circ. 50,000 (daily); Sunday edition 50,000.

Sulawesi (Celebes)

Pedoman Rakyat: Jl. H. A. Mappanyukki 28, Ujungpandang (Makassar); independent. Editor M. BASIR; circ. 10,000.

Sultara: Jl. Korengkeng 34 Tilp 4563, 37713, Manado; f. 1965; Chief Editor V. R. MONTOLALU; circ. 6,000.

Bali

Harian Pagi Umum (Bali Post): Jl. Bisma 1, Den Pasar; f. 1948; circ. 10,000.

Suzra Indonesia: Den Pasar; Indonesian.

Lombok

Lombok Baru: Ampenan; Indonesian.

Timor

Kupang: Indonesian.

PRINCIPAL WEEKLIES

Java

Armed Forces Courier: Medan Merdeka Barat 13, Jakarta; twice a week; Man. Dir. Col. N. J. SOFJAN; circ. 8,000.

Berita Minggu: Jalan Pintu Besi 31, Jakarta; Indonesian; Editor MAWARDI RIVAL; circ. 10,000.

Berita Negara: Jalan Pertjetakan Negara 21, Kotakpos 2111, Jakarta; f. 1960, official gazette, 3 times a week.

Bina Pancasila: Jalan Dr. Wahidin 11/2, Jakarta; bi-weekly; Editor Dr. M. HOETANORROEN; circ. 25,000.

Business News: Jalan H. Abdul Muis 70, Jakarta, f. 1956; Indonesian and English; Chief Editor SANJOTO SASTROMIHARDJO; circ. 10,000.

Djaja: Jakarta; independent, illustrated. Editor S. HADISUMARTO; circ. 40,000.

Jakarta Weekly Mail: Jakarta; Indonesian

Ojobjobojo: Pasar Besar Wetan 32, Surabaya; Indonesian.

Koran Minggu Pelopor Jogja: Jl. Jen. A. Yani 175A, Yogyakarta, f. 1966, Editor J. WIROSOMBROTO, circ. 7,500.

Lembaran Minggu: Jalan Asia-Afrika 133, Bandung; Indonesian.

Madjalah Merdeka: Jalan Hajam Wuruk 9; Indonesian.

Mahasiswa Indonesia: Jakarta; youth; Editor LOUIS TAOLIN; circ. 20,000.

Mangle: Jl. Lodaya 19, Bandung; f. 1957; Sundanese; circ. 30,000; Chief Editor R. H. UTUN MUCHTAR.

Minggu Warta Bhakti: Jalan Asemka 29-30, Jakarta; Indonesian.

Panjebar Semangat: Jalan Bubutan 67, Surabaya; f. 1933; Javanese; circ. 50,000.

Pesat: Pakuningratan 67, Yogyakarta; Indonesian.

Sapta Marga: Jalan Sezara 5, Jakarta; Indonesian.

Selecta: Jakarta; illustrated; Editor SAMSUDIN; circ. 30,000.

Skrikandi: Jakarta; Editor Mrs. SOEDJONO; circ. 15,000.

Varia: Jakarta; illustrated. Editor R. APRIEN; circ. 40,000.

Wanita Nasional: Semarang; f. 1950; Indonesian; Editors Miss CHAFSAH AMIRIN, Miss SETIOWATI RAMELAN; circ. 10,000.

Sumatra

Bhayangkara: Jalan Veteran 34, Telukbetung, Lampung; f. 1967; three times weekly; Editor J. KORSAI.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Al-Djami'ah: Institut Agama Islam Negeri, Demangan, Tromolpos 82, Yogyakarta; f. 1962; university journal of Islam, bi-monthly.

Aneka: Jalan Kebon Sirih 71, Jakarta; Indonesian, every 10 days.

Angkasa: Jalan Tanah Abang Bukit 36, Jakarta, Indonesian Air Force magazine, Indonesian; monthly.

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Bahasa dan Kesusasteraan: Jalan Diponegoro 82, P.O.B. 2625, Jakarta; f. 1967; linguistics and literature; bi-monthly; Dir. Mrs. RUDJIATI MULJADI.

Basis: P.O.B. 20, Yogyakarta; f. 1951; general Indonesian culture, monthly; Editor TH. GELDORP, S.J.; circ. 5,000.

Budaya: Jalan Faridan M. Noto 11, Yogyakarta; f. 1952; Indonesian culture; monthly.

Dunia Wanita: Jalan Pusat Pasar, P. 125, Medan; f. 1949; Indonesian; women; fortnightly; Chief Editor Mrs. ANIDRUS SAID; circ. 10,000.

Economic Review of Indonesia: Ministry of Economic Affairs, Jalan Gajah Mada 8, Jakarta; f. 1947; English; quarterly.

Gajah Mada: Jalan Merapi 16, Yogyakarta; Indonesia; monthly.

Homera Zoa (Indonesian Journal of Animal Science): Jalan Bubulak 32A, Bogor; f. 1886; bi-monthly; English, French, German.

Horison: Jakarta; cultural, independent; Editor MOCHTAR LUBIS; circ. 10,000.

Idea: Fakultas Pertanian, Bogor; f. 1935; quarterly; English, Dutch.

Ilmu, Teknik dan Hidup: Jalan Sukabami 36, Jakarta; f. 1949; natural sciences; monthly; Indonesian.

Indonesia Magazine: Medan Merdeka Barat 28, Jakarta; monthly; Indonesian, English.

Indonesian Perspectives: Asean Publishing House, 128-130 Anson Rd., Singapore 2; trade, industry and tourism; monthly; English.

Insinjur Indonesia (Indonesian Engineer): Jl. W. Monginsidi 13, Kebajoran Baru; f. 1954; monthly; Editor Ir. J. B. SOEMARGO.

Intisari: Pal Merah Selatan 28, Jakarta Barat; monthly digest; Editor Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. (Jan. 1975) 115,000.

Kompas: Pal Merah Selatan 28, Jakarta Barat; Editor Drs. J. OETAMA; circ. 186,000.

Lembaga Penyelidikan Ekonomi dan Masyarakat Fakultas Ekonomi Universitas Indonesia: Jalan Salemba Raya 4, Jakarta; f. 1954; Economic and Social; Dir. S. B. JOEDONO.

Majalah GPS Grafika: Jalan Sawah Besar 29, Jakarta; f. 1962; Indonesian; graphic arts; monthly.

Majalah Kedokteran Indonesia (Journal of the Indonesian Medical Association): Jalan Kesehatan 111/29, Jakarta 11/16; f. 1951; monthly; Indonesian, English; Editor Prof. Dr. BAHDER DJOHAN.

Mimbar Kabinet Pembangunan: Merdeka Baratag, Jakarta; f. 1966; monthly; Indonesian; published by Dept. of Information.

The Press, Publishers

Mimbar Pembangunan: Merdeka Barat 9, Jakarta; f. 1968; Indonesian; monthly; published by Dept. of Information.

Mimbar Penerangan: Merdeka Barat 9, Jakarta; f. 1950; Indonesian; quarterly; published by Dept. of Information.

Nasional: Matraman Raya 50, Jakarta; f. 1948; Indonesian; Editor WIENAKTOE; circ. 20,000.

Pentja: Jalan Gajah Mada 25, Jakarta; Indonesian; fortnightly.

Pertani: Perusahaan Pertanian Negara, Jalan Pasar-minggu, Kalibata, Jakarta; f. 1963; Indonesian; agricultural; monthly; Prcs./Dir. S. WARDOJO.

Praba: Bintaran Kidul 5, Yogyakarta; Javanese; fortnightly.

Publisistik: University of Jakarta; Jln. Gondangdia Lama 3, Jakarta; quarterly; Gen. Man. Drs. D. H. ASSEGAF, Man. Editor Drs. ALADDIN.

Purnama: Parapatan 34A, Jakarta; Indonesian; fortnightly; films.

Radjawali: Jalan Ir. H. Juanda 15, Jakarta; Indonesian; monthly; Civil Air Transport and Tourism; Dir. SALMAN HARDANI; Man. Editor MOERTHIKO.

Suara-Guru: Jalan Tanah-Abang III/24, Jakarta; f. 1958; Indonesian; teachers' magazine.

Surat Kabar Minggu—Posminggu: Jalan Mataram 898, Semarang; Indonesian.

Yapenpa: Medan Merdeka Barat No. 9, Jakarta; Indonesian Overseas Feature Service; Foreign Languages Publishing Institute; magazines, booklets; twice a month; Exec. Man. Drs. T. ATNADI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Antara (Indonesian National News Agency): 53 Jalan Antara, Jakarta; f. 1937; 50 newspapers subscribe to the Agency (1974); 13 brs. in Indonesia, 3 abroad; connected with 22 foreign agencies; Gen. Man. HARSANO RENO UTOMO; Man. Dir. MOH. NAHAR; Editor-in-Chief Ch. R. PAKASI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (AFP): Jalan Indramaju 18, Jakarta. D.P.A., Jiji Press, Kyodo News Service, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Jakarta.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Persatuan Wartawan Indonesia (Journalists' Association of Indonesia): Jalan Veteran 7-C, Jakarta; f. 1946; 3,000 mems.; Chair. ROSIHAN ANWAR, B. M. DIAH.

Persatuan Wartawan Tionghoa (Chinese Journalists' Association): 29 Pantjoran, Jakarta.

PUBLISHERS

Jakarta

Balai Pustaka: Jalan Dr. Wahidin; f. 1908; children's, literary, scientific publications and periodicals; Pres. Brig.-Gen. SOERJATMO.

BPK Gunung Mulia: Jalan Kwitang 22; Dir. A. SIMANDJUNTAK.

Bulan Bintang: Jalan Kramat Kwitang 1/8; f. 1951; religious, social science, natural and applied sciences, art; Man. ANELZ.

Djambatan: Jalan Kramat Raya 152; f. 1958; children's books, textbooks, social sciences; Man. Dir. Miss ROSWITHA PAMOENTJAK.

Gunung Agung: 6 Jalan Kwitang, P.O.B. 145; f. 1950; children's books, textbooks, scientific publications; Pres. MASAGUNG.

Pembangunan: 2 Jalan Raden Saleh; brs. in Bandung, Yogyakarta, Madiun and Surabaya; f. 1953; textbooks, children's books and scientific publications; Man. SUMANTRI.

INDONESIA

Pradnya Paramita: 8 Jalan Madiun; f. 1963; general and educational; Gen. Man. SADONO DIBYOWIROJO, S.H.

Tintamas Indonesia P.T.: Kramat Raya 60; f. 1947; modern science and culture, especially Islamic works; Editor ALI AUDAH.

Pustaka Jaya: 31A Jalan Kramat II, Jakarta Pusat; f. 1971; fiction, essays, poetry and children's books; Man. AJIP ROSIDI.

Yasaguna: Gg. Batik 7, Bendungan Hilir; agriculture, children's and general; Dir. HILMAN MADEWA.

Yogyakarta

Yayasan Kanisius: Jalan Panembahan Senopati 24, textbooks, religious, general books

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Surabaya

Assegaff: Jalan Panggung 136; f. 1951; religious books, language books, lower school textbooks; Man. HASAN ASSEGAFF.

Jayabaya: Jalan Penghela 2 atas; f. 1945; textbooks; Man. TADJIN ERMADI.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

IKAPI (Association of Indonesian Book-Publishers): Jalan Pengangren 32, Jakarta; f. 1950; 117 menis.; Pres. AJIP ROSIDI; Sec. Miss ROSWITHA PAMOENTJAK.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Republik Indonesia: R.R.I., Medan Merdeka Barat 9, Jakarta; f. 1945; 49 stations, Dirs. ABDUL HAMID (Dir.), M. AMINULLAH (Overseas Service), ATMOKO (Domestic Service), Ir. HENDRO SIDIHARTO (Engineering), R. HUTAHEA (Administration), Drs. ANWAR RACHMAN (News Service); publ. *Media* (fortnightly).

In addition to national daily broadcasts in Indonesian, which include school and educational programmes, there

are daily broadcasts overseas in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Hindi, Malaya and Urdu.

In 1973 9,000,000 licences were issued.

TELEVISION

Jajasan Televisi Republik Indonesia: Senayan, Jakarta; f. 1962, government controlled; Dir. M. N. SOEROMO, publ. *Monitor TVRI*.

In August 1974 there were 327,002 televisions in use

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; p.u. = paid up; m. = million; amounts in Rupiah.)

BANKING

The General Law on Banking, enacted in December 1967, remodelled the banking structure in Indonesia, which now comprises the following five categories of banks; Central Bank; General Banks; Savings Banks; Development Banks; Special Banks. Special Banks may be set up by the Government to provide banking facilities for specific sectors, e.g. agriculture, industry, communications; a Special Bank is planned to grant credit to farmers, retailers and other small businessmen.

In order to develop the country's capital market the Government, in mid-1973, issued licences for three new monetary institutions and seven investment banks. The three monetary institutions are to be: P.T. Merchant Investment Corporation (P.T. Merincorp), P.T. First Indonesian Finance and Investment Corporation (Ficorinvest) and P.T. Indonesian Investments International (Indovest).

The formerly integrated structure of the Central Bank, composed of five units, was replaced in January 1969 by a single Central Bank and six State banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Indonesia: 2 Jalan M.H. Thamrin, Jakarta; f. 1828; nationalized 1951; promulgated the Central Bank in 1968; Gov. RACHMAT SALIH; Man. Dirs. J. A. SEREH, ARIFIN M. SIREGAR, DIRMAWEL AHMAD, J. E. ISMAIL, DJOKO SORDOMO, MARATHON WIRIJA MURHARJA, S. B. MARTOEDISOENO.

STATE BANKS

Bank Bumi Daya: Head Office: Jl. Kebonsirih 66-70, P.O.B. 108, Jakarta; f. 1950; state-owned commercial foreign exchange bank, specializes in credits to the

plantation and forestry sector; cap. p.u. 300m; dep. 70,177m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. R. A. B. MASSIR, S.H.; Man. Dirs. R. PRASODJO, R. S. NATALEGAWA, R. MARTOJO KOENTO; 53 brs. in Indonesia; Overseas representative offices in Hong Kong and Amsterdam.

Bank Ekspor Impor Indonesia: Head Office: Jl. Lapangan Setasiun 1, P.O.B. 32, Jakarta-Kota; specializes in credits for manufacture and export; cap. 200m; dep. 35,416m. (March 1972); Dirs. M. DJOJOMARTONO, R. B. SUMANTOW, I. S. HIDAYAT.

Bank Rakyat Indonesia (Indonesian People's Bank): Jalan Veteran 8, Jakarta; cap. 300m; specializes in credits to co-operatives in agriculture and fisheries, and in rural credit generally; Dirs. PERMADI, SUJOTO, M. B. ISMAIL.

Bank Negara Indonesia 1946: 1 Jalan Lada, P.O.B. 1412/DIAK, Jakarta-Kota; f. 1946; cap. Rp 500m; first and largest State-owned commercial bank, specializes in credits to the industrial sector as well as commercial transactions; Man. Dirs. R. S. SASTROHADIKUSUMO, SOEDJIWO, R. M. SOEMARDI, H. M. POETRIRAY, S. WIRIA; 238 domestic brs. and overseas brs. in Singapore, Hong Kong and Tokyo; Representative offices in London and New York; publ. *Tjara*.

Bank Tabungan Negara (State Savings Bank): Jalan Gajah Mada 1, Jakarta; cap. 100m; specializes in promotion of savings among the general public; Dir. R. M. S. SOERJODARMODJO.

Bank Dagang Negara (State Commercial Bank): Jalan M.H. Thamrin 3, P.O.B. 338 DKT, Jakarta; f. 1960; authorized State Foreign Exchange Bank; specializes in credits to the mining sector; cap. 250m; dep. 60,500m (Dec. 1971); Pres. OMAR ABDULLA; Man. Dirs. Drs. R. MOTO S. SERIAWIDJAJA, H. M. WIDIASADIPADJA.

INDONESIA

- WFTU; Pres. Njono; publs. *Ampera* (Indonesian), *Indonesian Trade Union News* (English, monthly).
- Gabungan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (GSBI)** (*Federation of Unions in Java*): Jakarta; about 89,215 mems.; Chair. R. H. KOESNAN.
- Hispaunan Serikat Buruh Indonesia (HISBI)** (*Federation of Indonesian Trade Unions*): Mampang 44, Jakarta; about 413,975 mems.; Pres. A. Z. ABIDIN.
- Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (SBI)** (*Central Indonesian Islamic Trade Union*): Jalan Tambora Dalam 62, Jakarta; f. 1947; Pres. S. NARTO; Sec.-Gen. ASEF HALIM; in April 1967 the SBI merged with:
- Kongress Buruh Islam Merdeka (KBIM)** (*Free Islamic Trade Union Congress*): Jalan Kramat-Raya 45, Jakarta; f. 1956; 295,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. Haji ALI AKBAR; Sec.-Gen. SADIKIN W.
- KESPEKRJ** (*Indonesian Christian Workers' Union*): 43 Jalan Guntur, Jakarta 3/10; f. 1955, reconstituted 1963; 16 affiliated unions; Pres. DARIUS MARPAUNG; Sec. ROBERT SMK. SILITONGA; publ. *Bachtera* (monthly).
- Serikat Buruh Muslimin Indonesia (SERBUMUSI)** (*Muslim*

Trade and Industry, Transport and Tourism

- Workers' Union**: Surabaya, East Java; about 82,000 mems.; Chair. K. H. MASJUKUR; Sec. KI BAGUS PRAKTIKTO.
- Gabungan Serikat Buruh Islam Indonesia (GASBIINDO)** (*Federation of Indonesian Islamic Trade Unions*): Jalan Tanah Abang III/6, Jakarta; f. 1947 in Yogyakarta; affiliated to ICFTU; 17 affiliated unions; 3,244,593 mems.; Pres. AGUS SUDONO; Sec.-Gen. SJOFFAN HAMDANY.
- Gabungan Organisasi Buruh Serikat Islam Indonesia (GOBSII)** (*Federation of Indonesian Muslim Trade and Labour Unions*): Jalan Ungaran 34, Jakarta III/10; f. 1956; 45,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOCHTAR KARTOWIDJIHARDJO.
- Sentral Organisasi Karyawan Sosialis Indonesia (SOKSI)** (*Central Organisation of Indonesian Socialist Workers*): Jalal Petjenongan 40, Jakarta; f. 1961; 600,000 mems.; Chair. Dr. SUHARDIMAN; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SOEROWO ABDOELMANAG.

There are also independent local unions throughout Indonesia.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Perusahaan Jawatan Kereta Api (State Railways): Gereja 1, Bandung; seven regional offices; controls 7,246 km. (1972) of track, mainly on Java; Chief Dir. R. SOEMALI.

ROADS

Total length of roads is about 85,000 km., of which about 21,000 km. are asphalted.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Notary Public: 8 Jl. Museum, Jakarta; Public Notary TAN THONG KIE.

SHIPPING

Indonesian Commercial Shipping Association: Chair. MOHAMMAD SAAD.

Pelayaran Nasional Indonesia—Pelni Lines: Jalan Patrice Lumumba, Jakarta; State-owned national shipping company; 60 ships.

Jakarta Lloyd P.N.: 28 Jl. Haji Angus Salim, Jakarta; f. 1950; services to U.S.A., Europe, Far East and Australia, twelve cargo vessels; Pres. and Dir. M. J. P. HAHJARY.

P.N. Pertambangan Minyak Dan Gas Bumi Negara (PERTAMINA): 2-6 Jl. Perwira, P.O.B. 12, Jakarta; Pres./Man. Dir. Lt.-Gen. Dr. H. IBNU SUTOWO; cargo and tanker service of state oil mining company; nine tankers etc.

P.T. Perusahaan Pelayaran Samudera—SAMUDERA INDONESIA: 43, Jl. Kali Besar Barat, Jakarta Kota; private company.

P.T. Trikoran Lloyd: 1 Jl. Malaka, Jakarta-Kota, P.O.B. 1076/Dak; f. 1964; Pres. Dir. S. BOEDIHARDJO.

P.T. Pelayaran Nusantara SRIWIJAYA RAYA: Jalan Tiang Bendera 52, Jakarta Barat; Dir. SJAHRUL GHOZI BAJUM; interinsular cargo and passenger services; fleet of 4 cargo and 6 passenger-cargo vessels.

N.S.M. "Oceaan": 18 Jalan Gajah Mada, P.O.B. 289/JKT, Jakarta; regular services between Europe and Indonesia.

Blue Funnel Line: 18 Jalan Gajah Mada, P.O.B. 289/JKT, Jakarta; regular services between Indonesia, Europe and Australia.

Blue Sea Line: 18 Jalan Gajah Mada, P.O.B. 289/JKT, Jakarta; regular services between the Far East and the U.S.A.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: agents: P. T. Samudera Indonesia, Kali Besar Barat 43, P.O.B. DAK/1244, Jakarta.

CIVIL AVIATION

P.N. Garuda Indonesian Airways: Jl. Ir. H. Juanda 15, Jakarta; f. 1950; operates interinsular services and services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Bangkok, Manila, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Bombay, Karachi, Damascus, Beirut, Athens, Cairo, Frankfurt, Amsterdam; 1972 fleet of 11 F.27, 6 F.28, 5 DC.9, 3 DC-8; Pres. Dr. WIWIKO SOEPONO.

Merpati Nusantara Airlines: Jl. Patrice Lumumba 2, Kemayoran, Jakarta; domestic and regional services.

PRIVATE COMPANIES

Air Indonesia: Sumatra.

P.T. Zamrud Airlines: Nusa Tenggara.

P.T. Briston Masayu: Sumatra.

The following foreign airlines also serve Jakarta: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, Japan Air Lines (JAL), KLM, Lufthansa, MAS, Pan American, PIA, Qantas Airways, Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), Swissair, Thai Airways International, EgyptAir, UTA.

TOURISM

Dewan Pariwisata Indonesia (Indonesian Council for Tourism): Jalan Diponegoro 25, Jakarta; f. 1957; private body to promote national and international tourism; Chair. (vacant); Vice-Chair. Sri Budoyo.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Atomic Energy Agency (*Badan Tenaga Atom Nasional*): Jalan Palatehan 1/26, Blok-K.V., Kebayoran Baru, Jakarta-Selatan, t. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. Dr. A. BAQUINI; publ. *Majalah Balan*

UNIVERSITIES

STATE

Universitas Airlangga: Surabaya, Java, 4,500 students
Universitas Andalas: Jalan Jati 77, Padang, West Sumatra; 410 teachers, c. 3,000 students
Bambang Moertoyo Institute: Jalan Jendral Achmad Yani; 11/5 Purwokerto, Central Java.
Institut Teknologi Bandung: Jalan Tamansari 64, Bandung, Java; 453 teachers, 6,400 students.
Institut Pertanian Bogor (*Bogor Agricultural University*): Jalan Oto Iskandardinata, Bogor; 427 teachers, 1,439 students.
Universitas Brawijaya: Jalan Guntur 1, Malang; 497 teachers, 4,255 students.
Universitas Cenderawasih: P.O.B. 120, Jajapura-Irian Barat; 44 teachers, 605 students.
Universitas Diponegoro: Jalan Imam Barjo, S.H. 1, P.O.B. 270, Semarang; 830 teachers, 5,829 students.
Universitas Negeri Jambi: Jalan Merdeka 16, Jambi; 47 teachers, 371 students.
Universitas Negeri Jember: Jalan Panglima Besar Sudirman, Jember; 704 teachers, 2,484 students.
Universitas Negeri Jendral Soedirman: Jalan Pengadilan 1, Purwokerto; 150 teachers, 800 students.
Universitas Gajah Mada: Bulaksumur, Yogyakarta; 877 teachers, 14,134 students.
Universitas Hasanuddin: Jalan Mesjid Raya, Ujungpandang (Makassar); 825 teachers, 6,506 students
University of Indonesia: Salemba Raya 4, Jakarta, Java; 1,818 teachers, 6,707 students.
Universitas Lambung Mangkurat: Jalan Lambung Mangkurat 31, Banjarmasin, Kalimantan.
Universitas Mulawarman: Jalan Mulawarman Samarinda, Kalimantan.
Universitas Negeri Mataram: Taman Majura, Tjakranegara, Lombok, N.T.B.; 68 teachers, 785 students.
Universitas Negeri Pajajaran: Jalan Dipati Ukur 37, Bandung, Java; 1,919 teachers, 10,360 students.
Universitas Nusa Cendana: Kupang, Timor.
Universitas Palangka Raya: Palangka Raya.
Universitas Pattimura: Jl. Jenderal Acmad Jani Ambon; 508 teachers, 980 students.
Universitas Riau: Pekanbaru, Sumatra; 474 teachers, 1,098 students.
University Sjah Kuala: Darussalam Banda, Atjeh, S.U.
Universitas Negeri Sriwijaya: Bumi Sriwijaya, Palembang; 232 teachers, 2,270 students.
Universitas Sam Ratulangi: Kampus Kleak, Manado.
Universitas Sumatera Utara (*University of North Sumatra*): Jalan Singamangaraja, Teladan, Medan; 153 teachers, 4,650 students.
Universitas Tanjungpura: Jalan Raja 17, Pontianak.
Institut Teknologi 10 Nopember Surabaya (*Surabaya Institute of Technology*): Jl. Cokroaminto 12A, Surabaya; 231 teachers, 3,200 students.

Udayana State University: Jl. Jendral Sudirman, P.O.B. 105, Denpasar, Bali

PRIVATE

Universitas 17 Agustus 1945: 46 Jl. Tenku Cik Ditiro, Jakarta, 166 teachers, 860 students.
Universitas Bogor: Jalan Bioskop 31, Bogor; 60 teachers, 350 students
Universitas Jajabaja: Jl. Salemba Raya 12, Jakarta
Universitas Ibnu Chaldun Bogor: Jalan Papandayan 25 Bogor.
Universitas Ibnu Chaldun: Senen Raya 45-47, Jakarta; 80 teachers, 1,000 students.
Universitas Islam Jakarta: Jalan Prof. Muhi. Yamin 57; 34 teachers, 309 students.
Universitas Islam Indonesia: Jalan Tjik di Tiro (Terban Taman) No. 1, Yogyakarta, Java; 246 teachers, 5,500 students.
Universitas Islam Sjarief Hidayatullah Tjeribon: Jalan Kapten Samadikun, Tjeribon.
Universitas Islam Sumatera Utara (*Islamic University of North Sumatra*): Jalan Singamangaraja, Teladan, Medan; 279 teachers, 1,251 students.
Universitas Katolik Indonesia "Atma Jaya": P.O.B. 2639 Dak, Jl. Jendral Sudirman, Jakarta; 230 teachers, 1,168 students.
Universitas Katolik Parahyangan: Jalan Merdeka 32, Bandung; 250 teachers, 3,200 students.
Universitas Krisnadwipajana: Jalan Tegal 10, Jakarta; 128 teachers, 2,000 students.
Universitas Kristen Indonesia: Jl. Diponegoro 86, Tromolpos 2, Jakarta; 426 teachers, 1,616 students.
Universitas Muhammadiyah: Jl. Limau 1, Keb. Baru, Jakarta.
Universitas Nasional (*National University*): Jl. Kalilio 17-19, Jakarta.
Universitas H.K.B.P. Nomsen: Jl. Asahan 48, Pematang Siantar.
Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana: Jalan Diponegoro 54-58, Salatiga, Java; 185 teachers, 2,030 students.
Universitas Sawerigading: Jalan Sembilan 24, Makassar; 158 teachers, 1,372 students
Universitas Tanjungpura Pontianak: 17 Jalan Tanjungpura Pontianak, Kalimantan Barat; 154 teachers, 934 students
Universitas Tarumanegara: Jalan Let. Jen S. Parman, Jakarta; 214 teachers, 1,750 students
Universitas Tjokroaminto Surakarta: Jalan Asrama 22, Surakarta; 100 teachers, 4,000 students
Universitas Trisakti: Jl. Kusi Tapa-Grogol, Jakarta, 691 teachers, 6,150 students
Universitas Veteran Republic Indonesia: Jl. Supratman 1, Makassar.

IRAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iran is situated in western Asia. It is bordered by the Soviet Union to the north, Turkey and Iraq to the west, the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman to the south, and Pakistan and Afghanistan to the east. The climate is one of great extremes. In summer temperatures of over 55°C (130°F) have been recorded, while in the winter, the great altitude of much of the country results in temperatures of -18°C (0°F) and below. The official language is Persian (Farsi), but various dialects of Kurdish and Turki are spoken. The great majority of Persians are Shi'i Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 1) has green, white and red horizontal stripes. The Government flag has, in addition, a lion and sun emblem on the central white stripe. The capital is Teheran.

Recent History

After the Second World War British and American occupying forces left Iran, Soviet forces remaining in Azerbaijan until 1946. In 1951 the Prime Minister, Dr. Mussadeq, nationalized the oil industry and in 1954 an agreement was reached with foreign interests whereby oil concessions were granted to a consortium of eight companies. Since 1949 Iran has placed great emphasis on economic planning. Early in 1963 the Shah began an extensive re-distribution of large estates among small farmers. In the same year women were given the vote, despite opposition from traditionalists which culminated in the assassination of the Prime Minister, Hassan Ali Mansur, in January 1965.

Since 1965 Iran has enjoyed continued political stability and considerable economic growth. Since 1973 relations with the Arab world have greatly improved but relations with Iraq were soured until March 1975 when Iran and Iraq signed a pact resolving their differences. This led to the collapse of the Kurdish resistance movement in Iraq which Iran had previously supported. Iran has built up her armed forces for the defence of the Persian Gulf area, and in October 1974, when the Shah made a tour of Asia and Australia, he raised the possibility of forming a Community of Indian Ocean States.

Government

Iran is a constitutional monarchy, with executive power resting with the Shah. Legislative power rests with the Senate and the National Consultative Assembly (*Majlis*). The Senate has 60 members, half of whom are elected, and half are nominated by the Shah. The National Consultative Assembly consists of 268 elected members. Iran is divided into 14 provinces (*Ostan*), administered by Governors-General nominated by the Ministry of the Interior. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

Defence

The Iranian armed forces totalled 238,000 men in 1974, with an army of 175,000, a navy of 13,000 and an air force of 50,000. There is a two-year period of military service. Iran planned to spend 215,100 million rials on defence in

1974/75, and has equipped herself with sophisticated weapons for the defence of the Persian Gulf area.

Economic Affairs

Iran is one of the world's leading oil producers, and the massive oil revenues have been instrumental in developing the rest of the economy. Although industry now predominates over agriculture in the formation of the gross national product, the majority of the Iranian people are engaged in agriculture. Most types of grain, sugar beet, fruit, nuts and vegetables are grown. Dairy produce, wool, hair and hides are also produced, especially by the nomads. There is a large fishing industry, both in the Caspian Sea, where caviar is obtained, and in the Persian Gulf. Forests, owned chiefly by the State, cover over 20 million hectares. A large deposit of copper was discovered in south eastern Iran in 1967 and smelting is due to begin by 1977.

The National Iranian Oil Company achieved greater control of the Iranian oil industry in mid-1973 (for details see p. 710) and Iran has benefited enormously from the increased prices which oil-producing countries have been obtaining since late 1973. Oil revenues for 1974 are estimated at £7.6 million, compared with £1.6 million in 1973, and Iran's G.N.P. increased by 50 per cent in 1974. Iran has recycled some of this wealth by making loans to the United Kingdom, France, India, Egypt, Morocco and Senegal.

Iran's "white revolution", by which land, including the Shah's land, was redistributed to peasants, was completed in 1971.

In the light of increased oil revenues, Iran's Fifth Development Plan (1973-78) was revised upwards in August 1974 by over 90 per cent to a planned expenditure of approximately £29,500 million. Annual growth rates under the plan are projected at 52 per cent for oil and gas, 18 per cent for industry and mines, 16 per cent for services and 7 per cent for agriculture. Iran revalued the rial by about 1.5 per cent in February 1975. Current problems are inflation (20-25 per cent in 1974) and a shortage of trained manpower.

Transport and Communications

Communications are made difficult in Iran by the extensive mountain ranges, but there are over 3,500 km. of railways, and extensions are under construction. There are 35,000 km. of national and provincial roads, and, when completed, the CENTO highway will link Turkey, Iran and Pakistan. The principal ports on the Persian Gulf are Bushire, Lingah, Bandar Abbas, Khorramshahr and Bandar Shahpur. Ports on the Caspian Sea are Bandar Shah and Pahlavi. Iran National Airlines Corporation provides internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The Pahlavi Foundation established in 1958 has received considerable gifts from the Shah for improving the education, health and social welfare of the poorer classes. National service draftees with medical experience have been formed into a Health Corps, bringing medical assistance to outlying areas of the country. In March 1974 the Shah ordered free public health services for all Iranians.

IRAN

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for both sexes, but this has not been fully implemented in rural areas. In 1972, 92 per cent of urban children and 55 per cent of rural children were at primary schools. 426,000 pupils received secondary education in 1965, and there were 96 technical schools. There are eight universities. Vital to the campaign for literacy has been the conscription of young secondary school and college graduates as teachers in place of normal military service.

Tourism

Iran's chief attraction for the tourist is its wealth of historical sites—notably Isfahan, Rasht, Tabriz, Susa, Persepolis—and its museums of Persian art and culture. Tourism is under the care of the Iranian National Tourist Organisation, Teheran.

Visas are not required to visit Iran by nationals of Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Pakistan, Poland, Turkey, the U.S.S.R. and United Kingdom.

Sport

Wrestling is the national sport of Iran. Basketball and polo are also popular. Winter sports are drawing more visitors to the Elburz mountains.

Public Holidays

The Iranian year 1354 corresponds with the Gregorian

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

calendar March 21st 1975 to March 20th 1976, and the year 1355 with March 21st 1976 to March 20th 1977.

There are 15 official holidays in Iran—five national days and 10 religious days. In the Iranian year 1354 these will be as follows: March 21st–25th (Now Ruz, the Iranian New Year), April 2nd (13th day of Now Ruz), August 5th (Constitution Day), August 6th (Ascension of Muhammad)*, October 6th (Birthday of the Twelfth Imam), October 7th (Id ul Fitr)*, October 26th (The Shah's Birthday), November 10th (Death of Imam Ali), December 14th (Death of Imam Jafar Sadeq), December 15th (Id ul Qurban)*, December 30th (Birthday of Imam Reza), January 3rd (Muslim New Year)*, January 12th (Ashoura)*.

* Indicates that these are religious holidays whose dates are determined by the lunar calendar; the other holidays fall on the same day each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but some traditional units are still in general use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 dinars = 1 Iranian rial.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 160.76 rials;

U.S. \$1 = 68.175 rials.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(The Iranian year begins in March)

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION			
	Census (November 1st–20th, 1966)			Estimate (1974)
	Males	Females	Total†	
1,648,000 sq. km.*	13,355,801	12,432,921	25,788,722	32,496,000

* 636,300 square miles.

† Including nomadic tribes and other unsettled population (709,799).

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1974 estimates)

Greater Teheran*	3,031,000	Ahwaz	350,000	Khormashar	130,000
Isfahan	601,000	Kermanshah	253,000	Yazd	118,000
Meshed	350,000	Rasht	187,000	Kerman	114,000
Tabriz	359,000	Qom	110,000	Qazvin	110,000
Shiraz	410,000	Rezaizyah	132,000	Dezful	104,000
Abadan	301,000	Hamadan	141,000		

* Sample survey.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1971 Sample survey)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	3,108,700	301,700	3,410,400
Mining and Quarrying	873,900	517,900	1,391,800
Manufacturing			
Construction	507,000	1,900	508,900
Electricity, Gas, Water Supply	98,300	2,100	100,400
Commerce	633,600	8,900	642,500
Transport, Storage and Communications	272,600	4,600	277,200
Services	663,300	170,000	833,300
Others (not adequately described)	72,800	6,100	78,900
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	6,230,200	1,013,200	7,243,400
Unemployed	779,000	107,900	886,900
TOTAL	7,009,200	1,121,100	8,130,300

* Excluding nomadic tribes and other unsettled population

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT 1972

	ESTABLISHMENTS	EMPLOYEES
Food Manufacturing	28,853	181,118
Beverages	89	4,880
Tobacco	3	5,708
Textiles, Carpets, etc.	49,577	715,964
Clothing	47,462	223,542
Wood and Furniture	14,324	92,467
Paper and Cardboard	297	8,707
Printing and Binding	1,239	15,026
Leather and Hides	1,497	20,300
Rubber and Rubber Products	1,244	13,491
Chemicals	1,447	37,012
Non-metallic Minerals	6,655	72,203
Petroleum	15	37,700
Base Metals	944	31,415
Metal Products	29,058	107,595
Non-electrical Machinery	1,653	16,194
Electrical Machinery	3,924	33,794
Transport Equipment	13,788	74,902
Miscellaneous	7,077	23,402
TOTAL	209,146	1,715,330

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	4,000	3,612	4,398
Milled Rice	1,060	877	1,008
Barley	880	850	1,227
Sugar Beet	3,850	3,771	3,639
Cotton	500	466	440
Tea (green leaves)	20	38	45
Tobacco	17	15	15

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	1971	1972
Sheep	24,292	25,040
Goats	13,950	13,460
Cattle	5,515	5,607

Fishing: Persian Gulf 14,000 tons, Caspian Sea 3,250 tons (incl. 2,000 tons of sturgeon and over 200 tons of caviar)—annually.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Iron Ore	10.0	150.0	98.0
Copper Ore	2.6	2.8	3.0
Lead	89.0	99.0	77.0
Zinc	97.0	66.0	89.0
Chromite	222.0	152.0	120.0
Barite	77.0	79.0	80.0
Coal	530.0	600.0	1,000.0

OIL

NET CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company	170,924	202,884	240,500	266,000	312,900
National Iranian Oil Company (Naft-e-Shah)	541	594	700	836	965
Irano-Italian Oil Company (SIIRIP)	1,547	1,854	3,335	4,000	4,100
Iran-Pan American Oil Company (IPAC)	6,023	5,372	7,246	7,000	7,400
Lavan Petroleum Company	6,024	8,267	7,801	9,800	10,700
Iranian Marine International Oil Company (IMINOCO)	888	3,210	3,836	4,600	4,000
TOTAL	195,847	222,181	263,438	291,056	340,065

('000 barrels)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company	1,131,200	1,276,600	1,512,800	1,662,300	1,968,000
National Iranian Oil Company (Naft-e-Shah)	3,400	3,700	4,100	5,400	6,000
Other oil companies	90,700	119,200	140,100	168,100	170,400
TOTAL	1,231,800	1,399,500	1,657,000	1,835,800	2,144,400

OIL EXPORTS

('000 barrels)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude	1,039,305	1,205,902	1,452,431	1,657,000	1,929,100
Refined	113,525	115,510	110,606	108,800	100,500
TOTAL	1,152,833	1,321,412	1,563,037	1,765,800	2,029,600

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971
Sugar (refined)	'000 metric tons	512	567	653
Edible Oils (refined)	" "	150	167	160
Cigarettes	million	12,104	11,895	13,331
Ice	'000 metric tons	1,509	1,651	N.A.
Cement	" " "	2,342	2,575	2,850

1972: Cigarettes 13,300 million, Cement 3,000,000 metric tons

FINANCE

100 dinars=1 Iranian rial.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 dinars; 1, 2, 5 and 10 rials.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 rials.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=160.76 rials; U.S. \$1=68.175 rials.

1,000 Iranian rials=£6.22=\$14.67.

Note: Prior to February 1973 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=75.75 rials (1 rial=1.32 U.S. cents). The present par value has been effective since February 1973. In terms of sterling the exchange rate was £1=181.80 rials from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=197.38 rials between December 1971 and June 1972.

BUDGET

(million rials, 12 months ending March 20th)

REVENUE	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
Direct taxes	30,587	36,771	48,415	67,767
Indirect taxes	55,430	60,829	71,735	103,171
Monopolies, ownership rights	147,197	188,041	235,932	501,057
Government service revenues	7,941	17,020	23,666	28,374
Miscellaneous	115,068	84,255	109,000	45,776
Profit-making and commercial agencies affiliated to government	125,203	161,620	203,985	600,930
TOTAL	481,426	548,536	692,733	1,347,075

EXPENDITURE	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74	1974/75
General affairs	32,528	36,539	67,949	88,407
Defence and security	77,499	100,941	133,754	215,067
Social affairs	66,179	83,104	104,873	155,757
Economic affairs	123,958	138,140	133,544	230,693
Debt repayments	57,979	28,192	61,766	77,507
Profit-making and commercial agencies affiliated to government	125,203	161,620	203,985	600,930
TOTAL	483,346	548,536	705,871	1,368,361

OIL REVENUES

Total oil revenues received by Iran, in U.S. \$ million: (1971) 1,902.7, (1972) 2,430.5, (1973) 4,000, (1974) 20,000 approx.

FIFTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1973-78*
(^{'000 million rials})

	PUBLIC SECTOR			PRIVATE SECTOR
	Development Allocations	Current Allocations	Fifth Plan Total	Projected Investment
Agriculture	208.0	58.9	266.9	50.0
Water	108.0	2.7	110.7	4.0
Industry	183.9	10.6	194.5	326.8
Mining	46.5	0.9	47.4	5.2
Oil	130.7	—	130.7	139.7
Gas	29.0	—	29.0	47.0
Electricity	53.5	1.0	54.5	—
Communications	180.0	20.2	200.2	4.0
Telecommunications	41.2	18.2	59.4	—
Rural Development	36.0	1.8	37.8	2.5
Urban Development	33.0	0.8	33.8	—
Government Construction	90.8	0.4	91.2	—
Housing	82.8	0.4	83.2	308.8
Education	230.0	175.0	405.0	2.6
Arts and Culture	9.4	6.5	15.9	0.4
Tourism	7.7	1.3	9.0	12.2
Health	52.0	64.5	116.5	9.2
Public Welfare	16.0	38.5	54.5	—
Physical Culture	10.0	20.9	30.9	—
Statistics	6.2	10.5	16.7	—
Regional Development	5.3	0.6	5.9	—

* Total allocations were raised by over 90 per cent in August 1974 to 333,000 million rials. The figures here are from the original plan.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million rials, 12 months ending March 20th)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Imports	128,260	157,658	193,652	253,199
Exports (excluding oil)	21,192	26,270	33,863	42,840
Oil Exports	163,746	176,272	248,912	375,901

Source: Bank Markazi Iran.

OIL EXPORTS

(^{'000 long tons})

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude Oil	165,300	198,600	225,300	263,500
Crude Oil Run to Abadan Refinery	21,000	21,100	20,800	21,600

COMMODITIES
(million rials)

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Iron and Steel	29,402	20,778	45,620
Motor Vehicles and Parts	10,362	10,486	20,007
Electrical Machinery and Apparatus	19,300	14,388	20,101
Boilers and other Machinery	33,807	31,885	52,741
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	6,694	6,217	20,116
Textiles	5,962	6,369	12,518
Wool and Animal Hair	2,414	2,867	4,759
Animal and Vegetable Fats	3,471	2,223	4,106
Paper, Paperboard, etc.	3,497	3,155	5,934
Rubber and Products	2,769	2,972	5,239
Sugar and Confectionery	869	1,620	5,141
Cereals	7,752	4,052	7,413

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS (excl. Oil)	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Raw cotton	5,142	2,761	10,463
Wool	41	38	117
Hides and leather	1,311	1,496	1,943
Fruit	2,880	2,338	6,388
Gum Tragacanth	361	231	1,100
Carpets	5,761	4,785	7,353
Mineral ores	1,259	1,183	1,504
Oil-bearing seeds	610	700	695

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million rials)

	1971/72		1972/73		1973/74	
	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)	Imports	Exports (excl. Oil)
Czechoslovakia	2,151	1,104	1,863	1,634	1,537	778
France	7,199	725	9,119	664	12,173	1,609
Germany, Federal Republic	29,809	3,910	35,713	4,548	49,583	7,184
India	2,170	495	3,130	432	3,737	378
Italy	7,235	737	8,525	782	9,544	1,574
Japan	21,090	1,620	27,099	1,737	37,159	2,910
U.S.S.R.	10,819	5,269	5,347	7,902	14,491	6,889
United Kingdom	17,440	821	22,476	1,120	23,793	1,983
United States	22,416	2,118	32,186	3,112	33,017	3,696

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1972	1973
Passengers . . . ('000)	4,097	4,209
Passenger-kilometres . . (millions)	2,054	2,188
Freight tons carried . . ('000)	3,693	4,448

ROADS
('000)

	1972	1973
Cars	393.9	404.2
Goods Vehicles (incl. Buses)	113.6	117.3
Motor Cycles and Scooters	239.1	241.9

SHIPPING

	1971	1972
Ships entered	1,916	2,061
Freight loaded . . . ('000 m. tons)	1,120	1,187
Freight unloaded . . . ('000 m. tons)	4,112	4,144

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972
Passenger-km. ('000)	607,000	711,000
Cargo ('000 ton-km.)	3,886	4,301

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968-69
Radio Receivers	2,933,000
Television Receivers	198,000
Telephones	268,980
Books Published (titles)	1,757
Daily Newspapers	22
Total Circulation	200,000

TOURISM

	1972	1973
Visitors	415,506	436,636
Approximate Money Spent . . . (million rials)	4,271	4,703

EDUCATION

(1973/74)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS ('000)
Elementary	18,719	3,144
Literacy Corps	15,234	508
Orientation Course	3,728	907
Secondary	2,222	748
Technical and Vocational	339	70
Primary Teacher Training	114	34
Universities and Colleges	148	123

Sources (except where otherwise stated): Statistical Centre of Iran, Teheran.

THE CONSTITUTION

On August 15th, 1906, an Imperial Decree was issued to convoke a Constituent Assembly. This Assembly adopted the Constitution of Iran on December 30th of that year.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER

The executive power rests in the Shah. He appoints the Prime Ministers, who must be approved by the *Majlis*. In addition to their individual responsibility for their departments, ministers have a joint responsibility for the affairs of the country.

In 1949 an amendment to the Constitution was made whereby the Shah was granted the right to dissolve the *Majlis* when it was deemed necessary, provided that a new election was ordered to take place soon afterwards.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

According to the Constitutional Law the legislative power comprises the Senate and the National Consultative

Assembly (the *Majlis*). The latter Assembly consists of over 200 members elected for four years; the number of members rises with the growth of the population and by the July 1971 elections had reached 268. The Senate, which was convened for the first time in February 1950, comprises 60 Senators: 30 elected and 30 nominated by the Shah, 15 representing Teheran, and 15 representing the provinces. Senators must be Muslims. Their term of office is four years.

PROVINCIAL DIVISIONS

Iran is divided into fourteen provinces (*Ostan*). They are administered by Governors-General (*Ostandar*), who are directly responsible to the central Government. These provinces are sub-divided into counties (*Shahrestan*), municipalities (*Bakhsh*), and rural districts (*Dihestan*).

All towns have a municipal administration, the director of which is chosen by the town council. The nomination must be approved by the Ministry of the Interior.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE HEAD OF STATE

H.I.M. MOHAMMAD REZA PAHLAVI ARYAMEHR, SHAHANSHAH OF IRAN
(succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his father, September 16th, 1941)

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: AMIR ABBAS HOVEYDA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABBAS ALI KHALATBARI.

Minister of Defence: Gen. REZA AZIMI.

Minister of Interior and Employment: Dr. JAMSHID AMOUEGAR.

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs: Dr. HOOSHANG ANSARI.

Minister of Information and Tourism: GHOLAM REZA KIANPOUR.

Minister of Education: AHMAD HOOSHANG SHARIFI.

Minister of Science and Higher Education: ABDOL HOSAIN SAMII.

Minister of Mines and Industries: FARROKH NAJMADEI.

Minister of Co-operatives and Rural Affairs: REZA SADAGHIANI.

Minister of Posts, Telephones and Telegraphs: KARIM MOTAMEDI.

Minister of Trade: FERREIDOUN MAHDAVI.

Minister of Housing and City Planning: HOMAYOUN J. ANSARI.

Minister of Social Affairs: SHEIKHOL-ESLAMZADEH.

Minister of Agriculture and National Resources: MANSUR ROUHANI.

Minister of Energy: IRAJ VAHIDI.

Minister of State and Head of Plan and Budget Organization: ABDUL MAJID MAJIDI.

Minister of Roads: JAVAD SHAHRESTANI.

Minister of Health: ANUSHIRVAN PUYAN.

Minister of Arts and Culture: MEHRDAD PAHLBOD.

Minister of Justice: SADEQ AHMADI.

Minister of Labour: AMIR GHASEM MOINI.

Ministers without Portfolio: EZATOLLAH YAZDANPANAH, MANUCHEHR KALALI.

Minister of State and Executive Assistant to Prime Minister: HADI HEDAYATI.

Minister of State: SAFI ASFIA.

PARLIAMENT

THE SENATE

President: Eng. JA'AFAR SHARIF-EMAMI.

The Senate consists of 60 members, 30 of which are appointed by the Shah, and 30 are elected (15 from Teheran and 15 from the Provinces). The term of office is four years.

ELECTIONS JULY 1971

	SENATE	MAJLIS
Iran Novin Party . . .	26	228
Mardom Party . . .	9	36
Independent . . .	24	2
Vacant . . .	1	2
TOTAL . . .	60	268

NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE ASSEMBLY

(The Majlis)

President: Eng. A. RIAZI.

Elections to the 23rd session of the Majlis were held in July 1971.

STATE OF PARTIES—APRIL 1974

	SENATE	MAJLIS
Iran Novin Party . . .	27	229
Mardom Party . . .	9	37
Independent . . .	24	1
Iranian Party . . .	—	1
TOTAL . . .	60	268

POLITICAL PARTIES

Iran Novin Party (New Iran Party): Teheran; f. 1963; governing party since 1963; Sec. AMIR ABBAS HOVEYDA.

Mardom Party (People's Party): Teheran; f. 1957; programme includes agrarian reform, limitation of land ownership and labour welfare; Sec.-Gen. (vacant).

Pan Iranian Party: Teheran; f. 1949; nationalist; Leader MOHSEN PAZESHKPUR.

Iranian Party: Teheran; Leader FAZLOLLAH SADR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IRAN

(In Teheran unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

- Afghanistan:** Pahlavi Ave. (Yussefabad), 16 Ebn-Sina Ave., Kucheh Rassia (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Algeria:** Baghdad, Iraq (E).
- Argentina:** Pahlavi Ave. (Tajrish), No. 560 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant) (also accred. to Afghanistan).
- Australia:** 23 Ave. Arak, P.O.B. 3408 (E); *Ambassador:* H. D. WHITE.
- Austria:** Takhte Jamshid, Forsat Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERT FILZ.
- Bahrain:** 31 Ave. Vozara (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ ABDULRAHMAN BUALI.
- Belgium:** Ave. Takht-e-Tavous, 41 Ave. Daryaye Noor (E); *Ambassador:* MARC TAYMANS (also accred. to Kuwait).
- Brazil:** Pahlavi Ave., Tajrish No. 69 (E); *Ambassador:* PAULO BRAZ PINTO DA SILVA.
- Bulgaria:** Aramehr Ave. Hijdah Metri Sevon, No. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* VARDAN TSANEV.
- Burma:** Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Canada:** Takhte Jamshid Ave. Forsat, P.O.B. 1610 (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES GEORGE (also accred. to Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and United Arab Emirates).
- Chad:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Chile:** Ankara, Turkey (E).
- China (Taiwan):** Pahlavi Ave. No. 647 (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN HSIN-JEN.
- Czechoslovakia:** Sarshar No. 61 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAN STRAKA.
- Denmark:** Copenhagen Ave. 13 (E); *Ambassador:* OLE BERNHARD OLSEN (also accred. to Afghanistan).
- Egypt:** 123 Ave. Abassabad, Ave. Park, P.O.B. 22 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SAMIH ANWAR.
- Ethiopia:** Ankara, Turkey (E).
- Finland:** Ankara, Turkey (E).
- France:** France Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT DE SOUZA.
- German Democratic Republic:** (E); *Ambassador:* FERDINAND THUN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Ferdowsi Avenue (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORG VON LILIENFELD.
- Greece:** Kheradmand Ave., Kucheh Salm, No. 43 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE PAPADOPOULOS.
- Guinea:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Hungary:** Television Ave. No. 7, Rue Sizdahom (E); *Ambassador:* BALINT GAL.
- Iceland:** Bonn, Federal Republic of Germany.
- India:** N. Saba Ave. No. 166 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMCHANDRA DATTATRAYA SATHE.
- Indonesia:** Shah Abbas Kabir Ave., Magndia Ave. No. 1 (E); *Ambassador:* H. A. A. ACHSIEN.
- Iraq:** address unavailable (E); *Ambassador:* MUDIAT JUBAA.
- Italy:** France Ave. 81 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIGI CORTAFAVI.
- Japan:** Northern Saba Ave. 53 (E); *Ambassador:* KEISUKE ARITA.
- Jordan:** Bukharest Ave. No. 16th Ave. No. 55 (E); *Ambassador:* SALRU AL-KURDI (also accred. to Afghanistan).
- Korea, Republic:** Kakh Ave., Heshmatoddowleh No. 427 (E); *Ambassador:* CHONG KYU KIM.
- Kuwait:** Maikadeh Ave., 3-38 Sazman-Ab St. (E); *Ambassador:* Shaikh NASSER MUHAMMAD AHMAD AL-JABER AL-SABAH.
- Lebanon:** Bukharest Ave. No. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* KHALIL AL-KHALIL.
- Malaysia:** Bukharest Ave. No. 8 (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD YUSOFF BIN ZAINAL.
- Malta:** London, U.K. (E).
- Mexico:** Ankara, Turkey.
- Mongolia:** Moscow, U.S.S.R. (E).
- Morocco:** Dorahiye Yusefabad, Muhammad Reza Shah Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD LARBI EL-ALAMI (also accred. to Turkey).
- Nepal:** Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
- Netherlands:** Takhte Tavous, Near Pahlavi Ave. Rue Moazami Rue Jahansouz No. 36 (E); *Ambassador:* P. A. E. RENARDEL DE LAVALLETTE.
- Norway:** Aban Ave. 3 (E); *Ambassador:* NILS ANTON JORGENSEN (also accred. to Afghanistan, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and United Arab Emirates).
- Oman:** Bukharest Ave. No. 17th Ave. No. 10; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ISMAIL KHALIL AL-RASSASI.
- Pakistan:** 199 Iraushah Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ASLAM KHAN KHATTAK.
- Philippines:** Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
- Poland:** 140 Takhte Jamshid Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* BRONISLAW MUSIELAK.
- Portugal:** Rodsar Ave. No. 41; *Ambassador:* C. H. F. LEMONDE DE MACEDO.
- Qatar:** Ave. Abbas Abad, Ave. Télévision, Second Ave. 14-16 (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HAND AL-ATEYAH.
- Romania:** Fakhraabad Ave. 12 (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDRU BOARA (also accred. to Kuwait).
- Saudi Arabia:** Ave. Aban, P.O.B. 2903 (E); *Ambassador:* ARAH SAID HASHEN.
- Senegal:** Ave. Vozara, Sth St. No. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* MASSAMBA SARRE.
- Spain:** Fisherabad Ave., Khoshbin St. 29 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ MANUEL DE ARAJOA.
- Sri Lanka:** Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
- Sudan:** Doha, Qatar (E).
- Sweden:** Takhte Jamshid Ave., Forsat Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Comte GUSTAF BONDE (also accred. to Afghanistan).
- Switzerland:** Pasteur Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* DANIEL GAGNERIN (also accred. to Afghanistan).
- Syria:** Shiraz Ave. Roudsar Ave. No. 69 (E); *Ambassador:* ALI MUHSEN.
- Thailand:** Bon Ah Sina Ave. Park Amire-Dowleh No. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* Rear-Admiral CHAFER PLENWIDYA.
- Tunisia:** Saltanatabad (E); *Ambassador:* TAOUFIN SMIDA.
- Turkey:** Ferdowsi Ave. No. 314 (E); *Ambassador:* SANTI ELDEN.
- U.S.S.R.:** Churchill Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* V. Y. EPOPEEV.

IRAN

United Arab Emirates: Ave. Vozara, 8th St. (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh AL-MAKTUM.

United Kingdom: Ferdowsi Ave. (E), *Ambassador:* Sir ANTHONY PARSONS

U.S.A.: Takhte Jamshid Ave., Roosevelt Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD M. HELMS.

Iran also has diplomatic relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Nigeria and Singapore.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Vatican: France Ave. 97 (Apostolic Internunciature); *Ambassador:* Mgr. Dr. ERNESTO GALLINA.

Venezuela: Aban Ave. No. 90 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Viet-Nam, Republic: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Yugoslavia: Ave. Arak, rue Shahrivar (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD HADZIC

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Prosecutor-General: Dr. ABDUL HUSSEIN ALIABADI.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: EMAD-E-DIN MIRMOTAHARI.

SUPREME COURT

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Teheran includes disputes about the competence of Government departments in relation to the existing laws, and it also acts as a Court of First Instance when ministers are prosecuted, either for personal offences or in respect of the affairs of their department. It is also the highest court of appeal. In exceptional cases, at the request of the Prosecutor-General, the Supreme Court deals with criminal cases.

PROVINCIAL COURTS

Courts of Appeal and Central Criminal Courts are established in each province.

OTHER COURTS

There are Courts of First Instance in the towns. The Arbitration Council was established in 1966 to examine and rule on all petty offences. The courts of lowest jurisdiction are those of the Justices of the Peace, which are established in most villages and small towns and deal with

small civil cases and petty offences. On June 30th, 1966, the Arbitration Council was added to the judicial organs of the state. This Council is competent to deal with all complaints and petitions filed by businessmen and craftsmen, claims for damages and losses sustained in driving accidents, and domestic disputes, up to a claimed amount of ten thousand Rials in all cases. The Arbitration Council also examines and rules on petty offences (misdemeanour and felony) for which punishment does not exceed two months and/or one thousand two hundred Rials fine. Trials and examinations in such cases are undertaken free of charge.

SPECIAL TRIBUNALS

Special tribunals include Ecclesiastical Courts, which have a limited jurisdiction on matters of marriage and personal status; the Civil Servants' Criminal Court, in Teheran; and Permanent and Temporary Military Courts. Permanent Military Courts exist in all provinces and deal with treasonable offences; Temporary Military Courts are established whenever martial law is declared in a region, and are competent to hear certain cases which are normally within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The great majority of the Iranian people are Shi'i Muslims, and Iran with Iraq and the Yemen Arab Republic are notable as the only countries in the world where Shi'i adherents are in a majority. About five per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, but there is complete religious toleration. Iran is thus in many ways the centre of the Shi'i faith, and pilgrimage to Iranian shrines is an important activity; Qum and Meshed are in particular regarded as holy cities.

ZOROASTRIANS

There are about 21,000 Zoroastrians, a remnant of a once widespread sect. Their religious leader is MOUBAD. Zoroastrianism was the official religion of pre-Islamic Iran. Many adherents were compelled by Arab persecution to emigrate, and the main centre of their faith is now Bombay.

OTHER COMMUNITIES

Communities of Armenians, and somewhat smaller

numbers of Jews, Assyrians, Greek Orthodox, Uniates and Latin Christians are also found as officially recognized faiths. The Baha'i faith, which originated in Iran, has about 60,000 adherents.

Baha'i faith: Shirkat-i-Nawnahalan, Manuchchri Avenue, Teheran; 1,854 centres, 1 school.

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Urmia, Bishop of Salmas and Metropolitan of Iran: Khalifagari Kaldani Katolig, Rezaich; (vacant); Patriarchal Administrator Most Rev. YOHANNAN SEMAAN ISSAYI, Archbishop of Teheran.

Anglican Bishop in Iran: Rt. Rev. HASSAN BARNABA DEHQANI-TAFTI, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 12, Isfahan. Diocese founded 1912.

Synod of the Evangelical (Presbyterian) Church in Iran: Assyrian Evangelical Church, Khiaban-i Shapur, Khiaban-i Aramanch, Teheran; Moderator Rev. ADLE NAKHOSTEEN.

THE PRESS

The working of the Iranian Press is set out in the 1955 Press Law as modified in 1963. This legislation defines the qualities of education and character required in persons intending to publish newspapers; and stipulates that no newspaper may be banned without a court order, except for criticism of religion or the monarchy, for disclosing military information or for provoking the people to oppose government troops. With the exception of scientific, cultural and government publications, newspapers with less than 3,000 circulation and magazines with less than 5,000 are illegal.

In 1965 the cabinet approved the Reporters' Code of Journalism which required reporters to be licensed by the Ministry of Information, prevented them accepting government service and prohibited the reporting or photography of specified military areas and closed court sittings, etc. All communist publications are prohibited in Iran.

Teheran dominates the press scene as many of the daily papers are published there and the bi-weekly, weekly and less frequent publications in the provinces generally depend on the major metropolitan dailies as a source of news. In the city are published some 20 daily and 21 weekly newspapers, and 27 weekly and 44 monthly magazines. There are at least 85 registered provincial papers.

With the exception of a small number of political organs and official publications, all newspapers are owned by private individuals. The chief party organs are the dailies *Nedaye Iran Novin* (New Iran Party) and *Mehre Iran* (Mardom Party) and the weekly *Khak-o-Khun* (Pan-Iranist Party).

The major dailies also publish other papers and periodicals thus forming small publishing groups which are still largely family concerns. The *Ettela'at Group* (Prop. Abbas Massoudi) includes *Ettela'at* with two foreign language daily and two weekly newspapers and four popular weekly magazines, including one for women and two for children. The *Kayhan Group* (Prop. Dr. M. Mesbahzadeh) includes *Kayhan* with its English daily, a weekly sports paper, two popular weekly magazines and a medical magazine. The *Echo of Iran Group* (Prop. Jahangir Benrouz) includes the daily, weekly and monthly *Echo of Iran*, the monthly *Iran Trade* and the annual *Almanac and Iran li'ho's li'ho*, all in English.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

- Alik:** Naderi Ave., Teheran; f. 1931; morning; political and literary; Armenian; Prop. Dr. R. STEPHANIAN; circ. 10,000.
- Ayandegan:** Shah Ave., 322 Guiti Sq., Teheran; morning; political; Prop. Dr. H. AHARI.
- Azhang:** Roosevelt St., Teheran; f. 1954; airmail edition *Azhang Havaii*; Editor KAZEM MASOUDI; circ. 10,000.
- Bourse:** Kh. Sevom Esfand, Ku. Mobarshakat, Teheran; f. 1961; financial; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.
- Echo of Iran:** Ave. Shiraz, Kuche Khalkhali No. 4, P.O.B. 2008, Teheran; f. 1952; English; political and economic; Editor JAHANGIR BENROUZ; circ. 6,000.
- Ettela'at:** Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1925; evening; political and literary; Editor HASSAN SADR HAJ SAYYED JAVADI; circ. 100,000.
- Ettela'at Hameel:** Air edition of above; Editor HASAN MASOUDI; circ. 6,000.
- Farman:** 69 Manouchehri Ave., Teheran; political; Editor A. SHAHANDER; circ. 15,000.

- Iran Presse:** Ave. Kheradmand, Ku. Tahbaz No. 19, Teheran; French; Editor S. FARZAMI.
- Le Journal de Tehran:** Kayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1934; morning; French; Editor AHMAD CHAHIDI; circ. 8,000.
- Kayhan Hava:** Political and social; Editor M. SEMSAR; circ. 250,000.
- Kayhan International:** Ferdowsi Ave., Kuche Atabak, Teheran; political; morning; English; circ. 15,000; Editor KAZEM ZARNEGAR.
- Keyhan:** Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; evening; political; Prop. Dr. M. MESBAHZADEH.
- Khorassan:** Meshed; f. 1948, Owner and Editor MUHAMMAD SADEGH TEHRANIAN; circ. 30,000.
- Koushesh:** Foroughi Ave., Teheran; morning; political and scientific; Editor SHOKRULLAH SAFAYI.
- Mahde Azadi:** Tabriz; political and social; Prop. ISMAIL PEYMAN.
- Mard Mobarez:** Kh. Manouchehri; political and social; Prop. ASSAD RAZMARA.
- Mehre Iran:** Zhaleh Ave., Teheran; affiliated to Mardom Party; morning; Editor MOUSEN MOVAGHAR.
- Nedaye Iran-Novin:** Fisherabad Ave. 41, Sepand St., Teheran; affiliated to New Iran Party; Editor M. A. RASHTI.
- Peyghame Emrouz:** Kh. Qavam Saltaneh, Teheran; evening; political and social; Dr. ABDOLRASUL AZIMI; circ. 23,000.
- Poste Teheran:** Kh. Shahabad, Teheran; political evening; circ. 8,000; Editor MUHAMMAD ALI MASSOUDI.
- Sedaye Mardom:** Kh. Hafez, Teheran; f. 1945; political and literary; morning; Publisher MUHAMMAD HUSSEIN FARIPOUR; Editor FEREDOON FARIPOUR.
- Tehran Journal:** Kayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1954; morning; English; Editor KHOSROW FOROUGHI; circ. 10,000.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

- Aftab Shargh:** Meshed; weekly; political; Prop. Mrs. NARGESS AMOZZEGAR.
- Al-Akha:** Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; Arabic; weekly; Dir. Sen. ABAS MASSOUDI; Editor NAZIR FENZA.
- Bourse Monthly:** Sevom-Esfand Ave., Kuche Bakht 15, Teheran; f. 1963; economic; Editor Dr. Y. RAHMATI.
- Daneshkade Pezeshki:** Faculty of Medicine, Teheran University; medical magazine; monthly; Editor Dr. M. BENESHTI.
- Donya:** Istanbul Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. K. TANATABA'I.
- Donyaye Varzesh:** Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1970; weekly sport magazine; Editor BIJAN RAFIEI.
- Ettela'at Banovan:** Kayyam Ave., Teheran; women's weekly magazine; Editor Mrs. PAPI ABASALTI; circ. 40,000.
- Ettela'at Javanan:** Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1958; youth weekly; Editor R. ETTEMADEI.
- Ettela'at Kodekan:** Khayyam Ave., Teheran; f. 1957; teenage weekly; Editor NADER ARHIVAN HEYDARI.
- Ferdowsi:** Bahar Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor N. JAHANBANOIE; circ. 26,000.
- Film-Va-Honar:** Roosevelt Ave., Teheran; weekly; Editor A. RAMAZANI.
- Iran Trade and Industry:** Echo of Iran, P.O.B. 1228, Shiraz Ave., Teheran; f. 1965; monthly economic periodical; Editor HASSAN SHAIDA; circ. 10,000.

IRAN

- Iran Tribune:** 316 Karim Khan Zand Blvd., Teheran, Iran; monthly; socio-political-business; English; Editor YOUSOF MAZANDI; circ. 18,000.
- Javanan:** Ave. Sepah, Teheran; weekly magazine for young people; circ. over 10,000.
- Kayhan Bacheha:** Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; children's magazine weekly; Editor DJAAFAR BADII; circ. 95,000.
- Kayhan Varzeshi:** Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; sport weekly; Editor Dr. M. MESBAZADEH; circ. 60,000.
- Khandaniha:** Kh. Ferdowsi; f. 1939; weekly; circ. 25,000; Editor A. A. AMIRANI.
- Music Iran:** 1029 Amiriye Ave., Teheran; f. 1951; monthly; Editor BAHMAN HIRBOD; circ. 7,000.
- Navaye-Khorasan:** Meshed; political; weekly; Prop. H. MAHBODI.
- Pars:** Shiraz; twice weekly; circ. 3,500; Editor F. SHARGI.
- Rahnejat:** Darvazeh Dowlat, Isfahan; political and social weekly; Prop. N. RAHNEJAT.
- Sepahan:** Baharestan Square, Teheran; literary; weekly.
- Sepid va Siyah:** Kh. Ferdowsi; popular monthly; Editor Dr. A. BEHZADI; circ. 30,000.
- Setareye Cinema:** Lalezar-Now Ave., Teheran; film weekly; Editor P. GALUSTIAN.
- Setareye Estahan:** Isfahan; political; weekly; Prop. A. MIHANKHAH.
- Sobhe Emroug:** Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; Editor Mrs. AMIDI-NURI.
- Sokhan:** Hafiz Ave., Zomorrod Passage, Teheran; f. 1943; literary monthly; Editor Dr. P. N. KHANLARI; circ. 5,000.
- Sport:** P.O.B. 342, Ebne Sina St., Park Aminodoleh, Kakhe Markazi Taj; Teheran; sports, weekly.

PUBLISHERS

- Ali Akbar Elmi:** Shahabad Ave.; Dir. ALI AKBAR ELMI.
- Amir Kabir:** 235 Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1950; historical, social, literary, and children's books; Dir. ABDULRAHIM JAFARI.
- Boroukhlm:** Avenue Ferdowsi, Teheran; dictionaries.
- Bungah Tarjomeh va Nashr Ketah:** Teheran; affiliated to the Pahlavi foundation.
- Danesh:** 357 Ave. Nasser Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1931 in India, transferred to Iran in 1937; literary and historical (Persian); imports and exports books; Man. Dir. NOOROUAH IRANPARAST.
- Ebn-e-Sina:** Meydane 25 Shahrivar, Teheran; f. 1957; educational publishers and booksellers; Dir. EBRAHIM RAMAZANI.
- Eghbal Publishing Co.:** Shahabad Ave., Teheran; Dir. DJAVAD EGBAL.
- Franklin Book Programs Inc.:** 2 Alborz Ave., Shahreza Ave., Teheran; f. 1952; a non-profit organization for International Book Publishing Development; main office in New York; Dir. ALI ASGHAR MOHAJER.
- Iran-81na:** Shahabad St. Teheran.

The Press, Publishers

- Teheran Chamber of Commerce Monthly Journal:** Teheran; Farsi; circ. 5,000; also **Weekly Bulletin**, circ. 5,000; both distributed mainly to members.
- Tehran Economist:** 99 Sevom Esfand Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; Persian and English; weekly; Editor Dr. B. SHARIAT; circ. 12,000 Persian, 4,500 English.
- Tehran Messavar:** Ave. Jaleh, Teheran; popular weekly; Editor ABDULLAH VALA; circ. 35,000.
- Zan-E-Ruz (Women Today):** Kh. Ferdowsi, Teheran; women's weekly; circ. 150,000; Editor Mrs. F. MESBAZADEH.

NEWS AGENCIES

- International Press Agency of Iran:** Teheran Ghvamsaltaneh Square, P.O.B. 1125, Teheran.
- Pars News Agency:** General Department of Publications and Broadcasting, Maidan Ark, Teheran; f. 1936; Pres. NASSER SHIRZAD.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- A.F.P.:** P.O.B. 1535, Teheran; Correspondent JEAN-CLAUDE BRARD.
- A.N.S.A.:** Ave. Hafez, Kuche Hatf 11, Teheran; Chief EMIRA GIULIANA PIZZUTO.
- A.P.:** 7 Fifth St., Television Ave., Teheran; Correspondent PARVIZ RAEIN.
- Reuter:** P.O.B. 1607, Teheran; Correspondent ALI MEHRAVARI.
- Tass:** Kheyaban Hamid, Kouche Masoud 73, Teheran; Correspondent VLADIMIR DIBROVA.
- U.P.I.:** P.O.B. 529, Teheran; Correspondent YOUSOF MAZANDI.

PRESS UNIONS

- Press Club of Iran:** Teheran; f. 1961; Chair. ABBAS MASOUDI; Sec.-Gen. Dr. M. MESBAZADEH.
- Writers and Press Reporters Syndicate:** Teheran.

- Iran Chap Company:** Ave. Khayyam, Teheran; f. 1966; newspapers, books, magazines, colour printing and engraving; Man. Dir. FARHAD MASSOUDI.
- Kanoon Marefat:** 6 Ave. Lalehzar, Teheran; Dir. HASSAN MAREFAT.
- Khayyam:** Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MOHAMMAD ALI TARAGHI.
- Majlis Press:** Avenue Baharistan, Teheran.
- Nil Publications:** Mokheroddowleh Sq., Koutcheh Rafahi, Teheran. Dir. A. AZIMI.
- Pirouz:** Shahabad Avenue; Dir. MIRMOHAMMADI.
- Safiall Shah:** Baharistan Square; Dir. MANSOUR MOSH-FEGH.
- Taban Press:** Ave. Nassir Khosrow, Teheran; f. 1939; Propr. A. MALEKI.
- Toheran Economist:** Sevom Esfand Ave. 99, Teheran.
- Teheran University Press:** Avenue Shah-Reza.
- Towfigh:** Istanbul Ave., Teheran; publishes humorous Almanac and pocket books; distributes humorous and satirical books; Dir. Dr. FARIDEH TOWFIGH.
- Zawar:** Shahabad Avenue; Dir. AKBAR ZAWAR.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

National Iranian Radio and Television: P.O.B. 33-200, Teheran; semi-autonomous governmental authority. f. 1971 by merger of Radio Iran and National Iranian Television, 5,000 employees.

Radio: covers entire area of Iran; in addition the Voice of Iran reaches half Europe and the whole of Asia and Africa; medium-wave and short-wave regional broadcasts in local languages and dialects, foreign broadcasts in English, French, Arabic, Russian, Armenian, Pashtu, Kurdish, Urdu, Turcoman and Baluchi; 60 transmitters

Number of radio receivers: 8 million (1973)

Television: production centres in Teheran (2), Abadan, Bandar Abbas, Isfahan, Kerman, Kermanshah, Mahabad, Meshed, Rasht, Rezaieh, Sanandaj, Shiraz, Tabriz, Zahedan, Larian Dam; 79 relay stations, black and white at present, with colour facilities being tested

Number of TV receivers: 1.7 million (1973).

American Forces Radio and Television: Teheran, f. 1951, recordings and films of American programmes; 68 hours weekly.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; all figures stated in Rials)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Markazi Iran: Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; central note-issuing bank of Iran; cap. 5,000m., dep. 446,000m. (Oct. 1974); Gov. MOHAMMED YEGANEH; Deputy Gov. JALIL SHORAKA.

Bank Asnaf Iran (Guilds Bank of Iran): Baharestan Square, Teheran; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 100m.; Chair. Gen. ALI AKHIBAR ZARGHAM; Gen. Man. GHOLAM REZA ZAERIN.

Bank Bazargani Iran: Maidan Sepah, P.O.B. 2258, Teheran; reps. abroad in London, England and Hamburg, German Federal Republic; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 500m., dep. 29,116m. (March 1974); 210 brs.; Chair. Dr. DJAVAD SADR; Man.-Dir. Senator MOSTAFA TADJADOD.

Bank Bimeh Iran (Iran Insurance Bank): Teheran; under auspices of government-sponsored Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Iran (Insurance Company of Iran); cap. p.u. 400m.; 10 brs. and 4 sub-brs. in Teheran, 19 brs. in other towns; Chair. and Man. Dir. MOHAMMED REZA TEHRANI.

Banque Etebarate Iran (Iran Credit Bank): 50 Ave. Sevom Island, Teheran; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 700m., dep. 7,557m. (March 1973); Chair. and Man. Dir. H.E. AHMED CHAFIK.

Bank Etebarat Sanati (Industrial Credit Bank): Khiaban Ateshkadeh, Teheran; f. 1956; stock owned by the Govt.; cap. p.u. 4,319m., dep. 1,217m. (Oct. 1974); Chair. and Man.-Dir. ALINAGHI FARMANFARMAIAN; Dep. Man.-Dir. AHMAD ZIAI.

Bank Kar: Ave. Hafez, Teheran; f. 1958; cap. 1,030m., dep. 4,510m.; Man. ABBAS BAKHSHPOURIAN.

Bank Kargosha'i Iran (Pawn Bank): Moulavi Ave., Teheran; cap. provided by Bank Melli Iran; Principal Officer ISMAEL TAHERI.

Bank Melli Iran (The National Bank of Iran): Ferdowsi Ave., Teheran; state-owned bank; brs. abroad in Frankfurt, Sharjah, Paris, Bahrain, Jeddah, Hong Kong, London, Hamburg, New York, Tokyo and Muscat; f. 1928; cap. and res. 6,106m., dep. 186,280m., total assets 248,622m. (March 1974), affiliation Bank Tejarat Kharidji Iran; 1,300 brs. throughout Iran; Pres. YOUSSEF KHOSHROUHI.

Bank of Iran and the Middle East: Kucheh Berlin, Ave. Ferdowsi, P.O.B. 1680, Teheran; f. 1959; brs. at Khorashar, Abadan and Teheran (17); The British Bank of the Middle East owns 40 per cent of the issued capital; 60 per cent is held by Iranian interests; cap. p.u. 400m., dep. 5,510m.; Chair. Dr. G. H. KHOSHROUHI; Gen. Man. M. H. VAKILI; Adviser to the Board K. V. R. JEFFERIES.

Bank of Teheran: 25 Pahlavi Ave., Teheran; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 1,500m., dep. 21,013 (Nov. 1974); Pres. MOSTAFA FATEHI; Man.-Dir. BAHMAN BEHZADI.

Bank Omran (Development Bank): Teheran; f. 1952 to provide technical guidance and financial support to farmers of distributed Crown villages; also acts as a commercial bank; 144 brs.; Pres. HOUSHANG RAM.

Bank Pars: Avenue Takht-Jamshid, Teheran; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 500m. (March 1974); Chair. and Pres. E. NIKROUHI.

Bank Rahni Iran (The Mortgage Bank of Iran): Ferdowsi Street, Teheran; f. 1939; Government bank (affiliate of Ministry of Development and Housing) which grants loans for building houses; cap. p.u. 5,538m., total assets 24,827m. (March 1974); Chair. and Man. Dir. Eng. A. BEHNIA.

Bank Refah Kargaran (Workers' Welfare Bank): 125 Roosevelt Ave., Teheran; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; 65 brs.; state-owned bank; Chair. Dr. MEHDI A. ALIABADI.

Bank Saderat Iran (The Export Bank of Iran): 124 Ave. Shah, Teheran; P.O.B. 2751; f. 1951; cap. p.u. 3,000m.; dep. 95,308m. (March 1974); 3,000 brs. in Iran, brs. in Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Fujairah, Ras Al Khaimah, Ajman, Sharjah (United Arab Emirates), Qatar, Bahrain, offices in London, Hamburg, Paris, Beirut, agency in New York, Man. Dir. Eng. M. A. MOJARRAH.

Bank Sepah (Army Bank): Ave. Sepah, Teheran; f. 1925, state-owned bank; cap. p.u. 1,500m., dep. 55,100m. (March 1974), 455 brs.; Pres. MANOUCHEHR NIKROUHI; Deputy Pres. DJALAL SADEGH.

Bank Shahryar: 169 Sepahbod Zahedi Ave., Teheran; cap. p.u. 500m.; Chair. ALI KAZEMIAN; Man. Dir. MOHAMMAD HEMATI.

Bank Taavon Keshavarzi Iran (Agricultural Cooperative Bank of Iran): Khasan Park Shahr (North), Teheran; f. 1933; cap. 14,462m. (Dec. 1973); Government bank; Pres. HOSSEIN ESMATI.

Debitors' Co-operative Credit Bank: 37 Ave. Ferdowsi, Teheran; f. 1963; cap. 600m., dep. 4,472 (1973); Chair. SEIFULLAH RASHIDIAN; Pres. ASSADULLAH RASHIDIAN.

Foreign Trade Bank of Iran (*Bank Tedjarat Kharedji Iran*). Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1960; jointly owned by Bank Melli Iran, Bank of America, Banca Commerciale Italiana and Deutsche Bank A.G.; cap. 700m., dep. 9,481m., reserves 420m. (March 1974); Chair. YOUSSEF KHOSHKISH; Man. Dir. ASHOT SAGHATELIAN.

Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI): 133 Hafez St., P.O.B. 1801, Teheran; f. 1958; 84 per cent of shares held by more than 3,100 Iranian individuals and institutions, 16 per cent held by France, U.K., Netherlands, Italy, Japan, U.S.A. and Federal Germany; to develop, encourage and stimulate private industrial, mining and transportation enterprises in Iran; cap. 3,150m., total assets 40,997m. (March 1974); Man.-Dir. A. GASEM KHERADJOU.

International Bank of Iran and Japan: 750 Ave. Saadi, P.O.B. 1837, Teheran; f. 1959; cap. 1,000m. (March 1974); 35 per cent Japanese owned; Chair. MOSTAFA NESBAH-ZADEH; Pres. A. SALMANPOUR.

Iranians' Bank: 184 Takht Jamshid Ave., Teheran; f. 1960; cap. 1,000m., dep. 6,154m. (1974); associated with First National City Bank; Chair. A. H. EBTEHAJ; Pres. C. SAMII.

Irano-British Bank: Avenue Saadi, P.O.B. 1584, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with the Standard and Chartered Banking Group Ltd.; cap. p.u. 1,000m.; Gen. Man. W. T. WATSON.

Mercantile Bank of Iran and Holland: Ave. Saadi, P.O.B. 1522, Teheran; f. 1959; affiliated with Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam; cap. p.u. 500m., dep. 3,123m.; 13 brs. in Teheran, 1 in Ahwaz, 1 in Isfahan, 1 in Khorramshahr; Chair. SOLEYMAN VAHABZADEH; Man. Dir. AHMAD VAHABZADEH; Resident Dir. W. M. BROUWER.

FOREIGN BANKS

The following banks have representative offices in Teheran: Bank of America N.T. & S.A., Bank of Tokyo, Banque de Bruxelles, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas,

Bayrische Vereinsbank, Berliner Bank, Commerzbank, Deutsche Bank, Dresdner Bank, Vereinsbank in Hamburg.

Bankers' Association of Iran: Teheran; Pres. Gen. FARAJOLLAH AQUEVLI.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Teheran Stock Exchange: Taghinia Bldg., Saadi Ave., Teheran; f. 1968; Chair. of Council M. YEGANAH; Publs. *Monthly Bulletin and Annual Report*.

INSURANCE

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Iran (*The Insurance Co. of Iran*): Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1935; Government-sponsored insurance company; all types of insurance; cap. p.u. 200m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. FARHANG MEHR.

Alborz Insurance Co. Ltd.: Alborz Bldg., 250 Sepahbod Zahedi Ave., Teheran; f. 1959; most classes of insurance except livestock insurance; five brs.; p.u. cap. 200m.; Management Habibollah Nahai and Brothers.

Omid Insurance Co. Ltd.: 99 South Kheradmand Ave., Corner of Salm St., Teheran; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 100m.; Man.-Dir. Eng. AMIR MOEZZI.

Pars, Société Anonyme d'Assurances: Avenue Saadi, Teheran; f. 1955; fire, marine, motor vehicle and personal accident insurance; Gen. Man. MADJID MALEK; Tech. Man. YERVANT MAGARIAN.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Arya (*Arya Insurance Co. Ltd.*): 213 Soraya Ave., Teheran; f. 1952; cap. 100m.; Chair. Dr. G. H. JAHANSHAI; Deputy Man. Dir. MEHRAB BARZEGAR.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Asia (*Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Takht Jamshid Ave., Fisherabad Corner, Teheran; f. 1960; Man.-Dir. R. SHAMS.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Melli (*The National Insurance Co. Ltd.*): Shah Reza/Villa Ave., P.O.B. 1786, Teheran; f. 1956; all classes of insurance; Chair. H. E. AHMED CHAFIK; Managing Dir. EDWARD JOSEPH.

Sherkate Sahami Bimeh Omid: Boulevard Karimkhan Zand, Ave. Kheradmand Jonoubi 99, Teheran; f. 1960.

All insurance companies are members of the Syndicate of Iranian Insurance Companies.

OIL

National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC), Takhte Jamshid Ave. (P.O.B. 1863), Teheran

A state organization controlling all oil and gas operations in Iran.

NIOC

The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) was incorporated April 1951 on nationalization of oil industry to engage in all phases of oil operations; auth. cap. 10,000 million rials, in 10,000 shares, 50 per cent paid up; all shares held by Iranian Government and are non-transferable; Chair. of Board and Managing Dir. H.E. Dr. MANOUTCHEUR EGHBAL; Dirs. H.E. M. FOUROUGH, H.E. A. K. BAKHTIAR, H.E. Dr. R. FALLAH, H. FARKHAN; Alternate Dirs. Dr. P. MINA, LATIF RANZAN-NIA, T. MOSSADEQI.

In October 1954 an agreement was concluded between the Iranian Government and NIOC on the one hand and eight major oil companies (subsequently increased to fourteen) on the other, to operate the southern oilfields (as defined) on behalf of NIOC. These companies were collectively known as the Consortium, for which *see below*.

The agreement was for twenty-five years with provision for three five-year extensions, at the option of the Consortium under specific terms and conditions, NIOC being responsible for non-industrial activities in the agreement area. It directly operates the Naft-i-Shah oilfield, the Kermanshah refinery, the Teheran refineries, the Shiraz refinery and the Abadan refineries; it also carried out exploration and drilling in all parts of the country not subject to special agreements. NIOC is solely responsible for internal distribution of petroleum products and has laid over 4,570 km. of pipeline throughout Iran. The Petroleum Act of 1957 empowered NIOC to divide Iran into 27 petroleum districts, to invite bids for their exploitation, and to sign agreements. NIOC signed a series of agreements: in 1957 with AGIP Mineraria (an Italian company); in 1958 with Pan American Petroleum Corp.; in 1965 with six groups listed below, for exploration of offshore areas. In all eight of the companies formed, NIOC had 50 per cent participation. In September

1966 agreement was reached with the French state organization *Entreprise des Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières* (ERAP) to operate as a contractor on behalf of NIOC in exploration both on and offshore. At present ERAP is active only in 3,294.5 sq. km. offshore areas.

In December 1966 the Consortium relinquished one-quarter of the Agreement Area, comprising three parcels totalling 25,069 sq. miles, one in the north-west and two in the south-east, to NIOC. NIOC signed a further two contract type agreements in 1969: one with a group of five companies (ERAP, Agip, Hispanoil, Petrofina and O.C.M.V.) and the other with Continental Oil Company of U.S.A. and Phillips Petroleum Company. Also in 1972 three joint venture agreements were signed, with four Japanese and one U.S. oil companies; with Amerada Hess Corp.; with Mobil Oil Corporation.

A major change took place in 1973, however, when the Consortium was issued with an ultimatum—the oil companies could either remain in the country until the existing 25-year contract expired in 1979 (with the proviso that they doubled production), after which they would get no more preferential treatment than any other foreign company, or alternatively, the Consortium could agree to be taken over immediately and then make preference agreements with the Government on a long-term basis. The latter course was agreed in March, and under a preliminary agreement signed in June 1973 between Iran and the Consortium, the Consortium is guaranteed a supply of oil over a 20-year period. The Iranian Oil Exploration and Producing Company was liquidated and the Oil Service Company of Iran was established, which operates as a contractor to the National Iranian Oil Company. The operation of Abadan refinery has passed to NIOC who will sell the products to the oil companies.

The decision was due partly to the Iran Government's need for greatly increased funds for the Fifth Development Plan, but also to its aim to gain as much control over foreign oil companies as had been achieved by other Arab states such as Kuwait, Qatar and Saudi Arabia in October 1972.

The company has formed two subsidiaries to represent it in two associated fields—The National Iranian Petrochemical Company and The National Iranian Gas Company. The latter has signed an agreement to supply the Soviet Union with large quantities of natural gas.

During 1974 Iran invited bids for a large amount of new acreage, both onshore and offshore, and contracts were concluded with three companies: *Compagnie Française des Pétroles* (France), *Uthmaniyah* (U.K.) and *Deminec* (West German consortium).

Société Irano-Italienne des Pétroles (SIRIP): Ave. Abbas Abad 30, P.O.B. 1434, Teheran; f. 1957; owned jointly by NIOC and AGIP S.p.A.; Man. Dir. Dr. A. ANGELUCCI.

Iran-Pan American Oil Co. (IPAC): 315 Takhte Jamshid Avenue, Teheran; f. 1958; owned jointly by NIOC and Amoco Iran Oil Co.; to exploit Persian Gulf offshore deposits in their agreement area; Man. Dir. M. T. RAZAGHINI.

Iranian Marine International Oil Company (IMINOCO): 128 Roodbar Ave., Teheran; f. 1965; formed with National Iranian Oil Co. on the one hand and Phillips Petroleum Co., AGIP (a subsidiary of the Italian ENI) and Hydrocarbons India Pet Ltd (a subsidiary of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission of India), Chair R. KALDER, Man. Dir. C. TREMBERT.

Lavan Petroleum Company (LAPCO): 3 Elizabeth II Boulevard, Teheran; f. 1965; formed with Atlantic Richfield, Murphy Oil Corporation, Sun Oil Co., and Union Oil Co. of California, who own 50 per cent interest, and the National Iranian Oil Co., who own the remaining 50 per cent; Man. Dir. N. E. DIETZEL.

Iranian Offshore Petroleum Company (IROPCO): P.O.B. 3257, Teheran; f. 1965; formed with CEPESA, and Cities Service Co., Kerr-McGee Corp., Atlantic Richfield Co., Skelly Oil Co., Superior Oil Co., and Sunray D X Oil Co. Chair A. VAZIRI-TABAR; Man. Dir. E. R. BUSH.

Phillips Petroleum Company Iran: P.O.B. 3184, Teheran; assumed operations of area previously operated by CONOCO under agreement signed with NIOC in April 1969 for exploration and development of a 5,000 sq. mile area in South Iran; Vice-Pres. and Man. Dir. WILLIAM B. BELENAP.

Sofiran: P.O.B. 3220, Teheran; French oil interests. A subsidiary of E.M. ERAP.

ERAP: Teheran, holds a 32 per cent share in a consortium exploring a 10,000 square mile area in Fars province; ENI has a 28 per cent share, Hispanoil 20 per cent, Petrofina 15 per cent and OMV of Austria 5 per cent.

Iran Nippon Petroleum Company (INPECO): 130 Ave. Shah Abbas Kabir, Teheran; f. 1971; partnership—50 per cent NIOC, 50 per cent Japanese group; Man. Dir. SH. HIKATA.

Hormoz Petroleum Company (HOPECO): 290 Ave. Villa, IBM Building, Teheran; f. 1972; partnership—50 per cent NIOC, 50 per cent Mobil; Chair. Dr. A. FALLAH; Man. Dir. R. A. WILSON.

Bushehr Petroleum Company (BUSHCO): 41 Ave. Daryaye Noor, between Takhte Tavoos and Abbasabad, Teheran; f. 1971; partnership—50 per cent NIOC, 50 per cent Amerada Hess; Man. Dir. M. QADIMI NAWAI.

THE CONSORTIUM

Consortium members, with percentage shareholdings: Gulf Oil Corporation (7%), Mobil Corporation (7%), Exxon (7%), Standard Oil Co. of California (7%), Texaco Inc. (7%), The British Petroleum Co. Ltd. (40%), Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij N.V. (14%), *Compagnie Française des Pétroles* (6%), the remaining 5 per cent being divided amongst the following six American companies: The American Independent Oil Co., The Atlantic Richfield Co., Charter Oil Co., Getty Oil Co., The Standard Oil Company (Ohio), and Continental Oil Co.

REFINERIES' THROUGHPUT (million barrels)

	Abadan	Masjed-i-Sulaiman
1969	149.5	10.0
1970	153.6	9.5
1971	151.2	10.7
1972	152.2	12.2
1973 (estimate)	155.8	12.9

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Mines: 254 Ave. Takht-Jamshid, Teheran; f. 1970; supervises the affiliated 17 Chambers in the provinces; Pres. Sen. Dr. TAHER ZIAI.

R.C.D. Joint Chamber of Commerce: Teheran; f. 1965 with Pakistan and Turkey under auspices of Regional Co-operation for Development

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Association des Employeurs Industriels de l'Iran: Teheran.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

All Trade Unions were dissolved in 1963, and syndicates of workers must be registered with the Government. In March 1963 there were 67 syndicates representing various trades, of which the largest included the *National Iranian Oil Company Workers' Syndicate* with 6,000 members.

CO-OPERATIVES

Central Organization for Rural Co-operatives of Iran (C.O.R.C.): Teheran, Man Dir. GHOLAMHOSEIN TAVASOLI. Following the implementation of the Land Reform Act, the C O R C was established by the Government in 1963. The aim of the organization is to offer educational, technical and credit assistance to rural co-operative societies and their unions. The C O R C will gradually transfer its stocks to rural co-operative unions and become the national body for rural co-operatives. By the end of October 1974, after the consolidation programme, the number of rural co-operative societies had been reduced to 2,793 with a total membership of 2,313,267 and the share capital of 4,040m rials. The number of the co-operative unions is 132 with capital of 2,160m. rials. The number of the member co-operative societies of the unions is 2,759. All of these societies and unions are availing themselves of the C O R C facilities.

TRADE FAIR

Iran International Fairs and Exhibitions Corpn.: P O B 33-22, Tajrish, Teheran, Dir -Gen M SHELDAR; publ. *Exhibition News*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iranian State Railway: Head Office: Teheran; f. 1938; Pres. Eng. PARVIZ AVINI; Financial Gen. Dir. R. MOSTOFI; Administrative Gen. Dir. H. MALEKI.

The Iranian railway system includes the following main routes:

Trans-Iranian Railway runs 1,440 km. from Gorgan, in the north, through Teheran, and south to Bandar Shahpur on the Persian Gulf.

South Line links Teheran to Khorramshahr via Ghom, Arak, Dorood, Andimeshk and Ahwaz; 937 km.

North Line links Teheran to Gorgan via Garmsar, Firooz Kooh and Sari; 499 km.

Teheran-Tabriz Line linking with the Azarbaijan Railway (736 km.).

Garmsar-Meshed Line connects Teheran with Meshed via Semnan, Damghan, Shahrud and Nishapur; 812 km.

Ghom-Zahedan Line when completed will be an inter-continental line linking Europe and Turkey, through

Iran, with India. Zahedan is situated 91.7 km. west of the Baluchistan frontier, and is the end of the Pakistani broad gauge railway. The section from Ghom to Kashan is open, and that from Kashan to Yazd has been completed. A branch line from the Kashan-Yazd line to a steel mill at Riz was opened in 1971.

Ahwaz-Bandar Shahpur Line connects Bandar Shabpur with the Trans-Iranian railway at Ahwaz (123 km.).

Azarbaijhan Railway extends from Tabriz to Julfa (146.5 km.), meeting the Caucasian railways at the Soviet frontier. A line from Sharaf-Khaneh to the Turkish frontier at Razi was opened in 1971.

The total length of main lines in January 1972 was 4,560 km.

ROADS

Ministry of Roads: Ministry of Roads and Communications, Teheran; Minister Eng. J. SHAHRESTANI.

There are about 45,000 km. of roads, of which some 12,500 km. had asphalt or paved surfaces by 1973. The Asian (CENTO) Highway provides a two-lane asphalt highway from the Turkish border at Bazergan and the Iraq border at Qasr-e-Shirin to the Afghanistan border at Tayebat. The road connecting Teheran to the border with Pakistan is under construction from Kerman to the border. It was due to be completed in 1974.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

Touring and Automobile Club of Iran: 37 Varzesh Ave., Teheran; f. 1935; Gen. Man. M. R. SAFFARI.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Principal waterways:

Lake Resaiyeh (Lake Urmia) 50 miles west of Tabriz in North-West Iran; and River Kharun flowing south through the oilfields into the River Shatt al Arab thence to the head of the Persian/Arabian Gulf near Abadan.

Lake Rezaiyeh: From Sharafkhaneh to Golmankhaneh there is a twice-weekly service of tugs and barges for transport of passengers and goods.

River Karun: Regular cargo service is operated by the Mesopotamia-Iran Corpn. Ltd. Iranian firms also operate daily motor-boat services for passengers and goods.

SHIPPING

Persian Gulf: Principal ports are Khorramshahr, Bushire, Bandar Abbas, Bandar Shahpur. Oil exports from the Abadan refinery are now handled by the new Mahshahr installations (opened December 1967) and Kharg Island terminal in the Persian/Arabian Gulf. Bushire is being developed to supplement the facilities at Khorramshahr, while the capacity of Bandar Abbas has recently been increased.

Caspian Sea: Principal port Bandar Pahlavi.

Arya National Shipping Lines: 2 Pahlavi Ave., Khorramshahr; 26 vessels; liner services between the Persian Gulf and Europe.

CIVIL AVIATION

Iran National Airlines Corporation (Iran Air): Iran Air Building, Mehrabad Airport, Teheran; f. 1962; replaces Iranian Airways Co.; serves Iran, the Middle East and Europe, Karachi, Kabul and Bombay; Chair. Gen. M. KHATAMI; Man. Dir. Lt.-Gen. ALI M. KHADEMI; fleet of three Boeing 707, four Boeing 727, four Boeing 737 and two DC-6; three Concores, two Boeing 747 and three Boeing 727 are on order.

IRAN

Teheran is also served by the following foreign lines: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Aha, Alitalia, Anana Afghan Airlines, British Airways, CSA, El Al, Iraqi Airways, JAL, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, MEA, PAA, Qantas, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines

The first phase of a new Teheran airport should be completed by 1980.

TOURISM

Ministry of Information and Tourism: 174 Elizabeth Blvd., Teheran; f. 1974; Minister Dr. GHOLAM REZA KIANPOUR. The former Iran National Tourist Organization (INTO) was established in 1963 and became the new Ministry of Information and Tourism in 1974. Publications: *Iran Travel News* (monthly), *Monthly Statistics Bulletin*, brochures, guide books, road maps, posters, etc.

During 1973 402,703 tourists visited Iran, showing an increase of 30,629 (about 7.5 per cent) over 1972. The estimated income from tourists over this period was U.S. \$60 million.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Culture and Arts: Kh. Kamal-ol-Molk, Teheran; f. 1964 to replace the Fine Arts Administration; 7 Deputy Ministers are responsible for the following areas: (i) Planning and Projects; (ii) Parliamentary Affairs; (iii) Administration and Financial Affairs; (iv) Cinematographic Affairs; (v) Cultural Relations Affairs; (vi) Research and Protection of Cultural Heritage; (vii) Artistic Affairs.

The High Council of Culture and Arts, Board of Trustees of Secretariat for Libraries, Artistic Higher Educational Institutions, National Library, Royal Foundation of Iranian Academies, Rudaki Hall, and International Film Festival are directly responsible to the Minister of Culture and Arts MEHRDAD PAHLBOOD.

Teheran Symphonic Orchestra: Kh. Kamal-ol-Molk, Teheran; 75 mems.; Music Dir. FARHAD MESHKAT.

Fine Arts Theatre Group: c/o Ministry of Culture, Teheran; produces weekly programmes for television.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Music Council of Radio Iran: Maidan Ark, Teheran; supervises all music programmes, both Persian and Western (popular and classical), broadcasts on two AM stations and one FM station in Teheran; also serves in advisory capacity all provincial stations; Chair. Dr. H. FARHAT.

Shiraz-Persepolis Festival of Arts: Shiraz; f. 1967; plays, films and music representing both Eastern and Western culture; held for a short fortnight at end of Aug. and beginning of Sept.; partly staged in the ruins at Persepolis; Pres. Dr. MEHRDAD BOUSHEHRI; publs. various books and brochures in Persian on music and drama, festival brochure annually.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Organization of Iran: Government agency for research and development in application of nuclear energy and the construction of nuclear facilities; also has co-ordinating and regulatory function; f. 1974; Pres. A. ETTEMAH.

Teheran University Nuclear Centre: P.O.B. 2989, Teheran; f. 1958; research in nuclear physics, electronics, nuclear chemistry, radiobiology and health physics; training and advice on nuclear science and the peaceful applications of atomic energy; a 5-MW pool-type research reactor on the new campus of Teheran University went critical in November 1967; a 3-MeV Van de Graaff-type accelerator became operational in 1972; Dir. Dr. B. PARSIA.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Azarabadegan: Tabriz; 475 teachers, 6,806 students.

University of Ferdowsi: Meshed; 272 teachers, 3,723 students.

University of Isfahan: Isfahan; 315 teachers, 3,400 students.

Jundi-Shapur University: Ahwaz, Khuzestan Province; 161 teachers, 2,370 students.

National University of Iran: Evin, Teheran; 305 teachers, 6,223 students.

Pahlavi University: Shiraz; 456 teachers, 3,044 students.

University of Teheran: Ave. Shah Reza, Teheran; 1,436 teachers, 17,147 students.

Arya Mehr University of Technology: Eisenhower Blvd., Teheran; 162 teachers, 2,005 students.

IRAQ

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Iraq is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East with a narrow outlet on to the Persian Gulf. Its neighbours are Iran, Turkey, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. The climate is extreme, with hot, dry summers, rising to over 43°C (110°F), and cold winters. Summers are humid near the Persian Gulf. The official language is Arabic, spoken by about 80 per cent of the population. Kurdish, Persian and Turkish are spoken by the tribesmen of the northern and eastern highlands. Ninety per cent of the population is Muslim. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a horizontal tricolour, red, white and black, the white band charged with three five-pointed green stars. The capital is Baghdad.

Recent History

A *coup d'état* by the army in 1958 resulted in the assassination of King Faisal and the establishment of a Republic under General Kassem. Iraq's withdrawal from the Baghdad Pact soon followed. For over four years General Kassem maintained a precarious and increasingly isolated position opposed by Pan-Arabs, Kurds and other groups. In February 1963 the Pan-Arab element in the armed forces staged a *coup d'état* in which General Kassem was assassinated and a new government set up under Colonel Aref, who initiated a policy of closer relations with Egypt. Martial law, in force since 1958, was brought to an end in January 1965, and a purely civilian government was inaugurated in September 1965. In March 1966 President Aref was killed in an air accident, and was succeeded by his brother, Major General Abdul Rahman Muhammed Aref. The second President Aref was ousted by members of the Baath Party in July 1968. Major-General (later Field-Marshal) Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr, a former Prime Minister, became President and Prime Minister.

Relations with Iran deteriorated after April 1969, following a dispute over the Shatt el Arab waterway, which forms the frontier. Diplomatic relations, broken off in 1971, were resumed in 1973 after the October war between the Arabs and Israel, but there was frontier fighting during 1974 and early 1975, though in March 1975 Iran and Iraq signed a pact settling their differences.

At the end of June 1973 an abortive *coup* took place, led by the Security Chief, Nazim Kassar, in which the Minister of Defence, General Shehab, was killed. Soon afterwards the constitution was amended, increasing the powers of President Bakr. In July 1973 a National Front was formed on the basis of a common programme endorsed by the Baath Party and the Iraqi Communist Party, which was legally recognized for the first time.

A settlement was apparently made with the Kurdish rebels in the north-east in March 1970, by which the Kurds would be granted autonomy by March 1974. Autonomy was offered to the Kurds in March 1974, but rejected by many of them because, among other things, the Iraqi Government retained control of the oil-rich Kirkuk area. Since March 1974 there has been fighting in north-eastern

Iraq between the Kurds who support Mulla Mustafa Barzani and Iraqi Government troops. In October 1974 a Kurdistan Legislative Council was set up in Arbil for Kurds who have accepted the autonomy offered by the Iraqi Government. After the 1975 Iran-Iraq pact the Kurdish anti-government movement collapsed.

Government

Power rests with the President and a Revolutionary Command Council, which can contain up to 12 members, while the day-to-day running of the country is carried out by a Council of Ministers. The country is divided into 16 provinces. A Kurdish autonomous area has been set up by the Iraqi Government, but this has not been recognized by the Kurds who support Mullah Mustafa Barzani.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for all men at the age of eighteen years and comprises two years active service and eighteen years with the reserve. The Iraqi army has a total strength of about 100,000 men, the air force has a strength of 10,500, and the navy 2,000.

Economic Affairs

Oil is the most important sector of the economy. Oil revenues for 1973/74 were I.D. 522 million and the projected oil revenue for 1974/75 is I.D. 1,500 million. During 1974 oil production was maintained at two million barrels per day. Iraq nationalized the foreign-owned Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) in June 1972 and a long-term oil agreement was reached in February 1973, ending 12 years of conflict between the Government and IPC. The Basra Petroleum Co. (an IPC affiliate) still operates in southern Iraq and is to undertake an expansion programme which will double its production by 1976.

Iraq plans to use some of her increased oil revenues in a programme of industrialization, and more than half of the 1974/75 investment budget of I.D. 1,169 million is to be spent on large development projects and industry.

Over three-quarters of the population still continue to depend on agriculture for their living. Iraq is the world's largest exporter of dates.

Transport and Communication

Iraq has about 2,500 miles of railway track. The main means of travel is road. New trunk roads have been built and the current development plan provides for building and extending the road system. In many desert areas the natural surfaces are passable for vehicles. The lower reaches of the Euphrates and the combined mouth of the Tigris and Euphrates, the Shatt el Arab, are navigable and deep-water oil berths serve the oilfields.

Social Welfare

A limited Social Security Scheme was introduced in 1957. Benefits are given for old age, sickness, unemployment, maternity, marriage and death.

IRAQ

Education

Education is free and primary education lasting six years is compulsory in an effort to reduce illiteracy. In 1973 more than 1.2 million children were attending 6,200 primary schools. There are six universities. Many Iraqis study abroad.

Tourism

Iraq is the ancient Mesopotamia of early history, and one of the oldest centres of civilization. The ruins of Ur of the Chaldees, Babylon, Nineveh and other relics of the Sumerian, Babylonian, Assyrian and Persian Empires are of interest to the tourist. Hatra and Ctesiphon represent the early mediaeval period.

Visas are not required to visit Iraq by nationals of Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon and Syria.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Football is played, while duck shooting, hawking and other field sports are enjoyed.

Public Holidays

1975: July 14th (Republic Day), July 17th (Republic

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Day), October 7th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th* (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd* (Muslim New Year), January 6th (Army Day), January 12th (Ashoura), February 8th (14 Ramadan Revolution), March 13th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), March 21st (Nawroos Day), May 1st (Labour Day).

* Approximate only; these are Muslim holidays determined by sightings of the moon, which vary each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force. Meshara or dunum = 0.62 acre (2,500 sq. metres).

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 20 dirhams = 5 riyals = 1 Iraqi dinar (I.D.).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 698.09 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 296.05 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE	POPULATION (1974)	BAGHDAD (capital)	MOSUL	BASRA
438,446 sq. km.	75,364 sq. km.	10,765,000	2,800,000	857,000	854,000

A neutral zone of 7,000 sq. km. between southern Iraq and northern Saudi Arabia is administered jointly by the two countries. Nomads move freely through it, but there are no permanent inhabitants.

POPULATION BY PROVINCE (MUHAFADHA)

(1973)

Nineveh	839,299	Babylon	561,000
Sulaimaniya	520,514	Kerbela	528,271
Arbil	460,000	Qadisiyah	412,780
Kirkuk	572,000	Maysan	359,264
Diala	474,890	Thi-Qar	538,847
Anbar	369,647	Basra	884,144
Baghdad	3,166,580	Muthanna	150,096
Wasit	374,881	Dhok	163,368

EMPLOYMENT

(1973 estimate)

Agriculture	1,540,400
Mining	18,500
Manufacturing	170,000
Electricity, Gas and Water	14,300
Construction	73,000
Commerce	164,000
Transport	162,000
Services	330,000
Others	580,400
Unemployed	200,100
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	3,052,700

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL WINTER CROPS

	1971		1972		1973	
	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)
Wheat	3,793.2	822.3	7,658.0	2,625.0	4,624.0	957.0
Barley	1,584.3	432.4	2,902.0	979.0	1,856.0	461.8
Linseed	37.8	6.1	23.8	3.7	4.2	9.0
Lentils	33.5	3.9	43.8	7.1	17.1	2.4
Vetch (Hurtman)	26.9	0.6	3.9	0.8	3.1	0.8
Broad Beans	78.6	18.5	59.7	14.9	59.8	14.9

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL SUMMER CROPS

	1971		1972		1973	
	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)	AREA (^{'000} dunums)	PRODUC- TION (^{'000} tons)
Rice	436.3	306.7	376.3	267.8	255.8	156.6
Sesame	82.2	13.9	52.7	7.0	52.6	5.7
Green grams	61.0	10.0	52.6	9.8	37.9	7.2
Millet	22.3	4.8	18.0	4.1	9.6	2.1
Giant millet	44.4	13.3	29.7	6.4	24.3	6.5
Maize	37.5	16.0	53.0	17.7	42.8	19.1

Livestock (1971): Sheep 4,736,241; Goats 1,521,661;
Cattle 1,200,499; Donkeys 456,520; Horses 85,230;
Buffaloes 111,889; Camels 38,349; Chickens 11,860,577.

DATE CROP
(tons)

1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
480,000	300,000	450,000	310,000

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF COTTON

	1971	1972	1973
Area (dunums)	135,600	146,800	143,270
Production (tons)	42,840	50,800	45,310

IRRIGATION

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Number of Pumps . . .	13,769	14,135	15,484	15,734
Total Horse Power . .	366,751	350,335	368,885	364,458

OIL
PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL
('000 barrels)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total production	564,308	618,375	536,502	736,588

INDUSTRY
('000 units)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Leather tanning:					
Upper leather (sq. ft.)	6,110.9	6,738.6	n.a.	9,003.1	n.a.
Toilet Soap (tons)	5.9	7.6	7.3	6.1	15.3
Vegetable oil (tons)	50.2	52.9	58.0	62.0	84.1
Woollen textiles:					
Cloth (metres)	87.9	835.6	n.a.	1,319.6	1,001.1
Blankets (number)	506.8	447.5	611.0	623.8	577.5
Cotton textiles (metres)	34,046.5	31,805.7	32,447.0	48,321.3	59,326.1
Beer (litres)	5,523.2	6,064.1	n.a.	8,214.1	8,983.8
Matches (gross)	1,275.3	1,371.0	1,686.4	1,959.4	1,629.3
Cigarettes (million)	4.9	5.1	5.2	6.6	6.2
Shoes (pairs)	5,145.0	5,619.5	n.a.	4,445.1	n.a.

FINANCE

1,000 fils = 20 dirhams = 5 riyals = 1 Iraqi dinar (I.D.).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 fils.

Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5, and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (January 1973): £1 sterling = 698.09 fils; U.S. \$1 = 296.05 fils

100 Iraqi dinars = £143.25 = \$337.78.

Note: From September 1949 to August 1971 the par value of the Iraqi dinar was U.S. \$2.80 (\$1 = 357.14 fils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar's value was \$3.01 (\$1 = 328.95 fils). The present dollar valuation became effective in February 1973. The Iraqi dinar was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1 = 857.14 fils (1 dinar = £1.167) until June 1972.

Ordinary Budget 1972-73: Revenue I.D. 331 million; Expenditure I.D. 347 million.

Development Budget 1972-73: Revenue I.D. 243 million; Expenditure I.D. 243 million.

Investment Budget 1974-75: Total expenditure I.D. 1,169 million (Industry I.D. 225 million, Agriculture I.D. 100 million, Transport and Communications I.D. 120 million, Buildings and Social Services I.D. 175 million, Kurdish autonomous area I.D. 350 million).

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold	192.7	143.5	155.8	155.8	173.1
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	12.7	25.2	24.2
Reserve Position in IMF	20.0	—	—	18.7	32.9
Foreign Exchange	263.7	318.7	431.9	581.8	1,254.6
TOTAL	476.4	462.2	600.4	781.5	1,482.2

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (IFS)

(1963=100)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
103.6	105.9	111.9	116.8	121.0	127.3	133.3

EXTERNAL TRADE

TOTAL TRADE

('000 I.D.)

YEAR	IMPORTS	EXPORTS*	RE-EXPORTS	TRANSIT
1970.	181,651	22,566	2,164	27,942
1971.	247,870	22,780	n.a.	33,801
1972.	234,680	28,614	2,394	65,485
1973.	270,317	32,523	272	56,095

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL

('000 I.D.)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
273,541	344,154	346,185	368,065	523,191

* Exports of crude oil are not included.

COMMODITIES

('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Tea	6,072	7,600	4,712
Sugar	12,278	11,000	14,599
Pharmaceutical products	8,805	8,224	1,270
Clothing	422	404	191
Boilers and engines	35,098	44,446	47,898
Automobiles and parts	12,115	10,474	10,867
Timber	3,182	2,836	2,235

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Barley	n.a.	515	n.a.
Dates	6,905	9,080	10,016
Straw and fodder	94	103	371
Raw wool	1,403	1,549	611
Raw cotton	74	467	84
Hides and skins	1,822	2,633	3,657
Cement	2,712	2,607	3,402

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL BY COUNTRY

(million long tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
United Kingdom	3.1	3.2	2.5	3.4
France	15.7	14.8	11.8	16.1
Italy	17.6	18.0	22.0	18.5
Netherlands	5.1	6.7	5.1	5.0
Germany, Federal Republic	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.8
Japan	1.4	0.2	—	—
Belgium	3.2	1.3	1.0	2.0
Brazil	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.0
Greece	1.7	3.0	3.5	4.1
South Africa	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.2
Spain	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0
Turkey	2.0	2.0	2.8	2.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	69.3	69.7	72.2	78.1

COUNTRIES
('000 I.D.)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Australia	15,444	734	1,314
Belgium	6,338	7,598	11,599
Bulgaria	3,631	3,923	—
Canada	16,293	890	596
China, People's Republic	7,446	6,531	10,843
Czechoslovakia	12,496	16,321	14,931
Egypt	2,789	3,020	1,801
France	15,344	14,658	22,664
German Democratic Republic	3,665	7,923	6,358
Germany, Federal Republic	8,218	11,342	10,767
India	4,184	5,522	5,413
Italy	7,972	11,478	8,816
Japan	7,482	10,581	18,191
Lebanon	5,484	6,333	4,373
Malaysia	7,822	4,956	6,323
Netherlands	3,257	6,037	4,270
Pakistan	4,253	2,510	2,585
Poland	7,044	6,092	4,975
Sri Lanka	4,997	4,937	—
Sweden	6,873	7,302	4,928
U.S.S.R.	29,605	17,030	23,773
United Kingdom	22,626	22,735	23,350
U.S.A.	12,096	9,554	15,024

EXPORTS (excluding oil)	1971	1972	1973
China, People's Republic	1,070	2,623	1,861
India	1,197	1,514	1,429
Kuwait	3,002	4,113	4,054
Lebanon	2,829	3,386	4,687
Syria	3,809	2,430	3,741
U.S.S.R.	1,194	2,285	2,244
U.A.R. (now Egypt)	3,299	3,166	1,597

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Passenger km. ('000)	460,023	538,475	603,582
Freight ton km. ('000)	1,310,025	1,513,628	1,371,195

ROADS
LICENSED VEHICLES ('000)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cars	67.4	71.8	75.5	77.3
Goods Vehicles	32.7	33.7	45.5	46.1
Buses	9.2	10.9	11.2	11.6
Motor Cycles	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.2

Source: International Road Federation.

INLAND WATERWAYS

	1970-71	1972	1973
Total net reg. tonnage	140,350	1,001,007	501,110
Number of Vessels	1,264	1,000	1,272

SHIPPING

Movement of Ocean-going Merchant Vessels at the Ports of Basra and Um Qasr.

	No. of PASSENGERS (Arrivals and Departures)*	No. of VESSELS		TONNAGE OF CARGO (excluding Crude Oil)	
		Loaded (Entered and Cleared)	In Ballast (Entered and Cleared)	Imported	Exported
1970 . . .	5,610	661	395	945,931	279,914
1971 . . .	5,396	659	658	2,132,086	230,964
1972 . . .	6,213	—	—	1,884,954	454,953
1973 . . .	3,928	643	699	1,510,509	1,031,591

* Port of Basra only.

In 1972 passenger arrivals at Basra were 2,956 and departures 3,257.

SHIPPING OF CRUDE OIL

Export by tanker from all ports.

	1970	1971	1972
Crude oil ('000 tons) . . .	17,038	29,690	34,205

CIVIL AVIATION

Flights through Baghdad and Basra Airports.

	FLIGHTS		PASSENGERS			CARGO (kg.)	
	Iraqi Airways	Total	Disembarked	Embarked	Transit	Off-Loaded	Loaded
1970 . . .	1,527	3,198	110,172	111,841	8,071	2,615,722	528,542
1971 . . .	2,346	4,031	127,404	126,760	n.a.	2,463,596	820,156
1972 . . .	3,197	4,549	158,451	154,929	n.a.	2,680,818	855,637
1973 . . .	4,329	5,782	197,305	199,866	9,787	3,064,383	1,003,455

TOURISM

	1971	1972	1973
Visitors . . .	589,857	536,717	488,248

EDUCATION

(1972/73)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary . . .	6,269	1,297,756
Secondary (General) . .	1,033	601,895
Vocational . . .	62	11,426
Teacher Training . . .	5	7,405
Universities . . .	5	44,791
Colleges and Technical Institutes . . .	9	4,403

Source: Central Statistical Organization, Ministry of Planning, Baghdad.

THE CONSTITUTION

The following are the principal features of the Provisional Constitution issued on September 22nd, 1968:

The Iraqi Republic is a popular democratic state. Islam is the state religion and the basis of its laws and constitution.

The political economy of the state is founded in socialism.

The state will protect liberty of religion, freedom of speech and opinion. Public meetings are permitted under the law. All discrimination based on race, religion or language is forbidden. There shall be freedom of the Press, and the right to form societies and trade unions in conformity with the law is guaranteed.

The Iraqi people is composed of two main nationalities: Arab and Kurds. The Constitution confirms the nationalistic rights of the Kurdish people and the legitimate rights of all other minorities within the framework of Iraqi unity.

The highest authority in the country is the Council of Command of the Revolution, which will promulgate laws until the election of a National Assembly. The (five) members of the Council of Command of the Revolution are nominated Vice-Presidents of the State.

Two amendments to the constitution were announced in November 1969. The President, already Chief of State and head of the government, also became the official Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and President of the Command Council of the Revolution. Membership of the latter body was to increase from five to a larger number at the President's discretion.

Earlier, a Presidential decree replaced the 14 local government districts by 16 governates, each headed by a governor with wide powers.

The fifteen-article agreement which aimed to end the Kurdish war was issued on March 11th, 1970. In accordance with this agreement a form of autonomy was offered to the Kurds in March 1974, but some of the Kurds rejected the offer and fresh fighting broke out. A new provisional constitution was announced in July 1970 which took account of the March 1970 agreement. It had 67 articles, the most prominent being the article which further defined the Revolutionary Command Council. This now has up to 12 members, selected from among the members of the Regional Leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist Party. The President is elected by a two-thirds majority of the Council; he is responsible to the Council and the Vice-Presidents and Ministers will be responsible to him.

In November 1971 President Bakr announced a National Charter as a first step towards a permanent constitution. A National Assembly and popular councils are features of the Charter.

In July 1973, under amendments to the Constitution, President Bakr was given powers to appoint and dismiss every minister or official from the Vice-President downwards. He can also assume executive power directly or through the Council of Ministers.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Field-Marshal AHMED HASSAN AL-BAKR.

Vice-President: TAHA MOHEDDIN MARUF.

REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL

President: Field-Marshal AHMED HASSAN AL-BAKR

Vice-President: SADAM HUSSAIN.

Members: The President, the Vice-President, Gen. SAADOUN GHADAN, Dr. IZZAT MUSTAFA, IZZAT AL-DOURI, TAHA AL-JEZRAWI, Col. SHAFIQ HAMMUDI AL-DARAJI (Sec.-Gen.).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Field-Marshal AHMED HASSAN AL-BAKR.

Minister of Health: Dr. IZZAT MUSTAFA.

Minister of the Interior: IZZAT AL-DOURI.

Minister of Industry and Minerals and Acting Minister of Planning: TAHA AL-JAZRAWI.

Minister of Communications: SAADOUN GHADAN.

Minister of Oil: TAYEB ABDUL-KARIM.

Minister of Youth: NAIM HADDAD.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: GHANEM ABDUL-JALIL.

Minister of Education: MUHAMMAD MAHJOUR.

Minister of Information: TAHEQ AZIZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. SAADOUN HAMMADI.

Minister of Economy: HIKMAT AL-AZZAWI.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: Dr. RASHID AL-RIFAI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ASWAD ABDUL-QADAR AL-HADITHI.

Minister of Finance: Dr. SAADI IBRAHIM.

Minister of Transport: ADNAN AYUB SAEED.

Minister of Justice: Dr. MUSTAFI AL-SHAALI.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: Dr. HASSAN FAHMI JUMAA.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: ABDUL-SATTAR TAYEB SHARI.

Minister of Irrigation: MAHMOUD AL-TALAFI.

Ministers of State: Dr. AHMED ABDUL-SATTAR AL-JAWAFI, HAKIM AL-JERDUF, Dr. HUSAM AL-SHAALI, Dr. ABULLAH AL-KHOLIL, AMIR ABULLAH, AMIR SHIRIF, ABULLAH ISMAEL AHMED, OUBEDULLAH AL-BALZANI.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

No form of National Assembly has existed in Iraq since the 1958 revolution which overthrew the monarchy. The existing provisional constitution contains provisions for the election of a new 100-member assembly at a date to be determined by the Government. A Kurdistan Legislative Council was set up at Arbil in October 1974. The Council sits for a three-year term and has 80 members.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Progressive Front: Baghdad; f. July 1973, when Arab Baath Socialist Party and Iraqi Communist Party signed a joint manifesto agreeing to establish a comprehensive progressive national and nationalistic front; Sec.-Gen. NAIM HADDAD (Baath).

Arab Baath Socialist Party: Baghdad; revolutionary Arab socialist movement founded in Damascus in 1947; has ruled Iraq since July 1968, and since July 1973 in alliance with the Iraqi Communist Party in the National Progressive Front; Regional Sec.-Gen. AHMED HASSAN AL-BAKR; Vice-Regional Sec.-Gen. SADAM HUSSAIN TAKRITI.

Iraqi Communist Party: Baghdad; f. 1934; became legally recognized in July 1973 on formation of National Progressive Front; First Sec. AZIZ MOHAMMED.

Kurdistan Democratic Party: Kurdish party which accepted terms of autonomy offered in March 1974; Leader AZIZ AQRABI.

Kurdistan Democratic Party: represents the Kurds who rejected autonomy offered in March 1974; Chair. MULLAH MUSTAFA BARZANI; Sec.-Gen. HABIB MUHAMMAD KARIM.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO IRAQ

(In Baghdad unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: 27/1/12 Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. KHALILLULLAH KHALILI.

Algeria: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Argentina: Damascus, Syria (E).

Australia: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Austria: 27/7/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. NOBERT LINHART.

Bangladesh: 13H/9/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* KHONDHER GALAIN MUSTAPHA

Belgium: Saddun St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RAYMOND VAN ROY.

Brazil: 39A/21/4 Al Wathiq Square (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO LOUREIRO DIAS COSTA.

Bulgaria: 35/1 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Canada: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Central African Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* SYLVESTRE SANA.

Chad: 97/4/4 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* ATIM ALGADI.

China, People's Republic: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* CHAO HSING-CHIH.

Cyprus: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Czechoslovakia: 1/7 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV JURASKA.

Denmark: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Egypt: 6/31/4 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL MONEIM EL-NAGAR.

Ethiopia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Finland: Masbah 37/7/35 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTTI LINTULAHTI.

France: Kard el Pasha 9G/3/1 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CERLES.

German Democratic Republic: Masbah 34/33/32 and 52/53/54/354 (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTHER SCHURATH.

Germany, Federal Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* HEINZ VOIGHT.

Greece: Damascus, Syria.

Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Hungary: 22/1/12 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZSEF FERRÓ.

India: Taha St., Najib Pasha, Adhamiya (E); *Ambassador:* R. BHANDARI.

Indonesia: 24/6/33 Alwiya, Wathiq Square (E); *Ambassador:* MALIKSWARI MUKTAR.

Iran: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN SHAHIDZADA.

Italy: 3/4 Nidhal St. (E); *Ambassador:* GIAN PIERO NUTI.

Japan: 40/7/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* SEIICHI SHIMA.

Jordan: 17 July St., Karradat Mariam; *Chargé d'Affaires:* DHYAB AL-AWRAN.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Al Fatih Square (E); *Ambassador:* KIM QYO NAM.

Kuwait: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* KHALID A. L. AL-MUSALLAM.

Lebanon: 13/21/5D Husamuddin St. (E); *Ambassador:* SUHAIL SHAMMAS.

IRAQ

Libya: Al Mansour (E). *Ambassador:* SALEH AL-SENUSS ABDUL SAYED.

Mauritania: (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED BIN AL-TILBEH.

Mongolia: Prague, Czechoslovakia.

Morocco: 4/266 Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED NACIRI.

Netherlands: *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr MEIHUIZEN.

Nigeria: Cairo, Egypt.

Norway: Ankara, Turkey (E).

Pakistan: Karradat Mariam (E). *Ambassador:* MU'IZZIDDIN AHMAD.

Poland: Karrada al-Sharqiya, Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* LUCJAN LIK.

Qatar: Mansour (E). *Ambassador:* AHMED ALI MAARIFIYA.

Romania: 52/5/35 Masbah (E). *Ambassador:* VASILE GEORGE.

Saudi Arabia: Waziriyah (E); *Ambassador:* ALI A. EL-SUGAIR.

Somalia: 49/5/35 Masbah (E). *Ambassador:* JAMI' ILMI.

Spain: 12/9/21 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* AMELIO MARTINE.

Sri Lanka: 10 B/6/12 Alwiyah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* V. AKULANANTHAM.

Sudan: 51/5/35 Masbah (E); *Ambassador:* AHBAS MUSA MUSTATA.

Sweden: A23/2 Al Nidhal St. (E); *Ambassador:* OTTO RATHSMAN.

Iraq also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Malta and Tanzania.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Switzerland: 21/2/1 Karrada al Sharqiya, Zuwiya (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES ALBERT DUROIS.

Syria: 37/2J Saadoun Park (E); *Ambassador:* MUNIR AL-KHAIR.

Tunisia: Mansour 34/2/4 (E). *Ambassador:* ZUHAIK AL-SHILLI.

Turkey: 2/8 Waziharyi (E); *Ambassador:* NASIF CUBURK.

U.S.S.R.: 140 Mansour St., Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* ANATOLY BARKOVSKY.

United Arab Emirates: (E). *Ambassador:* RASHID SULTAN AL-MUKHAWI.

United Kingdom: Sharia Salah Ud-Din, Karkli (E); *Ambassador designate:* J. A. N. GRAHAM, C.M.G.

Vatican: 20/4 Karradat Mariam (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* JEAN RUPP.

Venezuela: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Damascus, Syria.

Yemen Arab Republic: Karradat Mariam (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL KAREEM AL-WAZEER.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Masbah 18/9/21 (E); *Ambassador:* HAFIDH QAYID FARI.

Yugoslavia: 10/11/1 Asfar Quarter, Battaween (E); *Ambassador:* DANILO PURIC.

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts in Iraq consist of the following: The Court of Cassation, Courts of Appeal, First Instance Courts, Peace Courts, Courts of Sessions, Shara' Courts and Penal Courts.

The Court of Cassation: This is the highest judicial bench of all the Civil Courts; it sits in Baghdad, and consists of the President and a number of Vice-Presidents and not less than fifteen permanent judges, delegated judges and reporters as necessity requires. There are four bodies in the Court of Cassation, these are: (a) The General body, (b) Civil and Commercial body, (c) Personal Status body, (d) The Penal body.

A Technical Bureau has been established which is related to the Court of Cassation and is carrying out the work of abstracting and classifying the legal principles which are contained in the judgments issued by it.

Courts of Appeal: The country is divided into five Districts of Appeal: Baghdad, Mosul, Basrah, Hilla, and Kirkuk, each with its Court of Appeal consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents and not less than three members, who consider the objections against the decisions issued by the First Instance Courts of first grade.

Courts of First Instance: These courts are of two kinds: Limited and Unlimited in jurisdiction.

Limited Courts deal with Civil and Commercial suits, the value of which is five hundred Dinars and less; and suits, the value of which cannot be defined, and which are subject to fixed fees. Limited Courts consider these suits in the final stage and they are subject to Cassation.

Unlimited Courts consider the Civil and Commercial suits irrespective of their value, and suits the value of

which exceeds five hundred Dinars with first grade subject to appeal.

First Instance Courts consist of one judge in the centre of each *Liwa*, some *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas*, as the Minister of Justice judges necessary.

Revolutionary Courts: These deal with major cases that would affect the security of the state in any sphere: political, financial or economic. In December 1968 the death penalty was introduced for espionage; a special three-man court was then set up to try such cases.

Courts of Sessions: There is in every District of Appeal a Court of Sessions which consists of three judges under the presidency of the President of the Court of Appeal or one of his Vice-Presidents. It considers the penal suits prescribed by Penal Proceedings Law and other laws. More than one Court of Sessions may be established in one District of Appeal by notification issued by the Minister of Justice mentioning therein its headquarters, jurisdiction and the manner of its establishment.

Shara' Courts: A Shara' Court is established wherever there is a First Instance Court; the Muslim judge of the First Instance Court may be a *Qadhi* to the Shara' Court if a special *Qadhi* has not been appointed thereto. The Shara' Court considers matters of personal status and religious matters in accordance with the provisions of the law supplement to the Civil and Commercial Proceedings Law.

Penal Courts: A Penal Court of first grade is established in every First Instance Court. The judge of the First Instance Court is considered as penal judge unless a special judge is appointed thereto. More than one Penal Court may be established to consider the suits prescribed by the Penal Proceedings Law and other laws.

One or more Investigation Court may be established in the centre of each *Liwa* and a judge is appointed thereto. They may be established in the centres of *Qadhas* and *Nahiyas* by order of the Minister of Justice. The judge carries out the investigation in accordance with the provisions of Penal Proceedings Law and the other laws.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Over 90 per cent of the population are Muslims. The Arabs of northern Iraq, the Bedouins, the Kurds, and some of the inhabitants of Baghdad and Basra, are mainly of the Sunni sect, the remaining Arabs south of the Diyala, belong to the Shi'i sect. Leaders: Mr. ALWAIIDH (Sunni), Prof. ABDUL QASSEM AL MOUSAWI AL KHOUI (Shi'i).

CHRISTIANITY

There are Christian communities in all the principal towns of Iraq, but their principal villages lie mostly in the Mosul district. The Christians of Iraq fall into three groups. (a) the free Churches, including the Nestorian, Gregorian, and Jacobite; (b) the churches known as Uniate, since they are in union with the Roman Catholic Church including the Armenian Uniates, Jacobite Uniates, and Chaldeans; (c) mixed bodies of Protestant converts, New Chaldeans, and Orthodox Armenians.

Catholic:

Latin Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad: P.O.B. 2090, Baghdad: Most Rev. ERNEST NYARY; approx. 2,000 adherents.

Armenian Rite: Archbishop of Baghdad: P.O.B. 2344, Baghdad: Most Rev. JEAN KASPARIAN.

Chaldean Rite: Patriarch of Babylon of the Chaldeans: His Beatitude PAUL II CHEIKHO, with 13 Arch-

bishops and Bishops in Iraq, Iran, Syria and Lebanon. Approx. 330,000 adherents.

Syrian Rite: Archbishop of Mosul: Most Rev. CYRIL EMANUEL BENNI; Archbishop of Baghdad: Most Rev. ATHANASE J. D. BAKOSE; approx. 32,000 adherents.

Orthodox Syrian Community: 12,000 adherents.

Orthodox (Gregorian) Community: 12,000 adherents, mainly Armenians; Acting Bishop of Baghdad KRIKOR HAGOPIAN.

JUDAISM

The Jewish community numbered some 250,000 in 1939, but most Jews have left the country since the Second World War, particularly during the nineteen-fifties; unofficial estimates put the present size of the community at 2,500, almost all living in Baghdad.

OTHERS

About thirty thousand Yazidis and a smaller number of Turcomans, Sabeans, and Shebeks make up the rest of the population.

Sabeian Community: 20,000 adherents; Head Sheikh DAKHIL, Nasiriyah; Mandeans, mostly in Nasiriyah.

Yazidis: 30,000 adherents; TASHIN BATIK, Asifni.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Baghdad Observer: P.O.B. 257, Karantina, Baghdad; f. 1967; English; Editor-in-Chief FUAD YOUSIF QAZANCHI; circ. 7,000.

al Jumhuriya (The Republic): Karantina, Baghdad; f. 1963, re-founded 1967; Editor-in-Chief SA'AD QASSIM HAMMOUDI; circ. 25,000.

al Riyadhi (Sportsman): Baghdad; f. 1971; published by Ministry of Youth.

al Shaab (People's Path): Sadoun, Baghdad; f. 1973; organ of Iraqi Communist Party.

al Taakhl (Brotherhood): P.O.B. 5717, Baghdad; re-founded 1968; Kurdish paper; Editor-in-Chief AZIZ AGRAWI; circ. 25,000.

al Thawra (Revolution): Aqaba bin Nafi's Square, P.O.B. 2009, Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of Baath Party; Chief Editor TARIK AZIZ; circ. 70,000.

WEEKLIES

al-al-Fikr al-Jadid (New Thought): f. 1972; weekly; literary; Editor HUSAIN QASIM AL-AZIZ; circ. 30,000.

Alif Ba (Alphabet): Karantina, Baghdad; Editor-in-Chief SAMI MAHDI; circ. 10,000.

al-Mutafarrij: Rashid St., Hayderkhana, P.O.B. 409, Baghdad; f. 1965; satirical; Editor MUJIB HASSEEN.

There is in every First Instance Court a department for the execution of judgments presided over by the Judge of First Instance if a special President is not appointed thereto. It carries out its duties in accordance with the provisions of Execution Law.

L'Opinion de Baghdad: Dar El-Jamaheer de Presse, P.O.B. 4074, Baghdad; f. 1970; bi-monthly, political, French; Editor-in-Chief ALI SMIDA; circ. 5,000.

Saut al Fallah (Voice of the Peasant) Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of General Federation of Peasant Societies; Editor-in-Chief LATIF AL-DILAIMI; circ. 15,000.

Wasee Ul-Omal (The Workers' Consciousness): Headquarters of General Federation of Trade Unions in Iraq, Gialani St., Senak, P.O.B. 2307, Baghdad; Iraq Trades Union organ; Chief Editor MOHAMMAD AYESH; circ. 25,000.

PERIODICALS

al Adib al-Muassir (Contemporary Writer): Baghdad; published by Iraqi Union of Writers.

al Aqlam (The Pen): Baghdad; literary; monthly; Ministry Information; f. 1964.

Commerce: Chamber of Commerce, Baghdad; f. 1938; quarterly; commercial and economic; circ. 2,000; also a weekly bulletin dealing in commodity prices and market conditions; circ. 2,000.

al-Funoon al-Idda'iya: Iraqi Broadcasting, Television and Cinema Establishment, Salhiya, Baghdad; supervised by Broadcasting and TV Training Institute; engineering and technical; every two months.

IRAQ

al-Idaa'h Wal-Television: Iraqi Broadcasting, Television and Cinema Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; radio and television programmes and articles: weekly.

Iraq Academy Journal: Iraq Academy, Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1947; scientific and cultural, deals with Arabic and Islamic civilization.

Iraq Government Gazette, The: Ministry of Information, Baghdad; f. 1922; Arabic edition irregular, English edition weekly; legal and official; circ. Arabic 4,000, English 500.

Journal of the Faculty of Medicine, The: College of Medicine, University of Baghdad, Baghdad; f. 1941; quarterly; Arabic and English; medical and technical; published by the Faculty of Medicine, Baghdad; Edited by Prof. YOUSIF D. AL NAAMAN, M.D., D.S.C.

Majallat-al-Majma al-'ilmi al-Iraqi: Iraqi Academy, Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1947; quarterly; scholarly magazine on Arabic Islamic culture.

Majallat al-Thawra al-Ziraia (Magazine of Iraq Agriculture): Baghdad; quarterly; agricultural; published by the Ministry of Agriculture.

al-Masrah Wal-Cinema: Iraqi Broadcasting, Television and Cinema Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; artistic, theatrical and cinema; monthly.

al-Mu'allef al-Jadid: Ministry of Education, Baghdad, f. 1935; quarterly; educational, social, and general; owned and published by the Ministry of Education; Editor KHALIL AL-SAMARRAI.

al-Muthaqaf al-Arabi (The Educated Arab): Baghdad; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief ARSHAD TAWFIQ; monthly; circ. 5,000.

Al Naft Wal Aalam (Oil and the World): publ. by Iraq National Oil Co., Baghdad; f. 1973; Editor-in-Chief MOHAMMED SA'ID AZIZ; monthly.

Sawt al-Talaba (The Voice of Students): Baghdad; f. 1968; organ of Nat. Union of Iraqi Students; bi-monthly; circ. 25,000.

PUBLISHERS

al Ahliya: Mutanabi St., Baghdad.

Dar al Basri: Amin Square, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

Dar al Bayan: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad.

al Jumhuriyah Printing and Publishing Co.: Waziriyah, Baghdad; f. 1963; the principal Iraqi publishers of newspapers and books.

al Ma'arif Ltd.: Mutanabi Street, Baghdad; f. 1929; publishes periodicals and books in Arabic, Kurdish, Turkish, French and English.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Broadcasting Station of the Republic of Iraq: Iraqi Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salihiya, Baghdad; home service broadcasts in Arabic, Kurdish, Syriac and Turkuman; foreign service in French, German, English, Russian, Persian, Swahili, Turkish and Urdu; there are 4 medium wave and 13 short wave transmitters; Dir-Gen. LATIF AL-DILAIMY.

Idaa'h Baghdad: f. 1936; 22 hours daily.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

al-Sinai (The Industrialist): P.O.B. 5665, Baghdad; publ. by Iraqi Federation of Industries; Arabic and English; quarterly.

Sumer: Directorate-General of Antiquities, Jamal Abdul Nasr Street, Baghdad; f. 1945; archaeological, historical journal; publ. by the Directorate-General of Antiquities; Chair. of Ed. Board Dr. ISA SALMAN (Dir.-Gen. of Antiquities); annual.

al-Thaqafa (Culture): Baghdad; f. 1968; Marxist; Editor-in-Chief SALAH KHALIS; monthly; circ. 2,000.

al-Thaqafa al-Jadida (The New Culture): Baghdad; pro-Communist; Editor-in-Chief MUKARRAM AL-TALABANI; monthly; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Iraqi News Agency: Abu Nawwas St., P.O.B. 3084, Baghdad; f. 1959; gathers and circulates news and photographs for use at home and abroad; independent in financial and administrative affairs; has contracts and agreements with various international commercial agencies and government news agencies; issues daily and weekly bulletins circulated to the radio and TV stations and to local newspapers, against subscription fees; Board of Directors includes Dir.-Gen. of Iraqi News Agency (Chair.), reps. from Ministries of Information, Foreign Affairs, Dir. of Military Intelligence, Dir.-Gen. of Broadcasting and TV, of P.T.T., representatives of Revolutionary Command Council, Chair. of Al-Jamahir Press House, two I.N.A. Directors and two workers' representatives; offices in Beirut, Cairo and Kuwait and correspondents in Algiers, Tunis, Khartoum, Tripoli, Sana'a, Aden, Abu Dhabi, Moscow, Cyprus and Madrid; Dir.-Gen. TAHA YAEEN AL-BASRI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): P.O.B. 5699, South Gate, Baghdad; Chief NAGIB FRANGIEH.

MENA (Egypt): Rasheed Str., al-Morabaa, Zaki Gamil Building, P.O.B. 2, Baghdad.

D.P.A. and Tass also have offices in Baghdad.

al-Muthanna: Mutanabi St., Baghdad; booksellers and publishers of books in various languages; also in Basrah; Man MOHAMMED K. M. AL-RAJAB.

al Nahdah: Mutanabi St., Baghdad; politics, Arab affairs.

Dar al Nahir: North Gate, Baghdad.

National House for Publications, Distribution and Advertisement: Wathba Square, Baghdad; f. 1972; attached to Ministry of Information; publishes and distributes books in Arabic and other languages; sole importer and distributor of newspapers, magazines and periodicals.

Idaa'h Sawt Al-Jamahir: f. 1970; 21 hours daily.

Number of radio receivers (1973): 2.7 million.

TELEVISION

Baghdad Television: Ministry of Information, Iraq; Broadcasting and Television Establishment, Salihiya, Karkh, Baghdad; f. 1956; government station operating 7 hours daily; Dir.-Gen. LATIF AL-DILAIMY.

Kirkuk Television: f. 1967; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Mosul Television: f. 1968; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Basrah Television: f. 1968; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Missan Television: f. 1974; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Kurdish Television: f. 1974; government station; commercial; 6 hours daily.

Muthanna and Um Qasir stations are under construction.

Number of TV receivers (1973): 350,000.

FINANCE

All banks and insurance companies, including all foreign companies, were nationalized in July 1964. The assets of foreign companies were taken over by the state.

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; amounts in Iraqi dinars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Iraq: Banks St., Baghdad; f. 1947 as National Bank of Iraq; bns. in Mosul and Basra; has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. 25m., dep. 160.9m (July 1974); Gov. Dr. FAWZI AL-KAISSI; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Rafidain Bank: New Banks St., P.O.B. 35, Baghdad; f. 1941; Commercial Bank of Iraq was merged with Rafidain Bank, June 1974; 130 bns., cap. p.u. 10m., res. 9m., dep. 412m. (Nov. 1974); Pres. and Chair. ADNAN AL-TAYYAR; publs. *Al-Masarf* (monthly), *Al-Masrafi* (weekly).

SPECIALIZED BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Iraq: Rashid St., Baghdad; 24 branches; cap. p.u. 6.4m.; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAZZAK AL-HILALI.

Estate Bank of Iraq: Hassan ibn Thabit St., Baghdad; f. 1949; 19 branches; gives loans to assist the building industry; cap. p.u. 34m.; acquired the Co-operative Bank in 1970; Dir.-Gen. LABEED AL-KARAGULLY.

Industrial Bank of Iraq: Industrial Bank Building, Baghdad; 5 branches; f. 1940; cap. p.u. 5.75m.; Gen. Man. KAMEL I. AL-AZZAWI; publ. *Annual Report*.

INSURANCE

Iraqi Life Insurance Co.: Shabander Bldg., New Banks' St., Baghdad; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 325,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. BADI AHMED AL-SAIFI.

Iraq Reinsurance Company: Reinsurance Building, Khulani Square, P.O.B. 297, Baghdad; f. 1961; to transact reinsurance business on the international market; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. MUSTAFA RAJAB; London Office: 5 Fenchurch St., E.C.3.

National Insurance Co.: Al-Aman Bldg., Al-Khulani St., P.O.B. 248, Baghdad; f. 1950; cap. p.u. 1m.; state monopoly for all direct non-life insurance; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDULBAKI REDHA.

OIL AND GAS

Iraq National Oil Company (INOC): P.O.B. 476, Saadoun St., Baghdad; f. in 1964 to operate the oil industry at home and abroad; one of the main objectives of the July 1969 Revolution was to establish an oil industry capable of fostering the national economy, through direct development and exploitation of crude petroleum; it was decided that national oil development should start at Rumaila fields, Basra.

Iraq Company for Oil Operations (ICOO): Arrapha, Kirkuk; f. 1972; ICOO undertook responsibility for operation of nationalized Iraq Petroleum Co. in Iraq. The company's sphere of activities include drilling, production, processing and transportation of crude oil by pipelines to terminals at Banias in Syria and Tripoli in the Lebanon.

In March 1973, a comprehensive settlement was reached with the international oil companies embracing full compensation for the nationalized assets and surrender to the Government of Iraq of the Mosul Petroleum Co. concession. MPC fields are now maintained and operated by ICOO, which became responsible for the operation of the five producing fields, three near its centre of operations in Kirkuk (Kirkuk, Bai Hassan and Jambur), and two (Ain Zalah and Butmah) in Nineva Governorate; Chair. ABDUL SATTAR F. AL-RAWI.

Basrah Petroleum Company Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0AA; Chair. and Man. Dir. G. G. STOEKWEILL; Exec. Dir. H. C. GOFF.

The company operates in southern Iraq. Oil is produced from the Zubair and Rumaila fields and exported via a deep-water loading terminal at Khor-al-Amaya, 24 miles from Fao. Production in 1973 was approximately 35 million tons.

Entreprise des Recherches et d'Activités Pétrolières (ERAP): signed a contract with INOC in 1968 under which it acts as contractor to INOC. This contract was amended in 1973 and development of the Abu Ghirab and Buzurgan fields is now underway. Production is expected to be on stream towards the end of 1975 at the initial rate of 10 m.t.y.; meanwhile ELF-ERAP is still conducting exploration work in the assigned areas.

Gas Distribution Administration (G.D.A.): Baghdad; f. 1964 to supervise all gas projects, and to distribute and market natural and liquid gas all over Iraq. The sulphur recovery plant at Kirkuk utilizes gas supplied by the Kirkuk oilfield. Two gas pipelines are being laid from Kirkuk to Baghdad, and a liquid gas processing plant (12,000 b/d) has been erected at Taji, north of Baghdad.

Government Oil Refinery Administration: Baghdad; operates refineries at Baghdad, Khanaqin, Kirkuk, Hadithah and Qayyarah; capital investment I.D. 30m.; annual turnover I.D. 25m. approx.

Iraq Petroleum Company Ltd.: Office: 33 Cavendish Square, London, W1M 0AA; Chair. and Man. Dir. G. G. STOEKWEILL; Exec. Dir. H. C. GOFF.

Until June 1972 the company produced and exported

oil from northern Iraq. In June 1972 the Iraq Government took over the company's assets and operations in Iraq. A settlement between the company and the Government relating to this take-over was reached in February 1973.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Iraqi Chambers of Commerce: Mustansir St., Baghdad; f. 1969; all Iraqi Chambers of Commerce are affiliated to the Federation; Pres. SHABAN J. AL-RAJAB; Sec.-Gen. KADHIM A. AL-MHAIDI, publs. *Iraq Trade Directory*, *Annual Trade Report*, *Monthly Economic News Bulletin*, other trade and economic publications and brochures.

Amarah Chamber of Commerce: Al-Amarah; f. 1950; Pres. HAJ J. AL-ANMAR; Sec. R. AL-SAFFAR.

Arbil Chamber of Commerce: Arbil; f. 1966; Pres. SHEKHEEL HAJ HASSAN; Sec. MUHAMMAD DAZAH (*ad interim*).

Baghdad Chamber of Commerce: Mustansir St., Baghdad; f. 1926; 14,296 mems.; Pres. ABDUL WAHAB ALKASAB; Sec. MUHAMMAD NAYEF AL-SHIBLI; Dir.-Gen. MUNIER SAID; publs. *Weekly Bulletin*, *Commerce* (quarterly magazine), *Trade Directory*.

Basra Chamber of Commerce: Basra; f. 1926; Pres. AMER AL-TIKRITI; Sec.-Gen. HARITH AL-MAKZOMY; publ. *al Tajir* (monthly).

Diwaniya Chamber of Commerce: Diwaniya; f. 1961; Pres. ABDULLAH AL-KHAFAJI; Sec. AMIN AL-ASADI.

Diyala Chamber of Commerce: Diyala; f. 1966; Pres. ADNAN AL-SARAH; Sec. ABDUL SATTAR HILMI.

Hillah Chamber of Commerce: Hillah; f. 1949; Pres. SAMI ALI AL-SULTAN; Sec. SHAHID AL-KHRIBAWI.

Karbala Chamber of Commerce: Karbala; f. 1952; Pres. MUDHIR SAAD QUANDI; Sec. RASHEED ABUDAGAH; Man. SAHIB H. HILMI.

Kirkuk Chamber of Commerce: Kirkuk; f. 1957; Pres. HASSAN AL-HADITHI; Sec. SAMI BUNI.

Mosul Chamber of Commerce: Nineveh St., P.O.B. 35, Mosul; f. 1926; 6,310 mems.; Pres. ABDUL GHANI AL ANNAZ; Vice-Pres. MUMTAZ AL YAWER; Sec. ABDUL MAJEED AL NAFOUSI.

Najaf Chamber of Commerce: Najaf; f. 1950; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI AL-BALAGHI; Sec. ABDUL MAHDI SHALAL.

Nasiriya Chamber of Commerce: Nasiriya; f. 1958; Pres. SHAHIL ABID AL-YASIN; Sec. SATTAR SALMON.

Sulaimaniya Chamber of Commerce: Sulaimaniya; f. 1967; Pres. SHAFIQ AHMED AL-CHALABI; Sec. AMIN MOLOOD.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Iraqi Federation of Industries: Iraqi Federation of Industries Bldg., Al-Ikhulani Square, Baghdad; f. 1956; 4,450 mems.; Pres. HATAM ABDUL RASHID; publs. *Al Sinai* (quarterly), *Directory of Iraqi Industries* and monthly reports.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

General Establishment for Industry: Baghdad; state organization controlling most of Iraq's industry; organized into 5 departments covering (1) Clothing, Hides and Cigarettes, (2) Construction industries, (3) Weaving and Textiles, (4) Chemicals and Foodstuffs, (5) Engineering.

Iraqi Dates Organization: Baghdad; responsible for date exports; Acting Dir. JAWAD K. AL-HILFI.

National Iraqi Minerals Co.: P.O.B. 2330, Alwiyah, Baghdad; f. 1969; 1,210 mems.; responsible for exploiting all minerals in Iraq except oil; Pres. Dr. SHAKIR AL-SAMARRAI.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq: Abu Nawas St., Baghdad; f. 1964; 12 General Unions with a membership of 1,750,000 are affiliated to the General Federation and registered with the Ministry of Labour and Social Security Affairs; Pres. MOHAMMED AYESH; Sec.-Gen. BEDAN FADHIL; publ. *Wa' al-Ummal*.

Union of Teachers: Baghdad; Pres. IBRAHIM MARZOUK.

Union of Palestinian Workers in Iraq: Baghdad; Sec.-Gen. SAMI AL SHAWISH.

CO-OPERATIVES

By the end of 1972 there were 1,167 co-operative societies. There were over 120 joint agricultural co-operatives and 60 local co-operatives outside the agrarian reform areas. The total number of peasants affiliated to the co-operatives is 175,000.

PEASANT SOCIETIES

General Federation of Peasant Societies: Baghdad; f. 1959; has 734 affiliated Peasant Societies.

TRADE FAIR

Baghdad International Fair: Damascus St., Al Mansoor, Baghdad; administered by Iraqi Fairs Administration; held annually in October; f. 1964; 52 countries participated in the 1974 Fair.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Iraqi Republic Railways: Baghdad Central Station Building, Baghdad; total length of track (1971): 2,528 km., consisting of 1,234 km. of standard gauge, 1,294 km. of one-metre gauge; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL JABBAR SA'ADI; Chief of Traffic HAMID ABDUL MAJEED AL-ANI.

A metre-gauge line runs from Basra through Baghdad, Khanaqin and Kirkuk to Erbil. The standard gauge line covers the length of the country from Rabiya on the Syrian border via Mosul, Baghdad and Basra to Um-Qasr. From here it is proposed to extend the track through Kuwait to Dhahran in Saudi Arabia, thus connecting Europe with the Persian Gulf. The standard gauge line between Baghdad and Basra is eventually intended to replace the metre gauge line between the two cities. Most trains are now hauled by diesel-electric locomotives. As well as the internal services there is also a regular express between Baghdad and Istanbul.

ROADS

The most important roads are: Baghdad-Mosul-Tel Kutchuk (Syrian border), 521 km.; Baghdad-Kirkuk-Arbil-Zakho (border with Turkey), 544 km.; Kirkuk-Sulaimaniya, 109 km.; Baghdad-Amara-Basra-Safwan (Kuwaiti border), 595 km.; Baghdad-Rutha-Syrian border (to Damascus), 555 km.; Baghdad-Babylon-Diwaniya, 181 km.

Under the 1970-75 Development Plan \$91 million have been allocated to rebuilding and extending the present road system. The World Bank has made a \$16 million loan towards the project. In 1972 a total of 9,240 km. of paved road had been completed and a further 1,365 km. were under construction.

Iraq Automobile and Touring Association: Al Mansoor, Baghdad; f. 1931; 4,200 mems.; Chair. AHMAD HUSAIN ALI; Sec.-Gen. HASHIM ABDULLA TAHA.

SHIPPING

Iraqi Ports Administration: Basra; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL JABBAR SAADI.

The Ports of Basra and Um Qasr are the commercial gateway of Iraq. They are connected by various ocean routes with all parts of the world, and constitute the natural distributing centre for overseas supplies. The Iraqi Maritime Company maintains a regular service between Basra, the Gulf and north European ports. Other shipping lines operate cargo and passenger services from Basra and Um Qasr to all parts of the world. There are fast mail and passenger services from Basra to Bombay via Khorramshahr, Bushire, and Karachi, connecting at Bombay with the Peninsula and Orient Mail Services to England, Australia, South Africa, and the Far East.

At Basra there is accommodation for 12 vessels at the Maqal Wharves and accommodation for 7 vessels at the buoys. There are 1 silo berth and 2 berths for oil products at Muftia and 1 berth for fertilizer products at Abu Flus. There is room for 3 vessels at Um Qasr.

In 1971-73 the revenue of the Iraqi Ports Administration was I.D. 14,973,697 against a general expenditure of I.D. 10,620,226 (including capital works). Expenditure on planning schemes was I.D. 2,528,475. In 1972-73 the port of Basra was visited by 785 cargo ships; the total tonnage exported was 661,346 and imported tonnage totalled 809,771. Um Qasr port handled 54 cargo vessels, imports were 140,694 tons and exports 159,872.

There are deep-water tanker terminals at Fao and Khor Al-Amaya for 4 and 3 vessels respectively. In 1972-73 35,230,027 long tons of crude oil were exported in 680 tankers.

For the inland waterways, which are now under the control of the Iraqi Ports Administration, there are 1,036 registered river craft, 48 motor vessels and 105 motor boats.

Iraqi Maritime Transport Co.: P.O.B. 3052, Baghdad; f. 1952; 6 cargo vessels; total g.r.t. 47,105.64 (1973); Dir.-Gen. (acting) EDGAR SARKIES.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport, ten miles from Baghdad, was opened in January 1970. Another airport at Bamerni, in the province of Dhok was opened in August 1972. There is also an international airport at Basra. Internal flights connect Baghdad to Basra and Mosul.

Iraqi Airways: Al Kharkh, Baghdad; f. 1945; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL MUHSIN ABUE AL KHAIL; regular services from Baghdad to Amman, Bahrain, Basra, Beirut, Berlin, Cairo, Copenhagen, Damascus, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Istanbul, Karachi, Kuwait, London, Moscow, Mosul, New Delhi, Paris, Prague, Sofia, Teheran, Vienna, Warsaw; fleet: 3 Tridents, 3 Viscounts, 1 Boeing 737 (4 more on order).

In 1974 the following airlines also operated services to Iraq: Aeroflot, Air France, Ariana Afghan, Balkan, British Airways, CSA, Egyptair, Interflug, KLM, Kuwait Airways, LOT, Lufthansa, MEA, PIA, Saudia, Swissair, Syrian Arab.

TOURISM AND CULTURE

Ministry of Information, Tourism and Resorts Administration: Khulani Sq., Baghdad; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. Dr. ALI GHALIB AL-ANI; publs. *Tourism in Iraq* (bi-monthly), guide books, posters, tourist maps and pamphlets.

THEATRE GROUPS

OFFICIALLY SPONSORED

National Ensemble for Folk Arts: Baghdad; Folklore group providing dancing and singing concerts.

National Group for Acting: Iraqi Broadcasting, Television and Cinema Establishment, Sallhiya, Baghdad; f. 1968; 56 actors of both sexes.

PRIVATE

Baghdad Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

Contemporary Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Folklore Group: Baghdad; f. 1965

Free Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1965.

14 July Theatre Group: Baghdad; f. 1966.

Theatre Arts Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

United Artists' Group: Baghdad; f. 1967.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Commission: Baghdad; f. 1956; Sec.-Gen. Dr. MOYASSAR YAHIA ALMALLAH; an atomic reactor (IRT-2000), built with Soviet aid at Tuwaitha, south of Baghdad, was inaugurated in 1968. The reactor provides isotopes for application in agriculture, medicine, industry and scientific research.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Baghdad: Baghdad; 1,509 teachers, 19,274 students.

Basra University: Basra; 126 teachers, 3,213 students.

al Hikma University of Baghdad: P.O.B. 2125, Baghdad; 65 teachers, 610 students.

al Mustansiriya University: Baghdad; 450 teachers, 9,716 students.

Mosul University: Mosul; 149 teachers, 3,275 students.

University of Sulaimaniya: Sulaimaniya; 74 teachers, 1,130 students.

ISRAEL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Israel lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. All Israel's frontiers are with Arab countries, the longest frontiers being with Egypt and Jordan. To the north Israel shares short frontiers with Syria and the Lebanon. The climate is Mediterranean, with hot dry summers when the temperature approaches 100°F (38°C) and mild rainy winters. The language is Hebrew. Arabic is spoken by the quarter of a million Arab minority (as well as the population of the "occupied areas") and many European languages are spoken. Judaism is the religion followed by the great majority of the population. The national flag (proportions 250 by 173) consists of a white background, with a blue six-pointed star composed of two equilateral triangles (the "Shield of David") between two blue horizontal stripes near the upper and lower edges. The capital is Jerusalem.

Recent History

Before 1948 Palestine (of which present-day Israel now forms a part) was a Mandated Territory under British colonial administration. Zionists had long sought to establish a National Home in Palestine; the flow of Jewish immigration, and Arab concern over the displacement of the Palestinians and the impending creation of an alien state, finally led to war between Jews and Arabs in 1947. The State of Israel was created following the termination of the Mandate in May 1948. Fighting continued until January 1949. No peace treaty has been signed and no Arab state has diplomatic relations with Israel. A UN Truce Supervisory Organization continues to operate. A six-day war against the neighbouring Arab countries in June 1967 left the country in possession of all Jerusalem, the west bank of the Jordan, the Sinai peninsula, the Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights. East Jerusalem was almost immediately integrated into the state of Israel; the other regions may be regarded as "occupied areas". There is considerable freedom of movement between the occupied areas and restricted access to and from the state of Jordan. On the death of Mr. Levi Eshkol in February 1969 Mrs. Golda Meir was elected Prime Minister by the Labour Party executive, and continued in office following the general election of October 1969. In August 1970, a cease-fire agreement was reached, but hostilities have continued against both neighbouring Arab states and Palestinian guerrilla organizations. The Lod airport massacre, the death in August 1972 of Israeli sportsmen at the Munich Olympic Games, followed by air raids by the Israeli air force into Lebanon and Syria and the Libyan airliner disaster in 1973, placed fresh barriers in the way of peace negotiations. Another war between the Arab States and Israel broke out on October 6th, 1973 (Yom Kippur, the Jewish Day of Atonement), and ended with a cease-fire agreement in November. A peace conference held in Geneva the following month, with the participation of

for disengagement on the Golan Heights was signed in May 1974. An uneasy peace, punctuated by Arab raids against Israeli towns on the West Bank and Israeli reprisals against Arab bases in Lebanon, continued into the early months of 1975. Despite intense diplomatic activity little progress was made towards a permanent settlement. However, hopes for an agreement with Egypt rose with Israel's apparent willingness to withdraw further into Sinai as part of a negotiated settlement. The Palestinian question is now regarded by most observers as the greatest obstacle to lasting peace.

General elections took place in December 1973 and, despite the weakened majority of the Labour Alignment and internal dissensions, a new coalition Government was formed in March 1974, headed by Golda Meir. In April, however, she announced her intention to resign and Gen. Yitzhak Rabin became Prime Minister of a coalition cabinet in June 1974.

Immigration reached 55,888 in 1972 and 54,800 in 1973, compared with an annual average of 19,751 in 1967-70. This increase was due in part to the change of attitude of the Soviet Union's authorities in allowing Jewish emigration. It has accentuated the problems of housing, educating and employing so many people of different cultures, and programmes, particularly in education, have been devised by the Government to deal with this. The future of the inhabitants of the occupied areas is another important issue facing Israel. Israel will have to decide in the future whether to annex these areas totally or whether to encourage Arab settlement and independence there, whilst maintaining military control of the outer borders with its Arab neighbours.

Government

Supreme authority in Israel rests with the *Knesset* (Assembly), which is elected by universal suffrage under proportional representation for four years. The President, who is Head of State, is elected by the *Knesset* for a period of five years. The Cabinet, which is headed by the Prime Minister, is responsible to the *Knesset*. Ministers are usually members of the *Knesset*, but non-members may be appointed. The country is divided into six administrative districts. Local authorities are elected once every four years at the same time as the *Knesset*. There are 29 municipalities (2 Arab), 118 local councils (47 Arab and Druze) and 48 regional councils (one Arab) comprising representatives of 695 villages.

Defence

The Israel Defence Forces consist of a small nucleus of commissioned and non-commissioned regular officers, a contingent called up for national service, and a large reserve. Unmarried women between the ages of eighteen and twenty-six are called up for twenty months of military

of 4,500 and an air force of 16,000. The defence budget for 1973/74 amounted to £16,180 million, approximately 30 per cent of total budget expenditure. Following the October war a supplementary budget increased the amount by £1,250 million.

Economic Affairs

Thirteen per cent of the labour force is employed in agriculture, and 25 per cent in mining and industry. Continuous immigration and an Arab economic boycott have obliged Israel to develop both agriculture and industry on an intensive scale and to seek far afield for international trade. Particular features of agriculture are the *kibbutzim* (collective settlements), the irrigation schemes and the reclamation of the Negev desert in the south. Citrus fruit is the main export crop. A wide variety of industrial goods is produced. Israel is second only to Belgium in processing diamonds. Some 15 per cent of industry is controlled by the *Histadrut* (Israel Federation of Labour) which, in addition to its trade union activity, fosters economic development. Israel receives aid from Jews in North America and Europe. In January 1975 negotiations were concluded for the extension of an existing five-year trade agreement between Israel and the EEC.

Since the June war of 1967 Israel has undertaken exploration and exploitation of the mineral reserves of the occupied Sinai peninsula, in particular of crude oil. The oilfields at Abu Rudeis, on the West coast of Sinai, now produce the equivalent of 60 per cent of Israel's domestic needs.

The Yom Kippur war was costly for Israel with imports required by the armed forces rising to U.S. \$2,000 million in 1974. The 1974/75 budget allocated £14,500 million, or roughly 41 per cent of total expenditure, to defence. Despite U.S. aid, 1974 saw an estimated trade deficit of U.S. \$3,500 million, and in November 1974 the Government devalued the Israel £ by 30 per cent in an attempt to halt the drastic fall in foreign reserves. Devaluation was accompanied by severe austerity measures aimed at cutting the trade gap and reducing inflation. The consumer price index rose by 26.3 per cent between January and September 1974. The import of many luxury goods was banned and all but essential building suspended for a year. Foreign reserves increased in December 1974 but the reduction of food subsidies led to huge price increases in basic commodities and inflation continues to be a major problem.

Transport and Communications

The Israel Railway Administration runs 789 km. of main line. Ultimately Eilat, the port on the Gulf of Aqaba, will be served by rail. 3,918 km. of roads are metalled and about 296,000 motor vehicles are in service. Communications with the Arab countries are severely limited. Israel has a merchant fleet of 107 vessels with a capacity of 1,619,000 tons. El Al Israel Airline operates international services and Arkia Israel Inland Airlines provide domestic route coverage. Since 1968 El Al has suffered from numerous sabotage or hijacking attempts made by members of Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

Social Welfare

There is a highly advanced system of social welfare. Old age pensions, industrial injury and maternity benefits,

and allowances for large families, are provided under the National Insurance Law. The *Histadrut*, to which almost 90 per cent of all Jewish workers belong, provides sickness benefit and medical care. The Ministry of Social Welfare provides for general assistance, relief grants, child care and other social services.

Education

Israel has European standards of literacy and educational services. Free compulsory primary education is provided for all children between the ages of five and fifteen. There is secondary, vocational and agricultural education. There are five universities, one institute of technology and one graduate school of science.

Tourism

Israel's tourist attractions include biblical sites, places holy to three religions, sunny beaches and *kibbutzim* (collective settlements). The Government maintains 17 tourist offices abroad. 624,700 tourists visited Israel in 1974.

Citizens of Austria, Barbados, Belgium, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mauritius, the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Paraguay, the Philippines, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago and the United Kingdom do not require *visas* for stays of up to three months. *Visas* can be had free on entry by citizens of Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, the Central African Republic, Chile, New Zealand, South Africa, the U.S.A. and Uruguay. All other visitors to Israel are required to obtain *visas* before their departure.

Sport

All sport in Israel is amateur. Football, basketball, swimming, athletics, hockey, tennis, rowing, handball, volleyball, gymnastics, boxing, wrestling and fencing all have their followers.

Public Holidays

The Sabbath starts at sunset on Friday and ends at nightfall on Saturday. The Jewish year 5736 begins on September 6th, 1975.

1975: July 17th (Tisha B'ab), September 6th/7th (New Year), September 15th (Yom Kippur—Day of Atonement), September 20th–26th (Succot*), September 27th (Simhat Torah).

1976: March 16th (Purim), April 15th–21st (Passover*), May 5th (Independence Day), June 4th (Pentecost).

*Half-day holidays only.

(The Jewish festivals and fast days commence on the evening preceding the dates given.)

Muslim holidays are observed by Muslim Arabs and Christian holidays by the Christian Arab Community.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.
1 dunam = 1,000 sq. metres.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 agorot = 1 Israeli pound (₪).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = ₪14.125

U.S. \$1 = ₪2.60.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION Oct. 1974	BIRTH RATE (per '000) 1973	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000) 1973	DEATH RATE (per '000) 1973
20,700 sq. km.*	3,368,000	27.4†	9.0†	7.1†

* 8,000 square miles.

† These figures include the population of the Old City of Jerusalem and the surrounding areas (68,000 inhabitants), which Israel annexed in 1967.

ADMINISTERED TERRITORIES

(1972)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
Golan	1,150	n.a.
Judea and Samaria	5,879	639,300
Gaza	378	} 390,700
Sinai	61,181	
TOTAL	68,588	1,030,000

POPULATION OF CHIEF TOWNS

(Dec. 1973)

Jerusalem (capital)	326,400	Holon	106,700
Tel-Aviv—Jaffa	368,000	Petach-Tikva	100,000
Haifa	225,800	Beersheba	90,400
Ramat Gan	121,000	Bene Beraq	79,300

GROWTH OF POPULATION AND JEWISH IMMIGRATION, 1959-72

END OF YEAR	PERMANENT POPULATION	JEWS	OTHERS	IMMIGRATION
1960	2,150,400	1,911,200	239,200	24,510
1961	2,234,200	1,981,700	252,500	47,638
1962	2,331,800	2,068,900	262,900	61,328
1963	2,430,100	2,155,500	274,600	64,364
1964	2,525,600	2,239,000	286,400	54,716
1965	2,598,400	2,299,100	299,300	30,736
1966	2,657,400	2,344,900	312,500	15,730
1967*	2,773,900	2,383,600	390,300	14,327
1968*	2,841,100	2,434,800	406,300	20,544
1969*	2,919,200	2,496,600	422,700	23,510
1970*	3,001,400	2,561,400	440,000	20,624
1971*	3,095,100	2,636,600	458,500	41,930
1972*	3,200,500	2,723,600	476,900	55,888
1973*	3,307,500	2,810,400	497,100	54,886

* These figures exclude the population of the areas occupied by Israel since June 1967 and now known in Israel as the "Administered Territories" (see above), but include the population of the Old City of Jerusalem and the surrounding areas, which Israel annexed in 1967 and regards as Israeli territory (the UN Security Council and General Assembly have declared this annexation invalid).

EMPLOYMENT
(^{'000})

	1970	1971	1972*	1973*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing . . .	84.8	84.5	83.5	81.4
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing . .	233.3	239.6	248.4	269.8
Electricity, Gas and Water	11.3	11.0	9.0	10.4
Construction	80.1	88.3	99.3	96.1
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	125.0	126.4	137.1	138.9
Transport, Storage and Communications .	72.2	74.0	76.9	78.9
Financing, Insurance and Business Services	49.7	56.7	60.2	68.0
Community, Social and Personal Services	303.8	314.1	328.7	341.6
Others	3.0	2.5	4.4	3.3
TOTAL	963.2	997.1	1,047.4	1,088.4

* Averages.

AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL LAND USAGE
(^{'000} dunums or ^{'00} hectares)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Field Crops	2,660	2,650	2,672	2,680
Fruit incl. citrus	835	845	861	870
Vegetables, potatoes, etc.	370	396	354	390
Nurseries, flowers, fish ponds, etc.	240	239	243	245
Total Cultivated Area	4,140	4,130	4,130	4,185

PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	125,000	199,500	301,400	241,500
Barley	13,600	17,600	32,800	17,900
Sorghum	10,900	20,600	40,400	29,700
Hay	137,300	141,200	132,500	126,800
Groundnuts	18,700	21,200	19,800	14,600
Cotton Lint	35,300	36,700	40,300	37,400
Cottonseed	58,600	69,000	67,400	60,000
Sugar Beet	237,000	258,600	248,500	217,300
Melons and Pumpkins	131,500	132,900	161,700	127,000
Vegetables	472,300	490,400	502,000	532,700
Potatoes	137,100	142,000	143,100	165,100
Citrus Fruit	1,261,900	1,513,500	1,552,800	1,688,600
Other Fruit	288,800	307,700	359,800	297,000
Milk (kl.) (incl. sheep and goat milk)	487,700	497,500	519,200	565,900

PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FRUIT
(metric tons)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Grapefruit	361,300	334,300	390,800
Lemons	46,400	39,900	45,400
Oranges: Shamouti	746,500	842,200	817,000
Lates	298,100	273,500	362,600
Other varieties	61,200	62,900	72,800
TOTAL	1,513,500	1,552,800	1,688,600

LIVESTOCK
(thousands)

	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	248	260	280
Poultry	10	10	11
Sheep	184	185	185
Goats	131	124	138
Work Animals	23	n.a.	n.a.

FISHERIES
(tons)

1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
21,800	26,100	27,100	26,500

INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT
(£ million at market prices)
(Establishments employing 5 or more people)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	362	395	503	634
Foodstuffs, Beverages and Tobacco	1,724	1,966	2,257	2,762
Textiles and Clothing	1,116	1,255	1,515	1,860
Metals and Machinery	1,263	1,583	1,863	2,332
Chemicals and Petroleum Products	537	590	714	902
Diamond Industry	614	563	518	614
Wood and Wood Products	315	329	379	486
Transport Equipment	353	441	657	815
Electrical and Electrical Equipment	399	625	776	961
Rubber and Plastics	356	408	479	608
Printing and Publishing	215	246	275	336
Leather and Leather Products	90	104	109	122
Mining and Quarrying	181	222	264	327
Paper and Cardboard	201	209	265	351
Miscellaneous	92	106	117	153

FINANCE

100 agorot (singular, agora) = 1 Israeli pound (I£).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 agorot; 1 pound.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 pounds.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = I£14.125; U.S. \$1 = I£6.00.

I£100 = £7.08 sterling = \$16.67.

Note: Multiple exchange rates were in operation between 1952 and mid-1955. From July 1955 to February 1962 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = I£1.80. Between February 1962 and November 1967 the exchange rate was \$1 = I£3.00. From November 1967 to August 1971 the rate was \$1 = I£3.50 (I£1 = 28.57 U.S. cents). From August 1971 to November 1974 it was \$1 = I£4.20 (I£1 = 23.81 U.S. cents). The present dollar valuation took effect in November 1974. The exchange rate was £1 sterling = I£8.40 from February 1962 to August 1971; and £1 sterling = I£10.944 from December 1971 to June 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET
(I£ million, twelve months ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1972-73	1973-74*	1974-75*
Ordinary Budget:			
Income Tax and Property Tax	3,815.7	5,236.0	7,529.0
Customs and Excise	3,356.9	5,663.0	7,005.0
Purchase Tax	1,314.0	1,861.0	2,650.0
Other Taxes	574.6	737.0	995.0
Interest	621.8	553.4	599.0
Loans	1,239.8	1,449.0	601.0
Other Receipts	651.9	11,360.1	8,251.0
TOTAL	11,574.7	26,859.5	27,630.0
Development Budget:			
Foreign Loans	3,100.0	8,885.0	6,888.0
Internal Loans	2,969.6	5,150.0	5,400.0
Other Receipts	965.2	-8,553.7	-4,568.0
TOTAL	7,034.8	5,481.3	7,720.0
TOTAL REVENUE	18,609.5	32,340.8	35,350.0
EXPENDITURE	1972-73	1973-74*	1974-75*
Ordinary Budget:			
Ministry of Finance	135.8	166.0	193.2
Ministry of Defence	5,889.3	16,603.4	14,628.0
Ministry of Health	358.7	489.0	699.0
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	124.6	142.0	201.5
Ministry of Education and Culture	1,098.3	1,308.3	2,016.5
Ministry of Police	215.7	264.0	378.5
Ministry of Social Welfare	126.8	173.8	370.0
Other Ministries	604.9	760.1	972.5
Interest	1,774.6	2,062.4	2,783.0
Transfers to Local Authorities	568.0	803.1	946.5
Subsidies	1,346.2	2,246.0	2,325.0
Other Expenditures	910.3	1,841.3	2,116.3
TOTAL	13,153.2	26,859.5	27,630.0
Development Budget:			
Industry and Crafts	304.2	370.0	297.0
Transport	234.5	254.4	302.0
Communications	307.0	330.0	468.0
Housing	937.5	1,036.7	1,805.0
Public Buildings	332.7	373.5	699.9
Debt Repayment	2,087.2	2,646.0	3,129.0
Other Expenditures	782.3	470.7	1,019.1
TOTAL	4,985.4	5,481.3	7,720.0
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	18,138.6	32,340.8	35,350.0

* Estimates.

GENERAL CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1969=100)

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
106.1	118.8	134.1	160.9	260.8

* Average for November.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million ₪ at year end)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Currency held by the public	1,281	1,584	1,974	2,715
Current deposits	2,102	2,757	3,613	4,677
TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY	3,383	4,341	5,587	7,392

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 U.S.\$)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE
1966	817,091	476,926	340,165
1967*	756,935	517,245	239,690
1968*	1,093,192	602,105	491,087
1969*	1,304,376	688,697	615,679
1970*	1,433,497	733,622	699,875
1971*	1,811,605	915,061	896,544
1972*	1,961,362	1,099,838	861,524
1973*	2,943,609	1,381,490	1,562,119

* Excluding trade with the administered territories.

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. \$)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Diamonds, rough	240,264	336,589	488,017
Boilers, machinery and parts	197,818	242,198	279,724
Electrical machinery	96,342	127,959	158,828
Iron and steel	144,672	151,162	226,955
Vehicles	96,972	133,445	196,005
Chemicals	117,520	134,627	180,800
Crude oil	84,589	97,308	208,816
Cereals	83,908	77,077	140,915
Textiles and textile articles	74,201	72,980	102,368
Ships, boats, etc.	189,850	64,516	204,019
EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Diamonds, worked	303,379	426,867	617,109
Edible fruits	124,474	123,372	127,854
Textiles and textile articles	119,154	121,364	142,838
Fruit and vegetable products	50,120	62,202	73,399
Resins and plastics	9,858	12,163	16,995
Fertilizers	29,801	29,699	34,191
Rubber, including synthetic	18,772	20,847	27,898
Organic chemicals	15,256	17,746	25,744
Mineral products	41,654	42,317	48,095
Plywood	6,417	6,287	9,593

COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. \$)

	1971		1972		1973	
	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Australia and New Zealand . . .	4,018	7,158	7,203	7,862	5,585	13,986
Austria	12,716	7,654	13,124	8,706	25,682	15,038
Belgium-Luxembourg	75,265	43,886	122,351	55,238	144,966	106,634
Canada	21,355	15,885	27,313	18,704	31,689	21,223
Denmark	9,774	4,157	8,822	5,728	12,289	7,596
Finland	17,843	7,643	20,920	7,902	24,290	8,727
France	85,972	42,453	95,155	55,380	129,711	63,543
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	237,888	90,585	228,232	103,655	511,871	137,646
Hong Kong	1,881	45,268	2,592	60,888	3,153	96,940
Iran	2,608	32,913	2,258	44,604	2,750	36,838
Italy	85,161	22,734	166,291	28,496	151,653	35,320
Japan	57,949	48,351	47,286	71,610	59,280	87,234
Netherlands	79,598	57,875	82,827	67,437	166,135	97,953
Romania	26,476	10,745	25,304	10,693	40,749	14,158
South Africa	7,973	9,398	11,591	8,816	32,416	11,968
Sweden	28,613	13,113	37,200	13,798	50,793	15,574
Switzerland	62,087	42,770	70,299	62,706	83,968	88,220
Turkey	5,619	2,482	13,683	2,809	16,224	4,109
United Kingdom	277,157	97,515	365,362	111,251	478,812	140,793
U.S.A.	426,568	185,548	373,235	223,475	564,507	267,298
Yugoslavia	11,211	8,261	18,905	7,907	16,140	9,092

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers ('000)	4,232	4,424	4,076
Freight ('000 metric tons) . . .	3,200	3,136	3,475

SHIPPING
(('000 tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Cargo Loaded	3,376	3,464	3,355
Cargo Unloaded	4,635	4,926	5,606

TOURISM
TOURIST ARRIVALS

1969	409,000
1970	441,294
1971	656,756
1972	727,532
1973	681,651

ROADS 1973
MOTOR VEHICLES ('000)

Private Cars	233.9
Trucks, Trailers	88.3
Buses	5.2
Taxis	4.06
Motorcycles, Motorscooters . . .	36.3
Other Vehicles	3.15
TOTAL	370.9

CIVIL AVIATION (El Al revenue flights only)
(('000)

	1971	1972	1973
Kilometres flown	31,825	31,982	33,077
Passenger-km.	3,213,940	3,550,100	3,490,500
Cargo ton-km.	404,000	425,000	454,000
Mail (tons)	745	746	738

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(1973/74)

Radios licensed	n.a.
Televisions licensed	n.a.
Telephones	698,800
Daily Newspapers	26

EDUCATION (1973-74)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS		SCHOOLS	PUPILS
JEWISH:			ARAB:		
Kindergarten	4,004	124,948	Kindergarten	245	15,979
Primary Schools	1,211	367,885	Primary Schools	287	103,789
Secondary Schools	207	53,696	Secondary Schools	75	11,397
Vocational Schools	302	64,068	Vocational	24	1,456
Agricultural Schools	28	6,464	Agricultural Schools	2	603
Teachers' Training	45	8,656	Teachers' Training	2	587
Others (Evening, Handicapped)	262	16,542	Others (Evening, Handicapped)	9	305

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Jerusalem.

THE CONSTITUTION

There is no written Constitution. In June 1950, the Knesset voted to adopt a State Constitution by evolution over an unspecified period. A number of laws, including the Law of Return (1950), the Nationality Law (1952), the State President (Tenure) Law (1952), the Education Law (1953) and the "Yad-va-Shem" Memorial Law (1953) are considered as incorporated into the State Constitution. Other constitutional laws are: The Law and Administration Ordinance (1948), the Knesset Election Law (1951), the Law of Equal Rights for Women (1951), the Judges Act (1953), the National Service and National Insurance Acts (1953), and the Basic Law (The Knesset) (1958).

The President

The President is elected by the Knesset for five years.

Ten or more Knesset Members may propose a candidate for the Presidency.

Voting will be by secret ballot.

The President may not leave the country without the consent of the Government.

The President may resign by submitting his resignation in writing to the Speaker.

The President may be relieved of his duties by the Knesset for misdemeanour.

The Knesset is entitled to decide by a two-thirds majority that the President is incapacitated owing to ill-health to fulfil his duties permanently.

The Speaker of the Knesset will act for the President when the President leaves the country, or when he cannot perform his duties owing to ill-health.

The Knesset

The Knesset is the parliament of the State. There are 120 members.

It is elected by general, national, direct, equal, secret and proportional elections.

Every Israel national of 18 years or over shall have the right to vote in elections to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

Every Israel national of 21 and over shall have the right to be elected to the Knesset unless a court has deprived him of that right by virtue of any law.

The following shall not be candidates: the President of the State; the two Chief Rabbis; a judge (*shofet*) in office; a judge (*dayan*) of a religious court; the State Comptroller; the Chief of the General Staff of the Defence Army of Israel; rabbis and ministers of other religions in office; senior State employees and senior Army officers of such ranks and in such functions as shall be determined by law.

The term of office of the Knesset shall be four years.

The elections of the Knesset shall take place on the third Tuesday of the month of Cheshven in the year in which the tenure of the outgoing Knesset ends.

Election day shall be a day of rest, but transport and other public services shall function normally.

Results of the elections shall be published within fourteen days.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members a Chairman and Vice-Chairman.

The Knesset shall elect from among its members permanent committees, and may elect committees for specific matters.

The Knesset may appoint commissions of inquiry to investigate matters designated by the Knesset.

The Knesset shall hold two sessions a year; one of them shall open within four weeks after the Feast of the Tabernacles, the other within four weeks after Independence Day; the aggregate duration of the two sessions shall not be less than eight months.

The outgoing Knesset shall continue to hold office until the convening of the incoming Knesset.

The members of the Knesset shall receive a remuneration as provided by law.

The Government

The Government shall tender its resignation to the President immediately after his election, but shall continue with its duties until the formation of a new Government.

After consultation with representatives of the parties in the Knesset, the President shall charge one of the Members with the formation of a Government.

The Government shall be composed of a Prime Minister and a number of Ministers from among the Knesset Members or from outside the Knesset.

After it has been chosen, the Government shall appear before the Knesset and shall be considered as formed after having received a vote of confidence.

Within seven days of receiving a vote of confidence, the Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall swear allegiance to the State of Israel and its Laws and undertake to carry out the decisions of the Knesset.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the State of Israel: Prof. EPHRAIM KATZIR.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of Communications: Gen. YITZHAK RABIN (Labour Party).
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. YIGAL ALLON (Labour Party).
Minister of Defence: SHIMON PERES (Labour Party).
Minister of Finance: YEHOShUA RABINOWITZ (Labour Party).
Minister of Labour: MOSHE BARAM (Labour Party).
Minister of Education and Culture: AHARON YADLIN (Labour Party).
Minister of Police: SHLOMO HILLEL (Labour Party).
Minister of the Interior: Dr. YOSEPH BURG (National Religious Party).
Minister of Tourism: MOSHE KOL (Independent Liberal).
Minister of Justice: HAIM ZADOK (Labour Party).

Minister of Religious Affairs: Dr. YITZHAK RAPHAEL (National Religious Party).
Minister of Social Welfare: MICHAEL HAZANI (National Religious Party).
Minister of Health: VICTOR SHEMTOV (Mapam).
Minister of Immigration and Absorption: SHLOMO ROSEN (Mapam).
Minister of Commerce and Industry: HAIM BAR-LEV (Labour Party).
Minister of Housing: AVRAHAM OFER (Labour Party).
Minister of Transport: GAD YAACOB (Labour Party).
Minister of Agriculture: AHARON UZAN (Labour Party).
Minister of Information: (vacant).
Ministers without Portfolio: ISRAEL GALILI (Labour Party), GIDEON HAUSNER (Independent Liberal).

PARLIAMENT

Speaker of the Knesset: YISRAEL YESHAYAHU.

The state of the parties in the 8th Knesset, following the General Election of December 1973, was as follows:

PARTY	VOTES	SEATS	PARTY	VOTES	SEATS
Labour-Mapam Alignment	621,183	51	Independent Liberals	56,560	4
Likud	473,309	39	New Communist List	53,353	4
National Religious Party	130,349	10	Arab Lists (affiliated to Labour)	48,961	3
Torah Front (Agudat Israel-Poalei Agudat Israel)	60,012	5	Civil Rights List	35,023	3
			Moked-Maki	22,147	1

There was a 78 per cent poll from the 2,034,478 people eligible to vote in the 1973 elections. The Knesset is elected by proportional representation by universal suffrage for four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Israel Labour Party: P.O.B. 36, Tel-Aviv; formed in 1968 as a merger of the three former Labour groups, Mapai, Rafi and Achdut Ha'avoda; Zionist Social Democratic party, membership 300,000, including most of Kibbutz (collective) and Moshav (co-operative) villages. In 1973 elections, in alignment with another Zionist Socialist party, Mapam, gained 60.2 per cent in Histadrut (General Federation of Labour) and, together with affiliated Arab and Druze factions, 54 out of 120 Knesset (Parliament) seats. Holds all central cabinet positions and heads almost all important municipalities, though not Tel-Aviv.

Likud: Tel-Aviv; f. September 1973 under an agreement between Gahal (a merger of Herut and the Liberal Party), the State List, the Free Centre and the Labour Movement for the Land of Israel; party with largest membership in Israel Defence Forces; aims: territorial integrity (advocates retention of all territories occupied in the 1967 war as

essential to future security of Israel); absorption of newcomers; a social order based on freedom and justice, elimination of poverty and want; development of an economy that will assure a decent standard of living; improvement of the environment and the quality of life; reforms in local government; assurance of democracy through the formation of a strong political force, as an alternative of the ruling party. Appears as a bloc in the Knesset, municipal and local councils, and the Histadrut, but the constituent parties maintain their own autonomous organization. Joint Chairmen MENACHEM BEGIN (Herut), Dr. E. S. RIMALT (Liberal Party of Israel).

Gahal (the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc): formed in 1965 as the result of an agreement between:

The Herut (Freedom) Movement: P.O.B. 23062, Tel-Aviv; was founded in 1948 by the Irgun Zvai Leumi, which played an activist part in the underground

struggle against the British in the closing years of the Mandate.

The Herut Party strives to extend the present frontiers of Israel to its historic boundaries extending on both sides of the Jordan. The party stands for private initiative; 61,000 mems.; Founder and Chair. MENACHEM BEGIN, M.K.

The Liberal Party of Israel: 68 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961 by merger of the General Zionists' and Progressive Parties; "Includes all strata of Israel's society. Its basic principles are those of the liberal philosophy. It strives for: national unity, political and economic consolidation of the state, safeguarding its security and integrity; unceasing efforts to achieve a durable peace with Israel's neighbours; a community based on democracy and social justice; ensuring freedom of the individual and his liberties; stimulation of private enterprise; reform of the tax system; narrowing the social and educational gap between the various strata of the nation; extensive immigration and complete material and social integration of newcomers; equal rights and chances for all citizens of the state." Party Chair. Dr. E. S. RIMALT; Exec. Chair. S. ENRICH.

The State List: f. 1969 by former members of Rafi (Labour group); Sec.-Gen. YIGAL HOROWITZ.

Free Centre: f. 1967 by dissidents from Herut; Chair. SHMUEL TANIR.

National Religious Party: f. 1956; stands for strict adherence to Jewish religion and tradition, and strives to achieve the application of the religious precepts of Judaism in everyday life. It is also endeavouring to establish the constitution of Israel on Jewish religious law. Element in government coalition with 10 knesset seats and 3 cabinet posts.

The United Workers' Party—Mapam (*Misfeget Hapoalim Hameuchedet*); P.O. Box 1777, Tel-Aviv; f. January 1948.

Mapam is a left-wing Socialist-Zionist party, participating in the coalition government; membership: urban workers, professionals, 75 *Kibbutzim*; aims: public-owned enterprise, guaranteed real wages, progressive taxation, independence of labour movement from state control, large-scale Jewish immigration, equal rights for Arabs, neutralist foreign policy, atomic demilitarization of Israel-Arab region, a negotiated Israel-Arab peace; fully supported disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria; branches in North and South America, Europe and Australia; since January 1969 grouped in an "alignment" (*Ma'arach*) with the Israel Labour Party (*see above*) which appeared as a common list in the December 1973 elections.

The Kibbutz Artzi Federation of collective settlements (affiliated with Mapam) maintains *Hashomer Hatzair*, which educates Jewish youth to pioneer life in Israel, and operates *Sifriat Poalim* (*The Workers' Library*) and *Hadfas Hehadash* (*The New Press*).

Daily newspaper *Al Hamishmar*; weeklies in Arabic, Yiddish and Romanian.

Gen. Sec. MEIR TALMI; Political Sec. NAFTALI FEDER; Organizing Sec. ARIEH JAFFE; International Sec. YONA GOLAN.

Independent Liberal Party: P.O.B. 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1965 by 7 Liberal Party Knesset members after the formation of the Herut Movement and Liberal Party Bloc; four seats in Knesset; 20,000 mems.; Chair. MOSHE KOL; Gen. Sec. ITZHAK BARKAI; publs. *Temurot* (Hebrew, monthly), *Die Liberale Rundschau* (German, monthly), *Igeret* (Hebrew, quarterly).

Meri: 3 Gordon St., Tel-Aviv. f. 1973 by Ha'olam Hazeh (New Force); supports an Israeli-Palestinian co-existence, separation of religion and state, civil rights and freedom of speech and the press; Pres. URI AVNERV.

Communist Party of Israel (MAKI): P.O.B. 1843, Tel-Aviv, f. 1919; opposes important aspects of present Soviet policy; aims include non-alignment of Israel; peace with the Arab States based on mutual recognition of the just national rights of Israeli and Arab peoples, and of the right to self-determination of the Israeli and the Palestinian people; defence of working class interests and formation of Left alignment for social progress; in 1973 formed an electoral bloc, "Moked—for Peace and Socialist Transformation"; has one seat in the 8th Knesset. Publishes the Hebrew weekly *Kol Haam*; monthlies in Yiddish, Bulgarian, English and French.

New Communist List of Israel: broke away from the Communist Party of Israel in 1965; draws its main support from the Arab Community; favours full implementation of UN Security Council resolution 242 of 1967.

Civil Rights List: Tel-Aviv; f. 1973; breakaway movement from the Labour Party; aims: women's liberation; greater freedom for the individual from the influence of the religious "establishment"; electoral reform; Pres. Mrs. SHULANIT ALONI.

Agudat Israel (f. 1912) and **Poalei Agudat Israel** (f. 1924) are also Orthodox Judaist parties, the membership of the Poalei Agudat Israel being drawn largely from wage-earners; formed the Torah Front for the December 1973 elections; has five seats in the 8th Knesset.

The official organ of Agudat Israel is the daily *Hamedia*; that of the Poalei Agudat Israel is the daily *Shearim*.

Pres. of Poalei Agudat Israel Dr. K. KAHANA

Co-operation and Fraternity Party: an Arab party associated with the *Mapai* party.

Progress and Development Party: an Arab party associated with the *Mapai* party; has two seats in the 8th Knesset.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO ISRAEL

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 35 Shaul Hamelekh St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE E. CASAL.**Australia:** 145 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* RAWDON DALRYMPLE.**Austria:** 11 Hermann Cohen St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHANNA NESTOR.**Barbados:** London, United Kingdom (E).**Belgium:** 76 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* FRANS WILLEMS.**Bolivia:** 60 Shmaryahu Levin St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO PACHECO HERTZOG.**Brazil:** 14 Hei Be'Yiar, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* P. J. M. DA SILVA PARANHOS DO RIO BRANCO.**Burma:** 12 March Aharon St., Ramat Gan (E); *Ambassador:* BA NI.**Canada:** 84 Ha'hashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* T. PAUL MALONE.**Chile:** 10 Brenner St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL GLEISER.**Colombia:** 22 Jabotinsky St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* RAMÓN MARTÍNEZ VALLEJO.**Costa Rica:** 4 Mevo Yoram St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. R. M. KARPINSKY DE MURILLO.**Denmark:** 23 Bnei Moshe St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* SVEN EBBESEN.**Dominican Republic:** 3 Bustanay St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ VILLANUEVA.**Ecuador:** 37 Jabotinsky St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HUGO JATIVA-ORTIZ.**El Salvador:** Rome, Italy (E).**Finland:** 224 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* A. VON HEIROTH.**France:** 112 Tayeleth Herbert Samuel, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN HERLY.**Germany, Federal Republic:** 16 Soutine St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* PER FISCHER.**Greece:** 31 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (L); *Diplomatic Representative:* SOTIRIOS CONSTANTOPOULOS.**Guatemala:** 3 Azza St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* RAMIRA GEREDA ASTURIAS (also accred. to Greece).**Haiti:** 16 Kovshei Katamon St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* MUSSET PIERRE-JEROME.**Honduras:** Paris, France (E).**Iceland:** Oslo, Norway (E).**Italy:** 24 Huberman St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* FAUSTO BACCHETTI.**Japan:** 10 Huberman St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* KAZUhide KOMURO.**Khmer Republic:** 20 Rashba St., Jerusalem (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a i:* M. PHO BOPIN.**Korea, Republic:** Rome, Italy (E).**Laos:** Paris, France (E).**Malawi:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).**Malta:** London, United Kingdom (E).**Mexico:** 22 Hei Beiyar St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. BENITO BERLIN.**Nepal:** Paris, France (E).**Netherlands:** Beith Yoel, 33 Yaffo St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* GERRIT JAN JONGEJANS.**Nicaragua:** Rome, Italy (E).**Norway:** 21 Hess St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* PETER GRAVER (also accred. to Cyprus).**Panama:** 6 Yeshayahu Press St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* ELIO V. ORTIZ.**Peru:** 19 Weizmann St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* BERNARDO ROCA REY.**Philippines:** 14 Hei Beiyar St., Kikar Hamedina, Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Mrs. RAFAELITA SORIANO.**Romania:** 24 Adam Hachohen St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* IOAN COVACI.**Sweden:** 198 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* STEN SUNDFELDT.**Switzerland:** 228 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES BERNARD RUEDI.**Thailand:** Rome, Italy (E).**Turkey:** 20 Bialik St., Tel-Aviv (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* AHNET ASIM AKYAMAC.**United Kingdom:** 192 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* Sir WILLIAM BERNARD LEDWIDGE, K.C.M.G.**U.S.A.:** 71 Hayarkon St., Tel-Aviv (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH KEATING.**Uruguay:** 20 Uziya St., Katamon, Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).**Venezuela:** 28 Rachel Imenu St., Jerusalem (E); *Ambassador:* NAPOLEÓN GIMÉNEZ.

Israel also has diplomatic relations with Ireland, Jamaica, Lesotho, Singapore, South Africa, Swaziland and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL

P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem.

Organization:

The governing bodies are the Assembly which determines basic policy, the Board of Governors which manages the Agency between Assembly meetings and the Executive responsible for the day to day running of the Agency.

Chairman of Executive: PINHAS SAPIR.

Chairman of Board of Governors: MAX M. FISHER.

Director-General: MOSHE RIVLIN.

History:

Article Four of the League of Nations' Mandate provided for the establishment of a Jewish agency to co-operate with the administration in the economic and social development of the Jewish national home. The Zionist Organization served as this agency until 1929, when the Jewish Agency was finally constituted, with the admission of non-Zionists as well as Zionists to its Council. The Zionist Congress of 1925 bound the Agency to the following "inviolable principles": a continuous increase in the volume of Jewish immigration, the recovery of the land as Jewish public property, agricultural colonization based on Jewish labour, and the promotion of the Hebrew language and Hebrew culture.

When the State of Israel was established in 1948, the provisional Government was formed from the members of the Executive of the Va'ad Leumi (the representative organ of Palestinian Jewry) and members of the Jewish Agency Executive resident in Palestine at the time. The division of tasks between the Jewish Agency and the

Government was defined in the Status Law of 1952 and in a Covenant entered into in 1954.

During 1967-71 discussions on reconstituting the Jewish Agency were conducted between the World Zionist Organization and the fund raising organizations of World Jewry. In June 1971, an agreement for the reconstitution of the Agency came into force, separating the functions of the World Zionist Organization from those of the Agency.

Functions:

According to the Agreement of 1971, the Jewish Agency undertakes the immigration and absorption of immigrants in Israel, including absorption in agricultural settlement and immigrant housing, social welfare and health services in connection with immigrants, and education, youth care and training.

Revenue and Expenditure:

The Jewish Agency's chief source of revenue are the voluntary fund-raising campaigns throughout the world. Approximately two-thirds of the campaign income is derived from the U.I.A. Inc. in the United States, and the rest from campaigns conducted under the auspices of or in co-operation with the Foundation Fund (Keren Hayesod). The Agency also received 18 per cent of German Reparations from 1952-66.

Expenditure abroad, apart from debt service, includes transport of immigrants, aid to Jewish education and cultural activities as well as purchases of equipment and stocks for the new settlements established by the Agency.

Budget: (1973-74) 1£1,974 million, (1974-75) 1£3,000 million.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law of Israel is composed of Ottoman law, British law, Palestine law, applicable in Palestine on May 14th, 1948, when the independence of the State of Israel was declared, the substance of the common law and doctrines of equity in force in England, as modified to suit local conditions, and religious law of the various recognized religious communities as regards matters of personal status, in so far as there is nothing in any of the said laws repugnant to Israeli legislation and subject to such modifications as may have resulted from the establishment of the State of Israel and its authorities, and also of the laws enacted by the Israeli legislature. The pre-1948 law is increasingly being replaced by original local legislation.

CIVIL COURTS

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial instance in the State. It has jurisdiction as an Appellate Court from the District Courts in all matters, both civil and criminal (sitting as a Court of Civil Appeal or as a Court of Criminal Appeal), and as a Court of First Instance (sitting as a High Court of Justice) in matters in which it considers it necessary to grant relief in the interests of justice and which are not within the jurisdiction of any other court or tribunal. This includes applications for orders in the nature of *habeas corpus*, *mandamus*, prohibition and *certiorari*, and enables the court to review the legality of acts of administrative authorities of all kinds.

President of the Supreme Court: S. AGRANAT.

Permanent Deputy President of the Supreme Court: Y. SUSSMAN.

Justices of the Supreme Court: M. LANDAU, Z. BERINSON, A. WITKON, H. COHN, E. M. MANN, I. KISTER, M. ETZIONI, I. KAHAN.

The District Courts: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa, Haifa, Beersheba, Nazareth. They have unlimited jurisdiction as Courts of First Instance in all civil and criminal matters not within the jurisdiction of a Magistrates' Court, all matters not within the exclusive jurisdiction of any other tribunal, and matters within the concurrent jurisdiction of any other tribunal so long as such tribunal does not deal with them, and as an Appellate Court in appeals from judgments and decisions of Magistrates' Courts and judgments of Municipal Courts and various administrative tribunals.

Magistrates' Courts: There are 27 Magistrates' Courts, having criminal jurisdiction to try contraventions and misdemeanours, and civil jurisdiction to try actions concerning possession or use of immovable property, or the partition thereof whatever may be the value of the subject matter of the action, and other civil actions where the amount of the claim, or the value of the subject matter, does not exceed 1£10,000.

Labour Courts: Established in 1969. Regional Labour Courts in Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa and Beersheba, composed of Judges and representatives of the Public. A National Labour Court in Jerusalem, presided over by Judge Z. Bar-Niv. The Courts have jurisdiction over all matters arising out of the relationship between employer and employee; between parties to a collective labour agreement; matters concerning the National Insurance Law and the Labour Law and Rules.

Municipal Courts: There are 5 Municipal Courts, having criminal jurisdiction over any offences against municipal regulations and by-laws and certain other offences, such as town planning offences, committed within the municipal area.

RELIGIOUS COURTS

The Religious Courts are the Courts of the recognized religious communities. They are competent in certain defined matters of personal status concerning members of their community. Where any action of personal status involves persons of different religious communities the President of the Supreme Court will decide which Court shall have jurisdiction. Whenever a question arises as to whether or not a case is one of personal status within the exclusive jurisdiction of a Religious Court, the matter must be referred to a Special Tribunal composed of two Justices of the Supreme Court and the President of the highest court of the religious community concerned in Israel.

The judgments of the Religious Courts are executed by the process and offices of the Civil Courts.

Jewish Rabbinical Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Jews in Israel who are Israeli citizens or residents. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Muslim Religious Courts: These Courts have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Muslims who are not foreigners, or who are foreigners subject by their national law to the jurisdiction of Muslim Religious Courts in such matters. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned.

Christian Religious Courts: The Courts of the recognized Christian communities have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of members of their communities who are not foreigners. In all other matters of personal status they have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts with the consent of all parties concerned. But neither these Courts nor the Civil Courts have jurisdiction to dissolve the marriage of a foreign subject.

Druze Courts: These Courts, established in 1963, have exclusive jurisdiction in matters of marriage and divorce of Druze in Israel, who are Israeli citizens or residents, and concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts in all other matters of personal status of Druze with the consent of all parties concerned.

MILITARY COURTS

Courts-Martial: A Court-Martial is competent to try a soldier within the meaning of the Military Justice Law, 1955, who has committed an act constituting a military offence, without prejudice to the power of any other Court in the State to try him for that act if it constitutes an offence under any other law. A Court-Martial is also competent to try a soldier for any offence which is not a military offence, but the Attorney General may order that he be tried by another Court if he is of the opinion that the offence was not committed within the framework of the Army or in consequence of the accused's belonging to the Army.

RELIGION

JUDAISM

Judaism, the religion evolved and followed by the Jews, is the faith of the great majority of the population. Its basis is a belief in an ethical monotheism.

There are two main Jewish communities: the Ashkenazim and the Sephardim. The former are the Jews from Eastern, Central, or Northern Europe, while the latter originate from the Balkan countries, North Africa and the Middle East. Although they have separate synagogues, and differ somewhat in their ritual and pronunciation of Hebrew, there is no doctrinal distinction. The prevailing influence is that of the Ashkenazim Jews, who are more modern and westernized, but the recent Hebrew revival has been based on the Sephardi pronunciation of the ancient Hebrew tongue.

The supreme religious authority is vested in the Chief Rabbinate, which consists of the Ashkenazi and Sephardi Chief Rabbis and the Supreme Rabbinical Council. It makes decisions on interpretation of the Jewish law, and supervises the Rabbinical Courts. There are 8 regional Rabbinical Courts, and a Rabbinical Court of Appeal presided over by the two Chief Rabbis.

According to the Rabbinical Courts Jurisdiction Law of 1953, marriage and divorce among Jews in Israel are exclusively within the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Courts. Provided that all the parties concerned agree, other matters of personal status can also be decided by the Rabbinical Courts.

There are 195 Religious Councils, which maintain religious services and supply religious needs, and about 405 religious committees with similar functions in smaller settlements. Their expenses are borne jointly by the State and the local authorities. The Religious Councils are under the administrative control of the Ministry of Religious Affairs. In all matters of religion, the Religious Councils are subject to the authority of the Chief Rabbinate. There are 365 officially appointed rabbis. The total number of synagogues is about 7,000, most of which are organized within the framework of the Union of Israel Synagogues.

Head of the Ashkenazi Community: H.E. The Chief Rabbi SHLOMO GOREN.

Head of the Sephardic Community: H.E. The Chief Rabbi OVADIA YOSSEF.

Two Jewish sects still loyal to their distinctive customs are:

The Karaites, a sect which recognizes only the Jewish written law and not the oral law of the Mishna and Talmud. The community of about 12,000 many of whom live in or near Ramla, has been augmented by immigration from Egypt.

The Samaritans, an ancient sect mentioned in 2 Kings xvii, 24. They recognize only the Torah. The community in Israel numbers about 500; about half of them live in Holon, where a Samaritan synagogue has been built, and

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the remainder, including the High Priest live in Nablus, near Mt. Gerizim, which is sacred to the Samaritans.

ISLAM

The Muslims in Israel are in the main Sunnis, and are divided among the four rites of the Sunni school of Muslim thought: the Shafe'i, the Hanbali, the Hanafi, and the Maliki. Before June 1967 they numbered approximately 175,000; in 1971, approximately 343,900.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

The Greek Catholic Church, P.O.B. 279, Haifa; numbers about 35,000 and Haifa is the seat of the Archbishop of Acre, Haifa, Nazareth and all Galilee; Archbishop JOSEPH M. RAYA; publ. *Ar-Rabita* (Arabic monthly; circ. 4,000).

The Greek Orthodox Church in Israel has approximately 22,000 members. The Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude BENEDICTOS.

The Latin (Roman Catholic) Church has about 10,000 native members in Israel plus about 2,000 Polish and

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Hungarian Catholic refugees. The Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem is His Beatitude JAMES JOSEPH BELTRITTI; Representative in Israel H.E. Bishop HANNA KALDANY.

The Maronite Community, with approximately 4,000 members, has communal centres in Haifa, Jaffa, Jish, Nazareth and Jerusalem. The Maronite Patriarch resides in the Lebanon.

The Evangelical Episcopal Church in Israel, which belongs to the Anglican Communion, has 1,000 members and was officially recognised by Israel in April 1970; it comes under the jurisdiction of the Archbishop in Jerusalem and is now being reorganized (Temporary Vicar-Gen., the Most Rev. Dr. ROBERT STOFFORD, St. George's Close, Jerusalem).

Other denominations include the *Armenian Church* (900 members), the *Coptic Church* (700 members), the *Russian Orthodox Church*, which maintains an Ecclesiastical Mission, the *Ethiopian Church*, and the *Baptist Lutheran and Presbyterian Churches*.

THE PRESS

Tel-Aviv is the main publishing centre, only three dailies being published in Jerusalem. Largely for economic reasons there has developed no local press away from these cities; hence all papers regard themselves as national. Friday editions, Sabbath eve, are increased to up to twice the normal size by special weekend supplements, and experience a considerable rise in circulation. No newspapers appear on Saturday.

Most of the daily papers are in Hebrew, and others appear in Arabic, English, French, Polish, Yiddish, Hungarian and German. The total daily circulation is 500,000-600,000 copies, or twenty-one papers per hundred people, although most citizens read more than one daily paper.

Most Hebrew morning dailies have strong political or religious affiliations. *Lamerhav* is affiliated to Achdut Ha'avoda, *Al Hamishmar* to Mapam, *Hatzofeh* to the National Religious Front--World Mizrahi. *Davar* is the long-established organ of the Histadrut. Mapai publishes the weekly *Ot* but no daily. Although the revenue from advertisements is increasing, very few dailies are economically self-supporting; most depend on subsidies from political parties, religious organizations or public funds. The limiting effect on freedom of commentary entailed by this party press system has provoked repeated criticism.

The Jerusalem Arabic daily *Al Anba* has a small circulation (10,000) but an increasing number of Israeli Arabs are now reading Hebrew dailies. The daily, *Al Quds*, was founded in 1968 for Arabs in Jerusalem and the West Bank; the small indigenous press of occupied Jordan has largely ceased publication or transferred operations to Amman.

There are around 400 other newspapers and magazines including some 50 weekly and 150 fortnightly; over 250 of them are in Hebrew, the remainder in eleven other languages.

The most influential and respected dailies, for both quality of news coverage and commentary, are *Ha'aretz*, characterized by its sober but proudly independent editorials, and the Union paper, *Davar*, which frequently has articles by government figures. These are the widest read of the morning papers, exceeded only by the popular afternoon press, *Ma'ariv* and *Yedioth Aharonoth*. The *Jerusalem Post* gives detailed and sound news coverage in English.

The Israeli Press Council, established in 1963, deals with matters of common interest to the Press such as drafting the recently published code of professional ethics which is binding on all journalists.

The Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association represents publishers in negotiations with official and public bodies, negotiates contracts with employees and purchases and distributes newsprint, of which Israel now manufactures 75 per cent of her needs.

DAILIES

Al-Anba: P.O.B. 428, 7 Habikma St., Jerusalem; f. 1968; published by Jerusalem Publications Ltd.; Editor YAACOV HAZMA; circ. 10,000.

Al Hamishmar (*The Guardian*): Hamishmar House, 4 Ben Avigdor St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; morning; organ of the United Worker's Party (Mapam); Editors MAPK GEFEN, HAIM SHUR; circ. 25,000.

Al Quds (*Jerusalem*): P.O.B. 19788, Jerusalem; f. 1968; Arabic; Editor ABU ZALAF.

Chadshot Hasport: Tushia St., P.O.B. 20011, Tel-Aviv 61200; f. 1954; Hebrew; sports; independent; circ. 30,000.

Davar (*The Word*): P.O.B. 199, 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1925; morning; official organ of the General Federation of Labour (Histadrut); Editor HANNA ZEMER; circ. 50,000.

Ha'aretz (*The Land*): 21 Salman Schocken St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; liberal, independent; Editor GERSHON G. SCHOCKEN; circ. 55,000 (week-days), 75,000 (week-ends).

Hamodia: Kikar Hacheruth, P.O.B. 1306, Jerusalem; organ of Agudat Israel; morning; Editor YEHUDA L. LEVIN; circ. 8,000.

Hatzofeh: 66 Hamarger St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; morning; organ of the National Religious Front; Editor S. DANIEL; circ. 11,000.

Israeli Far Tribuna: 113 Givat Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian.

Jerusalem Post: P.O.B. 81, Romema, Jerusalem; f. 1932; morning; independent; English; Editor (vacant); circ. 34,000 (weekdays), 45,000 (weekend edition); there is also a weekly overseas edition (700).

Le Journal d'Israel: 26 Agra St., P.O.B. 28330, Tel-Aviv; independent; French; Dir.-Chief Editor J. RABIN; circ. 10,000; also overseas weekly selection; circ. 15,000.

Lamerhav: 1 Nahal Ayalon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1954; morning; socialist; Chief Editor DAVID PEDAHZUR; circ. 18,000.

Letzte Nyess (Late News): 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; morning; Editor M. TSANIN; circ. 23,000.

Ma'ariv: Ma'ariv House, P.O.B. 20010, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; evening; independent; Editor ARIE DISSENTSHIK; circ. daily 170,000, Friday 225,000.

Nowiny i Kurier: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Polish; morning; Editor S. HIMELFARB; circ. 12,000.

Omer: 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; Histadrut popular vowelised Hebrew paper; f. 1951; Chief Editor MEIR BARELI; circ. 10,000.

Sha'ar: 4A Hissin St., Tel-Aviv 64284; economy and finance; Hebrew and English; Editor S. LARI.

Shearim: 64 Frichman St., Tel-Aviv; organ of Poalei Agudat Israel; Editor YEHUDA NAHSHONI; circ. 5,000.

Uj Kelet: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; morning; Hungarian; independent; Editor Dr. G. MARTON; circ. 20,000.

Viata Noastra: 52 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; Romanian; supports the Israel Labour Party; morning; Editor MEIR ZAIT; circ. 30,000.

Yedioth Aharonoth: 5 Yehuda Mozes St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; evening; independent; Editor Dr. H. ROSENBLUM; circ. 140,000, Friday 195,000.

Yedioth Hadashot: P.O.B. 1585, 66 Harakevet St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; morning; German; independent; Editor Dr. I. LILIENTHAL; circ. 18,000.

Yom Yom: P.O.B. 1194, Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; morning; economy and finance; Editor P. MERSTEN.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

Al Ta'awun: P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; published by the Arab Worker's Dept. of the Histadrut and the Co-operatives Dept. of the Ministry of Labour; co-operatives quarterly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

Al Harriya: 38 King George St., Tel-Aviv; Arabic weekly of the Herut Party.

Al-Ittihad: P.O.B. 104, Haifa; f. 1944; Arabic; journal of the Israeli Communist Party; Chief Editor EMILE HABIBI.

Al Marsad: P.O.B. 736, 4 Ben Avigdor St., Tel-Aviv; Mapam; Arabic.

Bama'alab: P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; journal of the young Histadrut Movement; Editor N. ANAELY.

Bamahane: Military P.O.B. 1013, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; military, illustrated weekly of the Israel Army; Editor YOSSEF ESHKOL.

Bltaon Heyl Ha'avir (Air Force Magazine): Doar Zvai 2348; f. 1948; Editor M. HADAR; Managing Editor Y. OFFER; circ. 33,000.

Dvar Hashavua: 45 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; popular illustrated; weekly; published by Histadrut, General Federation of Labour; Editor O. ZMORA; circ. 50,000.

Economic Review: 17 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; economic and social problems of immigration and absorption; Editors Dr. L. BERGER, CHAYA LAZAR; circ. English edition 3,500, Spanish edition (*Reseña Económica*) 2,000, French edition (*Revue Economique*) 2,000.

Ethgar: 75 Einstein Street, Tel-Aviv; twice weekly; Editor NATHAN YALIN-MOR.

Frei Israel: P.O.B. 8512, Tel-Aviv; Yiddish, progressive weekly, publ. by Asscn. for Popular Culture; Editor I. LIPSKI.

Glasul Populurui: Eilath St., P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; weekly of the Communist Party of Israel; Romanian; Editor MEIR SEMO.

Gold, Money, Commodities: 37, Harbour St., Haifa; f. 1969; fortnightly; English; hedged investments, investment advice, monetary developments.

Haolam Haze: P.O.B. 136, 3 Gordon St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1937; independent; illustrated news magazine; weekly; Editor-in-Chief URI AVNERY.

Harefuah: 39 Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; with English summary; fortnightly journal of the Israeli Medical Association; Editor I. SUM, M.D.; circ. 6,000.

Hed Hahinukh: 8 Ben-Saruk Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; weekly; educational; published by the Israeli Teachers' Union; Editor ZVI ARAD; circ. 32,000.

Illustrierte Weltwoch: P.O.B. 2571, Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; Yiddish; weekly; Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.

The Israel Digest: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1957; independent; fortnightly digest of news and views; circ. 20,000; Editor ZVI SOIFER.

Jerusalem Post Overseas Weekly: P.O.B. 81, Romema, Jerusalem; f. 1959; English; Overseas edition of the *Jerusalem Post* (q.v.); circ. 35,000 to 95 countries.

Kol Ha'am (Voice of the People): 37 Eilath St., P.O.B. 2675, Tel-Aviv; f. 1947; organ of the Communist Party of Israel; Editor B. BALTI.

Laisha: P.O.B. 28122, 7 Fin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1946; Hebrew; women's magazine; Editor DAVID KARASSIK.

Liawladina: Arabic Publishing House, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; children's fortnightly; Board of Editors ELIAHU AGHASSI, DEEBEH GHABIN, MISHEL HADDAD, MUSTAFA MURAR, SAMIRA NAQQASH, NAZIR SHIMALLY.

Maariv Lanoar: 2 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; weekly for the youth; Editor AMMON BEI-RAV; circ. 26,000.

MB (formerly Mitteilungsblatt): P.O.B. 1480, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; German; journal of the Irgun Olei Merkaz Europa; Editor Dr. HANS TRAMER.

Min Hayesod: Tel-Aviv; fortnightly; Hebrew; news and political commentary.

Ot: P.O.B. 36, 10 Dov Hoz St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1971; weekly organ of the Israel Labour Party; Editor DAVID SHAHAM.

Reshumot: Ministry of Justice, Jerusalem; f. 1948; Hebrew and Arabic; official Government gazette.

Sada-A-Tarbia (The Echo of Education): published by the Histadrut and Teachers' Association, P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Arabic; educational; fortnightly; Editor TUVIA SHAMOSH.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Al-Bushra: P.O.B. 6088, Haifa; f. 1935; monthly; Arabic; organ of the Ahmadiyya movement; Editor JALAL-UD-DIN QAMAR.

Al Hamishmar: 20 Yehuda Halevy Street, Tel-Aviv; Bulgarian monthly of United Workers' Party.

Al Jadid: P.O.B. 104, Haifa; Arabic; literary monthly; Editor HANA NAKARA.

Ariel: Cultural and Scientific Relations Division, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Jerusalem; published by Youval Tal, P.O.B. 2160, Jerusalem; f. 1962; quarterly review of the arts and letters in Israel; edns. in English, Spanish, French and German; Editor YAEV LOTAN.

- Avoda Ublituch Laumi:** P.O.B. 915, Jerusalem; f. 1949; monthly review of the Ministry of Labour, and the National Insurance Institute, Jerusalem; Editor Z. HERN; circ. 3,000.
- Business Diary:** 37 Harbour St., Haifa; f. 1947; monthly; English; news digest, trade, finance; Editor G. ALON.
- Business Diary Trade Lists:** 37 Harbour St., Haifa, f. 1947, weekly; English, Hebrew; shipping movements, import licences, stock exchange listings, business failures, etc.
- Christian News from Israel:** 23 Shlomo Hamelech St., Jerusalem; quarterly issued by the Ministry of Religious Affairs; in English, French, Spanish; Editor SHALOM BEN-ZAKKAI; circ. 20,000.
- Dapim Refullim:** 101 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 16250, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; eight times a year; medical; Hebrew with English and French summaries; circ. 5,000; Editor Dr. M. DVORJETSKI.
- Dvira Haknesset:** c/o The Knesset, Jerusalem; f. 1949; records of the proceedings of the Knesset, published by the Government Printer, Jerusalem; Editor D. NIV; circ. 300.
- Dvar Hapolet:** P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; monthly journal of the Council of Women Workers of the Histadrut; Hebrew; Editor ZIVIA COHEN; circ. 11,000.
- Folk un Zion:** P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1950; monthly; current events relating to Israel and World Jewry; circ. 6,000; Editor SIMHA SNEH.
- Gazit:** 8 Zvi Brook St., P.O.B. 4190, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; monthly; Hebrew and English; art, literature; Publisher G. TALPIER.
- Goldene Kelt, Die:** 30 Weizmann St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Yiddish; literary quarterly; published by the Histadrut; Editor A. SUTZKEVER; Co-Editor E. PINES; Man. Editor SHMUEL CHORESH.
- Hameshek Hahaklali:** 21 Melchett St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; agricultural; Editor ISRAEL INBARI.
- Haml'shar (Commerce):** P.O.B. 852, Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; quarterly; Hebrew; economic and commercial; Chamber of Commerce Tel-Aviv-Yafa; Editor Dr. E. W. KLIMOWSKY; circ. 50,000.
- Hamizrah Hehadash: (The New East):** The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1949; quarterly of the Israel Oriental Society; Hebrew with English summary; Middle Eastern, Asian and African Affairs; Editor YEHOSHUA PORATH.
- Hamleal (The Hotelier):** 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1962; monthly of the Israel Hotel Association; Hebrew and English; Editor Dr. K. LICHT.
- Hapraklit:** P.O.B. 788 Tel-Aviv; f. 1943; quarterly; published by the Israel Bar Association; Editors A. POLONSKY, J. GROSS; circ. 6,000.
- Hassadeh:** 25 Lillienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1920; monthly; review of mixed farming; Editor J. M. MARGALIT; circ. 10,000.
- Hataamlym (Israel Industry):** 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1941; monthly review of the Manufacturers' Assn. of Israel; Man. Dir. Z. PELTZ.
- Hod Hagan:** 8 Ben Saruk St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; educational; Editor Mrs. ESTHER RABINOWITZ; circ. 3,500.
- Israel Annals of Psychiatry:** Jerusalem Academic Press, Givat Saul, P.O.B. 2390, Jerusalem; f. 1963; quarterly; Editor-in-Chief Prof. H. Z. WINNIK.
- Israel Economist:** P.O.B. 7052, 6 Hazanowitz St., Jerusalem; f. 1945; monthly; English; political and economic; independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.; also publishes *The Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange Information Card Service*.
- Israel Export and Trade Journal, The:** 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 2032, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; monthly; English, commercial and economic; published by Israel Periodicals Co. Ltd.; Editor YOANNE YARON; Man. Dirs. F. A. LEWINSON and ZALMAN PELTZ.
- Israel Industry and Commerce:** P.O.B. 1199, Tel-Aviv; English; monthly; serves Israeli exporters; Editor SH. YEDIDYAH.
- Israel Journal of Medical Sciences:** P.O.B. 1435, Jerusalem; incorporating *The Israel Journal of Experimental Medicine* and *The Israel Medical Journal*; f. 1965; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dr. M. PRYWES; circ. 5,500.
- Israels Aussenhandel:** 13 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1967; monthly; German; commercial; Editor Z. PELTZ.
- Kalkalan:** 8 Akiva St., P.O.B. 7052, Jerusalem; f. 1952; monthly; Hebrew commercial and economic; independent; Editor J. KOLLEK, M.JUR.
- Labour in Israel:** 93 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv; periodic bulletin of the Histadrut; English, Swedish, French, German, Portuguese and Spanish.
- Leshonenu:** Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1929; quarterly; for the study of the Hebrew language and cognate subjects; Editor S. ABRAHAMSON.
- Leshonenu La'am:** Academy of the Hebrew Language, P.O.B. 3449, Jerusalem; f. 1945; popular Hebrew philology; Editors E. ETAN, M. MEDAN.
- Ma'arachot:** Ha'Kirya, 1 Rechov Gimmel, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military; Editor Col. STZCHAK ZIV.
- Mada:** Weizmann Science Press of Israel, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem; f. 1956; popular scientific bi-monthly in Hebrew; Editor-in-Chief KAPAI PINES; circ. 11,000.
- Miblinim:** 27 Sutin St., P.O.B. 16040, Tel-Aviv; f. 1924; quarterly of the United Collective Settlements (Hakibbutz Hameuchad); Editor ZERUBAVEL GILEAD; circ. 8,000.
- Molad:** P.O.B. 1165, Jerusalem; f. 1948; quarterly; independent political and literary periodical; Hebrew; published by Miph'ale Molad Ltd.; Editor EPHRAIM BROIDO.
- Monthly Bulletin of Statistics:** Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, P.O.B. 13015, Jerusalem; f. 1949.
- Monthly Statistics of the Administered Territories:** f. 1971; Hebrew and English.
- Foreign Trade Statistical Quarterly:** f. 1969; Hebrew and English.
- Monthly Statistics of Tourism and Hotel Services:** f. 1973; Hebrew and English.
- Monthly Price Statistics:** f. 1949; Hebrew.
- Monthly Foreign Trade Statistics:** f. 1950; Hebrew and English.
- Immigration Statistics:** f. 1970; monthly and quarterly; Hebrew.
- Moznayim (Balance):** P.O.B. 7098, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; literature and culture; monthly; circ. 2,500; Editors B. Y. MICHALY, A. B. YOFFE.
- Nar:** Ihud, P.O.B. 451, Jerusalem; f. 1948; monthly on political and social problems; advocates Arab-Jewish reconciliation; Hebrew, English, Arabic; circ. 1,500.
- New Outlook:** 8 Karl Netter St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1957; Middle East monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor SIMHA FLAPAN.
- Proche-Orient Chrétien:** B.P. 19079, Jerusalem; f. 1951; quarterly.
- Quarterly Review of the Israel Medical Association (Mafet Hazerut Huts—Non-resident Fellowship of the Israel Medical Association):** 39 Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv; English; also published in French and Spanish; quarterly; Editor Dr. V. RESNEKOV.

ISRAEL

The Press, Publishers

Refuah Veterinarit: P.O.B. 18, Beit Dagan; f. 1943; quarterly review of veterinary medicine; Editor Dr. M. LANDAU.

La Revue de l'A.M.I. (Non-resident Fellowship of the Israeli Medical Association); 39 Shaul Hamelekh Blvd., Tel-Aviv; French, English and Spanish; quarterly; Editor Dr. S. ZALUD.

Scopus: Hebrew University of Jerusalem; f. 1946; published by Department of Information and Public Affairs, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, twice yearly; English; Editor D. A. SUSMAN.

Shituf (Co-operation): 24 Ha'arba St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 7151; monthly; Hebrew co-operative journal; published by the Central Union of Industrial, Transport and Service Co-operative Societies; Editor L. LOSH.

Sinai: P.O.B. 642, Jerusalem; Torah, science and literature; Editor Dr. YITZCHAK RAPHAEL.

Sindbad: P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1969; children's monthly; Editors ELIAHU AGHASSI, WALID HUSSEIN.

Sulam: 2 Ben Yehuda St., Jerusalem; political; monthly; Editor Y. SHAIB.

Terra Santa: P.O.B. 186, Jerusalem; f. 1921; monthly; published by the Custody of the Holy Land (the official custodians of the Holy Shrines); Italian, Spanish, French and Arabic editions published in Jerusalem, by the Franciscan Printing Press, English edition in Washington, German edition in Vienna, Maltese edition in Valletta

Tmuroth: 48 Hamelech George St., P.O.B. 23076, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; organ of the Liberal Labour Movement; monthly; Editor D. SHLOMI.

Urim La-Orim: 93 Arlosoroff St., P.O.B. 303, Tel-Aviv; educational problems in the family; monthly; Editor HAYIM NAGID.

Vilner Pinkas: P.O.B. 28006, Tel-Aviv; f. 1968; periodical review of current affairs for Vilna-Jews the world over, and for the history of Ycrushdayim Delito; Yiddish; Editor M. KARPINOVITZ.

WIZO Review: Women's International Zionist Organization, 38 Sderoth David Hamelekh, Tel-Aviv; English, Spanish and German editions; Editor SYLVIA SATTEN BANIN; circ. 20,000.

Yam: Israeli Maritime League, P.O.B. 706, 5 Habankim St., Haifa; f. 1937; review of marine problems; Editor Z. ESHIEL; Pres. MOSHE M. POMROCK; circ. 5,500.

Zahrat-el-Shabab: Arabic Publishing House, P.O.B. 28049, Tel-Aviv; f. 1971; teenagers' monthly; Editors E. AGHASSI, R. BAYADSI, S. HABIB, I. MANSUR, H. ZEIDAN SHWERI.

Zion: P.O.B. 1062, Jerusalem; f. 1935; research in Jewish history; quarterly; Hebrew and English; Editors I. F. BAER, H. H. BEN-SASSON, S. ERTINGER.

Zraim: 7 Duhnov St., P.O.B. 40027, Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; journal of the Bnei Akiva (Youth of Hapoel Hamizrachi) Movement; Editor YEDIDIA COHEN.

Zrakov: 37 Harbour St., Haifa; f. 1947; monthly; Hebrew; news digest, trade, finance, economics, shipping; Editor G. ALON.

The following are all published by Weizmann Science Press Israel, P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem 91000; Exec. Editor L. LESTER.

Israel Journal of Botany: f. 1951; Editor Prof. LEONORA REINHOLD; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Chemistry: f. 1951; Editor Prof. Y. ELIEZER; bi-monthly.

Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences: f. 1951; Editor Y. WEILER; quarterly.

Israel Journal of Mathematics: f. 1951; Editors B. WEISS, A. PAZI; monthly, 3 vols. of 4 issues each per year.

Israel Journal of Technology: f. 1951, Editor Prof. D. ABIR, 6 issues per year.

Israel Journal of Zoology: f. 1951; Editor Y. L. WERNER; quarterly.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Daily Newspaper Publishers' Association of Israel: P.O.B. 2251, 4 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; safeguards professional interests and maintains standards, supplies newsprint to dailies; negotiates with trade unions, etc.; mems. all daily papers; affiliated to International Federation of Newspaper Publishers.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jewish Telegraphic Agency (JTA): Israel Bureau, Jerusalem Post Building, Romema, Jerusalem 94467; Dir. DAVID LANDAU

ITIM, News Agency of the Associated Israel Press: 10 Tiomkin Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; co-operative news agency; Dir. and Editor HAYIM BALTSAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 7 Schderot Kheu, Tel-Aviv; Chief NATHAN GURDUS.

ANSA: 25 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; Bureau Chief FABIO CANNILLO.

Middle East Bureau: Jerusalem Post Bldg. Jerusalem, 94 467.

The following are also represented: AP, DPA, North American Newspaper Alliance, Reuters, Tass

PUBLISHERS

Achlasaf Ltd.: 13 Yosef Hanassi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; general; Man. Dir. SCHACHMA ACHIASAF.

Am Hassefer Ltd.: 9 Bialik St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1955; Man. Dir. DOV LIPETZ.

"Am Oved" Ltd.: 22 Mazah Street, Tel-Aviv; f. 1942; fiction, scientific, sociology; textbooks, children's books; Man. Dir. N. URIEL.

Amichai Publishing House Ltd.: 5 Yosef Hanassi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Man. Dir. YEHUDA ORLINSKY.

Arabic Publishing House: 17A Hagra St., P.O.B. 28049 Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; established by the Histadrut (trade union) organization; periodicals and books; Dir. and Gen. Editor ELIAHU AGHASSI.

Bialik Institute, The: P.O.B. 92, Jerusalem; f. 1935; classics, encyclopaedias, criticism, history, archaeology, art, reference books, Judaica; Dir. CHAIM MILKOV.

Carta, The Israel Map and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Mazia St., P.O.B. 2500, Jerusalem; f. 1958; the principal cartographic publisher; Man. Dir. EMANUEL HAUSMAN.

- Dvir Publishing Co. Ltd.**, The: 58 Mazah St., P.O.B. 149, Tel-Aviv; literature, science, art, education; Man. Dir. ALEXANDER BROIDO.
- Eked Publishing House:** 29 Bar-Kochba St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1959; poetry; Dirs. ITAMAR YAOZ-KEST, MARITZA ROSMAN.
- Gazit:** 8 Zvi Brook St., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 4190; art publishers; Editor GABRIEL TALPHIR.
- Haifa Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 407, Haifa; f. 1960; fiction and non-fiction.
- Hakibbutz Hameuchad Publishing House Ltd.:** P.O.B. 16040, 17 Pumbadita St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1940; general; Dir. A. AVISHAI.
- Hamenorah Publishing House:** 24 Zangwill St., Tel-Aviv, f. 1958; books in Hebrew, Yiddish and English; Dir. MORDECHAI SONNSCHEIN.
- Israeli Music Publications Ltd.:** 105 Ben Yehuda St., P.O.B. 6011, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; books on music and musical works; Dir. Dr. PETER E. GRADENWITZ.
- Izre'el Publishing House Ltd.:** 76 Dizengoff St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Man. ALEXANDER IZREEL.
- Jerusalem Academic Press:** Givat Shaul, P.O.B. 2390, Jerusalem; f. 1959; scientific and technical publications; Gen. Man. ITZHAK LAHAD.
- Jerusalem Publishing House:** 39 Tchernechovski St., Jerusalem, P.O.B. 7147; f. 1967; history, archaeology, art and other reference books; Dir. SHLOMO S. GAFNI.
- Jewish Agency Publishing Department:** P.O.B. 704; Jerusalem; f. 1945; Palestineology, Judaism, scientific, classics, and publicity brochures; Dir. M. SPITZER.
- Karni Publishers Ltd.:** 11 Yehuda Halevi St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; children's and educational books; Dir. SAMUEL KATZ.
- Keter Publishing House Jerusalem Ltd.:** P.O.B. 7145, Givat Shaul B, Jerusalem; f. 1959; original and translated works in all fields of science and humanities, published in English, French, German, other European languages and Hebrew; publishing imprints: Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Israel Universities Press, Keter Books, Encyclopaedia Judaica; Man. Dir. YITZHAK RISHIN.
- Kiryath Sepher:** 15 Arlosorov St., Jerusalem; f. 1933; dictionaries, textbooks, maps, scientific books; Dir. SHALOM SIVAN (STEFANSKY).
- Koren Publishers Jerusalem Ltd.:** P.O.B. 407, Haifa; Zionism, archaeology, art, fiction and non-fiction.
- Lewin-Epstein Ltd.:** 9 Yavneh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1930; general fiction, education, science; Man. Dir. ABRAHAM GOTTMANN.
- Magnes Press, The:** The Hebrew University, Jerusalem; f. 1929; general studies; Dir. CHAIM TOREN.
- Massada Ltd.:** 21 Jabotinsky Rd., Ramat Gan; f. 1931; art, encyclopaedias, literature; Chairmen Mrs. BRACHA PELL, ALEXANDER PELL; Man. Dir. YOAY BARASH.
- Ministry of Defence Publishing House:** Hakiriya, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; military literature; Dir. AHARON NIV, MA'ARACHOT.
- M. Mizrahi Publishers:** 19 Y. L. Peretz, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; children's books; Dir. MEIR MIZRACHI.
- Otsar Hamoreh:** 8 Ben Saruk, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; educational; Dir. MENACHEM LEVANON.
- Y. L. Peretz:** 31 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; mainly books in Yiddish; Man. Dir. MOSHE GERSHONOWITZ.
- Rubin Mass:** 11 Marcus St., P.O.B. 990, Jerusalem; f. 1927; Hebraica, Judaica; Dir. RUBIN MASS.
- Schocken Publishing House Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2316, Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; general; Dir. Mrs. RACHEL EDELMAN.
- Shikmona Publishing Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 407, Haifa; Bible, religion and Judaism.
- Sifriat-Ma'ariv Ltd.:** Ma'ariv House, 2 Carlebach St., Tel-Aviv, f. 1954; general; Man. YAKIR WEINSTEIN; Editor NAFTALI ABDEL.
- Sifriat Poalim Ltd.:** 73 Allenby St., P.O.B. 526, Tel-Aviv 65-171; f. 1939, textbooks; Gen. Man. YAAKOV ZVIELI.
- Sinai Publishing Co.:** 72 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; Hebrew books and religious articles; Dir. AKNAH SCHLESINGER.
- Tarbut Ve'Hinuch Publishers:** 93 Arlosorov St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; educational; Man. IZAAK KOTUNSKY.
- Tarhish Books:** P.O.B. 4130, 91-040 Jerusalem; f. 1940, plays, poetry, bibliophile, classics; Man. Dir. Dr. MOSHE SPITZER.
- Weldenfeld and Nicolson Jerusalem Ltd.:** 19 Herzog St., P.O.B. 7545, Jerusalem; branch of the London publishing company; established in Israel 1969; Man. Dir. ASHER WEILL.
- Weizmann Science Press of Israel:** 33 King George Ave., P.O.B. 801, Jerusalem 91000; f. 1951; publishes scientific books and periodicals; Man. Dir. RASHI MICHAELI; Exec. Editor L. LESTER.
- Yachdav United Publishers Co. Ltd.:** 29 Carlebach St., P.O.B. 20123, Tel-Aviv; f. 1960; educational; Chair. MORDECHAI BERNSTEIN; Dir. BENJAMIN SELLA.
- Yavneh Ltd.:** 4 Mazeh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1932; general; Dir. YEHOSHUA ORENSTEIN.
- S. Zack and Co.:** 2 King George St., Jerusalem; f. c. 1930; reference books; Dirs. DAVID and MICHAEL ZACK.
- Israel Book Publishers Association:** 29 Carlebach St., P.O.B. 20123, Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; mems.: 74 publishing firms; Pres. MORDECHAI BERNSTEIN; Sec.-Gen. BENJAMIN SELLA.
- Jerusalem International Book Fair:** P.O.B. 1508, Jerusalem 91000; takes place in alternate years; 600 publishing firms from 30 countries were represented in 1973; the 1975 Book Fair will take place April 25th-May 5th.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Israel Broadcasting Authority (I.B.A.): 21 Heli Hamalka, Jerusalem; f. 1948; station, Jerusalem with studios in Tel-Aviv and Haifa; Dir.-Gen. I. LIVNI. I.B.A. broadcasts five programmes for local and overseas listeners on medium, shortwave and VHF/FM in thirteen languages: Hebrew, Arabic, English, Yiddish, Ladino, Romanian, Hungarian, Moghrabit, Persian, French, Russian, Georgian and Spanish.

Number of radio receivers: 700,000.

Galei Zahal: Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Army broadcasting station for soldiers; station, Tel-Aviv with studios in Jerusalem; broadcasts one programme on medium wave in Hebrew.

TELEVISION

Israel Broadcasting Authority (I.B.A.): broadcasts began in 1968; station in Jerusalem with studios in Tel-Aviv; Dir.-Gen. I. LIVNI; one black and white channel (VHF with UHF available in some areas); broadcasts in Hebrew and Arabic.

Instructional Television Centre: Ministry of Education and Culture, Tel-Aviv; f. 1963 by Hanadiv (Rothschild Memorial Group) as Instructional Television Centre; began transmissions in 1966; now broadcasts on a national scale to 1,300 schools with 540,000 pupils, 70 per cent of the high school population; the programmes form an integral part of the syllabus in a wide range of subjects.

Number of TV receivers: 440,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; I£ = Israeli £; brs. = branches.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Israel: Mizpeh Building, 29 Jaffa Rd., Jerusalem, P.O.B. 780; f. 1954 as the Central Bank of the State of Israel; (Sept. 1974) cap. I£10m., reserves I£10m.; Gov. MOSHE SANBAR; Dir.-Gen. Dr. E. SHEFFER, Mans. M. HETH, J. SARIG, S. LEVI, Z. SUSSMAN, M. MEIRAV, S. PELED; 2 brs.; publ. *Annual Report, Economic Review, Banking Statistics* (monthly).

ISRAELI BANKS

Arab Israel Bank Ltd.: 14 Hatishim Veshalosh St., Haifa; f. 1959 to serve primarily the Arab sector of the economy; cap. p.u. I£3.5m., dep. I£92.1m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. J. ROSH; Gen. Man. S. SHAUL.

Bank Hapoalim B.M.: 50 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv f. 1921; cap. p.u. I£81.9m., dep. I£9,140m. (Dec. 1972); Man. Dirs. J. LEVINSON (Chair.), E. AVNEVON, A. DICKENSTEIN, E. MARGALIT, B. RABINOW, M. OLENIK; 202 brs.

Bank Kupat-Am Le-Israel Ltd.: 13 Ahad Ha'am St., P.O.B. 352, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918; cap. p.u. I£2m., dep. I£188m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. B. YEKUTIELI; Man. Dir. M. OSTFELD; 16 brs.

Bank Lemelacha Ltd.: 18 Shoken St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1953; cap. p.u. I£25m., dep. I£107.4m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. DOV KANTOROWITZ; Man. Dir. A. FEIN; 15 brs.

Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.: 24-32 Yehuda Halevy St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1902; cap. p.u. I£185.1m., dep. I£16,053m. (1973); Chair. Dr. E. LEHMANN; Man. Dir. and Chief Exec. E. I. JAPHET; 237 brs.; publ. *Review of Economic Conditions in Israel* (quarterly).

First International Bank of Israel Ltd.: 18/20 Lincoln St., P.O.B. 20185, Tel-Aviv; f. 1972 as a result of a merger between The Foreign Trade Bank Ltd. and Export Bank Ltd.; Chair. of Board MARK MOSEVICS; Man. Dir. DAVID GOLAN; 37 brs.

Israel American Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: 50 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1956; cap. p.u. I£12m., dep. I£351m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. M. OLENIK; Gen. Man. H. DUVSHANI.

Israel Bank of Agriculture Ltd.: 83 Hashmonayim St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; cap. p.u. I£243.9m., dep. I£653.6m. (March 1974); Chair. A. BRUM; Man. Dir. D. CALDERON.

Israel Discount Bank Ltd.: 27-29 Yehuda Halevy St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; cap. p.u. I£72m., dep. I£7,998m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. DANIEL RECANATI; Vice-Chair. RAPHAEL RECANATI; 144 brs.

Israel General Bank Ltd.: 28 Achad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1964; cap. p.u. I£6.1m., dep. I£388.4m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. BARON EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD; Man. Dir. DAVID SHOHAM; 3 brs.

Israel Industrial Bank Ltd.: 13 Montefiore St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; cap. p.u. I£12.03m., dep. I£205.3m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. A. FROMENKO; Man. Dir. A. D. KIMCHI; 9 brs.

Israel Loan and Savings Bank Ltd.: 21 Herzl St., Tel-Aviv; cap. I£10.3m.; Chair. E. AVEVON; Man. Dir. I. GAFNI.

Japhet Bank Ltd.: 11 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. I£7m., dep. I£434.2m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. B. RABINOV; Man. Dir. U. COHEN; 13 brs.

Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd.: 24 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1924; subsidiary of Israel Discount Bank; cap. p.u. I£2m., dep. I£102m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. DANIEL RECANATI; Gen. Man. SHLOMO MAGRISO.

Union Bank of Israel Ltd.: 6-8 Ahuzat Bayit St., P.O.B. 2428, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.; cap. p.u. I£20.1m., dep. I£1,643m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. E. I. JAPHET; Gen. Mans. W. HAUCK, M. MAYER; 15 brs.; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

United Mizrahi Bank Ltd.: 48 Lilienblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1923; cap. p.u. and reserves I£70.5m., dep. I£1,923m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. N. FEINGOLD; Gen. Man. A. MEIR; 47 brs.

MORTGAGE BANKS

General Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 13 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1921; subsidiary of Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M.; cap. p.u. I£25.3m., dep. I£630m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. E. LEHMANN; Gen. Mans. Y. BACH, M. KAHAN.

Housing Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 115 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; subsidiary of Bank Hapoalim B.M.; cap. p.u. I£20.9m., dep. I£524.5m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. Y. RAVIN.

Israel Development and Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 16 Simtat Beit Hashoeva, Tel-Aviv; f. 1959; subsidiary of Israel Discount Bank Ltd.; Gen. Mans. K. REICH, A. VREED-ENBURG.

Tefahot, Israel Mortgage Bank Ltd.: 9 Heleni Hamalka St., Jerusalem; f. 1945; cap. p.u. £70m., dep. £2,514m.; Chair. ZEEV SHAREF; Man. Dir. MOSHE MANN. *Affiliated Bank:* Carmel Mortgage and Investment Bank Ltd., 207 Hameginim Blvd., Haifa.

Unico Investment Co. Ltd.: Shalom Tower, 9 Ahad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Discount Bank Ltd.: 103 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv, f. 1971 in association with Israel Discount Bank Ltd incorporating former brs. of Barclays Bank International Ltd.; cap. p.u. £111m.; Chair. DANIEL RECANATI; Gen. Man. GIDEON LAHAV; 50 brs. *Affiliated Bank:* Mercantile Bank of Israel Ltd., 24 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv.

Exchange National Bank of Chicago: 9 Ahad Ha'am St., Shalom Tower, Tel-Aviv 65251; also in Jerusalem; f. 1970; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. AVIEZER CHELOEICHE.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange: 113 Allenby Rd.; Chair. Dr. E. LEHMANN; Vice-Chair. D. RECANATI; Exec. Dir. D. OTENSOOSER; publs. *Official Quotations* (daily, monthly, annually), *Financial Structure and Performance of Companies Listed on the Tel-Aviv Stock Exchange* (annual).

INSURANCE

Ararat Insurance Company Ltd.: Ararat House, 32 Yavneh St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Man. Dir. PHILIP ZUCKERMAN.

Aryeh Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shalom Tower, Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Chair. AVINOAM M. TOCATLY.

Hassneh Insurance Co. of Israel Ltd.: 115 Allenby St., P.O.B. 805, Tel-Aviv; f. 1929; Chair. MICHAEL NUSSBAUM.

Israel Phoenix Assurance Company Ltd., The: 30 Levontin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1939; Chair. of Board and Man. Dir. DAVID J. HACKMEY.

Israel Reinsurance Company Ltd., The: 7 Shadal St., P.O.B. 2037, Tel-Aviv; f. 1951; Chair. Board of Dir. A. SACHAROV; Gen. Man. S. JANNAI.

Maoz Insurance Co. Ltd.: 36 Liliensblum St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1945; formerly Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.; Chair. Y. GRUENGARD.

Mazada Insurance Service Ltd.: 3 Ahuzat Bait St., Tel-Aviv, f. 1932; Man. A. SPIGELMAN, M.A.

Menorah Insurance and Reinsurance Company Ltd.: Menorah House, 73 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Gen. Man. DAVID HIRSCHFELD.

Migdal-Binyan Insurance Co. Ltd.: 53 Rothschild Blvd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Chair. A. LEHMAN; Man. Dir. J. GRUENGARD.

Palglass Palestine Plate Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.: 30 Achad Ha'am St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; Gen. Man. AKIVA ZALZMAN.

Sahar Insurance Company Ltd.: Sahar House, 23 Ben-Yehuda St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; Chair. and Man. Dir. A. SHAROV.

Samson Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 29277, Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Chair. M. NUSSBAUM.

Sela Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6 Ahuzat Bait St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1938; Man. Dir. S. P. LUSTIG.

Shiloah Company Ltd.: 2 Pinsker St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1933; Gen. Man. R. S. BAMIRAH; Man. Mme BAMIRAH.

Yardenia Insurance Company Ltd.: 22 Maze St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1948; Man. Dir. H. LEBANON.

Yuval Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27 Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem; f. 1962; Man. Dir. J. KAPLAN.

Zigug Glass Insurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Sheinkin St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; Chair. D. HIRSCHFELD.

Zion Insurance Company Ltd.: 120 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1935; Chair. HAIM TAIBER.

THE HISTADRUT

Hahistadrut Haklalit shel Haoydim Beeretz Israel, 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv.

(GENERAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR IN ISRAEL)

Secretary-General: YERUHAM MESHEL.

The General Federation of Labour in Israel, usually known as the Histadrut, is the largest voluntary organization in Israel, and the most important economic body in the State. It is open to all workers, including members of co-operatives and of the liberal professions, who join directly as individuals. The Histadrut engages in four main fields of activity: trade union organization; economic development; social insurance based on mutual aid; and educational and cultural activities. Dues—between 2.5 per cent and 4.5 per cent of wages (up to £1,000)—cover all its trade union, health and social services activities. The Histadrut was founded in 1920.

ORGANIZATION

In 1974 the Histadrut had a membership of 1,250,000, including over 150,000 in collective, co-operative and private villages (*kibbutzim* and *moshavim*) affiliated through the Agricultural Workers' Union, and 324,777 wives (who have membership status); 87,916 of the members were Arabs. In addition some 100,000 young people under 18 years of age belong to the Organization of Working and Student Youth, a direct affiliate of the Histadrut. The

main religious labour organizations, *Histadrut Haprei Hamizrabi* and *Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel*, belong to the trade union section and welfare services, which thus extend to 90 per cent of all workers in Israel.

All members take part in elections to the Histadrut Convention (*Veida*), which elects the General Council (*Moetsa*) and the Executive Committee (*Veid Hapoel*). The latter elects the 19-member Executive Bureau (*Vaada Mefakzet*), which is responsible for day-to-day

implementation of policy. The Executive Committee also elects the Secretary-General, who acts as its chairman as well as head of the organization as a whole and chairman of the Executive Bureau. Nearly all political parties are represented on the Histadrut Executive Committee. Throughout Israel there are 72 local Labour Councils.

The Executive Committee has the following departments: Trade Union, Arab Affairs, Mutual Aid, Organization, International, Finance, Legal, Employment, Vocational Training, Absorption and Development, Academic Workers, Pensions, Religious Affairs and Higher Education.

TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES

Collective agreements with employers fix wage scales, which are linked with the retail price index; provide for social benefits, including paid sick leave and employers' contributions to sick and pension and provident funds; and regulate dismissals. Dismissal compensation, until recently fixed by collective agreements, is now regulated by law. The Histadrut actively promotes productivity through labour management boards and the National Productivity Institute, and supports incentive pay schemes.

There are unions for the following groups: clerical workers, building workers, teachers, engineers, agricultural workers, technicians, textile workers, printing workers, diamond workers, metal workers, food and bakery workers, wood workers, government employees, seamen, nurses, civilian employees of the armed forces, actors, musicians and variety artists, social workers, watchmen, cinema technicians, institutional and school staffs, pharmacy employees, medical laboratory workers, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, social scientists, microbiologists, psychologists, salaried lawyers, pharmacists, physicians, occupational therapists, truck and taxi drivers, hotel and restaurant workers, workers in Histadrut-owned industry, garment, shoe and leather workers, painters and sculptors and industrial workers.

OFFICERS AND PUBLICATIONS

Secretary of Labour Economy (Hevrat Odim): EPHRAIM REINER.

Chairman of International Department: YERUHAM MESHEL.

Chairman of Trade Union Department: URIEL ABRAHAMOVICZ.

Chairman of Mutual Aid and Insurance Department: YAAKOV VILAN.

Chairman of Culture and Education Department: RAPHAEL BASH.

Chairman of Sports and Youth Department: SHMUEL BAHAT.

Treasurer: ISRAEL KEISAR.

Chairman of Organization Department: AHARON HAREL.

The principal newspapers and periodicals published by the Histadrut are as follows:

Davar (The World) (daily), *Omer* (daily), *Dvar Hashavua* (illustrated weekly), *Davar L'yeladim* (children's weekly), *Devar Hapoalot* (women's monthly), *Israel au Travail* (French), *Labour in Israel* (English), *Trabajo en Israel* (Spanish). (See also Press section.)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

General Co-operative Association of Labour in Israel (Hevrat Ovdim): Every member of the Histadrut is simultaneously a member of Hevrat Ovdim, and therefore a part-owner in its economy, whether or not he works within its framework. This labour economy

includes a variety of structural forms, falling into two main types: co-operative societies run by their own members, such as all *kibbutzim* and *moshavim* and the producer, service, transport and consumer co-operatives; and the collectively-owned enterprises which are initiated by Hevrat Ovdim.

SOCIAL WELFARE

All the Histadrut's social welfare institutions are based on the principal of mutual aid, and over 75 per cent of membership dues is allocated to them.

Kupat Holim (The Workers' Sick Fund): 14 Ben Ami Street, Tel-Aviv; the largest health organization in Israel; over 850 clinics, 14 hospitals, 17 convalescent homes; also conducts preventive health services; serves 77 per cent of the population.

Mishan: 27 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv; grants loans to needy members and maintains old-age homes and children's institutions.

Dor l'Dor: 27 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv; assists elderly workers, in particular those not covered by a regular pension scheme.

Matsiv: 27 Bloch St., Tel-Aviv; assists dependants of deceased members.

Seven central pension and provident funds operate within the Histadrut framework, with contributions coming from both their members and the employers. In addition to providing a wide range of benefits, these funds constitute the principal source of savings of the population. These long-term savings are directed to the development of the economy; moreover, by absorbing monies, they also act as an anti-inflationary influence. Accumulated funds total IL5 billion.

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Centre for Education and Culture: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; initiates, plans and co-ordinates activities on a national scale, among them immigrant education courses, evening courses for adults, a theatre company, and numerous choirs, folk-dance groups and popular art circles; arranges theatrical performances and concerts in rural centres, supplies films weekly to agricultural villages and produces its own films.

Amal: 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; a special Histadrut department to operate and co-ordinate a network of 32 technical high schools.

The Organization of Working and Student Youth: 91 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; for young people under the age of 18 who have commenced work or are still at secondary school; 100,000 mems.

Hapoel: 8 Haarba St., P.O.B. 7170, Tel-Aviv; f. 1926; the Histadrut sports organization; 600 brs. with 92,500 mems.

The Women Workers' Council (Moetzet Hapoalot) and **Union of Working Mothers** (Irgun Imahot Ovdot): 93 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv; cover both women workers and women members who do no paid outside work but actively help in the absorption of immigrants, the welfare of children of members, the promotion of education programmes for women, including the eradication of illiteracy, good citizenship courses and consumers' activities, etc.; 518 day-care centres for 16,900 children; vocational and agricultural training for 6,500 boys, girls and women; over 250 club rooms for both Jewish and Arab women.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

The Histadrut is affiliated to the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, is active in the International Labour Organization and the International Co-operative Alliance, and has active and friendly relations with labour movements all over the world. Most of its national unions are affiliated to their respective International Trade Secretariats.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Joint Representation of the Israeli Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 501, Tel-Aviv; co-ordinates the Tel-Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa Chambers of Commerce; Sec. F. B. WAHLE.

Jerusalem Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 183, Jerusalem 91000; f. 1908; about 300 mems.; Pres. M. H. ELIACHAR, Vice-Pres. A. ASHBEL, E. BODENKIN, A. DASKAL, A. P. MICHAELIS, Y. PEARLMAN; publ. *Bulletin* (Hebrew and English).

Haifa Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Haifa and District): P.O.B. 176, 53 Haatzmaut Rd., Haifa; f. 1921; 700 mems.; Pres. JOSEPH ROSH; Gen. Sec. A. MEHOULAL.

Chamber of Commerce, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa: P.O.B. 501, 84 Hachashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1919; 1,200 mems.; Pres. A. BENYAKAR; Secs. D. GRAJCAR, F. B. WAHLE; publ. *Hamishar*.

Federation of Bi-National Chambers of Commerce with and in Israel: 82 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv; federates: Israel-America Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Australia-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Israel-Africa and the Malagasy Republic; Chambre de Commerce Israel-Belgique-Luxembourg; Canada-Israel Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Israel-Danish Chamber of Commerce; Chambre de Commerce Israel-France; Chamber of Commerce and Industry Israel-Germany; Camera di Commercio Israel-Italia; Israel-Japan Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Latin America Chamber of Commerce; Netherlands-Israel Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Norway Chamber of Commerce; Handelskammer Israel-Schweiz; Israel-South Africa Chamber of Commerce; Israel-Sweden Chamber of Commerce; Chair. A. CHELOUHE; Exec. Dir. H. ZUCKERMAN, O.B.E.; and also incorporates Bi-National Chambers of Commerce existing in 20 foreign countries with Israel.

Anglo-Israel Chamber of Commerce (Israel): 82 Allenby Rd., Tel-Aviv, P.O.B. 1127; f. 1951; 400 mems.; Joint Pres. Dr. A. S. ARNON, C.B.E., A. S. COHEN, C.B.E.; Chair. E. IZAKSON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Agricultural Union: Tchenov 20, Tel-Aviv; consists of more than 50 agricultural settlements and is connected with marketing and supplying organizations, and Bahan Ltd., controllers and auditors.

International Institute for Development, Co-operation and Labour Studies: P.O.B. 16201, Tel-Aviv; est. by the Afro-Asian Institute of the Histadrut; has conducted courses for over 5,000 participants from 90 countries; annual international courses in English and French.

Centre for Labour and Co-operative Studies for Latin America: f. 1962; has conducted courses for some 1,500 participants from all the countries of Latin America, and from the Caribbean.

Central Union of Artisans and Small Manufacturers: P.O.B. 4041, Tel-Aviv; f. 1907; has a membership of 40,000 divided into 70 groups according to trade; the union is led by a seventeen-man Presidium; Chair. JACON FRANK; Gen. Sec. PINHAS SCHWARTZ; publ. *Hamlakha*; 30 hrs.

Citrus Control and Marketing Boards: 69 Haifa Rd., Tel-Aviv; the government-established institution for the control of the Israel citrus industry; Boards made up of representatives of the Government and the Growers. Functions: Control of plantations, supervision of picking and packing operations; marketing of the crop overseas and on the home markets; shipping; supply of fertilisers, insecticides, equipment for orchards and packing houses and of packing materials, technical research and extension work; long-term financial assistance to growers.

Farmers' Federation: P.O.B. 209, Tel-Aviv; has a membership of 7,000 independent farmers and citrus growers; Pres. ANANON FRANK; Dir.-Gen. ITZHAK ZIV-AR; publ. *The Israeli Farmer* (monthly).

General Association of Merchants in Israel: 6 Rothschild Boulevard, Tel-Aviv; the organization of retail traders; has a membership of 30,000 in 60 hrs.

Israel Diamond Exchange Ltd.: P.O.B. 3222, Ramat Gan; f. 1937; production, export, import and finance facilities; estimated exports (1973) U.S. \$600m.

Israel Journalists' Association Ltd.: 4 Kaplan St., Tel-Aviv; Sec. MOSHE RON.

Manufacturers' Association of Israel: 13 Montefiore St., P.O.B. 29116, Tel-Aviv; Pres. MARK MOSEVICS; Gen. Man. Col. PELEG TAMIR; Gen. Sec. A. Z. CRYSTAL, F.C.C.S.; publ. *New Bulletin* (every two months).

TRADE UNIONS

Histadrut Haovdim Haleumit (National Labour Federation): 23 Sprinczak St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1934; 84,000 mems.; publs. *Hazit Ha'Ored*, *Lapid*.

Histadrut Hapoel Hamizrabi (Mizrabi Workers' Organization): 108 Ahad Haam St., Tel-Aviv; has 55,000 members in 75 settlements.

Histadrut Poalei Agudat Israel (Agudat Israel Workers' Organization): Geula Quarter, Corner Yeheskel St., Jerusalem; has 19,000 members in 12 settlements.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Israel Railways: P.O.B. 44, Haifa; a department of the Ministry of Transport. All its lines are managed and operated from Haifa. The total length of mainline and sidings track in operation is 809 km.

The main flow of traffic is from Haifa Port and from the oil installations and industrial centres in the vicinity of Haifa and of minerals from Beersheba, Dimona and Oron, to the north. The bulk of freight traffic consists of grain, cement and building materials, heavy bulk imported commodities, minerals, phosphates and potash, and oils. Passenger traffic is operated between the main towns: Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Beersheba, Dimona and Nahariya.

Gen. Man. ZVI TSAFRIRI; Principal Asst. LEA STEINMETZ.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS

Haifa Underground Funicular Railway: Haifa; opened 1959; 2 km. in operation; Man. D. SCHARF.

Tel-Aviv Rapid Transit: Municipal Offices, Tel-Aviv-Jaffa Municipality; a feasibility study has been made on the possibility of building a 48 km. rapid transit line (11 km. underground).

ROADS

Ministry of Labour, Public Works Dept., Jerusalem.

There are 3,700 km. of metalled main roads not including roads in towns and settlements. Under a five-year plan ending in 1975 the following works will be completed:

One hundred km. new roads to be built, 25 km. additional two-lanes for existing roads, 400 km. widening and improving existing roads.

Automobile and Touring Club of Israel (ATCI): 19 Petah Tiqva Rd., P.O.B. 36144, Tel-Aviv 66183; f. 1949; over 11,000 mems; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. C. NAHMIS; publ. *Mems* (monthly).

SHIPPING

The Israel Ports Authority: Maya Building, 74 Petah Tiqva Rd., Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; to plan, build, develop, administer, maintain and operate the ports. In 1974-75 investment will amount to £170m. for the Development Budget in Haifa, Ashdod and Eilat Ports. Cargo traffic in 1973-74 amounted to 8.9m. tons (oil excluded).

ZIM Israel Navigation Co. Ltd.: 209 Hameginim Ave., P.O.B. 1723, Haifa; f. 1945; runs cargo services in the Mediterranean and to N. Europe, N. and S. America. Far East, Africa and Australia; Chair. M. TZUR; Man. Dir. M. KASHTI.

Cargo Ships "El-Yam" Ltd.: P.O.B. 182, Haifa; f. 1954; Man. Dir. RAPHAEL RECANATI; a world-wide cargo tramp service.

Maritime Fruit Carriers Co. Ltd.: 53 Shderot Hameginim, P.O.B. 1501, Haifa; refrigerated cargo services; Chair. YAACOV MERIDOR; Man. Dir. MILA BRENER.

Haifa and Ashdod are the main ports in Israel. The former is a natural harbour, enclosed by two main breakwaters and dredged to 37 ft. below mean sea-level. An auxiliary harbour was opened in 1955. In 1965 the new deep water port was completed at Ashdod which has a capacity of about 4 million tons per year.

Israel has a merchant fleet of 107 ships, with a displacement of over 1,600,000 tons.

The port of Eilat is Israel's gate to the Red Sea. It is a natural harbour, operated from a wharf. A new port, to the south of the original one, started operating in 1965.

CIVIL AVIATION

El Al Israel Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 41, Ben Gurion Airport, Lod, Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; daily services to most capitals of Europe; over twenty flights weekly to New York; services to Johannesburg, Teheran, Nairobi, Nicosia, Istanbul, Bucharest and Montreal; fleet of two Boeing 720B, three Boeing 707-420, three Boeing 707-320B, two Boeing 707-320C, three Boeing 747B; Pres. M. BEN-ARI.

Arkia, Israel Inland Airlines Ltd.: 88 Ha'Hashmonaim St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1950; scheduled services from Tel-Aviv and Jerusalem to Eilat, Rosh Pina, Haifa, Massada, Abu Rodes, Ophira (Sharm-el-Sheikh) and Santa Katarina; fleet of six Viscounts, four Heralds; Man. Dir. L. BIGON.

The following airlines also serve Israel: Air France, Alitalia, AUA, British Airways, Canadian Pacific, Cyprus Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, Olympic Airways, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Tarom, THY, TWA.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: P.O.B. 1018, Jerusalem; information offices at Jerusalem, Tel-Aviv, Haifa, Nazareth, Zefat, Ben Gurion International Airport, Beersheba, Tiberias, Ashqelon, Arad, Bethlehem, Akko, Netanya, Nahariya and Eilat; Minister of Tourism MOSHE KOL; Dir.-Gen. GIVRON.

There are also offices in the following countries: England (London), France (Paris), German Federal Republic (Frankfurt), Italy (Rome), Netherlands (Amsterdam), Switzerland (Zürich), Sweden (Stockholm), U.S.A. (New York, Chicago, Beverly Hills, Atlanta), Argentina (Buenos Aires), Canada (Toronto), Denmark (Copenhagen), Belgium (Brussels), South Africa (Johannesburg), Australia (Sydney).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Israel Festival: 52 Nachlat Benjamin St., Tel-Aviv. P.O.B. 29874; organizes the Israel Festival which takes place in July/August in Caesarea, Jerusalem and Tel-Aviv; Dir. A. Z. PROSES.

Israel Music Institute: P.O.B. 11253, Tel-Aviv; f. 1961; publishes and promotes Israeli music, educational music and musicological works abroad; member since 1969 of International Music Information Centre; Chair. URI TOEPLITZ; Man. Dir. WILLIAM ELIAS.

The National Council of Culture and Art: Hadar Daphna Bldg., Shaul Hamelech Blvd., Tel-Aviv.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Cameri Theatre: Tel-Aviv; f. 1944; public trusteeship; repertory theatre; tours abroad.

Habimah National Theatre of Israel: P.O.B. 222, Tel-Aviv; f. 1918 in Russia, moved to Palestine 1928; Jewish, classical and modern drama.

Israel National Opera and Israel National Opera Ballet: 1 Allenby St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1947 by Edis de-Philippe (Dir.); classical and modern opera and ballet; open 50 weeks of the year.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Haifa Symphony Orchestra: 50 Pevsner St., Haifa; Music Dir. SAMUEL FRIEDMAN.

Israel Chamber Orchestra: 103 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1965; 42 mems.; Artistic Dir. GARY BERTINI.

Israel Philharmonic Orchestra: Frederic R. Mann Auditorium, Tel-Aviv; f. 1936 by Bronislaw Huberman; 106 mems.; frequent tours abroad; 35,000 subscribers; Musical Adviser ZUBIN MEHTA; Concertmasters CHAIM TAUB, URI PIANKA.

The Jerusalem Symphony Orchestra: Israel Broadcasting Authority, Y.M.C.A. Building, Jerusalem; f. 1938, 90 mems.; Dir. YEHUDA PICKLER; Chief Conductor LUKAS FOSS.

DANCE TROUPES

Bat-Dor Dance Company: 30 Ibn Gvirol St., Tel-Aviv; contemporary repertory dance company; owns theatre in Tel-Aviv; frequent tours abroad; operates Bat-Dor Studios of Dance; Producer BAT SHEVA DE ROTHSCHILD; Artistic Dir. JEANNETTE ORDMAN.

Batsheva Dance Company: 9 Sderot Hahaskala, Tel-Aviv.

Inbal Dance Theatre: 74 Arlosoroff St., Tel-Aviv; f. 1949; modern Israeli dance theatre specializing in their traditional folk art, with choreographic themes from the Bible; frequent tours abroad; Founder and Artistic Dir. SARA LEVI-TANAI.

FESTIVALS

Israel Festival of Music and Drama: Caesarea; international festival of music, dance and drama; f. 1961; one month annually July-August; organized by Israeli Festival Association.

Ein Gev Music Festival: Kibbutz Ein Gev, Kinneret; international festival; annually for one week at Passover.

Zimriya: World Assembly of Choirs, comprising Israeli and international choirs; f. 1952; triennial; next assembly 1976.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Israel Atomic Energy Commission: 26 Rehov Ha Universita, Ramat Aviv, Tel-Aviv; and P.O.B. 17120, Tel-Aviv; f. 1952; advises the Government on policies in nuclear research, supervises the implementation of approved policies and represents Israel in its relations with scientific institutions abroad and international organizations engaged in nuclear research and development (Israel is a member of IAEA); Chair. The PRIME MINISTER; Dir.-Gen. SHALHEVETI FREIER.

The Atomic Energy Commission has two research and development centres: the Soreq Nuclear Research Centre and the Negev Nuclear Research Centre near Dimona. The main fields of research are: nuclear physics and chemistry, reactor physics, reactor engineering, radiation research and applications, application of isotopes, metallurgy, electronics, radiobiology, nuclear medicine, nuclear power and desalination. The centres also provide national services: health physics including film badge service, isotope production and molecule labelling, activation analysis, irradiation, advice to industry and institutions, training of personnel, technical courses, documentation.

Soreq Nuclear Research Centre: Yavne; f. 1952; equipped with a swimming pool type research reactor IRR-1 of 5 MW thermal; Dir. Prof. I. PELAI.

Negev Nuclear Research Centre: Dimona; equipped with

a natural uranium fuelled and heavy water moderated reactor IRR-2 of 26 MW thermal; Dir. JOSEPH TULIPMAN.

Weizmann Institute of Science: Rehovot; in the field of atomic energy, the Institute's equipment includes a 15 MeV Van de Graaff accelerator and a product on-scale plant for the separation of O^{17} and O^{18} from O^{16} . Dirs. Prof. IGAL TALMI (Nuclear Physics), Prof. FRITZ KLEIN (Isotope Research).

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: Jerusalem; engages in atomic research and teaching in chemistry, physics biology and medicine.

Technion: Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; the Dept. of Physics engages in undergraduate teaching in physics and engineering, as well as graduate teaching and research mainly in nuclear physics, high energy physics, foundations of quantum mechanics, atomic physics, relativity and astrophysics and related fields; the Dept. of Nuclear Engineering undertakes teaching and graduate work in applied nuclear science and engineering; research groups work in the fields of theoretical and experimental nuclear reactor physics, neutron physics, nuclear desalination, heat transfer, nuclear radiations; Head, Nuclear Engineering Dept. Prof. N. SHAFRIR; Chair, Dept. of Physics Prof. P. SINGER.

UNIVERSITIES

Bar-Ilan University: Ramat-Gan; 850 teachers, 8,000 students.

Haifa University: Mount Carmel, Haifa; 775 teachers, 5,500 students.

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem: Jerusalem; 1,955 teachers, 16,000 students.

University of the Negev: P.O.B. 2053, Beer-Sheva; 385 teachers, 3,200 students.

Tel-Aviv University: Ramat-Aviv, Tel-Aviv; 2,208 teachers, 16,752 students.

Technion, Israel Institute of Technology: Haifa; 1,500 teachers, 6,260 undergraduate, 3,300 graduate students.

Weizmann Institute of Science, Feinberg Graduate School: Rehovot; 500 students.

THE IVORY COAST

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Ivory Coast lies on the west coast of Africa between Ghana and Liberia, with Guinea, Mali and Upper Volta to the north. The climate is hot and wet with temperatures varying from 14° to 39°C (57° to 103°F). The official language is French and a large number of African languages are spoken. The majority of the population follows traditional beliefs; Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, make up 12 per cent of the population, and Muslims about 23 per cent. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a vertical tricolour of orange, white and green. The capital is Abidjan.

Recent History

The Ivory Coast became an independent Republic in August 1960. Formerly a province of French West Africa, in 1958 it was declared to be a self-governing member of the French Community. In 1959 it joined with Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta to form the Conseil de l'Entente, a regional politico-economic association. Though it did not rejoin the French Community on attaining independence it is closely bound to France.

The President, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, has been in power without formal opposition since before independence. His *Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire* is the only political party. A high rate of economic growth and strong support from the French have contributed to the stability of the régime. Opposition has come from workers and students rejecting the ideology and economic policy of the Government and from tribal groups or politicians who are excluded from a share in power. A serious attempt at a *coup d'état* was foiled in 1963 and there were demonstrations and riots in 1968 and 1969. Twelve army officers were arrested in 1973 for allegedly planning a *coup*, and seven of them were sentenced to death. The President's hold on power remains firm, however. The Government has responded to criticism by advancing a policy of regional development, taking measures against bureaucratic waste and inefficiency, and increasing Ivorian control over, and participation in, the national economy.

Houphouët-Boigny is outspokenly anti-Communist. In 1971 he called for a dialogue between black Africa and white-ruled South Africa and he reportedly played a part in the moves towards a settlement of the Rhodesian question in 1974.

Government

The Ivory Coast is a Republic with executive power vested in the President, who is elected by direct universal suffrage. The Council of Ministers is directly responsible to him. The National Assembly is elected by a single party system. The country is divided into 24 Départements, each with its own elected Council.

Defence

Defence matters are the concern of the Regional Defence Council of the Conseil de l'Entente through which agreements with France have been negotiated. France supplies equipment and training in return for bases in case of need. The Ivory Coast has 3,100 men in the army, 150 in the air force, 200 in the navy and a gendarmerie of 3,000.

Economic Affairs

The Ivory Coast was little developed before independence, but economic growth since 1960 has been maintained at a high rate, due to a consistent development policy based on the variety of natural resources and the establishment of light industry. Agriculture and forestry are the leading economic sectors. The country's main cash crops are oil palms, coffee, cocoa, coconut palms, rubber, pineapples and bananas, all of which are being developed. A reforestation programme is under way. The processing of such primary products is the basis of the Ivory Coast's industry, which has developed rapidly under the 1971-75 development plan.

The country is not rich in minerals, but manganese and diamonds are mined and there are large deposits of high quality iron ore at Bangolo.

The main exports are coffee and timber, for both of which the Ivory Coast is Africa's leading exporter, and cocoa beans. Despite a large surplus in the trade balance each year, the country relies heavily on foreign aid and loans. Servicing the external debt is a drain on the economy.

Although the structure of the Ivorian economy has encouraged the accumulation of wealth in private hands, insufficient local capital has been generated to finance development. Since the government has been reluctant to take areas of the economy into public ownership, foreign capital investment predominates. Most higher management and technical personnel are foreign. The recent policy of "Ivorianization" has increased state ownership and participation in industry and aims to replace foreigners by Ivorians in positions of responsibility.

Unemployment is a major problem, exacerbated by the population drift to the towns from rural areas and by the large number of immigrants, principally from the Upper Volta. The government gives high priority to developing the backward northern area of the country. In 1974 inflation grew rapidly, necessitating large pay rises for wage earners.

The Ivory Coast is a member of the OAU, CEAO and OCAM and an associate member of the EEC, and since 1964 Abidjan has been the headquarters of the African Development Bank.

Transport and Communications

A one-metre gauge railway runs to Upper Volta from Abidjan. The Ivory Coast has an extensive road system of 39,000 km. of roads, of which nearly 7,000 km. are surfaced. The lower courses of the rivers and the coastal lagoons are used for local transport. Abidjan is the most important seaport in French-speaking West Africa, and in addition a new port at San Pedro in the south-west has been operational since 1971. The Ivory Coast is a member of Air Afrique.

Social Welfare

Medical services are organized by the state. Other social services have yet to be developed.

Education

The Government provides education at nominal rates and attendance at primary school is compulsory, but only 55 per cent of children of primary school age do attend school. In 1973/74 there were 610,655 pupils in primary schools and 92,614 in secondary schools. The University of Abidjan was founded in 1964 and in 1973/74 had 5,486 students. In addition a large number of students enrol at French universities.

Tourism

The game reserves, forests and lagoons, and the capital Abidjan, are all of interest to tourists and there were 53,700 visitors in 1971. The 10 km. coastal strip along the Lagune Ebrié to the west of Abidjan is being developed as a tourist riviera.

Visas are not required by French nationals.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Football is popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), October 7th (Id ul Fitr—End of Ramadan), November 1st (All Saints'), December 7th (Independence), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (Tabaski).

1976: January 1st (New Year), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	CENSUS POPULATION (African only) 1957-58 Survey	MID-YEAR POPULATION (UN Estimates)			1974 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
		1972	1973	1974	
322,463	3,100,000	4,526,000	4,641,000	4,760,000	14.8

Source: UN, *Population and Vital Statistics Report*.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 46.0 per 1,000; death rate 22.7 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70)

Principal Towns (1969): Abidjan (capital) 500,000; Bouaké 100,000; Gagnoa 45,000.

EMPLOYMENT

(January 1st, 1964)

Total population: 3,708,000 (male 1,867,000; female 1,841,000).

Economically active: 1,850,000 (male 979,000; female 871,000).

Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	1,600,000
Mining	3,070
Manufacturing	15,550
Construction	16,590
Electricity, Gas and Water	6,810
Commerce	125,300
Transport and Communication	41,870
Services	40,810
TOTAL	1,850,000

Source: Direction de la statistique, Abidjan, *Bulletin mensuel de statistiques*.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1971
('000 hectares)

Arable Land	7,807
Under permanent crops	1,080
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	8,000
Forest	12,000
Other Land	2,913
Inland Water	31,800
	446
TOTAL AREA	32,246

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Maize	112*	108*	n.a.
Millet	29	30	30*
Sorghum	16	15	12*
Rice (paddy)	385	360	n.a.
Sweet Potatoes	20	20	n.a.
Yams	1,550	1,550	n.a.
Cassava (Manioc)	567	570	n.a.
Taro (Coco Yam)	189	190	n.a.
Tomatoes	10*	11*	n.a.
Chillies, Peppers	17*	17*	n.a.
Dry Beans	4	4	n.a.
Other Pulses	6	7	n.a.
Citrus Fruit	11*	11*	n.a.
Bananas	188	200*	210*
Plantains	670	n.a.	n.a.
Pineapples	139	197	n.a.
Palm Kernels	20.0*	24.0	20.0*
Groundnuts (in shell)	42	42	42*
Cottonseed	28.5	34.9	35*
Coconuts	57.5	65.0*	n.a.
Copra	7.7	13.0	13*
Coffee (green)	268	300	186
Cocoa Beans	225	181	190
Tobacco (leaves)	2.4*	2.4*	n.a.
Cotton (lint)	20	25	20*
Natural Rubber (dry weight)	14	14	14*

* FAO estimate

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*; FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head, ending September)

	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	420	440	460*
Pigs	180	185	190*
Sheep	863	894	920*
Chickens	5,780	6,000	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*; FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

		1971	1972	1973
Total Meat Production	'000 metric tons	96	101	n.a.
Beef and Veal	" " "	44	48	48
Mutton and Goat Meat	" " "	15	16	16
Pigmeat	" " "	5	5	5
Poultry Meat	" " "	10	10	n.a.
Fresh Cow Milk	" " "	3	4	n.a.
Hen Eggs	" " "	2	2	n.a.
Cattle Hides	metric tons	5,348	5,840	n.a.
Sheepskins	" "	1,797	1,889	n.a.
Goatskins	" "	1,941	2,041	n.a.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*; FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971
Industrial Wood . . .	4,700	3,901	4,338
Fuelwood . . .	5,000	5,000	5,100
TOTAL . . .	9,700	8,901	9,438

1972: Total roundwood production: 9.8 million cubic metres.

Sources: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*; UN, *Statistical Yearbook*

FISHING

		1970	1971	1972
Freshwater Fish . . .	'000 metric tons	5.0	5.5	12.0
Redfishes, etc. . .	" " "	12.5	10.4	10.3
Herrings, etc. . .	" " "	25.6	25.3	31.0
TOTAL CATCH (incl. others) .	" " "	57.9	62.6	72.4
Value of Landings . . .	million francs CFA	3,326	3,766	3,984

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Manganese (metric tons) . . .	57,690	10,377	—	n.a
Diamonds ('000 metric carats) . . .	202	213	326	330

1973: Diamond production 300,000 carats.

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

INDUSTRY **SELECTED PRODUCTS**

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Palm Oil	'000 metric tons	50.0	61.4	81.0	83.0*
Wheat Flour	" " "	71	73	n.a.	90
Bread and Biscuits	" " "	n.a.	73	n.a.	81.1
Beer	'000 hectolitres	n.a.	330	n.a.	569
Aerated Drinks	" " "	278	380	n.a.	484
Cigarettes	" million	2,000	2,100	2,700	2,440
Cotton Yarn	'000 metric tons	4	4	n.a.	4
Cotton Fabrics	" " "	2	2	n.a.	3
Synthetic Fabrics	million metres	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.3
Printed Cotton Fabrics	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	47
Shoes and Sandals	'000 pairs	5,650	5,300	n.a.	7,000
Sawnwood	'000 cubic metres	308	298	303	398
Acetylene	" " "	117	150	n.a.	180
Oxygen	" " "	341	500	n.a.	600
Soap	'000 metric tons	16	20	n.a.	22
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	" " "	10	6	7	7
Motor Spirit	" " "	169	151	211	205
Kerosene	" " "	48	50	n.a.	100
Jet Fuel	" " "	41	41	n.a.	
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	282	304	295	340
Residual Fuel Oil	" " "	229	297	443	460
Cement	" " "	400	500	n.a.	665
Motor Vehicles (Assembly)	number	2,840	n.a.	n.a.	5,700
Bicycles (Assembly)	'000	28	35	n.a.	36
Electric Energy	million kWh.	517	588	692	796
Thermal	" "	257	449	466	628
Hydro	" "	260	139	226	168

* FAO estimate.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*; Chambre d'Industrie de Côte d'Ivoire, *Principales Industries Ivoiriennes*.

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon

BUDGET (million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1970	1971
Direct taxes	11,400	9,800
Indirect taxes	56,000	51,000
Other revenue	20,900	27,100
Net borrowing	12,800	16,500
TOTAL	101,100	104,400

EXPENDITURE	1970	1971
Payment of employees	28,600	32,500
Other goods and services	16,100	16,500
Interest	1,000	1,000
Transfers	11,000	12,500
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENDITURE	56,700	62,500
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	44,400	41,900
TOTAL	101,100	104,400

1972 Current Budget: 72,075 million francs CFA. The investment and equipment budget amounts to a further 34,900 million francs CFA.

1973 Current Budget: 82,782 million francs CFA.

1974 Current Budget: 97,700 million francs CFA.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1971-75

('000 million francs CFA)

ECONOMIC SECTOR	INVESTMENT 1971-75	PLANNED GROWTH OF GROSS PRODUCTION (VALUE ADDED)	
		1970	1975
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	45.2	107.0	131.0
Mining	23.3	0.7	2.6
Manufacturing	82.8	29.6	69.5
Small-scale Industry	-	9.9	12.3
Electricity	29.4	19.0	29.1
Water	10.4		
Construction	9.0	27.7	42.0
Roads	30.0		
Railways	9.0	53.7	79.2
Harbours	8.4		
Air Transport	4.6	105.7	147.6
Posts and Telecommunications	8.5		
Tourism	6.5	not applicable	not applicable
Commerce	13.0		
Housing	100.0		
Urban Areas	25.0		
Education	17.0		
Health	9.0		
Administration	25.0		
Other and Unspecified	43.9		
TOTAL INVESTMENT	500.0		
TOTAL INTERNAL PRODUCTION		354.2	513.3

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa*, No. 4.

COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index for Abidjan, Base 1970 = 100.

	1965	1969	1971	1972	1973
All Items	88.2	92.1	99.2	99.5	110.2
Food	82.7	88.7	98.2	97.1	114.3

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	63,533	64,872	75,676	86,235	107,704	110,538	113,094	137,524
Exports	76,657	80,262	104,890	118,223	130,190	126,555	139,541	190,557

* Excluding trade in gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Dairy Products and Eggs	2,413	2,890	2,668	Fresh Pineapples . .	782	905	1,933
Rice	2,033	2,204	2,199	Fresh Bananas . . .	3,208	2,974	3,456
Wheat	1,507	734	1,759	Green Coffee . . .	43,172	42,158	36,045
Refined Sugar . . .	2,221	2,626	3,178	Soluble Coffee . . .	1,877	1,800	1,246
Crude Petroleum . .	3,878	3,809	6,352	Cocoa Beans	26,742	22,049	22,645
Pharmaceuticals . .	2,016	2,544	2,442	Cocoa Pulp	2,304	1,744	1,380
Para-Chemical Products	3,026	3,323	3,320	Cocoa Butter	2,915	2,655	3,319
Tyres	1,746	1,849	2,043	Tinned Fruit	2,379	2,990	3,527
Paper, Cartons, etc.	3,834	3,736	4,149	Palm Oil	799	1,937	2,129
Textiles	8,726	8,131	7,141	Raw Cotton	1,615	1,718	2,641
Clothing	2,535	2,682	3,120	Cotton Fabrics . . .	832	1,302	2,097
Stoneware, Ceramic and Glassware	1,798	1,964	2,072	Natural Rubber . . .	1,192	1,220	982
Base Metals	6,695	5,262	4,789	Rough Timber	29,335	25,889	32,471
Metal Manufactures .	6,050	6,607	6,445	Sawnwood			
Machinery	11,384	11,719	11,185	Veneer and Plywood .			
Electrical Apparatus	5,452	7,009	7,883	Petroleum Products .	587	546	1,582
Vehicles and Spares .	18,136	17,312	15,201	Packaging and Accessories	n.a.	817	1,563
TOTAL (incl. others) .	107,704	110,838	114,317	TOTAL (incl. others) .	130,190	126,558	139,541

Source: Direction de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Algeria	3,729	1,488	856	Algeria	662	579	958
Belgium and Luxembourg	2,794	2,383	2,954	Belgium and Luxembourg	2,705	2,307	3,097
France	49,788	51,778	53,870	France	42,526	42,209	40,664
Germany, Fed. Republic	9,285	7,222	7,899	Germany, Fed. Republic	12,506	11,192	15,150
Italy	6,945	7,589	6,120	Italy	11,204	9,835	14,927
Japan	2,699	4,194	3,167	Japan	2,191	2,247	2,286
Madagascar	653	982	748	Mali	802	1,347	2,274
Netherlands	5,161	5,264	5,154	Morocco	776	724	1,424
Nigeria	30	1,754	3,276	Netherlands	11,792	11,237	10,420
Norway	669	715	537	Niger	501	509	1,140
Senegal	2,855	1,996	2,202	Spain	2,564	2,905	4,755
Spain	274	717	858	U.S.S.R.	391	2,916	1,502
Switzerland	552	709	916	United Kingdom . .	4,373	4,297	3,814
Taiwan	1,140	1,265	1,649	U.S.A.	24,323	21,366	19,411
United Kingdom . .	2,684	2,596	2,342	Upper Volta	1,477	1,456	2,358
U.S.A.	8,527	7,587	6,996				

Source: Direction de la Statistique, Ministère de l'Economie et des Finances, *Bulletin Mensuel de Statistique*.

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Tourists	44,826	48,722	52,500
Tourist Receipts (million U.S. \$)	7	9	13

Source: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(including Upper Volta traffic)

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers ('000)	2,631	2,595	2,628
Passenger/km. ('000)	701,000	777,539	883,111
Freight ('000 metric tons)	801	872	962
Freight (million net ton/km.)	448	480	554

ROADS

(Motor vehicles in use—'000)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	56.4	71.8	90.5
Commercial Vehicles	40.1	46.9	57.4

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook (Estimates).

SHIPPING

	ABIDJAN		SASSANDRA		TOTAL	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1972	1973
Vessels entered (number)	2,544	2,880	523	625	n.a.	n.a.
Vessels entered ('000 net reg. tons)	9,716	10,886	2,021	2,259	12,038	n.a.
Passenger arrivals (number)	412	281	—	—	203	n.a.
Passenger departures (number)	953	853	—	—	711	n.a.
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	2,335	2,616	1.70	1.40	2,965	3,468
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	2,733	2,726	628	n.a.	2,947	3,099

Sources: INSEE, *Données Statistiques*; UN, Statistical Yearbook; UN, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics.

CIVIL AVIATION

(Scheduled services*)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown (million)	2	2	2	2
Passengers Carried ('000)	49	109	51	48
Passenger-Kilometres (million)	66	71	80	84
Freight Ton-Kilometres (million)	5.6	5.8	7.2	8.1
Mail Ton-Kilometres (million)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Total Ton-Kilometres (million)	12	13	15	16

* Including one-twelfth of the traffic of Air Afrique.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1970	1971	1972
Radio Receivers ('000)	75	80	n.a.
Television Receivers ('000)	11	35	40
Telephones ('000)	31	34	44
Mail Traffic ('000 items):			
Domestic	20,401	n.a.	n.a.
Foreign: Received	15,955	n.a.	n.a.
Sent	11,589	n.a.	n.a.
Book Production (titles)	n.a.	105	124
Daily Newspapers	3	3	3
Total Circulation ('000)	11	41	44

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook; UNESCO, Statistical Yearbook.

EDUCATION

(1973-74)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Primary	2,563	610,655
Secondary:		
Private	50	21,238
Public	75	71,376

Source (unless otherwise stated): Ministère des Finances, des Affaires Economiques et du Plan, Abidjan.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated October 31st, 1960, modified June 1971.)

Preamble: The Republic of the Ivory Coast is one and indivisible. It is secular, democratic and social. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or through referendum. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

Head of State: The President is elected for a 5-year term by direct universal suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He is Head of the Administration and the Armed Forces and has power to ask the National Assembly to reconsider a Bill, which must then be passed by two-thirds of the members of the Assembly; he may also have a Bill submitted to a referendum. In case of the death or incapacitation of the President his functions are carried out by a deputy chosen by the National Assembly.

Executive Power: Executive power is vested in the President. He appoints a Council of Ministers, who may not be members of the National Assembly and are responsible only to him.

Legislative Power: Legislative power is vested in a National Assembly of 100 members, elected for a 5-year term of office at the same time as the Presidential elections. Legislation may be introduced either by the President or by a member of the National Assembly.

Judicial Power: The independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the President, assisted by a High Council of Judiciary.

Economic and Social Council: An advisory commission of 45 members appointed by the President because of their specialist knowledge or experience.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

President of the Republic: FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY.

Ministers of State: AUGUSTE DENISE, GERMAIN COFFI GADEAU.

Minister of State for the Interior: MATHIEU EKRA.

Minister of State for Tourism: BLAISE N'DIA KOFFI.

Minister of State for Relations with the National Assembly: LOUA DIOMANDÉ.

Minister of Justice, Keeper of the Seals: CAMILLE ALLIALI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ARSÈNE ASSOUAN USHER.

Minister of Defence and Civic Service: KOUADIO M'BAHIA BLÉ.

Minister of Waters and Forests: NANLO BAMBA.

Minister of the Economy and Finance: HENRI KONAN BÉDIÉ.

Minister of Construction and Town Planning: ALEXIS THIERRY-LEBBÉ.

Minister of Planning: MOHAMED DIAWARA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: SOULEYMANE CISSOKO.

Minister of Agriculture: ABDOULAYE SAWADOGO.

Minister of Scientific Research: JEAN LOROUIGNON GUÉDÉ.

Minister of Technical Education and Professional Training: ANGE BARRY-BATTESTI.

Minister of Public Health and Population: HIPPOLYTE AYÉ.

Minister of the Civil Service: JOSEPH TADJO EHOUE.

Minister of National Education: PAUL YAO AKOTO.

Minister of Trade: MAURICE SERY GNOLEBA.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: DÉSIRÉ BONI.

Minister of Animal Production: DICOH GARBA.

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs: ALBERT VANIÉ BILTRA.

Minister of Youth, Popular Education and Sport: ETIENNE AHIIN.

Minister of Information: LAURENT DONA FOLOGO.

Secretary of State for the Budget: ANDOULAYE KONÉ.

Secretary of State for Mining: PAUL GUI DIBO.

Secretary of State for National Parks: KOFFI ATTOBRA.

Secretary of State for Primary Education and Educational Television: PASCAL DIKÉBIÉ N'GUESSAN.

Secretary of State for Cultural Affairs: JULES HIE NÉA.

Secretary of State for the Interior: GASTON OUASSENAN KONÉ.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: CLÉMENT KAUL MÉLÉDJE.

Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications: BANGALI KONÉ.

Secretary of State for the Navy: LAMINE FADIGA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Palais de l'Assemblée, B.P. 1381, Abidjan.

President: PHILIPPE YACÉ.

Vice-Presidents: MARIE-BERNARD KOISSY, CLÉMENT ANET BILÉ, GON COULIBALY, MAURICE OULATÉ, BENOÎT TOUSSAGNON.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1970

All 100 seats were won by the *Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire: Maison du Parti, Abidjan; the national part of the West African *Rassemblement démocratique africain*; headed by a political bureau of 37 mems. and a guiding committee of 102; Hon. Pres. FÉLIX HOUPHOUËT-BOIGNY; Sec.-Gen. PHILIPPE YACÉ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE IVORY COAST

(In Abidjan unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 53 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 1015; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-KADER BOUSSELHAM.

Argentina: *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE QUINTANA.

Austria: Dakar, Senegal.

Bangladesh: Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: Immeuble Nour-Al-Hayat, B.P. 1800; *Ambassador:* PIERRE MARCHAL.

Brazil: Immeuble Delafosse, B.P. 2227; *Ambassador:* MARCOS ANTONIO DA SALVO COIMBRA.

Canada: Immeuble "Le Général", B.P. 21.194; *Ambassador:* GILLES MATHIEU.

Central African Republic: Atta, Rue des Combattants; *Ambassador:* PROSPER LAVODRAMA.

China (Taiwan): Résidence Crosson-Duplessis, ave. Crosson-Duplessis, B.P. 2688; *Ambassador:* BERNARD TCHENG KOA JOH.

Colombia: *Ambassador:* HERNÁNDEZ MORENO.

Denmark: Accra, Ghana.

Egypt: Immeuble El Nasr, B.P. 2104; *Ambassador:* ABDEL FATTAH HASSAN CHABANA.

Ethiopia: Immeuble Nour-Al-Hayat, B.P. 20.802; *Ambassador:* ENGEDA ABERÉ.

Finland: Lagos, Nigeria.

France: 3 blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 1393; *Ambassador:* JACQUES RAPHAËL-LEYGUES.

Gabon: Immeuble Shell, 46 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 20.855; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ J. ANIAR.

Germany, Federal Republic: 11 ave. Barthe, B.P. 1900; *Ambassador:* Dr. PAUL VERBEEK.

Ghana: Résidence de la Corniche, blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1871; *Ambassador:* Col. MICHAEL KWAKU GBAGORAH.

Greece: Immeuble "El Nasr", B.P. 21.046; *Ambassador:* JEAN LEOPoulos.

Haiti: Porto-Novo, Dahomey.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Italy: 16 rue de la Canbière, Cocody, B.P. 1905; *Ambassador:* GIAN FRANCO FARINELLI.

Japan: ave. Chardy, B.P. 1329; *Ambassador:* SHIGUERU INADA.

Khmer Republic: 27 rue des Cannas; *Chargé d'Affaires:* KIM XUM.

Korea, Republic: Immeuble "Le Général", B.P. 21.040; *Ambassador:* JUNG KYON KANG (also accred. to Liberia, Sierra Leone and Niger).

Lebanon: 22 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 2227; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED TOUFIC CHATILLA.

Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya.

Liberia: Immeuble "Le Général", B.P. 2514; *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN G. FREEMAN.

Malta, Sovereign Order of: B.P. 46; *Ambassador:* EDOUARD LONKOWICZ.

Mauritania: rue Pierre et Marie Curie, B.P. 2275; *Ambassador:* SIDNA OULD CHEIKH TALEB BOUYA.

Morocco: 10 blvd. Roume, B.P. 146; *Ambassador:* BOUBEKER BOUMAHDI.

Netherlands: Immeuble Shell, 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1086; *Ambassador:* FRANS J. T. JOHANNIS VAN AGT.

Niger: 23 blvd. Angoulvant, B.P. 2743; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ WRIGHT.

Nigeria: 53 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1906; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JOHN OMOLODUN EDREMODA.

Norway: Immeuble Shell, 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 607; *Ambassador:* PER TINE NAEVDAL.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.

Romania: *Ambassador:* ION DUNITRU.

Rwanda: *Ambassador:* PIERRE CNISIUS MUDENGE.

Sierra Leone: Monrovia, Liberia.

Spain: 29 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 2589; *Ambassador:* TEONOMIRO DE AGUILAR COLONER.

Sweden: Monrovia, Liberia.

Switzerland: Immeuble Franchet d'Espérey, Angle ave. Franchet d'Espérey et rue Lecoq, B.P. 1914; *Ambassador:* ETIENNE SUTER.

Thailand: Lagos, Nigeria.

Trinidad and Tobago: *Ambassador:* JOHN STANLEY DAVIDSON.

Tunisia: Immeuble Shell, 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 20996; *Ambassador:* FERID SOUDANI.

United Kingdom: Immeuble Shell, 48 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 2581; *Ambassador:* PAUL C. H. HOLMER.

U.S.A.: 5 rue Jesse Owens, B.P. 1712; *Ambassador:* ROBERT S. SMITH.

Upper Volta: 2 ave. Terrason de Fougères, B.P. 902; *Ambassador:* MICHEL KOMPAORÉ.

Vatican: *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Mgr. BRUNO WESTENBERG.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Immeuble Nour-al-Hayat, ave. Chardy, B.P. 531; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN LOC.

Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana.

Zaire: 20 blvd. Clozel, B.P. 21.051; *Ambassador:* TANGALA AMISI.

Zambia: Immeuble "Le Général", B.P. 21.190; *Ambassador:* SITING GIBSON MWALI.

The Ivory Coast also has diplomatic relations with Mali, Peru, Portugal, Tanzania and Uganda.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Since 1964 all civil, criminal, commercial and administrative cases have come under the jurisdiction of the *tribunaux de première instance* (Magistrates' courts), the assize courts and the Court of Appeal, with the Supreme Court as supreme court of appeal.

Courts of First Instance: Abidjan, Pres. CAMILLE HOGUË; Bouaké, Pres. ROBERT ABAKA; Daloa, Pres. PATRICK BOUAFFON MONNET; there are a further 25 courts in the principal centres.

Court of Appeal: Palais de Justice, Abidjan; hears appeals from the Courts of First Instance; First Pres. ALBERT MENSAH VARLET; Attorney General LANZENI COULIBALY; Solicitor General PATRICE NOUAMA.

The Supreme Court: rue Gourgas, B.P. V30, Abidjan; has four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. ALPHONSE BONI.

The High Court of Justice: composed of Deputies elected from and by the National Assembly. It is competent to impeach the President or other member of the Government; Pres. PHILIPPE YACÉ.

State Security Court: composed of a President and six regular judges, all appointed for five years; deals with all offences against the security of the State; Pres. A. BONI.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 23 per cent are Muslims and 12 per cent are Christian, of whom Roman Catholics account for 8.5 per cent of the total population.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

There are 385 priests, and 542,733 Catholics in a total population of 5,085,763 (December 1972 estimate by diocesan curias). Administratively, the Catholic Church in the Ivory Coast is divided into the metropolitan archdiocese of Abidjan and the suffragan dioceses of Abengourou, Bouaké, Daloa, Gagnoa, Katiola, Korhogo and Man.

Archbishop of Abidjan: Mgr. BERNARD YAGO; B.P. 1287, Abidjan.

OTHER CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Union des Eglises Evangéliques du Sud Ouest de la Côte d'Ivoire and Mission Biblique: B.P. 8020, Abidjan; f. 1927; approx. 150 places of worship, 5 missions; publ. *L'Appel de la Côte d'Ivoire*.

Christian and Missionary Alliance: B.P. 585, Bouaké; f. 1929; 7 mission stations; Superintendent JESSE JESPERSON; publ. *Ivory Coast Today*.

Conservative Baptist Foreign Mission Society: Ferkessedougou, B.P. 111; f. 1947; active in the northern area in evangelism, teaching and medical work.

Eglise Protestante Méthodiste: 41 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1282, Abidjan; c. 89,000 mems.; Pres. Pastor AUGUSTE ACKAH.

The Bible Society in Francophone West Africa: Abidjan, B.P. 1529; Sec. Rev. JOSUÉ DANHO; circ. of Scriptures 228,662 (1971).

Gospel Missionary Union: Man; 5 missions.

Mission Evangélique: B.P. 5, Zuénoula; established 1934; 9 mission stations; Field Dir. PETER BELLCHAMBER; Eglise Protestante du Centre de la Côte d'Ivoire; Pres. of the Church M. TEH EMMANUEL, same address.

PRESS

Bulletin mensuel de la Chambre d'agriculture: Abidjan, B.P. 1291.

Bulletin mensuel de la Chambre d'industrie: Abidjan, B.P. 1758.

Bulletin mensuel de statistiques: Direction de la statistique, Abidjan, B.P. 222.

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: Abidjan; published by Ivory Coast News Agency (*Agence Ivoirienne de Presse*), 11 ave. Bir-Hakeim, B.P. 4312, Abidjan; f. 1961; evenings; Dir. BLAISE AGUI MIEZZAN; circ. 800.

Champion: c/o Centre de Publications Evangéliques, Abidjan, B.P. 8900; f. 1964; religious; quarterly; Editor D. GENTIL; circ. 15,000.

Eburnea: Ministry of Information, Abidjan; monthly.

Entente Africaine: P.O.B. 20991, Abidjan; Editor JUSTIN VIEYRA; Publishers Inter Afrique Presse; quarterly review.

Fraternité-Hebdo: Treichville, B.P. 1212; organ of the Parti Démocratique de la Côte d'Ivoire; weekly; Political Dir. FÉLIX HOUPOUËT-BOIGNY.

Fraternité-Matin: blvd. du Général de Gaulle, Abidjan, B.P. 1807; f. 1964; official Party daily; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU COULIBALY; Asst. Dir.-Gen. LAURENT DONA FOLOGO; circ. 38,000.

Le Journal des Amis du Progrès de l'Afrique Noire: B.P. 694, Abidjan; f. 1957; five issues a week; left-wing political; Editor DOUTE GILBERG; circ. 10,000.

Journal officiel de la Côte d'Ivoire: Ministry of the Interior, Abidjan; weekly.

Sports Abidjan: B.P. 932, Abidjan; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Ivoirienne de Presse (AIP) (*Ivory Coast News Agency*); 11 ave. Bir-Hakeim, B.P. 4312, Abidjan; f. 1961; Dir. TAO ISSIAKA; publs. *Bulletin Quotidien* (daily), *Ivory Coast* (English fortnightly bulletin).

Agence France-Presse: 8 rue Paris-Village, B.P. 726, Abidjan; Chief JEAN AGEORGES.

ANSA: B.P. 20472, Abidjan; Agent ATTILIO GAUDIO.

Société d'Information et de Diffusion Abidjanaise: Abidjan; f. 1963; Man. Dir. MAMADOU COULIBALY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Ivoirienne: B.P. 2261, Abidjan; government radio station broadcasting in French, English and local languages; MW station at Abidjan, relay at Bouaké; VHF transmitters at Abidjan, Bouaké, Man and Koun-Ambrosso; Dir. SYLVAIN BAILLY-ZOGNO.

Télévision Ivoirienne: B.P. 8883, Abidjan; f. 1963; stations at Abidjan, Bouaké, Man and Koun; Man. G. TANOH.

There were some 80,000 radio receivers in 1971, and 40,000 television receivers in 1972 (UNESCO estimates).

FINANCE

BANKS

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Collège, 75008 Paris, France; ave. Terrasson de Fougères, B.P. 1769 Abidjan; Bank of Issue and Central Bank for 6 West African Republics, including Ivory Coast; f. 1955; cap. 250m. frs. CFA; Pres. JEAN TÉVI; Ivory Coast Man. JEAN CHARPENTIER.

IVORY COAST

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris, France; B.P. 1274, Abidjan, f. 1965; 10 hrs. in Ivory Coast, Dirs. JOSEPH BEYAERT, Dr. DIARY B. OUATTARA.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie de la Côte d'Ivoire S.A.: B.P. 1298, avenue Franchet d'Espérey, Abidjan, f. 1962; affiliated to banks of SFOM group; cap. 1,200m. francs CFA, 8 hrs., Pres. L. KONAN, Gen. Man. JOACHIM RICHMOND.

Banque Ivoirienne de Développement Industriel: B.P. 4470, Abidjan; f. 1965; cap. 1,050m. francs CFA; Gov. J. B. AMETHIER; Dir.-Gen. ALPHONSE DIRV.

Banque Nationale pour le Développement Agricole (BNDA): 11 avenue Barthe, B.P. 2508, Abidjan, f. 1968, cap. 1,300m. francs CFA, dep. 1,342.4m. francs CFA (Sept 1973), Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTE DAUREY.

Caisse Autonome d'Amortissement: Immeuble SMGL, avenue Barthe, B.P. 670, Abidjan, Dir. ANDRÉ HOVINE.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: 13 boulevard Roume, B.P. 1814; Dir. MICHEL PENENT D'IZAIN.

Compagnie Financière de Côte d'Ivoire (CONFINCI): c/o BICICI, B.P. 1298, Abidjan; f. 1974; cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir. M. PEROUENE.

Crédit de la Côte d'Ivoire: 22 avenue Barthe, B.P. 1720, Abidjan; f. 1955; development bank; cap. 800m. CFA, dep. 14,663m.; Dir.-Gen. RENÉ AMICHA.

Société Générale de Banques en Côte d'Ivoire: 5 ave. Barthe, B.P. 1355, Abidjan; f. 1962 to take over branches of Société Générale; cap. 1,500m. francs CFA; 10 hrs., 12 sub-hrs., Man. Dir. P. DUCHEMIN; Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD MADELIN.

Société Ivoirienne de Banque: 34 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1300, Abidjan; f. 1962 to take over branches of Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 1,007m. francs CFA; 16 hrs.; Pres. A. BAROU; Gen. Man. A. DOUMBA.

Société Nationale de Financement (SONAFI): 10 ave. Delafosse, B.P. 1591, Abidjan; f. 1962, cap. 300m. francs CFA; Dir.-Gen. CAMILLE KONAN.

SAFCA-SIF-SAFBAIL: B.P. 4027, Abidjan; Dir. M. JACQUEMAIN.

Taw International Leasing Co.: B.P. 20,393, Abidjan; Dir. M. BA.

Association Professionnelle des Banques et Etablissements Financiers: B.P. 20,902, Abidjan, Pres. GÉRARD MADELIN.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Société pour le Développement et l'Exploitation du Palmier à Huile (SODEPALM): B.P. 2049, Abidjan; f. 1963; national development organization for palm oil; Dir. ANDRÉ FRAISSE.

Société pour le Développement minier de la Côte d'Ivoire (SODEMI): B.P. 2516, Abidjan; f. 1962; national organization for mineral research; Pres. EDOUARD ENAGNITCHIE.

INSURANCE

Abidjan

Assureurs Conseils de Côte d'Ivoire: Faugère and Juticau et Cie, 2 ave. Lamblin, B.P. 1554.

Comité des Assureurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 20,663, Abidjan; Pres. J. M. FIANMA.

Crédit Foncier de l'Ouest-Africain: ave. Lamblin, B.P. 3.

SACRA (Société Africaine de Courtage et de Représentation d'Assurances): B.P. 20,795, Abidjan, pub. cap. 25m. francs CFA; Dir. GÉRARD GAILLARD.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de la République de Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1399; Pres. F. MASSIEVE; publ. daily and monthly bulletins.

Chambre d'Agriculture de la République de Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1291; Pres. OEA NIANGOIN; Sec.-Gen. DOGOH PIERRE; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre d'Industrie de la République de Côte d'Ivoire: Abidjan, B.P. 1758; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN; publ. monthly bulletin.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association Interprofessionnelle de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1340, Abidjan; Pres. Sec.-Gen. A. BLOHORN.

Syndicat Agricole Africain: B.P. 2241, Abidjan; Pres. JOSEPH ANOMA.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire (SCIMPEX): Annexe de la Chambre de Commerce, B.P. 20,882, Abidjan; Pres. M. KELLER.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et des Industriels de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 464, Abidjan; Pres. AUGUSTE BASTID.

Syndicat des Industriels de Côte d'Ivoire: 11 bis avenue Lamblin, B.P. 1340, Abidjan; Pres. ANDRÉ BLOHORN; Sec.-Gen. PH. MEYER.

Syndicat des Négociants Importateurs et Agents de Marques de Matériel Automobile ou Agricole de la Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1399, Abidjan; f. 1953; 18 mems.; Pres. M. BROSSET.

Syndicat des Producteurs Industriels du Bois: B.P. 318, Abidjan, f. 1973, replacing Syndicat des Producteurs Forestiers, Pres. GUY JAFFELIN.

Syndicat pour la Défense des Intérêts Généraux des Planteurs et Cultivateurs de la Côte d'Ivoire: Treichville, B.P. 6085, Pres. ALEXANDER DJABIA.

Union des Employeurs Agricoles et Forestiers: B.P. 2300, Abidjan; f. 1952; Pres. HUGUES DE QUATREBARBES.

CO-OPERATIVE

Coopérative Bananière et Fruitière (COFRUCH): B.P. 1550, Abidjan; f. 1968; Pres. EDOUARD ENAGNITCHIE.

TRADE UNION

Union Générale des Travailleurs de Côte d'Ivoire: B.P. 1749; Abidjan; f. 1962; 200,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH CORRIE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: Dir. R. N. N., B.P. 1364, Abidjan; f. 1964, 1,160 km. of track open of which the main line is 1,145 km. of track between Abidjan with Ouagadougou, the capital of Upper Volta; 625 km. are in the Ivory Coast; Dir. LAURENCE KONAN.

ROADS

There are 6,850 km. of bitumen-surfaced roads, 18,000 km. of all-weather earth roads and 14,000 km. of tracks.

Société Ivoirienne de Transports Publics: B.P. 1820, Abidjan; f. 1964; cap. 17,500m. francs CFA; road transport.

IVORY COAST

SHIPPING

Abidjan

Compagnie Maritime de l'Afrique Noire (COMARAN): B.P. 640.

Cie. Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 25 ave. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1285.

Delta Line: B.P. 894.

Jugolinija: Cie. Foncière et Commerciale de Distribution, km. 1, rue du Port Bouet, B.P. 4308.

SAMOA: B.P. 1611; agents for Gold Star Line, Lloyd Triestino, Seven Star Line.

Société Ivoirienne de Transport Maritime (SITRAM): 4 ave. Général de Gaulle, B.P. 1546; f. 1967; services between Europe and West Africa; owns 10 cargo, passenger/cargo and reefer ships; agents for Soc. Navale Caennaise, Hong Kong Island Shipping; Chair. CH. GOMIS; Dirs. M. KOUYATE, W. DANIELS.

Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas et Vieilleux: 17 ave. Louis-Barthe, B.P. 1281; Dir. J.-M. BOILEDIEU.

Société Ouest-Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (SOAEM): B.P. 1727; agents for Scandinavian West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, Union West Africa Line.

SOGOPAO: Km. 1, blvd. de Marseille, B.P. 1297; agents for Italian West Africa Line, K Line, Palm Line, Splošna Plovba.

SOMICOA: B.P. 640; agents for United West Africa Service.

Transcap-Shipping: B.P. 358; Agents for Elder Dempster Lines, Barber Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Marine Chartering Co., Svea Line, Mitsui-OSK Line, Palm Line, Nordana Line, Nautilus Line (Keller), Hoegh Line; Dir. P. GODOC.

Union Maritime et Commerciale: B.P. 1559; agents for Holland West-Afrika Lijn NV, Royal Inter-ocean Lines.

Transport, Tourism, University

CIVIL AVIATION

Abidjan

Air Afrique (Société Aérienne Africaine Multinationale): ave. L. Barthe, B.P. 21017, Abidjan; f. 1961; fleet of five DC-8, three Caravelles, one DC-10 (one DC-10 on order); Pres. AOUSSOU KOFFI; Dir.-Gen. J. CADEAC D'ARBAUD; Sec.-Gen. GUIBRIL N'DIAYE; Gen. Rep. for Europe JEAN-CLAUDE DELAFOSSE, 53 rue Ampère, Paris 17e, France.

Air Afrique was established by an agreement between Sodeatraf (Société pour le Développement du Transport Aérien en Afrique) and 11 states, formerly French colonies, who each had a 6 per cent share; Togo joined later and Cameroon withdrew in 1971; Sodeatraf now has a 30 per cent share and the following have 6 per cent: Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Dahomey, Gabon, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Upper Volta.

Air Ivoire: B.P. 1027, Abidjan; f. 1963; owned by Government (60 per cent), Sodeatraf (20 per cent) and Air Afrique (20 per cent); internal services; fleet of two YS-11A, one DC-3, one Aztec, one Baron; Pres. V. NIACADIÉ; Man. H. PRIÉ.

The following air lines also serve the Ivory Coast: Air Zaire, Air Mali, Alitalia, Cameroon Airlines, EgyptAir, Ghana Airways, KLM, MEA, Nigeria Airways, PAA, Sabena, SAS, Swissair and UTA.

TOURISM

ICTA (Ivory Coast Travel Agency): P.O.B. 2636, Abidjan.
Ministère du Tourisme: B.P. 20949, Abidjan.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Abidjan: B.P. 1880, Abidjan; 268 teachers, 5,486 students.

JAMAICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Jamaica is an island in the Caribbean ninety miles south of Cuba. Haiti is 100 miles to the east. The climate varies with altitude, being tropical at sea level and temperate in the mountain areas. Average temperature is 80°F and average annual rainfall is 77 inches. The language is English. The majority of the population belong to Christian churches of which the Church of England and the Baptist Church are the strongest. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) consists of a diagonal gold cross on a black and green background. The capital is Kingston.

Recent History

Formerly a British colony, the island achieved internal self-government in 1959 and full independence in 1962. In 1958 Jamaica joined with Trinidad, Barbados, the Leeward Islands and the Windward Islands to form the West Indies Federation. Jamaica seceded in 1961 following a referendum and the Federation broke up. The two dominant political figures after the war were Sir Alexander Bustamante, leader of the Jamaica Labour Party, who retired as Prime Minister in 1966 on account of ill health, and Mr. Norman Manley, Q.C., a former Premier and leader of the People's National Party, who died in September 1969. The Labour Party won the elections of 1962 and 1967 but under the premiership of Mr. Hugh Shearer it lost the elections of February 1972 to the People's National Party, now led by Mr. Michael Manley, the son of Norman Manley. Mr. Manley is an advocate of democratic socialism and his government puts great emphasis on social reform and economic independence.

Government

The Head of State is Queen Elizabeth II, who is represented by a Governor-General appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister.

The legislature consists of a Senate of 21 members and a House of Representatives of 53 members. Thirteen members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and eight on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition. The House of Representatives is elected by universal suffrage, the voting age being 18. Executive power lies with the Prime Minister and a Cabinet of not less than eleven members. A Privy Council of six members advises the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on Service appeals of a disciplinary nature.

Defence

Jamaica has a total defence force of some 1,300 men

agreement with the People's Republic of China to export 100,000 tons of sugar. A more general agricultural development plan was introduced in 1974, with measures aimed at bringing more land into production and developing a system of land reform designed to make Jamaica self-sufficient in food and thus improve the balance of payments problem. A major programme of rural electrification has been launched.

Jamaica is the world's second largest producer of bauxite and alumina and has a policy of increased intervention in bauxite processing, previously handled by American companies. In 1974 the Government increased the bauxite production levy on foreign-owned companies and took a 51 per cent share in the Kaiser Bauxite Company. Jamaica, Guyana and Trinidad and Tobago have agreed to construct two joint alumina processing smelters by 1981. Jamaica and Mexico are to establish a multi-national bauxite and aluminium complex at a cost of U.S. \$360 million. Industry is expanding and covers cement, tobacco and a number of consumer goods. An oil refinery with an initial capacity of 250,000 barrels per day is under construction. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.A., Canada and the United Kingdom.

Tourism is Jamaica's second largest foreign exchange earner. Jamaica's foreign exchange position is crucial to the country's economic health, and strict monetary measures including exchange control regulations and import restrictions have been introduced. The Government is also to take over several sectors of the economy with the aim of increasing efficiency and productivity. Despite a high economic growth rate, Jamaica has an unemployment rate of 25 per cent, and this remains the country's most urgent social and economic problem. Jamaica is a member of the organization of American States, the Caribbean Common Market (CARICOM) and the International Bauxite Association.

Transport and Communications

There are 205 miles of railway, including the 112-mile line running diagonally across the island from Kingston to Montego Bay; 2,700 miles of main roads and 6,516 miles of secondary roads link towns and villages. The principal ports are Kingston and Montego Bay. There are two international airports. Jamaica has its own airline and is well served by a number of international air lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is undertaken by the Government, chiefly in co-operation with private charitable organizations. The Social Development Commission arranges and co-ordinates social welfare in the villages.

JAMAICA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

Jamaica attracts many tourists, mainly from the U.S.A. In 1973 509,757 tourists visited the island. Hotel proprietors receive tax concessions to encourage development.

Visas are not required to visit Jamaica by nationals of Commonwealth countries, EEC countries (except Ireland), Finland, Iceland, Israel, Liechtenstein, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the U.S.A.

Sport

The chief sports are cricket, tennis and football.

Public Holidays

1975: August 4th (Independence Day), October 20th

(National Heroes' Day), December 25th and 26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), March 3rd (Ash Wednesday), April 16th, 19th (Easter), May 23rd (National Labour Day)

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in force in Jamaica.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Jamaican dollar (J\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = J\$2.143;

U.S. \$1 = 90.91 Jamaican cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (square miles): 4,243.6

Population: (Dec 1973) 1,997,908, Kingston 169,781;

Birth rate (1973) 31.3; Death rate (1973) 7.2

EMPLOYMENT

	OCT 1972	OCT. 1973
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining	224,699	215,180
Manufacturing	93,129	96,232
Construction	52,537	56,506
Transport, communications and public utilities	29,067	28,717
Commerce	90,677	97,582
Public administration	75,314	87,278
Other services	169,117	157,337
Unemployed	181,777	179,600
TOTAL	916,317	918,232

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1970

	'000 ACRES	PER-CENTAGE
Forest	655	24.1
Other woodland	538	19.7
Agriculture	1,258	46.4
Grassland	103	3.8
Swamp	50	1.8
Mining	7	0.4
Urban	100	3.7
Barren	4	0.1
TOTAL	2,715	100.0

PRINCIPAL CROPS

		1971	1972	1973
Sugar	'000 tons	379	373	326
Bananas	" "	126	127	108
Citrus	'000 boxes	1,366	1,102	1,062
Coconuts	short tons	20,658	17,391	14,680
Ginger	'000 lb	618	766	1,056
Pimento	tons	1,952	2,032	2,536
Coffee	'000 boxes	299	214	306
Cocoa	tons	1,827	2,333	2,071
Root crops	million lb	429	452	384
Vegetables	" "	201	218	205

Source: Economic and Social Survey 1973.

MINING

('000 long tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Bauxite	12,244	12,345	13,386
Gypsum	304	434	351

INDUSTRY SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1971	1972	1973
Cement	'000 long tons	424	424	397
Sulphuric acid	" " "	10,080	13,182	12,615
Fertilizers	" " "	57,118	44,386	50,033
Steel	" " "	17,779	16,747	17,824
Cigarettes	million	1,366	1,570	1,484
Rum	'000 gallons	2,677	3,657	4,034
Molasses	" "	23,025	22,448	19,773
Beer and stout	" "	9,461	11,132	12,474
Petrol	" "	82,942	81,095	75,349
Diesel and fuel oils	" "	265,967	276,710	308,201
Kerosene	" "	48,705	14,770	49,571
Other petroleum products	" "	13,650	15,359	19,658
Flour	'000 lb	104,061	111,905	97,715
Textiles	'000 sq. yds	6,360	8,885	7,574

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Jamaican dollar (J\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 25 cents.

Notes: 50 cents; 1, 2, 5 and 10 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = J\$2 143; U.S. \$1 = 90 91 Jamaican cents.

J\$100 = £46.66 = U.S. \$110.00.

BUDGET

(J\$'000, year ending March 31st, 1974)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	133,609	Interest on Public Debt	20,444
Customs Duties	64,000	General Administration	132,832
Excise and Consumption Duties	80,600	Judicial and Legal	3,164
Land and Property Tax	11,800	Agriculture	30,648
Stamp Duties	14,000	Education and Social Welfare	111,840
Motor Vehicle Licences	7,000	Public Health	42,614
Other Taxes and Duties	15,401	Trade and Industry	8,061
Other Current Receipts	19,837	Communications	10,723
Capital Receipts	5,421	Other Current Expenditure	3,461
TOTAL	352,668	TOTAL	417,790

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(January 1967 = 100)

	METROPOLITAN KINGSTON		RURAL AREAS	
	1972	1973	1972	1973
Food and Drink	146.3	151.0	150.5	159.2
Fuels	147.2	173.6	150.2	171.7
Housing	130.7	148.5	118.5	127.1
Household Furnishing	119.4	132.3	127.8	139.8
Clothing	131.4	141.0	133.4	142.6
Personal	145.5	167.6	131.0	155.2
Transportation	148.7	160.6	137.7	142.0
Miscellaneous	103.1	122.4	145.2	159.2
ALL ITEMS	144.0	172.0	143.1	172.7

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(J\$'000)

	1971	1972	1973*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	932,755	1,034,417	1,241,797
Taxes <i>less</i> subsidies	111,980	107,213	130,584
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,044,735	1,141,630	1,372,381
Depreciation allowances	75,460	101,217	115,345
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,120,195	1,242,847	1,487,726
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	-152,329	-157,144	-220,904
AVAILABLE RESOURCES <i>of which:</i>			
Domestic consumption expenditure	822,185	911,131	1,090,207
Government consumption expenditure	141,675	175,092	204,185
Gross domestic capital formation	311,514	315,671	413,188

* Preliminary.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million J\$)

	1971			1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Merchandise</i>	286.1	395.1	-109.0	302.4	423.4	-121.0	357.2	518.4	-161.2
<i>Services:</i>									
Freight and transportation	24.1	69.1	- 45.0	27.0	76.5	- 49.5	33.1	95.1	- 62.0
Travel	90.8	13.6	77.2	107.9	16.5	91.4	115.8	18.1	97.7
Investment income	12.4	98.1	- 85.7	11.9	112.3	-100.4	16.6	137.5	-120.9
Insurance	—	4.6	- 4.6	—	4.9	- 4.9	—	6.0	- 6.0
Government (n.e.s.)	11.7	1.2	10.5	11.5	1.6	9.9	12.2	2.1	10.1
Other services	39.6	43.4	- 3.8	44.5	49.9	- 5.4	55.9	62.5	- 6.6
Total	178.6	230.0	- 51.4	202.8	261.7	- 58.9	233.6	101.3	- 81.7
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	36.8	19.5	27.3	50.4	28.1	22.3	60.9	36.9	24.0
CURRENT BALANCE	501.5	644.6	-143.1	555.6	713.2	-157.6	651.7	786.6	-134.9

EXTERNAL TRADE
(J\$'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	368,586	437,839	459,751	493,166	604,070
Exports	240,870	279,115	275,171	293,077	347,744

COMMODITIES

(J\$'000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Food	76,606	90,206	115,346
Beverages and Tobacco	7,414	8,176	8,632
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	12,737	14,614	24,452
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	43,624	44,567	95,435
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	2,428	3,555	6,197
Chemicals	38,302	47,535	59,416
Manufactured Goods	108,190	112,709	140,443
Machinery and Transport Equipment	133,962	128,390	138,450
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	35,832	42,026	44,062
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	656	1,387	1,637

EXPORTS (Domestic)	1971	1972	1973
Food	57,397	62,480	72,314
Bananas	n.a.	11,822	10,363
Sugar (Unrefined)	n.a.	33,765	35,369
Molasses	n.a.	1,441	1,662
Beverages and Tobacco	7,897	9,041	12,123
Rum	n.a.	2,869	2,503
Crude Materials, inedible, except Fuels	180,179	190,843	229,678
Bauxite	n.a.	68,375	79,469
Alumina	n.a.	119,867	147,769
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	7,670	7,879	8,260
Animal and Vegetable Oils	31	60	88
Chemicals	5,510	6,436	7,500
Manufactured Goods	4,912	4,958	6,713
Machinery and Transport Equipment	747	1,112	1,658
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	10,825	10,225	9,350
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	3	13	57

COUNTRIES

(J\$'000)

	1971†		1972		1973	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Canada	34,364	23,306	35,188	14,173	41,154	17,639
United Kingdom	90,231	55,290	93,799	61,677	100,939	80,453
U.S.A.	181,781	128,765	182,045	129,078	233,263	143,016
Venezuela	27,294	2,100	25,991	1,474	44,133	1,329

† Provisional.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1972): Passengers 41m. passenger-miles; Freight 111m. ton-miles.

Roads (1971-72): 119,146 licensed vehicles (including cars, trucks, tractors, buses, motorcycles and trailers).

Shipping (1972): Freight unloaded 4,551,000 tons; Freight loaded 6,089,000 tons.

Civil Aviation (1973): Passengers arriving 724,101; Cargo handled 18,686 tons.

TOURISM

Total number of visitors (1972): 199,707; expenditure \$115.8m.; number of hotel beds (1973): 10,521.

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

	PRIMARY	JUNIOR SECONDARY	SECONDARY	TEACHER TRAINING	UNIVERSITY
Schools . . .	805	59	53*	7	1
Staff . . .	9,888	1,618	1,931	142	330
Students . . .	410,942	45,596	35,077	2,146	3,516

* Including Secondary High, Comprehensive High, Technical High and Vocational and Trade Training Centres.

Source: Department of Statistics, Jamaica.

THE CONSTITUTION**THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL**

The Governor-General is appointed by The Queen and holds office during her pleasure.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate or Upper House consists of 21 Senators of whom 13 will be appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister and 8 by the Governor-General on the advice of the Leader of the Opposition.

The House of Representatives consists of 53 elected members, to be called Members of Parliament, but provision is included to permit the numbers to be increased to up to 60.

A person is qualified for appointment to the Senate or for election to the House of Representatives if he is a citizen of Jamaica or other Commonwealth country of the age of 21 or more and has been ordinarily resident in Jamaica for the immediately preceding twelve months.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL

The Privy Council consists of six members appointed by the Governor-General after consultation with the Prime Minister, of whom at least two are persons who hold or who have held public office. The functions of the Council are to advise the Governor-General on the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy and on appeals on disciplinary matters from the three Service Commissions.

THE EXECUTIVE*The Prime Minister*

The Governor-General appoints as Prime Minister the person from the House of Representatives who, in his judgement is best able to command the support of the majority of the members of that House.

Leader of the Opposition

There is a Leader of the Opposition appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion being the member of the House of Representatives who in his judgment is best able to command the support of the majority of those members of the House who do not support the Government.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and not less than eleven other Ministers appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister.

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicature consists of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal and minor courts. Judicial matters, notably advice to the Governor-General on appointments, are considered by a Judicial Service Commission, the Chairman of which is the Chief Justice, members being the President of the Court of Appeal, the Chairman of the Public Service Commission and three others.

CITIZENSHIP

All persons born in Jamaica after Independence automatically acquire Jamaican citizenship and there is also provision for the acquisition of citizenship by persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents. Persons born in Jamaica (or persons born outside Jamaica of Jamaican parents) before independence who immediately prior to independence were citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies also automatically become citizens of Jamaica.

Appropriate provision is made which permits persons who do not automatically become citizens of Jamaica to be registered as such.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS

The Constitution includes provisions safeguarding the fundamental freedoms of the individual, irrespective of race, place of origin, political opinions, colour, creed or sex, subject only to respect for the rights and freedoms of others and for the public interest. The fundamental freedoms include the right of life, liberty, security of the person and protection from arbitrary arrest or restriction of movement, the enjoyment of property and the protection of the law, freedom of conscience, of expression and of peaceful assembly and association, and respect for private and family life.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Most Hon. FLORIZEL A. GLASSFORD, O.N., C.D.

PRIVY COUNCIL OF JAMAICA

Hon. C. H. BROWNE, Hon. G. ARTHUR BROWN, C.M.G., Hon. CLINTON HART, O.B.E., Hon. Dr. VERNON LINDO, Hon. Dr. K. RATTRAY, Hon. G. OWEN.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, External Affairs, Economic Affairs and Youth and Community Development: MICHAEL N. MANLEY.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance: DAVID COORE
Minister of Industry, Foreign Trade and Tourism: P. J. PATTERSON.

Minister of Public Utilities, Communications and Transport: ERIC BELL.

Minister of Education: HOWARD COOKE.

Minister of National Security and Justice: ELI MATAFON.

Minister of Health and Environmental Control: Dr. KENNETH McNEILL.

Minister of Local Government: ROSE LEON.

Minister of Pensions and Social Security: WINSTON JONES.

Minister of Mining and Natural Resources: ALLAN ISAACS.

Minister of Labour and Employment: ERNEST PEART.

Minister of Works: SYDNEY PAGON.

Minister of Agriculture: KEBLE MUNN.

Minister of Housing: ANTHONY SPALDING.

Minister of State in the Ministry of Youth and Community Development: Dr. DOUGLAS MANLEY.

Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office: DUDLEY THOMPSON.

Minister of Internal Marketing and Commerce: VIVIAN BLAKE.

PARLIAMENT

SENATE

President: A. G. K. BYFIELD.

21 members, 13 nominated by the Prime Minister, 8 by the Leader of the Opposition.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: RIPTON McPHERSON.

ELECTION, FEBRUARY 1972

	SEATS	VOTES
People's National Party . . .	37	267,655
Jamaica Labour Party . . .	15	204,482
Independent . . .	1	1,040

POLITICAL PARTIES

People's National Party (PNP): 23/25 South Camp Rd., Kingston, J. 1038 on socialist principles with national independence as its goal; has been the governing party since February 1972. Advocates social and economic change and follows a foreign policy of non-alignment although acknowledging a special relationship with 'hard world' countries. Has an important affiliate in the National Workers' Union. Pres. Hon. MICHAEL MANLEY, P.M., M.P., Sec. Dr. K. DUNCAN.

Jamaica Labour Party (JLP): 7 Retirement Rd., Kingston 5; J. 1043 by Sir Alexander Bustamante; draws its main support from the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union which has representatives on the Central Executive. Hon. Leader Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE, O.B.E., Leader EDWARD SEAGAL, Sec. STAFFORD OWEN.

United Party (UP): 10 Trelawney Rd., Kingston 5, Leader ROBERT LIGHTFOOT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO JAMAICA.

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Argentina: British-American Bldg., Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO CUSANO.

Canada: The Dominion Life Bldg., Cnr Tobago Ave. and Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN MAURICE HARRINGTON.

Colombia: 3 Broadway Drive (E); *Ambassador:* RAMÓN LOVANO.

Cuba: *Ambassador:* RAMÓN PAZ FERRO.

Dominican Republic: 7 Upper Mark Way, Cherry Gardens, Kingston 8 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS NOUEL.

France: 13 Hilcrest Ave., Kingston 6 (E); *Ambassador:* VICTOR GARES.

Germany, Federal Republic: 13 Waterloo Rd., Kingston 10 (E); *Ambassador:* KURT SCHMIDT.

Guyana: 31 Old Hope Rd., P.O.B. 262, Kingston 5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Mrs. WINIFRED GASKIN.

Mexico: British-American Bldg. (3rd Floor), Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CABALLERO BAZÁN.

Netherlands: British-American Bldg., Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ M. BRINK.

Panama: 9 Hall Blvd., Kingston 8 (E); *Ambassador:* ERNESTO ENRIQUE ESTENOZ.

Trinidad and Tobago: 31 Old Hope Rd., Kingston 5 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ANTONY K. SABGA-ABOUD.

United Kingdom: 58 Duke St., P.O.B. 628, Kingston (HC); *High Commissioner:* JOHN HENNINGS, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 43 Duke St., Kingston (E); *Ambassador:* SUMNER GERARD.

Venezuela: British-American Bldg. (3rd Floor), Knutsford Blvd., Kingston 5 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO QUIZADA.

Jamaica has diplomatic relations at consular level, with Austria, Belgium, Costa Rica, Denmark, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Monaco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. There are also diplomatic relations between Jamaica and Brazil, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Cyprus, Egypt, Ghana, India, the Republic of Korea, Pakistan, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Turkey, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System is based on English common law and practice.

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal, Resident Magistrates' Court, Revenue Court, Gun Court and Traffic Courts. There are also Courts of Petty Sessions.

The Supreme Court

P.O. Box 491, Kingston.

Chief Justice: Hon. KENNETH G. SMITH, O.J.

Senior Puisne Judge: Hon. U. N. PARNELL.

Puisne Judges:

H. S. GRANNUM	H. V. T. CHAMBERS
E. ZACCO	L. L. ROBOTHAM
V. C. MELVILLE	O. D. MARSH
K. C. HENRY	W. D. MARSH
I. D. ROWE	C. A. B. ROSS
W. B. WILLKIE	V. K. G. MCCARTHY
V. L. LOPEZ	

Registrar: Mrs. E. B. ALLEN.

Deputy Registrars: Miss HAZEL JOHNSON, W. COKE.

Court of Appeal

President: (vacant)

Judges: Sir JOSEPH LUCKHOO, A. M. EDUN, C. H. GRAHAM PERKINS, R. M. HERCULES, W. H. SWABY, I. G. ROBINSON.

Registrar: C. PATTERSON.

Judicial Service Commission

Chairman: Chief Justice.

Members: President of the Court of Appeal, Chairman of The Public Service Commission and three others.

RELIGION

There are over 100 Christian denominations.

The Anglican Church is the largest religious body, and had 317,600 adherents according to a 1970 estimate. Presbyterians number about 92,000. The Roman Catholic Church has about 157,593 members, and other religious bodies include the Methodist, Baptist and Congregational Churches, the Salvation Army, The Society of Friends and the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

ANGLICAN CHURCH

Bishop of Jamaica: Rt. Rev. JOHN CYRIL EMERSON SWABY, Church Offices, 2 Caledonia Ave., Kingston 5.

Suffragan Sees:

Bishop of Kingston: Rt. Rev. J. CLARK.

Bishop of Mandeville: Rt. Rev. H. D. EDMONDSON.

Bishop of Montego Bay: Rt. Rev. N. W. DE SOUZA.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Kingston: Most Rev. SAMUEL E. CARTER, S.J., 21 Hopfield Ave., Kingston 6.

Bishop of Montego Bay: Most Rev. EDGERTON R. CLARKE, Blessed Sacrament Cathedral Rectory, P.O.B. 197, Montego Bay, St. James.

JAMAICA

Assembly of God: Evangel Temple, 3 Friendship Park Rd., Kingston 3; 191,200 mems.; Pastor C. M. DARELL-HUCKERBY.

First Church of Christ, Scientist: 17 National Heroes Circle, Kingston.

Jewish: 92 Duke St., Kingston.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Methodist: 26 Bracmar Ave., Kingston 10.

Salvation Army: Bramwell Booth Memorial Hall, Kingston.

Seventh Day Adventist: North St., Kingston.

United Church of Jamaica and Grand Cayman: 24 Hagley Park Pl., Kingston 10; 16,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. C. A. THOMAS.

THE PRESS

Daily Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; f. 1834, morning; Independent; Man. Dir. G. A. SHERMAN, Editor HECTOR WYNTER; U.K. representatives; Colin Turner (London) Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W1V 8HA, Chief Editor THEODORE SEALY; circ. 57,837.

Jamaica Daily News: f. 1973; Exec. Dir. PETER ROSSEAU, Editor J. C. PROUTE; circ. 40,000.

Star: 7 North St., Kingston; evening, circ. 63,144.

Beacon: 26 St. James St., Montego Bay; 2 per week.

Caribbean Challenge: 55 Church St., Box 186, Kingston; f. 1957; monthly; circ. 30,000.

Catholic Opinion: 11 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1896; weekly; Editor Rev. JOHN L. SULLIVAN, S.J.; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brockenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England; circ. 7,500.

Children's Own: 7 North St., Kingston; weekly; distributed during term time; circ. 116,721.

Chinese Public News: 9 North St., Kingston; Chinese; bi-weekly; circ. 3,500.

Chung San News, The: 130 Barry St., Kingston; Chinese; bi-weekly; circ. 3,500.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 487, Kingston; f. 1868; circ. 4,817; Government Printer R. HINES.

Jamaica Churchman: Church House, Kingston 5; monthly; circ. 6,000.

Jamaica Weekly Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston; weekly; overseas; Man. Dir. G. A. SHERMAN; circ. 32,004.

New Nation: P.O.B. 91, Kingston 16; twice a month.

Pagoda: 13 Lissant Rd., Kingston 16; fortnightly.

Public Opinion: 2 Torrington Road, Kingston; f. 1937; supports People's National Party; weekly; Editor L. NEMMARD; Agents: R. H. Humphrey & Co. Ltd., 39 Brockenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey, England; circ. 13,000.

Sports Life: 18 East St., Kingston; f. 1958; circ. 7,000.

Sunday Gleaner: 7 North St., Kingston, circ. 90,864.

Voice of Jamaica: 94 Maxfield Ave., Kingston 13; organ of Jamaica Labour Party; weekly; circ. 20,000.

Weekend Star: 7 North St., Kingston, weekly, circ. 101,350.

West Indian Medical Journal: University of the West Indies, Kingston 7; quarterly; circ. 2,000.

West Indian Review, The: 20 Osborne Rd., Kingston; illustrated; quarterly; English address: The Penthouse, Glenwood, Dorking, Surrey.

West Indian Sportsman: 75 Church St., Kingston; monthly; circ. 7,000.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Press Association of Jamaica: 2-4 Gessford Place, Kingston; f. 1943; 140 mems.; Pres. J. C. PROUTE; Sec. KEN CHARLIN; publ. *Press & Radio* (annual).

Renters and AP are represented in Jamaica.

PUBLISHERS

Government Printing Office: 77 Duke St., Kingston; Government Printer R. HINES.

Jamaica Publishing House Ltd.: 97 Church St., Kingston; f. 1969; partnership between Jamaica Teachers Assn. and Macmillan Education of Great Britain; Chair. A. W. POWELL.

Kingston Publishers Ltd.: 1A Norwood Ave., Kingston 5; f. 1972; educational and textbooks, Man. Dir. MICHAEL HUNBY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Jamaica Broadcasting Corporation: 5 South Odeon Ave., Kingston 10; f. 1959; a publicly-owned Statutory Corporation run on semi-commercial lines and designed to transmit quality programmes both on radio (from 1959) and television (from 1963) with a broad social purpose; Chair. A. FOREMAN.

Educational Broadcasting Service: Ministry of Education, Kingston; f. 1964; 20-minute telecasts and 15-minute radio broadcasts daily during school term.

Radio Jamaica Ltd.: Broadcasting House, 31 Lyndhurst Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1959; associated company of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; island-wide commercial and public service broadcasting 144 hours per week; also operates the Rediffusion background music service; Gen. Man. L. W. DE PAUL.

Receiving sets (1973): radio 528,000, television 97,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million;
amounts in Jamaican dollars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Jamaica: P.O.B. 621, Kingston; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 0.5m. (Dec. 1971), dep. 489m. (Sept. 1973); Gov. Hon. G. A. BROWN, C.M.G.

OTHER BANKS

The Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.: 5-7 King St., Kingston; f. 1967; Gen. Man. C. HENRIQUES; cap. p.u. 6m., dep. 202.9m. (Oct. 1973); main br. 35 King St., Man. R. J. KAVANAGH; 52 other brs. throughout Jamaica.

Jamaica Citizens Bank: 4 King St., Kingston 1; f. 1967; cap. 4m., dep. 24m.; Gen. Man. ARTHUR CHAI ONN.

Royal Bank of Jamaica Ltd.: Head Office: 40 Duke St., P.O.B. 612, Kingston; Main Office: 37 Duke St., P.O.B. 96; brs in Kingston (12), Black River, Mandeville, May Pen and Montego Bay; incorporated in Jamaica Nov. 1971, majority shareholder Royal Bank of Canada; authorized cap. 4m., cap. p.u. 3m., total assets 89m. (Sept. 1974); Man. Main Office P. E. RACINE, Man Dir. R. St. A. SASSO.

Workers' Savings and Loans Bank: 134-140 Tower St., P.O.B. 473, Kingston; f. 1973 in succession to the Government Savings Bank; Man. Dr. PAUL CHEN-YOUNG; 5 brs.

Bank of Montreal Jamaica Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1262, Nassau, Bahamas; Kingston: 111-115 Harbour St.; Man. ERIC SHMIDT.

Bank of Nova Scotia Jamaica Ltd.: Head Office: King and Bay Sts., Toronto; 35 King St., Kingston.

Barclays Bank International: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, E.C.3; West Caribbean Head Office: 77 King St., Kingston, Dirs. D. A. BANKS, F. D. LONGMIRE; Kingston Office: 54 King St., Man. A. J. BRADLEY; 51 brs., sub-brs. and agencies in Jamaica.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto 1, Ontario; Jamaica Area Office: P.O.B. 43, Kingston and Harbour Sts.; Man. (Kingston) W. SHURNIAK.

First National City Bank: Head Office: 399 Park Ave., New York 10022; Jamaica Head Office: 63-67 Knutsford Blvd., P.O.B. 286, Kingston 5; 7 other brs. in Jamaica

First National Bank of Chicago: 32½ Duke St., P.O.B. 219, Kingston; 6 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; 37 Duke St., Kingston.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Jamaica Development Bank: 15 Oxford Rd., Kingston 5; f. 1969; replaced Development Finance Corporation, f. 1959; initial cap. 20m.; Chair./Man. Dir. NOEL CHIN.

Jamaica Mortgage Bank: Kingston; f. 1971; became a statutory organization wholly owned by the Government in June 1973; established by the Government and the United States Agency for International Development to function primarily as a secondary market facility for home mortgages and to mobilize long-term funds for housing developments in Jamaica.

There are also Peoples' Co-operative Banks, which, under the supervision of the Agricultural Loans Societies Boards, make loans to small farmers.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Jamaica Stock Exchange Ltd.: 31½ Olivier Place, Kingston; f. 1968; Chair. A. L. LLOYD; Gen. Man. V. H. O. MENDEZ.

INSURANCE

Jamaica Insurance Advisory Council: 58 Church St., Kingston; Superintendent Mr. MILNE; Sec. E. W. CHAMBERS.

Insurance Company of Jamaica Ltd.: 101-103 Harbour St., P.O.B. 249, Kingston; f. 1931; Chair. LESLIE E. ASHENHEIM, M.A.; Gen. Man. ROBERT D. MARLEY.

Jamaica Co-operative Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 10 Duke St., Kingston; Gen. Man. C. L. CORP.

Jamaica Mutual Life Assurance Society: P.O.B. 204, Kingston; f. 1844; Chair D. J. JUDAH, C.B.E.; Gen. Man GILBERT C. LIVINGSTON.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Jamaica Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 172, Kingston; Pres. W. E. MEERS; Gen. Man. S. M. ABRAHAMS.

Clarendon Chamber of Commerce: f. 1968; Pres. L. H. S. BAUGH.

Manchester Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 197, Mandeville, f. 1964; Pres. KENNETH H. M. GRAY.

Montego Bay Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: P.O.B. 213, Life of Jamaica Bldg., 9 King St., Montego Bay; f. 1932; 200 mems.; Pres. Dr. ARTHUR ELDREME; Sec. Mrs. HAZEL G. WILSON.

Ocho Rios Chamber of Commerce: Pineapple Place, Ocho Rios; Pres. J. H. S. YOUNG; Sec. Mrs. J. M. LYON.

Portland Chamber of Commerce Ltd.: Port Antonio, Portland; f. 1945; 135 mems.; Pres. WILSON LEE SANG.

St. Catherine Chamber of Commerce: 25 King St., Spanish Town; f. 1966; Pres. W. SHADEED.

St. Mary Chamber of Commerce: Highgate, St. Mary; f. 1968; Pres. H. N. CLARE.

Trelawny Chamber of Commerce: f. 1948; Pres. PATRICK TENNYSON.

ASSOCIATIONS

All-Island Banana Growers' Association Ltd.: Banana Industry Bldg., 10 South Ave., Kingston 4; f. 1946, 42,125 mems.; Chair. K. S. FRANCIS; Sec. Miss I. CHANG.

All-Island Jamaica Cane Farmers' Association: 4 North Ave., Kingston 4; f. 1941; registered cane farmers 24,925 mems.; Chair. T. G. MIGNOTT; Man. A. D. BELINFANTI.

Citrus Growers' Association Ltd.: 1A North Ave., P.O.B. 159, Kingston; f. 1955; 26,248 mems.; Chair. C. A. BRODERICK; Admin. E. LINDO.

Importers' and Distributors' Association of Jamaica: 11 Duke St., Kingston.

In-Bond Merchants' Association: 18 Church St., P.O.B. 198, Montego Bay; Chair. ALAN HART.

Jamaica Banana Producers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 237, Kingston; f. 1927; Chair. Hon. C. H. BROWNE, Man. Dir. H. T. HART.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: 2 Ardenne Rd., Kingston 10; Pres. EMIL CAMBELL.

Jamaica Livestock Association: P.O.B. 36, Newport East, Kingston; f. 1941; 6,000 mems.; Chair. H. L. ROPER; Man. H. J. RAINFORD.

Jamaica Manufacturers' Association Ltd.: 85A Duke St., Kingston; f. 1947; 550 mems.; Pres. WINSTON MAH-ROOD; Sec. E. A. HALL.

Jamaican Association of Sugar Technologists: c/o Sugar Industry Research Institute, Mandeville, Pres. M. B. HARRISON; Hon. Sec. M. E. A. SHAW.

Master Printers' Association of Jamaica: c/o Art Printery, 87 Tower St., Kingston; f. 1943; 32 mems.; Pres. D. BURROWES; Sec. S. McDONALD.

Shipping Association of Jamaica: 161 Water Lane, Kingston; f. 1939; 25 mems.; Chair. L. P. SCOTT, Gen. Man. NORL A. HYLTON.

Sugar Manufacturing Corporation of Jamaica Ltd.: 5 Trevenion Park Rd., Kingston 5; 9 mems., established to represent the sugar manufacturers in Jamaica, deals with all aspects of the sugar industry and its by-products; provides liaison between the industry and Government; has mandatory powers over its members and must ensure the satisfactory development of the sugar industry; Chair. Hon. G. ARTHUR BROWN, O.J., C.M.G.; Man. Dir. L. R. REED, M.M., F.C.A.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: 83 Hanover St., Kingston; est. 1952; Chair. HUGH MILLER; Sec. Mrs. OLINDA COOKE.

Agricultural Marketing Corporation: 188 Spanish Town Rd., P.O.B. 144, Kingston 11; f. 1963; Chair. W. D. ROBERTS; Gen. Man. G. H. McFARLANE.

Banana Board: P.O.B. 602, Kingston; f. 1953 under the Banana Board Law; is the sole exporter of bananas and has wide powers over the industry; Chair. KEITH FRANCIS.

Cocoa Industry Board: P.O.B. 65, Kingston 15; f. 1957; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; owns and operates four central fermentaries; Chair. D. E. S. WEBB, J.P.; Sec.-Man. L. P. DELISSER.

Coconut Industry Board: 18 Waterloo Rd., P.O.B. 204, Kingston 10; 9 mems.; Chair. R. D. C. HENRIQUES; Man./Sec. R. A. WILLIAMS.

Coffee Industry Board: P.O.B. 508, Kingston; f. 1950; 7 mems.; has wide statutory powers to regulate and develop the industry; is the sole exporter of coffee; Chair. L. R. MITCHELL; Man. F. A. BRISCOE; publ. *Annual Report*.

Jamaica Industrial Development Corporation: 4 Winchester Rd., Kingston; est. 1952; financed by the Government to facilitate and stimulate industrial projects; maintains a staff of research and advisory specialists and trains personnel in labour and management; Exec. Chair. WESLEY A. WAINWRIGHT; Sec./Dir. of Projects RANDY A. CAREY, hrs. in London and New York.

Jamaica National Export Corporation: P.O.B. 645, Kingston; f. 1970, responsible to Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Foreign Trade for facilitating and encouraging the development of Jamaica's export trade; Chair. S. C. ALEXANDER, Excc. Dir. REGINALD WEBB-HARRIS.

Sugar Industry Authority: 29 Barbican Rd., Kingston 6; Chair. R. D. FLETCHER, Sec. L. C. GLAZE.

Sugar Industry Labour Welfare Board: 22 Camp Rd., P.O.B. 34, Kingston 5; Chair. E. G. BARRETT; Man. Mrs. I. SEATON.

Urban Development Corporation: Kingston; f. 1968; responsibility for urban renewal within designated areas; Chair. MOSES MATALON.

TRADE UNIONS

Bustamante Industrial Trade Union (BITU): 98 Duke St., Kingston; f. 1938; 100,459 mems.; Pres. Sir ALEXANDER BUSTAMANTE; Gen. Sec. Miss EDITH NELSON.

National Workers' Union of Jamaica: 130 East St., Kingston 16; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, etc.; 149,569 mems.; Pres. THOMAS A. KELLY; Gen. Sec. L. GOODLEIGH.

Trades Union Congress of Jamaica: P.O.B. 19, 25 Sutton St., Kingston; affiliated to CCL and ICFTU; mems. 20,000; Pres. EDWARD SMITH; Gen. Sec. HOPEYON CAVEN.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

Independent Portworkers' Union: 71 North St., Kingston.

Jamaica Federation of Musicians' Union: P.O.B. 24, Kingston 3, f. 1958; 1,300 mems.; Pres. CIVIL V. BRADSHAW; Sec. LESLIE A. WILSON.

Machado Employees' Union: 130 East St., Kingston.

United Portworkers' and Seamen's Union: 20 West St., Kingston.

Water Utilities and Allied Workers' Union: 130 East St., Kingston; about 520 mems.; Pres. ISMAEL STEWART; Sec. V. BANCROFT EDWARDS.

There are also 17 employers' associations registered as trade unions.

CO-OPERATIVES

The Jamaica Social Welfare Commission promotes Co-operative Societies in the following categories: Consumer, Co-operative Farming, Credit, Credit and Marketing, Fishermen's Irrigation, Land Lease, Land Purchase, Marketing, Supplier Co-ops, Thrift, Transport and Tillage.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Jamaica Railway Corporation: P.O.B. 489, Kingston; Chair. D. C. TRETZEL; Gen. Man. A. A. BENNETT.

There are 205 miles of standard-gauge railway operated by the Jamaica Railway Corporation. The main lines are from Kingston to Montego Bay, May Pen to Frankfield and Spanish Town to Port Antonio. The Railway is subsidized by the Government.

ROADS

Jamaica has a good network of tar-surfaced and metalled motoring roads. There are some 2,700 miles of main roads which are asphalted or macadamized and about 6,500 miles of secondary roads of which about 4,500 are suitable for motor traffic.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Jamaica Automobile Association: 17A Duke St., Kingston; Sec.-Man. E. W. YOUNGMAN.

SHIPPING

Passenger and cargo services are provided to Jamaica by the following companies: Alcoa, Achille Lauro, Atlantrafic Express, Blue Sea, Booth American, Canada Jamaica, Cia. Transatlántica Española, Dover, Elders and Fyffes, French, Grace, Hamburg-America, Harrison, Horn, Jamaica Banana Producers, Jamaica Fruit and Shipping, New Zealand Shipping, New Zealand-West Indies, K. Line, Kirk, Montreal-Australia-New Zealand, Royal Mail, Saguenay, United Fruit Jamaica Co.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Jamaica (1968) Ltd.: 76 Harbour St., Kingston; f. 1968; services to Miami, Chicago, Philadelphia, New York, Detroit, Toronto, Nassau, London; fleet of three DC-9, three DC-8, two DC-8-61, one DC-8-62; on order: two Boeing 727; Chair. Hon. G. A. BROWN; Pres. G. G. MACHADO.

Jamaica is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, British Airways, BWIA, Caribair, Cayman Airways, Delta Air Lines, Eastern Airlines, LIAT (Leeward Islands), Lufthansa, Mexicana, Pan American and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM

Jamaica Tourist Board: 80 Harbour St., P.O.B. 284, Kingston; Cornwall Beach, P.O.B. 67, Montego Bay; f. 1955; 8 members appointed by the Ministry of Industry, Tourism and Foreign Trade headed by a Director of Tourism; a statutory body set up by the Government for the promotion of tourism; Dir. E. A. ABRAHAMS; in 1973 517,410 tourists visited Jamaica.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.:

Suite 266, Pan American Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10017.
Suite 1210, 36 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603
Suite 1200, 1700 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103.
Suite 604, 3075 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90010.
18th Floor, 230 Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30303.
Room 606, Northland Towers West, Southfield, Michigan 48075.

Suite 2001, Bryan Tower, Dallas, Tex. 75201.

Suite 608, Ingraham Bldg., 25 S.E. Second Ave., Miami, Fla. 33131.

Suite 1111, K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Canada:

Suite 220, 102 Bloor St., W., Toronto 181, Ont.

Suite 211, 1118 St. Catherine St. W., Montreal.

U.K.:

6-10 Bruton St., London, W.1.

Jamaica Hotel and Tourist Association: 2 Ardenne Rd., Kingston 10; Pres. EMIL CAMPBELL; Gen. Man. RUSSELL E. LEWARS, O.B.E.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Institute of Jamaica: 12-16 East St., Kingston; f. 1879, Government-sponsored organization; provides cultural activities, maintains and develops national collections and museums; Man. NEVILLE DAWES, M.A.; publs *Jamaica Journal* (quarterly), *Bulletins, Science Series* (irregular)

Jamaica Amateur Operatic Society: P.O.B. 299, Kingston 10; f. 1960; engages in the production of open and dramatic musicals.

Jamaican National Dance Theatre Company: c/o The Little Theatre, 5 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1962; amateur company; productions reflect the variety of sources of Jamaican and Caribbean life; annual seasons and international tours; Artistic Dir. REX NETTLEFORD, Chair. MAURICE STOPPI; Sec. VERONA ASHMAN.

Jamaica Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra: Y.M.C.A. Headquarters, 21 Hope Rd., Kingston 10; f. 1940; Dir.-Conductor SIBTHORPE L. BECKETT; Exec. Sec. Mrs. VIVIENNE MURPHY.

The Little Theatre Movement of Jamaica: 4 Tom Redcam Drive, Kingston 5; f. 1941; amateur and semi-professional productions; Pres. GRETA FOWLER, M.B.E.; Sec. DORIS DUPERLY.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: Mona, Kingston 7; 630 teachers, 6,640 students (incl. faculties outside Jamaica).

JAPAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Japan forms a curved chain of islands off the coast of east Asia. There are four large islands, named (from north to south) Hokkaido, Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, plus the Ryukyu Islands and many smaller islands. Hokkaido lies just to the south of the large Soviet island, Sakhalin, and about 800 miles east of the U.S.S.R.'s mainland port, Vladivostok. Southern Japan is about 100 miles east of Korea. Although summers are everywhere temperate, the climate in winter varies sharply from north to south. Typhoons and heavy rains are common in summer. The language is Japanese. The major religions are Shinto and Buddhism and there is a minority of Christians. The national flag (proportions usually 3 by 2) consists of a red sun without rays on a white background. The capital is Tokyo.

Recent History

Following the Second World War the United States occupied Japan and introduced a policy of democratization. The Emperor was deprived of his former god-like authority and a new Constitution providing for popular elections became operative. In 1952 Japan regained its independence after signing the San Francisco Peace Treaty. Admission to the United Nations followed in 1956, and in 1964 Japan joined the IMF and the OECD. Diplomatic relations with the Republic of Korea were established in 1965. The Bonin Islands, administered by the U.S.A. from 1945, were returned to Japan in June 1968. In May 1972 the Ryukyu Islands, including Okinawa (site of a former U.S. military base), reverted to Japanese sovereignty. In January 1972 the Japanese and Soviet governments agreed to negotiate a peace treaty but in the early months of 1975 it had not been concluded.

In July 1972 the Prime Minister, Eisaku Sato, after holding office for eight years, resigned and was succeeded by Kakuei Tanaka. Initially, Tanaka's plans for relocating Japanese industry and the re-establishment of diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in 1972 gained popular support. Links with China were strengthened by trade agreements in 1973 and a proposal for importing Chinese oil was made in 1974. Relations were established with Arab oil states, culminating in a U.S. \$1,000 million loan in September 1974 from Saudi Arabia.

Increasing economic difficulties and allegations of personal misconduct resulted in a loss of support for Tanaka's leadership. He resigned in December 1974 and was succeeded by Takeo Miki. No dramatic change of policy is expected from the new government, which seems to be committed to cut-backs in both domestic and foreign expenditure, and a switch to a stable growth rate rather than the high-growth policy favoured by Japan during the previous decade.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1946 the Emperor is Head of State but has no governing power. Executive power lies with the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and 11

to 16 Ministers of State. The legislative body is the Diet, consisting of the House of Representatives (491 seats), whose members are elected for a four-year term, and the House of Councillors (252 seats), members of which are elected for six years, one half retiring every three years. There is universal suffrage at the age of twenty. The country is divided into 47 prefectures.

Defence

Although the Constitution renounces war and the use of force, the right of self-defence is not excluded and ground, maritime and air self-defence forces are maintained. Under security treaties, the United States provides equipment and training staff and also maintains bases at Sasebo (Kyushu) and Yokosuka (near Tokyo). There are about 58,000 U.S. military personnel and civilians based in Japan. There are about 3,000 Japanese military personnel deployed on Okinawa. The total strength of the self-defence forces was estimated at 233,000 in 1974. These forces are being strengthened under a five-year programme which began in 1972, and are to be increased to 286,000 by 1976. The defence budget for 1974/75 was U.S. \$3,835 million.

Economic Affairs

Japan is not well endowed with natural resources. Some 66 per cent of the total land area is forested and, although almost completely self-sufficient in rice, the country has to import more than 70 per cent of the other cereals and fodder crops consumed. Mineral resources are meagre, except for limestone and sulphur, and Japanese industry is heavily dependent on imported raw materials and fuels. Based on the promotion of manufacturing industries for the export market, Japan achieved and maintained a very high rate of economic growth after the war. Gross national product (GNP) grew at an average annual rate of 10.3 per cent between 1962 and 1972 and in 1971 Japan's GNP became the second largest in the world, ranking behind only the U.S.A. (Soviet bloc countries excluded). The Economic and Social Development Programmes (1970-75) envisaged an average annual growth rate of 10.6 per cent, but this estimate had to be revised drastically after the Middle East war of October 1973, when Arab countries began to raise the price of oil. Japan depends on oil for 74 per cent of its energy requirements and 80 per cent of this amount comes from the Middle East. Government figures for 1974 reveal that GNP fell by between 1 and 2 per cent, the first decline in GNP in the post-war period, and that output of some major industries fell by 30 to 40 per cent.

Since 1969, concessions have been granted for off-shore oil exploration in the Korean Straits, Sea of Japan and off Hokkaido Island. The first oil drilling began in February 1971. In January 1974 Japan and South Korea agreed on the joint development of oil resources on the continental shelf south of Cheju Island.

The proportion of the labour force employed in agriculture, forestry and fisheries was 14 per cent in 1970.

JAPAN

Introductory Survey

while the contribution of this sector to the gross domestic product was 6.5 per cent, a decline in each case. The principal crops are rice, wheat, barley and potatoes. Japan is a leading fishing nation, both in coastal and deep-sea waters. Mining, construction and manufacturing contributed 35 per cent of the gross domestic product in 1970, employing 44 per cent of the labour force. Heavy and chemical industries predominate in the increasing output of the manufacturing sector (26 per cent of national income), particularly petrochemicals, automobiles, steel, machinery, electrical equipment and chemicals. Commerce, transport, communications and services accounted for 49 per cent of the gross domestic product and 46 per cent of the labour force.

In recent years pressure was put on Japan to revalue its currency in view of the favourable conditions of Japanese exports on the world market. The yen was revalued in 1971, in the Smithsonian re-alignment, and "floated" in 1973. The currency depreciated after the Middle East war of 1973, when a trade deficit was recorded for the first time since 1968. Despite fears of a large-scale recession, an economic growth rate of 4.3 per cent is forecast for 1975.

Transport and Communications

Despite difficulties of terrain, rail transport is highly developed, and a 54 kilometre-long tunnel linking Hokkaido and Honshu Islands is being built. Work on a 23 kilometre section, the Seikan Tunnel under the Tsugaru Strait, began in late 1971. The whole project estimated to cost £250 million is expected to be completed by March 1979. There were 24,300 km. of track in 1972, about 60 per cent of which was owned by Japanese National Railways. Work began in 1971 on a new super express railway network linking all of Japan's major cities. To be completed by 1985, it will total 9,000 km. in length and is to cost 11,300,000 million yen. Japan's road network extended to a length of 1,022,936 km. in December 1971 and plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km. by 1985. Under the Economic and Social Development Plan (1967-71) \$18,330 million was invested in the development of roads, and \$2,300 million went towards improving harbour facilities. Large and small craft ply between the islands and there is a big fleet of ocean-going vessels. Japan had 36,785,000 gross tons of mercantile marine in June 1973. The main ports are Yokohama, Nagasaki and Kobe. Japanese Air Lines (JAL) are state-subsidized and there are over 20 other air transport companies. There are two international airports, at Tokyo and Osaka. Construction has begun on a third near Narita City.

Social Welfare

About 90 per cent of the population are insured under schemes covering health, welfare annuities, unemploy-

ment and industrial accidents. In 1972 there were 10.75 hospital beds per thousand of the population.

Education

Education is compulsory and free for nine years (6-15) in elementary and secondary schools. In 1971 there were 14,189,000 pupils enrolled. Enrolment at higher education institutions was over 1,700,000. There are both State and private universities.

Tourism

The forests and mountains, pagodas and temples, traditional festivals and the classical Kabuki theatre are some of the many tourist attractions of Japan.

Visas are not required to visit Japan for periods of less than 60 days (with the exception of New Zealand, when the period is 30 days), by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Honduras, Iceland, Ireland, Iran, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Malta, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Portugal, San Marino, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

Sport

Traditional sports with a wide following are Judo, Sumo (Japanese wrestling) and Kendo (Japanese fencing). Baseball, swimming, skiing and table-tennis are the principal other sports and golf is becoming increasingly popular. The Olympic Games were magnificently staged in Tokyo in 1964, and the Winter Olympic games were held at Sapporo in February 1972.

Public Holidays

1975: September 15th (Respect for the Aged Day), September 24th (Autumnal Equinox), October 10th (Sports Day), November 3rd (Culture Day), November 23rd (Labour Thanksgiving Day), December 28th-31st (New Year's Holiday).

1976: January 1st-4th (New Year's Holiday), February 11th (National Foundation Day), March 20th (Vernal Equinox Day), April 29th (Emperor's Birthday), May 3rd (Constitution Memorial Day), May 5th (Children's Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 rin = 100 sen = 1 yen.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 710.00 yen;

U.S. \$1 = 300.90 yen.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA		POPULATION ('000) at October 1st.†		
		TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
377,435.12 square kilometres	1969	102,536	50,334	52,202
	1970‡	103,720	50,918	52,802
	1971	105,014	51,529	53,485
	1972*	107,332	52,639	54,693
	1973*	108,710	53,331	55,379

* Including Okinawa Prefecture, formerly the U.S.-occupied Ryukyu Islands (area 2,196 sq km), which reverted to Japan on May 15th, 1972

† Excluding foreign military and civilian personnel and their dependents.

‡ Census.

CHIEF CITIES

POPULATION ('000)

(October 1st, 1970, census)

Tokyo (capital)	8,841*	Amagasaki	554	Gifu	386
Osaka	2,980	Sendai	545	Niigata	384
Yokohama	2,238	Hiroshima	542	Nishinomiya	377
Nagoya	2,036	Higashiosaka	500	Okayama	375
Kyoto	1,419	Chiba	482	Toyonaka	368
Kobe	1,289	Kumamoto	440	Wakayama	365
Kita-Kyushu	1,042	Hamamatsu	432	Kanazawa	361
Sapporo	1,010	Nagasaki	421	Yokosuka	348
Kawasaki	973	Shizuoka	416	Matsuyama	323
Fukuoka	853	Himeji	408	Sasebo	248
Sakai	594	Kagoshima	403		

* This figure refers to the 23 wards (*ku*) of the old city. The population of Tokyo-to (Tokyo Prefecture) was 11,408,000

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE (per '000)	MARRIAGES	MARRIAGE RATE (per '000)	DEATHS	DEATH RATE (per '000)
1969	1,889,815	18.5	984,142	9.6	693,787	6.8
1970	1,934,239	18.8	1,029,405	10.0	712,962	6.9
1971	2,000,981	19.2	1,091,229	10.5	691,521	6.6
1972	2,038,682	19.3	1,099,084*	10.4	683,751	6.5
1973*	2,091,083	19.4	1,071,923	9.9	709,416	6.6

* Including Okinawa Prefecture.

EMPLOYMENT

(annual average in '000)

	POPULATION 15 YEARS OLD AND OVER	LABOUR FORCE			NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
		Total	Employed	Unemployed	
1969	77,820	50,950	50,400	570	26,750
1970	78,850	51,530	50,940	590	27,330
1971	79,700	51,780	51,140	640	27,750
1972	80,510	51,820	51,690	730	28,510
1973*	82,080	52,090	52,330	670	29,750

* Including Okinawa Prefecture

EMPLOYMENT—continued

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
All Industries ('000)	50,940	51,140	51,090	52,330
Agriculture and Forestry	8,420	7,680	7,050	6,560
Fishery and Aquatic Culture	440	460	490	470
Mining	200	190	160	130
Construction	3,940	4,130	4,310	4,640
Manufacturing	13,770	13,810	13,780	14,360
Wholesaling, Retailing, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	11,440	11,780	11,970	12,360
Transport, Communications and Public Utility	3,530	3,610	3,540	3,690
Services	7,510	7,740	7,970	8,220
Government Service	1,610	1,670	1,750	1,790

* Including Okinawa Prefecture.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Rice (rough)*	12,689	10,887	11,897†	12,144†
Barley	573	503	325	216
Wheat‡	474	440	284	202
Potatoes, Sweet and Irish	6,175	5,312	5,520	4,963
Silk Cocoons	112	108	105	108
Soybeans	126	122	127	118
Tobacco	150	149	145	157

* Twelve months ending October of year stated.

† Includes Okinawa Prefecture.

‡ Twelve months beginning April 1st of year stated.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

	CATTLE	SHEEP	GOATS	HORSES	PIGS
1970	3,593	21	161	137	6,335
1971	3,615	26	160	125	6,904
1972	3,568	21	130	97	6,985
1973*	3,598	17	137	79	7,490

* Including Okinawa Prefecture.

FORESTRY
('000 cubic metres)

	SAWN TIMBER	PULP	PIT PROPS	PLYWOOD	OTHERS	TOTAL
1969	28,890	6,651	874	795	8,852	46,062
1970	27,362	6,566	727	778	9,918	45,351
1971	26,325	6,019	573	855	11,481	45,253
1972	26,433	4,427	476	870	10,888	43,114
1973	26,102	3,712	369	810	9,535	41,584

FISHING
(^{000 metric tons})

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Deep-sea Fishing	3,165	3,429	3,674	3,995	3,963
Off-shore Fishing	2,948	3,278	3,540	3,588	3,944
Coastal Fishing	1,863	1,891	1,935	1,937	1,815
Shallow Sea Culture	473	549	608	648	790
Inland Water Fisheries	164	168	151	165	178
TOTAL	8,613	9,315	9,908	10,213	10,690

MINING

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Coal	^{000 metric tons}	44,690	39,694	33,432	28,098	22,414
Lignite	" " "	251	197	134	102	87
Zinc	" " "	269	280	294	281	264
Iron	" " "	955	862	830	799	720
Iron Pyrites	" " "	4,469	4,463	3,792	2,590	2,068
Manganese	" " "	301	270	285	261	189
Quartzite	" " "	6,228	7,103	7,513	n.a.	n.a.
Limestone	" " "	103,204	116,230	124,701	134,197	164,374*
Titanium	metric tons	4,066	3,145	2,376	n.a.	n.a.
Chromite	" "	29,782	32,080	31,642	24,819	23,174
Copper	" "	121,124	119,513	121,020	112,114	91,280
Lead	" "	63,460	64,407	70,586	63,440	52,880
Gold Ore	kg	7,657	7,937	7,939	7,559	6,856
Crude Oil	million litres	875	899	879	883	817
Natural Gas	cu. metres	2,156,990	2,359,218	2,433,457	2,475,955	2,595,937

* Including Okinawa Prefecture

INDUSTRY

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Pig Iron	^{000 metric tons}	68,048	72,745	74,055	69,097
Crude Steel	" " "	93,322	88,557	95,990	110,322
Hot Rolled Steel	" " "	75,933	72,077	82,099	101,735
Wood Pulp	" " "	8,801	9,039	9,458	10,123
Cement	" " "	57,189	59,434	60,292	78,118
Sewing Machines	⁰⁰⁰	4,281	4,666	4,461	4,159
Washing Machines	"	4,349	4,149	4,207	4,298
Refrigerators	"	2,031	2,003	2,455	3,020
Radio Receivers	"	32,618	28,092	26,833	24,489
T.V. Receivers	"	13,782	13,231	14,703	14,814
Telephone Sets	"	3,682	4,156	4,840	5,521
Cameras	"	5,813	5,342	5,316	5,986
Fabrics:					
Cotton	million sq. metres	2,616	2,482	2,264	2,188
Wool	" " "	426	424	479	470
Rayon	" " "	354	311	264	273
Spun Rayon	" " "	827	788	718	738
Silk	" " "	201	197	187	188
Synthetic Fibre	" " "	2,746	2,818	2,718	2,922
Chemical Machinery	tons	566,210	600,390	n.a.	n.a.
Battery	"	1,850,000	1,774,111	1,835,101	2,072,194
Automotive Tyres	"	319,765	391,975	411,196	471,274
Plastic Products	"	2,276,562	2,601,591	3,174,325	3,601,671
Machine Tools	Nos	256,694	183,640	164,553	212,770
Passenger Cars	"	3,178,208	3,712,858	4,012,289	3,479,550
Ships (only steel vessels)	^{000 G.R.T.}	16,472	19,666	14,768	14,724

FINANCE

1,000 rin=100 sen=1 yen.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 yen.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 yen.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=710.00 yen, U.S. \$1=300.90 yen.

1,000 yen=£1.408=\$3.323.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the official exchange rate was U.S. \$1=360 yen. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was 308 yen per \$. Since February 1973 the yen has been allowed to "float", though the exchange rate was maintained at around 265 yen to the \$ until November 1973.

GENERAL BUDGET

Twelve months ending March 31st.

(million yen)

REVENUE	1972-73	1973-74	EXPENDITURE	1972-73	1973-74
Taxes and Stamp	9,130,500	12,586,600	Social Security	1,682,167	2,219,582
Public Bonds	2,310,000	1,810,000	Education and Science . .	1,360,740	1,656,532
Monopoly Profits	324,385	346,888	Defence	821,401	979,047
Others	354,064	529,129	Public Works	2,640,986	2,848,701
			Local Finance	2,365,995	3,205,148
			Pensions	367,736	472,307
			Miscellaneous	2,879,924	3,891,300
TOTAL	12,118,949	15,272,617	TOTAL	12,118,949	15,272,617

BUDGET EXPENDITURE

(million yen)

	1974-75 (forecast)
Government Loans and Investments . .	8,343,400
Public Works including Housing	2,840,712
Social Welfare	2,890,844
Education	1,963,277
Defence	1,093,024
Others	8,311,573
TOTAL	25,442,830

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

('000 million yen—at current market prices)

	1971	1972	1973
<i>Private Consumption Expenditure</i>	<i>41,239</i>	<i>47,166</i>	<i>57,334</i>
Food and Beverages	13,873	15,537	n.a.
Clothing and Other Personal Effects . . .	4,247	4,831	n.a.
Fuel and Light	1,099	1,184	n.a.
Housing	8,931	10,180	n.a.
Others	11,940	14,091	n.a.
General Government Consumption Expenditure	6,865	8,224	9,940
Gross Domestic Fixed Capital Formation .	27,208	31,242	41,596
<i>Private Enterprises</i>	<i>19,881</i>	<i>22,550</i>	<i>30,910</i>
Dwellings	5,061	6,453	9,419
Other Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	14,808	16,097	21,490
Government	7,327	8,693	10,687
Increase in Stocks	1,906	1,921	3,634
Exports of Goods and Services*	9,896	10,377	12,127
Less Imports of Goods and Services† . .	7,807	8,236	12,078
Expenditures on Gross National Product .	79,307	90,694	112,554

* Including factor income received from abroad.

† Including factor income paid abroad.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million yen)

	THE BANK OF JAPAN NOTES	SUBSIDIARY COINS	TOTAL
1971	6,407,757	396,186	6,803,943
1972	8,310,742	474,602	8,785,344
1973	10,099,131	559,756	10,658,887

GOLD AND
FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES
(U.S. \$ million at end of period)

1971: 15,235; 1972: 18,365; 1973: 12,246

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(U.S.\$ million)

	1972			1973		
	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	28,032	19,061	8,971	36,264	32,576	3,688
Freight	1,506	1,527	— 21	1,933	2,105	— 172
Insurance on merchandise	82	125	— 43	86	160	— 74
Other transportation	1,066	2,008	— 942	1,504	3,028	— 1,524
Tourists	133	417	— 284	140	699	— 559
Other travel	68	357	— 289	69	553	— 484
Investment income	1,622	1,255	367	2,655	2,165	490
Military transactions	710	72	664	739	73	692
Other government services	26			26		
Non-merchandise insurance	299	301	— 2	362	360	2
Other private services	726	2,059	— 1,333	979	2,860	— 1,881
TOTAL	34,270	27,182	7,088	44,757	44,579	178
Unrequited Transfers:						
Private transfer payments	132	269	— 137	139	243	— 104
Reparations	—	53	— 53	—	71	— 71
Other government transfers	6	280	— 274	10	149	— 139
TOTAL	138	602	— 464	149	463	— 314
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	34,408	27,784	6,624	44,906	45,042	— 136
Capital Flows:						
Long-term Capital:						
Direct investments	169	723	— 554	— 42	1,901	— 1,946
Trade credits (net)	— 11	324	— 313	— 12	1,048	— 1,060
Loans (net)	— 197	1,654	— 1,851	— 313	3,038	— 3,351
Securities (net)	696	1,188	— 492	— 591	1,787	— 2,378
External bonds	31	136	— 105	—	198	— 198
Others	—	1,142	— 1,142	—	— 817	— 817
BALANCE			— 4,487			— 9,750
Short-term Capital:						
Trade credits (net)	1,912	—	1,912	2,564	—	2,564
Others (net)	54	—	54	—	157	— 157
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT			2,521			— 7,343
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	638	—	638	—	2,593	— 2,593
OVERALL BALANCE (NET MONETARY MOVEMENTS)			4,741*			— 10,974
of which:						
Gold and foreign exchange reserves			2,970*			— 6,110
Commercial banks			1,970			— 2,973
Other monetary institutions			— 208			1*

* Excluding the allocation of Special Drawing Rights from the International Monetary Fund; \$160 million in 1972

Source: Bank of Japan.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—REGIONAL SUMMARY 1973
(U.S.\$ million)

	WORLD	U.S.A.	OECD COUNTRIES IN EUROPE*	COMMUNIST COUNTRIES	OTHER TERRI- TORIES	INTER- NATIONAL INSTI- TUTIONS
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise f.o.b.	3,688	1,312	102	- 39	2,268	45
Transportation	-1,696	- 939	- 121	- 23	- 613	—
Insurance	- 72	- 15	- 46	- 2	- 9	—
Travel	-1,043	- 220	- 404	- 22	- 397	—
Investment income	490	263	428	15	- 267	51
Government services	692	726	- 23	3	- 19	5
Other private services	-1,881	- 924	- 482	- 11	- 464	—
TOTAL	178	203	- 546	- 79	499	101
<i>Unrequited Transfers:</i>						
Private	- 104	- 23	- 60	- 1	- 20	0
Government	- 210	- 75	- 113	0	0	- 22
TOTAL	- 314	- 98	- 173	- 1	- 20	- 22
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	- 136	105	- 719	- 80	479	79
<i>Long-term Capital:</i>						
Direct investments	-1,946	- 606	- 889	—	- 451	—
Trade credits	-1,060	- 54	- 704	- 73	- 229	—
Loans	-3,351	- 92	-1,987	- 88	- 774	-410
Securities	-2,378	-1,011	- 538	—	- 683	-101
External bonds	- 198	- 97	- 2	—	- 99	—
Others	- 817	- 502	- 45	- 20	- 116	- 134
TOTAL	-9,750	-2,362	-4,210	-181	-2,352	-645
BASIC BALANCE†	-9,886	-2,258	-4,930	-260	-1,872	-566

* Including Turkey.

† Including a trade balance (net credit \$45 million) for transactions not allocated by territories.

Excluding short-term capital movements (net credit \$2,407 million) and errors and omissions (net debit \$2,595 million).

Source: Bank of Japan.

JAPANESE DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE
(U.S. \$'000)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
<i>Official:</i>				
Bilateral Grants:				
Donations	121,200	125,400	170,600	220,100
Reparations	99,600	97,700	135,000	162,900
Technical Assistance	21,600	27,700	35,600	57,200
Direct Loans	250,300	306,700	307,200	545,100
TOTAL	371,500	432,000	477,800	765,200
Capital Subscriptions or Grants to International Agencies	86,500	78,700	133,300	245,800
TOTAL	458,000	510,700	611,100	1,011,000
<i>Other Government Capital:</i>				
Export Credits	349,500	271,700	266,300	254,000
Direct Investment Capital	143,100	136,300	264,700	569,800
Loans to International Agencies	201,100	243,100	325,400	355,100
TOTAL	693,600	651,100	856,400	1,178,900
TOTAL OFFICIAL	1,151,600	1,161,800	1,467,500	2,189,900
<i>Private:</i>				
Export Credits	386,900	494,000	190,600	440,100
Direct Investments	265,000	356,200	844,300	3,072,100
Loans to International Agencies	17,500	125,400	217,400	135,300
Donations to non-profit Organizations	2,900	3,100	5,600	6,800
TOTAL	672,300	978,700	1,257,900	3,654,300
GRAND TOTAL	1,824,000	2,140,500	2,725,400	5,844,200

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(U.S. \$ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	9,523	11,663	12,987	15,024	18,881	19,712	23,471	25,314
Exports	9,776	10,442	12,972	15,990	19,318	24,019	27,591	32,930

* Excluding the payment of reparations and all trade in gold, silver and goods valued at less than \$100

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$ million)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Wheat . . .	344	361	660	Raw Silk . . .	0.3	0.2	0.4
Maize . . .	244	272	552	Cotton Fabrics . . .	196	231	195
Sugar . . .	317	445	434	Silk Fabrics . . .	14	13	18
Raw Wool . . .	276	405	1,065	Wool Fabrics . . .	39	25	23
Raw Cotton . . .	516	1,620	708	Synthetic Fabrics . . .	751	814	1,000
Iron ore . . .	1,331	1,275	1,652	Rayon Fabrics . . .	39	41	42
Iron scrap . . .	123	109	387	Spun Rayon Fabrics . . .	37	34	26
Non-ferrous ore . . .	1,013	1,016	1,884	Clothing . . .	468	429	370
Hide and Leather . . .	88	173	246	Fertilizer . . .	156	212	266
Soya beans . . .	421	474	772	Ceramic Products . . .	147	182	204
Rubber . . .	98	83	184	Metal Manufactures . . .	823	998	1,210
Lumber . . .	1,459	1,727	3,411	Iron and Steel . . .	3,542	3,610	5,304
Coal . . .	1,005	1,078	1,354	Textile Machinery . . .	248	233	430
Oil . . .	3,048	3,927	6,000	Sewing Machines . . .	164	191	221
Chemical Products . . .	999	1,148	865	Radios . . .	791	1,033	1,243
Business Machines . . .	340	362	476	Motor Vehicles . . .	2,373	2,965	3,611
Metal Working Machines . . .	162	112	118	Ships . . .	1,849	2,399	3,819
Iron and Steel . . .	112	104	232	Plywood . . .	86	89	74
Passenger Cars . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	Optical Instruments . . .	574	772	970
				Toys . . .	139	151	156

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
('000 U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
<i>Asia</i> . . .						
Burma . . .	17,461	23,822	52,840	58,612	44,033	56,414
China, P.R. . .	323,172	491,116	974,010	578,188	608,021	1,039,494
China (Taiwan) . . .	286,017	421,864	890,696	923,332	1,090,616	1,641,759
Hong Kong . . .	98,082	119,402	277,353	787,372	909,728	1,117,911
India . . .	376,558	407,580	574,901	208,883	239,756	338,727
Indonesia . . .	854,466	1,197,501	2,213,650	452,836	615,471	902,402
Iran . . .	1,361,353	1,489,668	1,921,643	237,546	321,715	484,170
Korea (Republic) . . .	274,421	425,992	1,207,309	855,687	979,793	1,789,115
Malaysia . . .	372,566	395,503	776,251	204,022	263,930	447,865
Pakistan . . .	58,068	110,301	150,109	113,388	63,430	90,038
Philippines . . .	513,812	470,396	820,248	464,787	459,408	620,255
Thailand . . .	229,878	252,057	393,608	445,091	522,180	719,983
<i>Europe</i> . . .						
France . . .	198,169	300,650	539,580	191,242	283,374	360,637
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	606,874	681,094	1,116,159	658,191	930,334	1,270,776
Netherlands . . .	108,974	134,387	164,971	361,267	424,319	524,073
United Kingdom . . .	417,126	500,823	760,783	574,325	979,353	1,357,212
U.S.S.R. . .	495,880	593,906	1,077,701	377,267	504,179	484,210
<i>North and South America</i> . . .						
Argentina . . .	119,709	78,208	169,835	165,293	125,779	249,229
Brazil . . .	223,063	249,403	452,909	235,211	395,337	611,534
Chile . . .	241,121	179,965	267,829	43,923	32,454	37,511
Mexico . . .	170,502	201,821	275,474	102,001	150,663	190,672
Peru . . .	174,042	185,464	233,705	69,250	70,840	140,933
Canada . . .	1,004,338	1,148,853	2,014,760	876,209	1,103,994	998,895
U.S.A. . .	4,977,882	5,851,634	9,269,559	7,495,250	8,847,678	9,448,678
<i>Africa</i> . . .						
Nigeria . . .	27,131	79,961	189,010	95,989	125,998	148,148
South Africa . . .	319,077	398,866	521,941	412,475	364,081	595,628
Liberia . . .	74,258	72,073	45,253	998,830	1,021,982	1,594,563
<i>Australia and Oceania</i> . . .						
Australia . . .	1,752,374	2,205,167	3,495,008	718,827	728,430	1,192,907
New Zealand . . .	161,596	248,478	417,372	129,355	165,295	266,634

Source: Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

TOURISM

	FOREIGN VISITORS	MONEY RECEIVED (U.S. \$ million)	JAPANESE TRAVELLERS ABROAD	TOURIST PAY- MENTS ABROAD (U.S. \$ million)
1970	854,419	232	936,205	315
1971	660,715	172	1,268,217	509
1972	723,744	201	1,532,928†	774
1973*	784,691	209	2,288,966	1,251

* Provisional figures

† Including Okinawa Prefecture before May 15th, 1972.

TRANSPORT

NATIONAL RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS (million persons)	FREIGHT (million ton-km.)
1969	6,618	59,549
1970	6,527	62,075
1971	6,607	61,605
1972	6,724	59,334
1973	6,871	57,405

PRIVATE RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS (million persons)	FREIGHT (million ton-km.)
1969	9,469	975
1970	9,833	978
1971	9,787	1,018
1972	10,064	931
1973	10,185	932

ROADS
(licensed vehicles-- '000)

	CARS	BUSES	LOBBIES	SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	TOTAL
1970-71	11,093	199.1	8,541	351.7	16,985
1971-72	10,914	196.9	8,942	404.2	20,260
1972-73	12,063	205.9	9,483	469.5	22,006
1973-74	11,551	213.8	9,918	514.9	21,983

SHIPPING
(International Sea-borne Traffic)

	ENTERED	
	Number	'000 tons
1966	24,841	113,797
1967	26,752	138,860
1968	28,234	150,957
1969	30,475	160,646
1970	33,191	208,661
1971	35,557	224,032
1972	36,243	248,362

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS CARRIED ('000)	PASSENGER/ Km. (million)	FREIGHT Ton/Km. ('000)*
(Domestic Lines Only)			
1970-71	15,127	9,344	62,216
1971-72	16,451	10,269	68,791
1972-73	18,810	12,063	102,153
1973-74	23,519	16,633	134,474

MERCHANT FLEET
(registered at June 30th)

	VESSELS	DISPLACEMENT ('000 g.t.)
1970	5,492	27,494
1971	5,754	30,507
1972	6,133	31,929
1973	6,461	36,785

(International Services)

	PASSENGERS CARRIED ('000)	PASSENGER/ Km. (million)	FREIGHT Ton/Km. ('000)*
1970-71	1,627	9,310	13,446
1971-72	1,929	5,019	48,871
1972-73	2,284	10,593	32,682
1973-74	2,565	12,357	60,604

* Freight incl. fuel costs

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

('000)

	1971	1972	1973†
Television Subscribers . . .	23,520	24,433	24,925
Daily Newspaper Circulation* . .	36,562	38,162	39,847

* At October 10th, morning or evening edition only.

† Including Okinawa Prefecture.

EDUCATION

(1971/72)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	24,325	383,628	9,696,233
Secondary Schools	10,686	237,038	4,688,444
High Schools	4,810	238,978	4,154,647
Technical Colleges	63	5,584	47,853
Junior Colleges	491	33,042	287,974
Graduate Schools and Universities	398	128,712	1,529,163

Sources: Research and Statistics Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Education.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary of the Constitution promulgated November 3rd, 1946, in force May 3rd, 1947)

The Emperor: Articles 1-8. The Emperor derives his position from the will of the people. In the performance of any State act as defined in the constitution, he must seek the advice and approval of the Cabinet though he may delegate the exercise of his functions, which include: (i) the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice; (ii) promulgation of laws, cabinet orders, treaties and constitutional amendments; (iii) the convocation of the Diet, dissolution of the House of Representatives and proclamation of elections to the Diet; (iv) the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and as well as the granting of amnesties, reprieves and pardons and the ratification of treaties, conventions or protocols; (v) the awarding of honours and performance of ceremonial functions.

Renunciation of War: Article 9. Japan renounces for ever the use of war as a means of settling international disputes.

Articles 10-40 refer to the legal and human rights of individuals guaranteed by the constitution.

The Diet: Articles 41-64. The Diet is convened once a year, is the highest organ of State power and has exclusive legislative authority. It comprises of the House of Representatives (486 seats) and the House of Councillors (250 seats). The members of the former are elected for four years whilst those of the latter are elected for six years, one half of whom retire after three years. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, a general election must take place within 40 days and the Diet must be convoked within 30 days of the date of the election. Extraordinary sessions of the Diet may be convened by the Cabinet when

one quarter or more of the members of either House request it. Emergency sessions of the House of Councillors may also be held. A quorum of at least one third of the Diet members is needed to carry on Parliamentary business. Any decision arising therefrom must be passed by a majority vote of those present. A bill becomes law having passed both Houses except as provided by the constitution. If the House of Councillors either vetoes or fails to take action within 60 days upon a bill already passed by the House of Representatives, the bill becomes law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives, by at least a two-thirds majority of those members present.

The Budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives. If, when it is approved by the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors votes against it or fails to take action on it within 30 days, or failing agreement being reached by a joint committee of both Houses, a decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet. The above procedure also applies in respect of the conclusion of treaties.

The Prime Minister and other government Ministers are responsible to the Diet and may be impeached as provided by law.

The Executive: Articles 65-75. Executive power is vested in the cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and such other Ministers as may be appointed. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Diet. Members of the Cabinet are designated from among members of the Diet by a resolution thereof.

JAPAN

The Constitution, The Government

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree, and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within 10 days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

The Prime Minister appoints and may remove other Ministers, a majority of whom must be from the Diet. If the House of Representatives passes a no-confidence motion or rejects a confidence motion, the whole Cabinet resigns unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within 10 days. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the whole Cabinet resigns.

The Prime Minister submits bills, reports on national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet. He exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches of the Government. The Cabinet's primary functions (in addition to administrative ones) are to: (a) administer the law faithfully; (b) conduct State affairs; (c) conclude treaties subject to prior (or subsequent) Diet

approval; (d) administer the civil service in accordance with law; (e) prepare and present the budget to the Diet; (f) enact Cabinet orders in order to make effective legal and constitutional provisions; (g) decide on amnesties, reprieves or pardons. All laws and Cabinet orders are signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, are not subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired.

Articles 76-95. Relate to the Judiciary, Finance and Local Government.

Amendments: Article 96. Amendments to the Constitution are initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and are submitted to the people for ratification, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet may specify.

Amendments when so ratified must immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of the Constitution.

Articles 97-99 outline the Supreme Law, while Articles 100-103 consist of Supplementary Provisions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

His Imperial Majesty HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan; succeeded to the throne December 25th, 1926.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: TAKEO MIKI.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of State and Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency: TAKEO FUKUDA.

Minister of Justice: OSAMU INABA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: KIICHI MIYAZAWA.

Minister of Finance: MASAYOSHI OHIRA.

Minister of Education: MICHIO NAGAI.

Minister of Health and Welfare: MASAMI TANAKA.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: SHUNTAO ABE.

Minister of International Trade and Industry: TOSHIO KAWATA.

Minister of Transport: MUTSUO KISHIMOTO.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ISAMU MURAKAMI.

Minister of Labour: TAKASHI HASEGAWA.

Minister of Construction: TADAOKI KAKIYAMA.

Minister of Home Affairs, Chairman of National Public Safety Commission, Director-General of Hokkaido Development Agency: HAJIME FUJIMURA.

Minister of State and Chief Cabinet Secretary: ICHITARO ITO.

Minister of State, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Director-General of Okinawa Development Agency: MITSUNORI UCHIDA.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency: YUZO MATSUZAWA.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Defence Agency: MICHITA SAKATA.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency: YOSHITAKA SAKAKI.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Environment Agency: TATSUO SHIMAZU.

Minister of State and Director-General of the National Land Agency: SHUN KANAMARU.

Governor of Okinawa Prefecture: CHUJI YAMAGUCHI.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

('000)

	1971	1972	1973†
Television Subscribers	23,520	24,433	24,925
Daily Newspaper Circulation* . .	36,562	38,162	39,847

* At October 10th, morning or evening edition only.

† Including Okinawa Prefecture.

EDUCATION

(1971/72)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary Schools	24,325	383,628	9,696,233
Secondary Schools	10,686	237,038	4,688,444
High Schools	4,810	238,978	4,154,647
Technical Colleges	63	5,584	47,853
Junior Colleges	491	33,042	287,974
Graduate Schools and Universities	398	128,712	1,529,163

Sources: Research and Statistics Division, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Education.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Summary of the Constitution promulgated November 3rd, 1946, in force May 3rd, 1947)

The Emperor: Articles 1-8. The Emperor derives his position from the will of the people. In the performance of any State act as defined in the constitution, he must seek the advice and approval of the Cabinet though he may delegate the exercise of his functions, which include: (i) the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Chief Justice; (ii) promulgation of laws, cabinet orders, treaties and constitutional amendments; (iii) the convocation of the Diet, dissolution of the House of Representatives and proclamation of elections to the Diet; (iv) the appointment and dismissal of Ministers of State and as well as the granting of amnesties, reprieves and pardons and the ratification of treaties, conventions or protocols; (v) the awarding of honours and performance of ceremonial functions.

Renunciation of War: Article 9. Japan renounces forever the use of war as a means of settling international disputes.

Articles 10-40 refer to the legal and human rights of individuals guaranteed by the constitution.

The Diet: Articles 41-64. The Diet is convened once a year, is the highest organ of State power and has exclusive legislative authority. It comprises of the House of Representatives (486 seats) and the House of Councillors (250 seats). The members of the former are elected for four years whilst those of the latter are elected for six years, one half of whom retire after three years. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, a general election must take place within 40 days and the Diet must be convoked within 30 days of the date of the election. Extraordinary sessions of the Diet may be convened by the Cabinet when

one quarter or more of the members of either House request it. Emergency sessions of the House of Councillors may also be held. A quorum of at least one third of the Diet members is needed to carry on Parliamentary business. Any decision arising therefrom must be passed by a majority vote of those present. A bill becomes law having passed both Houses except as provided by the constitution. If the House of Councillors either vetoes or fails to take action within 60 days upon a bill already passed by the House of Representatives, the bill becomes law when passed a second time by the House of Representatives, by at least a two-thirds majority of those members present.

The Budget must first be submitted to the House of Representatives. If, when it is approved by the House of Representatives, the House of Councillors votes against it or fails to take action on it within 30 days, or failing agreement being reached by a joint committee of both Houses, a decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet. The above procedure also applies in respect of the conclusion of treaties.

The Prime Minister and other government Ministers are responsible to the Diet and may be impeached as provided by law.

The Executive: Articles 65-75. Executive power is vested in the cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister and such other Ministers as may be appointed. The Cabinet is collectively responsible to the Diet. Members of the Cabinet are designated from among members of the Diet by a resolution thereof.

JAPAN

If the House of Representatives and the House of Councillors disagree, and if no agreement can be reached even through a joint committee of both Houses, provided for by law, or the House of Councillors fails to make designation within 10 days, exclusive of the period of recess, after the House of Representatives has made designation, the decision of the House of Representatives shall be the decision of the Diet.

The Prime Minister appoints and may remove other Ministers, a majority of whom must be from the Diet. If the House of Representatives passes a no-confidence motion or rejects a confidence motion, the whole Cabinet resigns unless the House of Representatives is dissolved within 10 days. When there is a vacancy in the post of Prime Minister, or upon the first convocation of the Diet after a general election of members of the House of Representatives, the whole Cabinet resigns.

The Prime Minister submits bills, reports on national affairs and foreign relations to the Diet. He exercises control and supervision over various administrative branches of the Government. The Cabinet's primary functions (in addition to administrative ones) are to: (a) administer the law faithfully; (b) conduct State affairs; (c) conclude treaties subject to prior (or subsequent) Diet

The Constitution, The Government

approval, (d) administer the civil service in accordance with law; (e) prepare and present the budget to the Diet; (f) enact Cabinet orders in order to make effective legal and constitutional provisions. (g) decide on amnesties, reprieves or pardons. All laws and Cabinet orders are signed by the competent Minister of State and countersigned by the Prime Minister. The Ministers of State, during their tenure of office, are not subject to legal action without the consent of the Prime Minister. However, the right to take that action is not impaired.

Articles 76-95. Relate to the Judiciary, Finance and Local Government.

Amendments Article 96 Amendments to the Constitution are initiated by the Diet, through a concurring vote of two-thirds or more of all the members of each House and are submitted to the people for ratification, which requires the affirmative vote of a majority of all votes cast at a special referendum or at such election as the Diet may specify.

Amendments when so ratified must immediately be promulgated by the Emperor in the name of the people, as an integral part of the Constitution.

Articles 97-99 outline the Supreme Law, while Articles 100-103 consist of Supplementary Provisions

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

His Imperial Majesty HIROHITO, Emperor of Japan; succeeded to the throne December 25th, 1926.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: TAKEO MIKI.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of State and Director-General of the Economic Planning Agency: TAKEO FUKUDA.

Minister of Justice: OSAMU ISHARA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: KIICHI MIYAZAWA.

Minister of Finance: MASAYOSHI OHIRA.

Minister of Education: MICHIO NAGAI.

Minister of Health and Welfare: MASAMI TANAKA.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: SHINTARO ABE.

Minister of International Trade and Industry: TOSHIO KOMOTO.

Minister of Transport: MUTSUO KIMURA.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: ISAMU MURAKAMI.

Minister of Labour: TAKASHI HASEGAWA.

Minister of Construction: TADAO KASUYA.

Minister of Home Affairs, Chairman of National Public Safety Commission, Director-General of Hokkaido Development Agency: HAJIME FUKUDA.

Minister of State and Chief Cabinet Secretary: ICHIRO ITO.

Minister of State, Director-General of the Prime Minister's Office, Director-General of Okinawa Development Agency: MITSUNORI UCHI.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Administrative Management Agency: YUZO MATSUZAWA.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Defence Agency: MICHITA SAKATA.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Science and Technology Agency: YOSHITAKU SASAKI.

Minister of State and Director-General of the Environment Agency: TATSUO OKAWA.

Minister of State and Director-General of the National Land Agency: SHIN KANAMARU.

Governor of Okinawa Prefecture: CHIEF YOKA.

PARLIAMENT

THE DIET

The Diet consists of two Chambers—the House of Councillors (Upper House)—which replaces the old House of Peers—and the House of Representatives. The 491 members of the House of Representatives are elected for a period of four years. For the House of Councillors, which has 250 members, the term of office is six years, half the members being elected every three years.

HOUSE OF COUNCILLORS

Speaker: YUZO SHIGEMUNI.

(Election, July 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberal Democrat	126
Socialist	62
Komeito	24
Communist	20
Democratic Socialist	10
Independent and others . . .	10

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: MITSUJIRO ISHII.

(Election, December 10th, 1972)

PARTY	SEATS
Liberal Democrat	271
Socialist	118
Communist	38
Komeito	29
Democratic Socialist	19
Independent	14
Others	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Political Funds Regulation Law is the basis of political organization in Japan. It provides that any organization which wishes to support a candidate for an elective public office must be registered as a political party. There are over 10,000 registered parties in the country, mostly of local or regional significance. National politics are still largely factional in character, but since the introduction of the western pattern of parliamentary democracy in the 1946 Constitution, a restricted number of major parties has formed, grouping the principal pressure groups and personal followings. The conservative Liberal-Democratic Party has the support of big business and the rural population, and holds a majority of seats in the Diet; it is also by far the richest of the political parties. Support for the two socialist parties comes from the intelligentsia, the trades unions, and younger urban voters, and the proportion of votes for these parties combined has increased slowly at each election since 1952. The split between the two parties reflects a longstanding division between supporters of a mass popular party (now represented by the D.S.P.) and those seeking a class party on Marxist lines. The Communist Party of Japan has split since 1964, the official party being independent and supporting neither the U.S.S.R. nor China. In the 1969 elections the militant religious organization Sokagakkai increased its representation in the Diet through its political wing Komeito, although this was reduced in the 1972 elections, which produced gains for the Socialists and Communists. There are also a number of small extreme right-wing political organizations.

Liberal-Democratic Party (Jiyu-Minshuto): 7, 2-chome, Hirakawacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; programme includes the establishment of a welfare state, the build-up of industrial development, the levelling up of educa-

tional and cultural systems and the revision of the Constitution where necessary; follows a foreign policy of alignment with U.S.A.; Pres. YASUHIRO NAKASONE; Sec.-Gen. TOMISABURO HASHIMOTO.

Socialist Party of Japan (Nihon Shakaito): 1-8-1, Nagatacho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; aims at the establishment of collective non-aggression and mutual security system, including Japan, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R. and China; Chair. TOMOMI NARITA; Sec.-Gen. MASASHI ISHIBASHI; publ. *Shakai Shimpō* (twice a week).

Komeito (Clean Government Party): 17 Minamimotomachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; based on middle-of-the-road principle and humanitarian socialism, promotes policies in best regard of "dignity of human life"; mems. 120,000; at present the fourth largest party, with 52 seats in the National Diet, 2,542 seats in local assemblies; Founder DAISAKU IKEDA; Chair. YOSHIKATSU TAKEIRI; Sec.-Gen. JUNYA YANO; publs. *Komei Shimbun* (daily), *The Komei* (monthly), *Komei Graphic* (bi-monthly).

Democratic Socialist Party (Minshu-Shakaito): Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961 by Right-Wing Socialists of the Social Democratic Party of Japan; 52,000 mems.; aims at the pursuit of an independent foreign policy; Leader KAZUYUKI KASUGA; Sec.-Gen. SABURO TSUKAMOTO.

Communist Party of Japan: Sendagaya 4-26-7, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; independent; over 300,000 mems.; Chair. (Central Committee) SANZO NOSAKA; Chair. (Presidium) KENJI MIYAMOTO; Chief Sec. TETSUZO FUWA; publs. *Akahata* (daily and weekly), *Zen-ri* (monthly), information Bulletin for abroad (irregular).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO JAPAN

(In Tokyo unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

- Afghanistan:** Rm. 503, Olympia Annexe Apartments, 31-21, Jingumae 6-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MOHAMMAD SARWAR DAMANI.
- Algeria:** Shibuya Bldg., 3-5-4 Shiba-koen, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BRAHIM GHIAFA.
- Argentina:** Chiyoda House, 17-8 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DR. JORGE KAWABATA.
- Australia:** 1-14, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* K. C. O. SHANN.
- Austria:** 1-20 Moto-Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* REGINALD THOMAS.
- Bangladesh:** 15-19, Minami Aoyama 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL MUNTAQUIM CHAUDHURY.
- Belgium:** 5, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* RAOUL DOOREMAN.
- Bolivia:** 1st Floor, Ambassador Mansion, 18-2 Kami Osaki 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO YOSHIDA VACA.
- Brazil:** 3rd and 4th Floor, Aoyama Daiichi Mansion, 4-14, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* PAUL DA COSTA FRANCO.
- Bulgaria:** 33-5, Yoyogi 5-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* RUMEN SERBEZOV.
- Burma:** 8-26, Kita-Shinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* U CHIT KO KO.
- Canada:** 3-38, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ROSS CAMPBELL.
- Central African Republic:** 8-11-43, Akasaka, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NESTOR KOMBOT-NAGUENON.
- Chile:** 2-11, Jingumae 4-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS BESA LYON.
- China, People's Republic:** 4-5-30 Minami Azabu, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CHEN CHU.
- Colombia:** 9-10 Minami-Aoyama 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ENRIQUE ARRIETA LARA.
- Costa Rica:** 6-15, Horinouchi 2-chome, Suganami-ku (E). *Chargé d'Affaires. a.i.:* JORGE SOLANO ARGUELLO.
- Cuba:** 6-2, Hiro 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO GARCIA INCHAUSTEGUI.
- Czechoslovakia:** 4-6-1 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku; *Ambassador:* DR. RUDOLF KOZUENIK.
- Denmark:** Denmark House, 17-38, Minami-Aoyama, 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* TYGE DAHLGAARD.
- Dominican Republic:** 2-28, Shiroganeidai 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ARMANDO GERMÁN.
- Ecuador:** Azabu Sky Mansion, Room 101, 19-13 Minami Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DR. FRANCISCO URRINA.
- Egypt:** 5-4, Aebudai 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DR. MOUSSEI ABDEL-KHALF.
- El Salvador:** Yurakucho Bldg., Room 1010, 3, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* WALTER BRUNER MEDINA.
- Ethiopia:** 2-13, Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* IJ HAILU MARIAM KIRKOS.
- Finland:** 2-7, Nippori 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* OSMO LAHTI.
- France:** 11-14, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS LEYVASSE DE LAPOULAYE.
- Gabon:** 16-2, Hiroo 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SIDOINE MOUGNON.
- German Democratic Republic:** Akasaka Mansion 7-5-16 Akasaka, Minato-ku; *Ambassador:* HORST BRIL.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 5-10, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DR. WILHELM G. GREWE.
- Ghana:** 15-12, Higashi Gotonda, 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* C. O. C. ANATE.
- Greece:** 4th Floor, Green Fantasia Bldg., 11-11, Jingumae 1-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* THEMISTOCLES L. CHRYSANTHOPOULOS.
- Guatemala:** 17-1, Shoto 1-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MANLIO FERNANDO SESILINA OLIVERO.
- Guinea:** Hirakawa Bldg., 1-11-28 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MANADY LANINE CONDÉ.
- Honduras:** 2-25, Minami-Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR MOSSI SORITO.
- Hungary:** 1-29, Nakameguro 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ERNŐ HORVÁTH.
- Iceland:** Bonn/Bad Godesberg, German Federal Republic.
- India:** 2-11, Kudan-Minami 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* S. THIRUVENGADA THIAN.
- Indonesia:** 2-9, Higashi Gotonda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. JUSUR RAMLI.
- Iran:** 10-32, Minami-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ABDOL HOSSEIN HAMZAVI.
- Iraq:** Riviera Mansions, 21-22, Higashiyama 1-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MUNDHER TAWFIQ AL-WANDAWI.
- Ireland:** Room 409, Imperial Hotel, 1-1-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* C. C. FOGARTY.
- Israel:** 3, Niban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* EYTAN RONN.
- Italy:** 5-4, Mita 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CARLO PEPPORE CAPANO.
- Ivory Coast:** 2nd Floor, Aoyama Tower Bldg., 2-45-13 Minami Aoyama, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE N. COFFI.
- Jordan:** 4A, B, Chiyoda House, 17-8 Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AMIR ABUL KADIR SHARIFOUT.
- Khmer Republic:** 8-6-4 Akasaka, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* KORN WICH.
- Korea, Republic:** 2-5 Minami Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* YOUNG SEU KIM.
- Kuwait:** 13-12, Mita 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* TALAT YACQUB AL-GHONAIM.
- Laos:** 3-21, Nishi-Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* H. R. H. TAN KHAMMOUN.
- Lebanon:** Azabu Tokyo Apt. No. 65, 47, Azabu, Mandara-cho, Minato-ku, 10, *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* HASSAN DIKASSAR.
- Liberia:** 1, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ELSA FANTASIA.
- Libya:** 5-36, 21 Shimojima, Setagaya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HANEN FATHI BUDARS.
- Madagascar:** 5-15, M. 10 Azabu 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ABRAHAM RAZAFINDRANJATO.

JAPAN

Malaysia: 20-16, Nanpeidaimachi, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* LIM TAIK CHOON.

Mali: Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Mexico: 15-1, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ALVAREZ LUNA.

Mongolia: Pine Crest Mansion, 21-4 Shoto, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SONOMDORJIIN DAMBADARJAA.

Morocco: 5th and 6th Floors, Silver Kingdom Mansion, 16-3 Sendagaya 3-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ABDESLAM TADLADUI.

Nepal: 17-1, Higashi Gotonda 5-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* YADAV PRASAD PANT.

Netherlands: 1, Sakae-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. THEODORE P. BERGSMAN.

New Zealand: 20-40, Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* T. C. LARKIN.

Nicaragua: 2-3, Roppongi 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL D'ESCOTO Y MUÑOZ.

Nigeria: 2-19-7 Uehara, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* IGNATIUS JULIUS DAWER DURLONG.

Norway: 12-2, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN BERG-NIELSEN.

Pakistan: National Azabu Appt., 4-5-2 Minami Azabu Minato-ku; *Ambassador:* Sultan MUHAMMAD KHAN.

Panama: 2-9, Akasaka 9-chome, Minato-ku (E), *Ambassador:* JOSÉ NAPOLEON FRANCO C

Paraguay: 2-6-29 Hiroo, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* DESIDEIRO MELANIO ENCISO.

Peru: Higashi 4-4-27 Shibuya-ku; *Ambassador:* JORGE VELANDO UGARTECHE.

Philippines: 6-15, Roppongi 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERTO S. BENEDICTO.

Poland: 13-5, Mita 2-chome, Meguro-ku (E); *Ambassador:* ZDZISLAW REGULSKI.

Portugal: Olympia Annex Appt. 306, 31-21, Jungmae 6-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL RODRIGUES DE ALMEIDA COUTINHO.

Qatar: Hiroo Towers, 1-12 Minami Azabu 4-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* HAMAD MANSOUR AL HAJIRI.

Romania: 3-1, Aobadai 2-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE FINANTU.

Saudi Arabia: 4-18, Moto-Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh AOUNEY WAFI DEJANY.

Singapore: Room 1518, Kasumigaseki Bldg., 2-5 Kasumigaseki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* WEE MON CHENG.

Japan also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Oman, Senegal, South Africa, Tunisia and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation

Spain: 3-29, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Don JOSÉ ARRAGONES.

Sri Lanka: 14-1, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* C. D. CHASIE CHETTY.

Sudan: Yada Mansion, 6-20 Minami Aoyama 6-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* BASHIR IBRAHIM OSMAN ISHAG.

Sweden: 10-3, Roppongi 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. GUNNAR EDWARD HECKSCHER.

Switzerland: 9-12, Minami-Azabu 5-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI E. BUCHER.

Tanzania: 21-9, Kamiyoga 4-chome, Setagaya-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* F. R. K. ETUTTU.

Thailand: 14-6, Kami-Osaki 3-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SOMPONG SUCHARITKUL.

Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India.

Turkey: 33-6, Jingumae 2-chome, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SUKRU ELEKDAG.

Uganda: 2-2 Shoto 2-chome, Shibuya-ku; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SAMUSONI TWINE BIGOMBE.

U.S.S.R.: 2-1-1 Azabudai, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* OLEG A. TROYANOVSKY.

United Arab Emirates: Kotsu Anzen, Kyoiku Centre Bldg., 24-20 Minami Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED SALIM AL-MOKARRAB.

United Kingdom: 1, Ichiban-cho, Chiyoda-ku (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERICK WARNER.

U.S.A.: Chancery, 10-5, Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* JAMES D. HODGSON.

Uruguay: 5-26, Akasaka 9-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* RAÚL BENAVIDES.

Vatican City: 9-2, Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku (Pro-Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop IPPOLITO ROTOLI.

Venezuela: 11-23, Minami Azabu 3-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FREDDY AROCHA CASTRESANA.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 50, Motoyoyogi-cho, Shibuya-ku (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN VAN LOC.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: 12-12 Akasaka 8-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* SALEH AHMED SALEH.

Yugoslavia: 7-24, Kitashinagawa 4-chome, Shinagawa-ku (E), *Chargé d'Affaires:* STANOJILLO GLISIC.

Zaire: 5th Floor, Odakyn Minami Aoyama Bldg., 8-1 Minami Aoyama 7-chome, Minato-ku (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. LEONARD MULAMBA NYNYI WA KADIMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The basic principles of the legal system are set forth in the Constitution, which lays down that the whole judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as are established by law, and enunciates the principle that no organ or agency of the Executive shall be given final judicial power. Judges are to be independent in the exercise of their conscience, and may not be removed except by public impeachment, unless judicially declared mentally or physically incompetent to perform official duties. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Cabinet, the sole exception being the Chief Justice, who is appointed by the Emperor after designation by the Cabinet.

The Court Organization Law, which came into force on May 3rd, 1947, decreed the constitution of the Supreme Court and the establishment of four types of inferior courts—High District, Family (established January 1st, 1949), and Summary Courts. The constitution and functions of the courts are as follows:

THE SUPREME COURT

This court is the highest legal authority in the land, and consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen associate judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) *Jokoku* (appeals).
- (2) *Kokoku* (complaints), prescribed specially in codes of procedure.

It conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a Grand Bench or three Petty Benches. Both are collegiate bodies, the former consisting of all justices of the Court, and the latter of five judges. A Supreme Court Rule prescribes which cases are to be handled by the respective Benches. It is, however, laid down by law that the Petty Bench cannot make decisions as to the constitutionality of a statute, ordinance, regulation, or disposition, or as to cases in which an opinion concerning the interpretation and application of the Constitution or of any laws or ordinances is at variance with a previous decision of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice: TOMOKAZU MURAKAMI.

Secretary-General: KAZUO YASUMURA.

INFERIOR COURTS

High Court

A High Court conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body, consisting of three judges, though for cases of insurrection the number of judges must be five. The Court has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) *Koso* appeals from judgments in the first instance rendered by District Courts, from judgments rendered by Family Courts, and from judgments concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts.
- (2) *Kokoku* complaints against rulings and orders rendered by District Courts and Family Courts, and against rulings and orders concerning criminal cases rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- (3) *Jokoku* appeals from judgments in the second instance rendered by District Courts and from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.

- (4) Actions in the first instance relating to cases of insurrection.

District Court

A District Court conducts hearings and renders decisions through a single judge or, for certain types of cases, through a collegiate body of three judges. It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Actions in the first instance, except offences relating to insurrection, claims where the subject matter of the action does not exceed 300,000 yen, and offences liable to a fine or lesser penalty.
- (2) *Koso* appeals from judgments rendered by Summary Courts, except those concerning criminal cases.
- (3) Complaints against rulings and orders rendered by Summary Courts, except those coming within the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts.

Family Court

A Family Court handles cases through a single judge in case of rendering judgments or decisions. However, in accordance with the provisions of other statutes it conducts its hearings and renders decisions through a collegiate body of three judges. A conciliation is effected through a collegiate body consisting of a judge and two or more members of the conciliation committee selected from among citizens.

It has jurisdiction over the following matters:

- (1) Judgment and conciliation with regard to cases relating to family as provided by the Law for Adjudgment of Domestic Relations.
- (2) Judgment with regard to the matters of protection of juveniles as provided by the Juvenile Law.
- (3) Actions in the first instance relating to adult criminal cases of violation of the Labour Standard Law, the Law for Prohibiting Liquors to Minors, or other laws especially enacted for protection of juveniles.

Summary Court

A Summary Court handles cases through a single judge, and has jurisdiction in the first instance over the following matters:

- (1) Claims where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 300,000 yen (excluding claims for cancellation or change of administrative dispositions).
- (2) Actions which relate to offences liable to fine or lesser penalty, offences liable to a term as an optional penalty, and certain specified offences such as habitual gambling and larceny.

A Summary Court cannot impose imprisonment or a graver penalty. When it deems proper the imposition of a sentence of imprisonment or a graver penalty, it must transfer such cases to a District Court, but it can impose imprisonment with hard labour not exceeding three years for certain specified offences.

A Procurator's Office, with its necessary number of procurators, is established for each of these courts. The procurators conduct searches, institute prosecutions and supervise the execution of judgments in criminal cases, and act as representatives of the public interest in civil cases of public concern.

RELIGION

The traditional religions in Japan are Shintoism and Buddhism. Neither is exclusive, and many Japanese subscribe at least nominally to both. Since the war a number of new religions based on an amalgamation of Shinto, Buddhist, Taoist, Confucian and Christian beliefs have grown up.

SHINTOISM

Shintoism is an indigenous cult of nature and ancestor worship. It is divided into two cults: national Shintoism, which is represented by the shrines; and sectarian Shintoism, which developed towards the end of the Tokugawa Shogunate. In 1868, Shinto was designated a national religion, and all Shinto shrines acquired the privileged status of a national institution. After the adoption of the present constitution in 1947, however, complete freedom of religion was introduced, and state support of Shinto was banned. There are an estimated 80,000 shrines, 200,000 priests and approximately 80,000,000 adherents.

SHRINE SHINTO

The most important of all Japanese shrines is the Isé Grand Shrine at Ujiyamada, Mie Prefecture. A number of subsidiary shrines, a seminary, a library and two museums are attached.

Religious seminaries consist of the Isé Grand Shrine seminary, a middle-grade school attached to it, a department of religious instruction at Kokogakuin College, and about 26 smaller institutes of religious learning.

SECTARIAN SHINTO

There are about 130 sects in Sectarian Shinto.* Principal among these are:

Shinto Sect: called by the general name given to the national cult before its later branches had developed; 3,405 priests; 1,101,868 adherents.

Kurozumí Sect: f. by Munetada Kurozumi (1780-1850); 2,959 priests and teachers; 613,419 adherents.

Shinto-shusai Sect: f. by Kunitmitsu Nitta (1829-1902); 1,679 priests and teachers; 43,101 adherents.

Taisha Sect: preached by Sompuku Sengé (1845-1918).

Fuso Sect: f. by Takekuni Fujiwara (1541-1646); 1,991 priests and teachers; 140,984 adherents.

Taisei Sect: f. by Shosai Hirayama (1815-1890); 5,671 priests and teachers; 226,508 adherents.

Jikko Sect: f. by Hanamori Shibata (1809-1890).

Shinshu Sect: f. by the Ministry of Education of Japan (1964); 33,265 priests and teachers; 13,248,744 adherents.

Ontaké Sect: 7,724 priests and teachers; 357,334 adherents.

Misogi Sect: f. by Masakané Inouyé (1790-1849); 592 priests and teachers; 100,032 adherents.

Shinri Sect: f. by Tsunehiko Sano (1834-1906); 2,240 priests and teachers; 258,157 adherents.

Konko Sect: f. by Bunjiro Kawaté (1814-1883); 3,229 priests and teachers; 693,314 adherents.

Tenrikyo: f. by Miki Nakayama (1798-1887); 118,949 priests and teachers; 1,323,363 adherents.

BUDDHISM

It is estimated that there are 70 million Buddhists in Japan. The number of temples is about 80,000 and the number of priests 140,000. Twelve universities are under Buddhist administration.

* Accurate statistics for numbers of priests and adherents are not available; the figures given represent returns made by the various sects at different dates.

There are over 200 sects of which the eleven principal are as follows:*

Hosso Sect: introduced by Dosho (628-700); 195 priests and teachers; 43,499 adherents.

Kegon Sect: chief temple, Todaiji, Nara; introduced by Roben (688-776); 499 priests and teachers; 51,008 adherents.

Ritsu Sect: chief temple, Tosbodaiji, Nara; introduced by Ganjin (686-763); 128 priests and teachers; 70,558 adherents.

Tendai Sect: f. by Chisha Daishi (537-579); introduced by Saicho (766-822); three sub-sects: Tendai Branch (chief temple, Yenyakugi, Shiga); Jimon Branch (chief temple, Onjoji, Shiga); Shinsei Branch (chief temple, Saikyoji, Shiga); 7,958 priests and teachers; 3,629,870 adherents.

Shingon Sect: introduced by Kukai (773-835); its eight branches are: Koya, Omuro, Daikakuji, Daigo, Toji, Yamashina, Ono, Senyuji. Three hundred years after its foundation a new school of Shingon was established by Kokyo Daishi (1094-1143); this has two branches: Chizan (chief temple, Chisaku-in, Kyoto) and Buzan (chief temple, Chokokuji, Hasedera); 6,133 priests and teachers; 2,715,609 adherents.

Yuzu-nenbutsu Sect: chief temple, Dainen butsuji, 10 Uemachi-Hirano Higashibusumiyoshi-ku, Osaka; f. 1117 by Ryonin (Shoo Daishi); 1,300 priests and teachers; 350,000 adherents; 560 temples; Archbishop Jiyu NISHINOTOIN.

Jodo Sect: f. by Genku (1133-1212); Jodo Shu (chief temple, Chion-in, Kyoto); Scizan Jodo Shu, f. by Sboku (1176-1247), has three sub-branches: Zenrinji (chief temple, Zenrinji, Kyoto); Komyoji (chief temple, Komyoji, Kyoto), and Fukakusa (chief temple, Scigwanji, Kyoto); 12,000 priests and teachers; 5,500,000 adherents.

Shin Sect: f. by Shinran (1173-1262); the ten branches are: Honpa-Honganji, Otani, Bukkoji, Takada, Kibé, Kosho, Izumoji, Yamamoto, Jyoshoji, Sammonto; 34,054 priests and teachers; 13,910,869 adherents.

Ji Sect: chief temple, Shojokoji, Kanagawa; f. by Ippen (1239-89); 547 priests and teachers; 444,759 adherents.

Zen Sect: (a) Rinzaï Sect; f. by Yeisai (1140-1215); 14 branches: Kenninji, Kenchoji, Tofukuji, Engakuji, Nanzenji, Daitokuji, Myoshinji, Tenryuji, Yeigenji, Shokokuji, Hokoji, Buttsuji, Kokutaiji, Kogakuji; (b) Soto Sect; f. by Dogen (1199-1253); chief temples, Yeiheiji, Sojiji; (c) Obaku Sect; f. by Yin-gen (1592-1673); chief temple, Mampukuji, Uji, Kyoto; 9,829 priests and teachers; 219,773 adherents.

Nichiren Sect: f. by Nichiren (1222-1281); the eight branches are: Nichiren-shu (chief temple, Kuonji, Yamanashi); Hommon-shu (chief temple, Hommonji, Ikegami, Tokyo); Hokke-shu (chief temple, Honjiji, Niigata); Kempon-hokke-shu (chief temple, Kochoji, Shizuoka); Homyo-hokke-shu (chief temple, Honryuji, Tokyo); Nichiren-seishu (chief temple, Daisekiji, Shizuoka); Nichiren-fujufusé-ha (chief temple, Myokakuji, Okayama); Nichiren-shu-fujufusé-komon-ha (chief temple, Honkakuji, Okayama); 6,853 priests and teachers; 1,438,990 adherents.

World Buddhist Fellowship: Rev. RIRI NAKAYAMA, Hozenji Buddhist Temple, 1115, 3-chome, Akabane-cho, Kita-ku, Tokyo.

CHRISTIANITY

In 1969 the number of Christians was estimated at 875,000, with 5,000 churches and 20,000 clergy. Twenty-two universities are maintained by Christian communities.

In 1940 the Religious Organization Law was passed, according to which a religious body must possess at least 50 churches and 5,000 adherents in order to be recognized. Many of the numerous Christian sects united in order to obtain recognition. The Law was repealed at the end of the war and certain groups returned to their original status. The following are the largest groups:

Roman Catholic Church: Archdiocese of Tokyo: Sekiguchi, 3-chome, 16-15, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112; suffragan sees at Sapporo, Sendai, Yokohama, Urawa, Niigata; Archbishop of Tokyo Mgr. PETER SEIICHI SHIRAYANAGI; Archdiocese of Nagasaki: 1 Otsu Minami-Yamate-cho, Nagasaki; suffragan sees at Kagoshima, Fukuoka, Oita and Naha (Okinawa); Archbishop of Nagasaki Mgr. JOSEPH A. SATOWAKI; Archdiocese of Osaka: 1-55, Nishiyama-chô-Koyoen, Nishihomiyashio, Hyogo-ken; suffragan sees at Kyoto, Hiroshima, Takamatsu; Nagoya; Archbishop of Osaka Mgr. PAUL Y. TAGUCHI, 357,478 adherents.

United Church of Christ in Japan: Japan Christian Center, Room 31, 551 Totsuka-machi 1-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; f. 1941; union of 34 Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregational, Reformed and other denominations; Moderator Rev. ISUKE TODA; Gen. Sec. Rev. GEORGE HANABUSA; approx. 200,000 adherents.

Japanese Orthodox Church: Holy Resurrection Cathedral (Nicolai-Do), 1-3, 4-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101; Primate H.E. Most Rev. THEODOSIUS,

Archbishop of Tokyo and Metropolitan of All Japan; 24,680 adherents.

Nippon Sei Ko Kai (Anglican-Episcopal Church): 4-21, Higashi 1-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; in Communion with the Church of England; est. as Province of the Anglican Communion 1887; 52,147 mems.; Primate Most Rev. JOHN NAOHIKO OKUBO (Bishop of Kita-Kanto); 10 other diocesan bishops.

OTHER RELIGIONS

There are an estimated 5,000,000 adherents of other religions, with 1,200 shrines and temples and 15,000 priests.

THE "NEW RELIGIONS"

Many new cults have grown up in Japan since the end of World War II. Collectively these are known as the New Religions (*Shinko Shukyo*). The most important are as follows:

Soka Gakkai: 32 Shinano-machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1930; the lay society of Orthodox Nichiren Buddhism; membership 7½ million households; Buddhist group aiming at individual happiness and world peace; Pres. DAISAKU IKEDA; publs. include: *Selected Works of Daisaku Ikeda*, *The Human Revolution*, Vols. 1-7, *Science and Religion*, *Essays on Life*, *Reflections on Civilization*, *Encyclopedia of Buddhist Philosophy*, Vols. 1-8, *Choose Life—Dialogues between Arnold Toynbee and Daisaku Ikeda*, *Dialogue with the Juvenile*, *Seikyo Shimbun* (daily), *Dai-byaku Renge* (monthly), *Seikyo Graphic* (weekly), *Seikyo Times* (English language monthly), *East and West—Dialogue with Richard E. Coudenhove-Kalergi*.

Rissho Kosei-kai: 11-1, Wada 2-chome, Suginami-ku; Tokyo 166; f. 1938; Buddhist laymen; Pres. Rev. NIKKYO NIWANO; 4 million mems. in Japan and U.S.A.

THE PRESS

The total circulation of Japanese dailies is the highest in the world after the U.S.S.R. and the United States and the circulation per head of population is highest after Sweden. The three newspapers with the largest circulations are the *Asahi Shimbun* (combined circ. 6.7 million), *Mainichi Shimbun* (4.6 million) and *Yomiuri Shimbun* (5.9 million). There are also two influential financial papers, *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* and *Sankei Shimbun*, both with a combined circulation of over two million. These papers together account for 53.8 per cent of the total circulation of Japanese newspapers. A notable feature of the Japanese Press is the number of weekly news journals.

Technically the Japanese Press is very advanced, and all three of the major newspapers are issued in simultaneous editions in the main centres.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

TOKYO

Asahi Evening News: 8-5 Tsukiji 7-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1954; evening; English language; Editor Y. KITAMURA; circ. 48,528.

Asahi Shimbun: 2-6-1, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, 100; f. 1888; Editor T. HITOTSUYANAGI; circ. (all editions) morning 6,659,351, evening 4,336,415.

Business Japan: Sankei Bldg., 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1955; Pres. Y. KOBAYASHI; Man. Editor KEN YANAGISAWA; circ. 63,000.

Daily Sports: 1-39, 2-chome, Ikenohata, Taito-ku; f. 1955; morning; Chief Editor K. IWANO; circ. 367,424.

Daily Yomiuri, The: 1-2-3, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1955; English; Editor HIDEO UENO; circ. morning 37,000.

Dempa Shinbun: 11-15, Higashi Gotanda, 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku; f. 1950; morning; Editor H. SASAKI; circ. 200,000.

Denki Kikai Kogyo Shinbun: 11-15, 1-chome, Higashi Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; f. 1958; morning; Editor T. AJIKI; circ. 45,000.

Hochi Shimbun: 29, 2-chome, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1871; morning; Chair. I. FURUTO; Editor T. NOGUCHI; circ. 1,094,204.

Japan Times, The: 5-4, 4-chome, Shibaura, Minato-ku; f. 1897; morning; English; Pres. Y. HIGASHIUCHI; Editor M. OGAWA; circ. 49,200.

Komei Shimbun: 17 Minami-motomachi, Shinjuku-ku, organ of the Komeito political party; circ. 800,000. Sunday edition 1,400,000.

Mainichi Daily News, The: 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; English language; morning; Gen. Man. and Editor HIROSHI OHNISHI; circ. 58,210 (see also under Osaka).

Mainichi Shimbun: 1-1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1872; Editor-in-Chief K. TANAKA; circ. (all editions) morning 4,628,733, evening 2,885,000.

- Naigai Sports:** Keiso Bldg., 12-8, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; f. 1962; evening; Man. Editor R. HARIGAYA; circ. 329,408.
- Naigai Times:** 5, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1949; evening; Pres. TSAI CHANG KENG; Man. Editor S. TAMAKI.
- Nihon Keizai Shimbun:** 1-9-5 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1876; morning, evening and weekly (English edition: *The Japan Economic Journal*); economic news; Pres. J. ENJOJI; Chief Editor A. ARAI; circ. morning 1,565,094, evening 1,054,106, weekly 31,200.
- Nihon Kogyo Shimbun:** 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; morning business and financial; Pres. N. SHIKANAI; Man. Editor T. MASAKI; circ. 425,000.
- Nihon Kyoiku Shimbun:** 9, 2-chome, Kanda-Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1946; educational; Man. Editor K. YOSHIOKA; circ. morning 153,000.
- Nihon Nogyo Shimbun:** 2-3 Akihabara, Taito-ku, Tokyo 110; f. 1928; agricultural; Man. Editor O. GUNJI; circ. morning 320,000.
- Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun (Industrial Daily News):** 8-10, 1-chome, Kudan-kita, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1945; morning; Man. Editor SHIGEYOSHI IWANAGA; circ. 600,000.
- Nikkan Sports:** 5-10, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku; f. 1946; Chair. G. KAWADA; Editor H. SUGIMORI; morning; circ. 617,061.
- Sankei Shimbun, The:** 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor H. ISHIGURO; circ. morning 2,027,000, evening 1,254,005.
- Sankei Sports:** 3, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1963; Man. Editor I. TOKAWA; circ. morning 317,407.
- Shipping and Trade News:** Tokyo News Service Ltd., 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1949; English language; Man. Editor M. CHIHAYA; circ. 17,536.
- Sports Nippon:** 1-1, 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; Dir. Y. MIYAMOTO; Man. Editor Y. MIYAMOTO; morning; circ. 594,310.
- Sports Times:** 12-7, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku; f. 1961; Man. Editor M. SEKI; circ. evening 268,700.
- Tokyo Shimbun:** 3-13, 2-chome, Konan, Minato-ku; f. 1942; Pres. M. KATO; Man. Editor F. YAMANAKA; circ. morning 930,000, evening 640,000.
- Tokyo Sports:** 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku; f. 1959; Pres. M. NAGATA; Man. Editor H. HIROTA; circ. evening 610,850.
- Tokyo Times:** 1, 1-chome, Higashi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku; f. 1946; Pres. and Man. Editor Y. TUKOMA; circ. morning 250,000.
- Yomiuri Shimbun:** 1-2, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku; f. 1874; Propr. T. SHORIKI; Pres. M. MUTAI; Man. Editor J. SUMI; morning and evening; circ. (all editions) morning 5,884,962, evening 3,536,638, (Tokyo) morning 3,634,348, evening 2,328,713.

OSAKA DISTRICT

- Kansai Shimbun:** 31 Hashizume-cho, Uchihon-cho, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; evening; Editor H. KIMURA; circ. 110,500.
- Mainichi Daily News, The:** 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku, Osaka; Editor Y. SUMINO; circ. 21,560 (see also under Tokyo).
- Mainichi Shimbun:** 36, 2-chome, Dojima-kami, Kita-ku; f. 1882; Man. Editor K. KOBAYASHI; circ. morning 1,445,470, evening 824,500.
- Nihon Keizai Shimbun:** 1, 1-chome, Komabashi, Higashi-ku; f. 1950; Editor K. SUZUKI; circ. morning 360,085, evening 262,541.
- Nikkan Sports:** 40 Toyoyima-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1950; Man. Editor M. WATANABE; morning circ. 391,143.
- Osaka Nichi-nichi Shimbun:** 69, 1-chome, Edobori-kitadori, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Pres. J. ISHII; Man. Editor K. KISHIDA; circ. 87,500.
- Osaka Shimbun:** 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1922; evening; Pres. Y. SAWAMARA; Editor T. MITSURU; circ. 167,289.
- Sankei Shimbun:** 27, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1933; Man. Editor T. NAGATA; circ. morning 1,007,700, evening 555,908.
- Sankei Sports:** 27 Umeda-machi, Kita-ku; f. 1955; Dir. K. YAMAJI; circ. morning 323,521.
- Shin Kansai:** 2-3 3-chome, Minami, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1946; Rep. Dir. H. MORIGUCHI; Man. Editor K. KITABATAKE; evening; circ. 147,000.
- Shin Osaka:** 36 Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku; f. 1946; Man. Editor K. HANAMOTO; circ. evening 29,808.
- Sports Nippon:** 2-3 Minami, 3-chome, Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku; f. 1949; Man. Editor A. HONDA; circ. morning 467,000.
- Yomiuri Shimbun:** 77 Nozaki-cho, Kita-ku; f. 1952; Pres. T. KURIYAMA; Man. Editor G. SAKATA; circ. morning 1,813,723, evening 1,174,301.

KANTO DISTRICT
(Outside Tokyo)

- Chiba Nippo (Chiba Daily News):** 31, 3-chome, Azuma-cho, Chiba City; f. 1957; Pres. I. KUBO; Editor T. ASANO; circ. 82,152.
- Ibaragi:** 2-15 Kitami-machi, Mito City, Ibaraki; f. 1891; Man. Editor T. MIKURA; circ. 76,000.
- Jyomo Shimbun:** 90 Furuichi-machi, Maebashi City, Tochigi; f. 1886; Editor T. KANAI; circ. morning 80,000.
- Kanagawa Shimbun:** 23 2-chome Otomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama City; f. 1942; morning; Editor S. YAMAGAMI; circ. 158,580.
- Shimotsuke Shimbun:** 4-11 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1884; morning; Editor-in-Chief K. KAMAKURA; circ. 99,676.
- Tochigi Shimbun:** 3-6 Hon-cho, Utsunomiya City, Tochigi; f. 1949; Chair. K. SAKAMOTO; Editor M. WAKU; circ. 81,525.

TOHOKU DISTRICT
(Northeast Honshu)

- Akita Sakigake Shimpō:** 2-6, 1-chome, Omachi, Akita-shi, Akita; f. 1874; Pres. G. KURATA; Man. Editor K. TAKADA; circ. morning 152,167, evening 152,920.

Daily Tohoku: 3 Bancho, Hachinohe, Iwate; f. 1945; morning; Editor K. OTANI; circ. 65,580.

Fukushima Minpo: 21, Sakae-cho, Fukushima; f. 1892; morning and evening; circ. morning 137,156, evening 17,655; Editor Y. SATO.

Iwate Nippo: 3-7, Uchimarui, Morioka, Iwate; f. 1938; Editor D. TADA; circ. morning 139,875, evening 133,587.

Kahoku Shimpō: 2-28, 1-chome, Hsutsubishi, Sendai City, Miyagi; f. 1897; Editor Y. NIKAIKO; circ. morning 323,682, evening 133,587.

Minyu Shimbun: 9-9 Naka-machi, Fukushima City; f. 1895; circ. morning 116,686, evening 13,819; Man. Editor Y. WAKU.

Too Nippo: 2-11, 2-chome, Shin-machi, Aomori; f. 1888; morning and evening; circ. 151,804 and 150,680; Man. Editor T. OZAKI.

Yamagata Shimbun: 5-12, 2-chome Hatago-cho, Yamagata City; f. 1876; Pres. Y. HATTORI; Chief Editor K. KONDO; morning and evening circ. 145,200.

TOKAI DISTRICT (Central Honshu)

Asahi Shimbun: 3-3, 1-chome, Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; Man. Editor H. UEDA; circ. morning 373,575, evening 314,915.

Chubu Keizai Shimbun: 24-1 Hijie-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1946; Editor K. SUZUKI; circ. 141,378.

Chunichi Shimbun: 12-21, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1942; the paper has the world's leading newspaper colour printing facilities; Exec. Man. K. OSHIMA; Editor N. WAKAMATSU; circ. morning 1,522,843, evening 862,043.

Chunichi Sports: 24, 2-chome, Miyuki Honmachidori, Naka-ku, Nagoya; morning; circ. 200,000; Chief Editor T. ARIUMI.

Gifu Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 9 Imakomachi, Gifu City; f. 1879; morning and evening; Pres. T. YAMADA; Editor K. TAKIGAWA; circ. morning 134,282, evening 75,436.

Mainichi Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Horinouchi-machi, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya; f. 1935; morning circ. 308,120, evening 236,895; Man. Editor R. HOSOKAWA.

Nagoya Times: 3-10, 1-chome, Maruno-uchi, Naka-ku, Nagoya City; f. 1946; evening; Editor T. MORI; circ. 130,000.

Shinano Mainichi Shimbun: 657 Minamiagata-cho, Nagano; f. 1873; Editor K. SHIOZAWA; circ. morning 144,714, evening 32,191.

Shizuoka Shimbun: 609, Ishida, Shizuoka City; f. 1941; Chief Editor Y. HOSHINO; circ. morning 430,300, evening 430,600.

Yamanashi Nichi-Nichi Shimbun: 6, 2-chome, Kitaguchi, Kofu City; f. 1872; morning; Editor SUSUMI KANAMURU; circ. 110,000.

Yamanashi Nichinichi Shimbun: 6, 2-chome, Kitaguchi, Kofu City, Yamanashi; f. 1872; morning; circ. 105,240; Man. Editor SUSUMU KANAMARU.

HOKURIKU DISTRICT (North Coastal Honshu)

Fukui Shimbun: 1302 Yamato-machi, Fukui City; f. 1889; Chief Editor M. MAEDA; circ. morning 126,653, evening 15,243.

Hokkoku Shimbun: 5-1, 2-chome, Korinbo, Kanazawa, Ishikawa; f. 1893; circ. morning 211,274, evening 117,389; Pres. Y. MIYASHITA; Editor M. MITSUNO.

Hokuriku Chunichi Shimbun: 7-15, 2-chome, Karimbo, Kanazawa; circ. morning 126,000, evening 32,000; Editor K. NAKAGAWA.

Kita Nihon Shimbun: 2-14 Yasuzumi-cho, Toyama-shi, Toyama; f. 1940; Man. Editor S. FUKUYAMA; circ. morning 153,000, evening 42,000.

Niigata Nippo: 189-3 Ichiban-cho, Higashinaka-dori, Niigata City; f. 1942; Editor K. KAMIMURA; circ. morning 340,500, evening 99,600.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 5/4 Shomozek, Takaoka; f. 1961; Man. Editor U. BANDO; circ. morning 100,310, evening 13,911.

KINKI DISTRICT (West Central Honshu)

Hyogo Shimbun: 3-25 Minato-machi, Hyogo-ku, Kobe; f. 1946; evening; circ. 94,257; Editor J. IWASA.

Ise Shimbun: 1871 Sendo-machi, Tsu City, Mie; f. 1878; morning; Man. Editor K. SHIBATA; circ. 85,000.

Kobe Shimbun: 4, 7-chome, Kumoidori, Fukiai-ku, Kobe City; f. 1898; circ. morning 428,335, evening 231,900; Man. Editor H. INAMOTO.

Kyoto Shimbun: 239 Shoshoi-machi Ebisugawa-kitairu, Karasuma-dori, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto; f. 1942; circ. morning 375,796, evening 309,995; Chief Editor T. HIRAKA.

Wakayama Shimpō: 5, 4-chome, Komatsubara-dori, Wakayama; f. 1940; morning; Editor H. AKAI; circ. 65,000.

CHUGOKU DISTRICT (Western Honshu)

Bocho Shimbun: 3 Kifune-cho, Shimomseki; f. 1941; morning; Pres. Y. FUURA; Man. Editor Y. MIYOSHI; circ. 36,000.

Chugoku Shimbun: 7-1 Dobashi-cho, Hiroshima City, Hiroshima; f. 1892; morning circ. 424,835, evening circ. 118,624; Pres. A. YAMAMOTO; Man. Editor S. MIYAKI.

Sanyo Shimbun: 1-23, 2-chome, Yanagi-cho, Okayama; f. 1879; circ. morning 284,239, evening 95,941; Man. Editor Y. MATSUOKA.

Shimane Shimbun: 14-3 Sodeshi-machi, Matsue, Shimane; f. 1942; morning; Chief Editor T. NAKAMOTO; circ. 65,500.

Yamaguchi Shimbun: 16, Higashiyamamoto-cho, Shimonomseki; f. 1946; Pres. K. OGAWA; Editors T. ABE, T. FUJITA; circ. 34,700.

SHIKOKU ISLAND

Ehime Shimbun: 12-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Matsuyama, Ehime; f. 1876; Chair. Y. HIRATA; Chief Editor T. SUGIMOTO; circ. morning 179,859, evening 40,256.

Kochi Shimbun: 24 Honcho, Kochi-shi, Kochi; f. 1904; circ. morning 153,189, evening 99,300; Editor H. KOMATSU.

Shikoku Shimbun: 15-1, Nakono-machi, Takamatsu; f. 1889; Chief Editor Y. SAKANE; circ. morning 113,352, evening 24,084.

Tokushima Shimbun: 32-1 Saiwai-cho, Tokushima; f. 1941; circ. morning 143,574, evening 41,738; Man. Editor K. SUGIMOTO.

HOKKAIDO ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 1-1, 1-chome, Nishi, Kita Nijo, Sapporo City; f. 1959; Man. Editor M. TERAZAKI; circ. morning 176,918, evening 116,039.

Hokkai Times: 1, 4-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1946; evening and morning; circ. morning 192,605, evening 98,968; Man. Editor H. MIYATA.

Hokkaido Nikkan Sports Shimbun: 1, 4-chome, Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; circ. 90,919; Pres. U. CHIZAKI.

Hokkaido Shimbun: 6, 3-chome, Odori-Nishi, Sapporo; f. 1942; Editor K. WATANABE; circ. morning and evening 800,000.

Mainichi Shimbun: 2, Nishi, 4-chome, Kita-Nijo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Editor Z. WATANABE; circ. morning 151,600, evening 82,900.

Nikkan Sports: 4-1 Odori-nishi, Sapporo; f. 1962; morning; Pres. U. CHIZAKI; Man. Editor T. AKASAKA; circ. 92,000.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 11, Nishi, 1-chome, Minami-Sanjo, Sapporo; f. 1959; Editor K. TAKIZAWA; circ. morning 200,400, evening 97,000.

KYUSHU ISLAND

Asahi Shimbun: 12-1, 1-chome, Sunatsu, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu City; f. 1935; Man. Editor K. AMANO; circ. morning 752,609, evening 280,413.

Fukunichi: 2-1, 1-chome, Imaizumi-machi, Fukuoka; f. 1946; Editor K. KITAGAWA; circ. 138,000.

Kagoshima Shimpō: 1-15 Matsubara-cho, Kagoshima; f. 1959; Editor K. HANAMURE; circ. 65,910.

Kumamoto Nichi-nichi Shimbun: 2-33 Kamidori-cho, Kumamoto-shi, Kumamoto; f. 1942; Editor Y. INASHITA; circ. morning 170,872, evening 62,221.

Mainichi Shimbun: 207-1, 1-chome, Konyu-machi, Kokura-ku, Kitakyushu; f. 1935; circ. morning 605,000, evening 226,500; Man. Editor HIDEO MORIOKA.

Minami Nihon Shimbun: 1-2 Yasui-cho, Kagoshima-shi, Kagoshima; f. 1881; morning circ. 212,062; evening circ. 40,687; Man. Editor T. KUBO.

Miyazaki Nichinichi Shimbun: 1-33, 1-chome Takachiho-dori, Miyazaki; f. 1940; Editor KUROKI; circ. 126,000.

Nagasaki Jiji Shimbun: 6-24 Dajima-machi, Nagasaki; f. 1904; Man. Editor S. IWAMURA; circ. morning 65,153.

Nagasaki Shimbun: 6-24 Dejima, Nagasaki; f. 1889; Editor T. NANANO; circ. morning 142,463, evening 142,615.

Nishi Nippon Shimbun: 4-20, 1-chome, Tenjin, Fukuoka; f. 1887; Chief Editor K. KATO; circ. morning 731,042, evening 302,897.

Oita Godo Shimbun: 7-15, 3-chome, Funai-cho, Oita f. 1886; Man. Editor N. KRYOHARA; circ. morning 136,200, evening 136,200.

Saga Shimbun: 3-8, 1-chome, Matsuhara, Saga City; f. 1884; morning; Man. Editor K. MIYAHARA; circ. 92,242.

Shin Kyushu: 1-3 Kiyotaki-cho, Moji, Fukuoka; f. 1946; morning; circ. 73,164; Man. Editor S. KITAJIMA.

Sports Nippon: 3, 1-chome, Kiyotaki-cho, Moji-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Rep. Dir. S. YAMASHIRO; morning; circ. 211,048.

Yomiuri Shimbun: 1-11 Meiwa-machi, Kokura-ku, Kita-Kyushu; Man. Editor M. SAKURAI; circ. morning 360,347, evening 177,063.

OKINAWA PREFECTURE

Okinawa Times: P.O.B. 293, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. KAZAFUMI UCHI; Man. Editor SEIKO HIGA; total circ. 132,500.

Ryukyu Shimpō: P.O.B. 15, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1893; Japanese; morning and evening; Pres. SHUI IKEMİYAGI; Editor S. HOKAMA; circ. 90,548.

Morning Star: P.O.B. 282, Naha, Okinawa; English; Editor GENE SALZGAVER; circ. 15,000.

WEEKLIES

Asahi Graphic: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; pictorial review; Editor MICHITO ITO; circ. 200,000.

Asahi Journal: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; review.

Economist: 1-1-1 Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; published by the Mainichi Newspapers; weekly; economics; Editorial Chief NOZOMU SEKINE; circ. 117,000.

The Gijitsu Journal: 8-10 Kudan kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; industrial technology.

Japan Company Directory: 1-4 Hongoku-cho Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; in English, published by *The Oriental Economist*.

Nippon Shogyo: 3 Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; circ. 35,000, Excc Dir. KO TAKEUCHI.

Oriental Economist: 1-4, Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; economics, politics; English edition; Pres. N. WADA.

Screen and Stage: Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; Editor J. TOMODA.

Shukan Asahi: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,300,000.

Shukan Bunshun: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; general; circ. 550,000.

Shukan Sankei: 1-3 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; general.

Shukan Shincho: 71 Yarai-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; general; circ. 1,040,000.

Shukan Yomiuri: 3-3 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Editor S. HARA; general.

Student Times: Japan Times Inc., 4-5-4 Shibaura, Minato-ku, Tokyo; English language.

Sunday Mainichi: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; circ. 1,200,000.

Tenji Mainichi: 2-36 Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1922; circ. 11,000; in Japanese braille; Editor MICHITOSHI ZENIMOTO.

Toyo Keizai Shimpō: 1-4 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; weekly; economics; Pres. K. MURAYAMA; circ. 100,000.

PERIODICALS

Airview: 601 Kojun Building, 6 Ginza, Tokyo; f. 1946, monthly; Editor E. SEKIGAWA.

Alpinist: 24 2-chome, Miyukihonmachi, Nakaku, Nagoya; f. 1942; circ. 20,000; Editor T. SUZUKI; monthly.

Asahi Camera: Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1926; photography; monthly; Editor SHIGERU KOJIMA; circ. 200,000.

Bijutsu Techō: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; monthly; fine arts.

Bungaku: Iwanami Shoten, 5-5, 2-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1933; Editor YOSHIO TAMURA.

Bungei-Shunju: 3 Kioi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; popular monthly; general.

Chuo Keron: 2-1 Kyohashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1886; monthly; political, economic, scientific and literary; Chief Editor KINJIRO SASAHARA.

JAPAN

Design: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; monthly; covers all aspects of design.

Fujin Koron: Chuo Koron-sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; women's literary monthly.

Geijutsu Shincho: 71 Yara-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; monthly; fine arts, music, architecture, drama and design; Editor-in-Chief RYOICHI SATO.

Gekkan Rodo Mondai: 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; labour problem monthly.

Gengo-Seikatsu: Chikuma-shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; language and life monthly; Editor NAOO HARADA; circ. 10,000.

Heritsu Jiho: 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; law journal.

Ie-no-Hikari (Light of Home): 11 Funagawara-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 19-5; monthly; rural and general interest; Pres. RYOHEI ADACHI; Editor NAOMICHI MURATANI; circ. 1,300,000.

Industries of Japan: Mainichi Newspapers, Tokyo; f. 1952; Editor YOSHIMASA SUMINO.

Japan Almanac: Mainichi Newspapers, Tokyo; f. 1972. English yearbook on Japan; Editor YOSHIMASA SUMINO.

The Japan Architect: 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1956; monthly: international edition of *Shinkenchiku*; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publisher YOSHIO YOSHIDA; circ. 17,000.

Japan Economic Yearbook: Nihonbashi, Tokyo; in English; published by *The Oriental Economist*.

Japan Electric Engineering: 11-15 Higashi Gotanda, 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku; monthly; circ. 60,000.

Japan Electric Industry: 11-15 Higashi Gotanda, 1-chome, Shinagawa-ku; monthly; circ. 65,000.

Japan Quarterly: Asahi Shimbun-sha, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; in English; Exec. Editor YOSHI, MASA YUASA.

Jitsugyo No Nihon: Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; semi-monthly; economic and business.

Junkan Yomiuri: 3-1 Ginza Nishi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; three times monthly.

Kagaku: Iwanami Shoten, publishers 2-5-5 Hitotsubashi Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1931; Editor YUKO NATORI.

Kagaku Asahi: 2-6-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; scientific; Editor SHINYA ITO; monthly.

Kagakushi-Kenkyu: Department of Humanities, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1, O-okayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; quarterly journal of the History of Science Society of Japan.

Keizai Hyoron: 14 Sugumachi, Shinjuku, Tokyo; economic review.

Keizaizin (Home Economics): Kansai Economics Federation, Shin-Dai-Bldg., Dojima-Hamadori, Kita-ku, Osaka economics; monthly; Editor Y. MIYANO.

Kikanhanga: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1968; quarterly; covers all aspects of printing.

Kokka: Asahi Shimbun Publishing Co., 3, 2-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Far Eastern art, monthly.

Mizue: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1905; monthly; fine arts.

Museum: Bijutsu Shuppan-sha, 15 Ichigaya-honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; monthly bulletin of Tokyo National Museum.

Nogyo Asahi: 2-3 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; scientific.

Nosei Hyoron: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; agricultural; monthly.

Onyaku no Tomo: Kagurazaka 6-30, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; music; monthly.

The Pacific Community: Jiji Press Ltd., Central P.O.B. 1007, Tokyo; f. April 1969; political, economic, diplomatic, cultural, military, etc.; quarterly (Jan., April, July, Oct.) in English; Editor KIKUO SATO; Man. Editor NORIO IGUCHI; circ. 6,000.

Seibutsu-Kagaku (Biology): c/o Dept. of Biology, Faculty of Science, Ochanomizu, University, Tokyo; f. 1949; quarterly.

Sekai: Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1946; reviews; monthly; Editor TORU MIDORIKAWA.

Shakaijin: Yamagin Bldg., 1-1 Ogawa Machi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; political.

Shincho: 71 Yara-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; literary; monthly; Editor JUICHI SATO; circ. 30,000.

Shinkenchiku: 31-2, Yushima 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113; f. 1924; monthly architectural journal; Editor SHOZO BABA; Publisher YASUGORO YOSHIOKA; circ. 48,000.

Shiso (Ideology): Iwanami Shoten 3, 2-chome, Kanda, Hitotsubashi, Tokyo; f. 1921; Editor TORU MIDORIKAWA; monthly.

Shizen (Nature): Chuo Koron Sha, 1, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; scientific monthly.

Shosetsu Shincho: Shincho-sha, 71 Yara-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; monthly; literature; Chief Editor TOSHIO SATO.

Shufu to Seikatsu: 1-2 Nishi Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; women's magazine.

Shufunotomo: 6, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly; women's magazine.

So-en: Bunka Publishing Bureau, 1-22, 3-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; fashion monthly; Chief Editor ISAO IMAIDA; circ. 400,000.

Sports Mainichi: 11-1 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; monthly.

Statistical Monthly (Toyo Keizai Tokei Geppo): published by *The Oriental Economist*, 1-4 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895.

Sogaku (Mathematics): Mathematical Society of Japan, c/o Faculty of Science, University of Tokyo; f. 1947; quarterly.

Tenbo: Chikuma-Shobo, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; general; monthly; Editor NAOO HARADA; circ. 30,000.

Yama-To-Keikoku (Mountain and Valley): 1-1-33 Shiba-Daimon, Minato-ku, Tokyo; monthly; mountain climbing.

Yomiuri Nendan (Yomiuri Yearbook): published by Yomiuri Shimbun, Ootemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946, general year book and almanac; Editor K. YAMADA.

Zosen: Tokyo News Service Ltd., 10 Ginza Nishi, 8-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; monthly, in English; shipbuilding.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jiji Tsushin-Sha (Jiji Press): P.O.B. 1007, Tokyo; f. 1945; general news service by facsimile; Man. Dir. TATURO SATO; publ. *Yearbook*.

Kyodo News Service: 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; supplies press, radio and television with foreign and domestic news; Pres. SHINTARO FUKUSHIMA; Man. Editor TAKEJI WATANABE.

Radiopress Inc.: Fuji Television Annex Bldg., Kawado-cho, Iehigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; Pres. K. NAKATA; Man. Editor T. NAKADATE.

Soviet News: Tokyo; monitors Radio Moscow broadcasts.

Sun Telephoto: Palaceside Bldg., 1-chome, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; Chair. I. FURUNO; Pres. K. MATSUOKA.

BUREAUX OF FOREIGN AGENCIES Tokyo

ABC: Asahi Bldg., 6-7, Ginza, 6-chome, Chuo-ku; Bureau Chief IRWIN M. CHAPMAN.

Agence France Presse: Asahi Shimbun Shinkan, 2-3 chome Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief PIERRE BRISARD.

ANSA: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Aoi-cho, Akasaka, Minato-ku; Correspondent MARIA RONILDA GIORGIS.

Antara: Kyodo News Service Bldg., No. 2, Aoi-cho Akasaka, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief ALADDIN.

AP: Asahi Shimbun Bldg., 2-3, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. HARTZENBUSCH.

Central News Agency of China: Shisei-kaikan, Hibiya 2, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief LEE CHIA.

Czechoslovak News Agency: 5-13, Jingumae 4-chome, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief IVO STOLC.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (dpa): Shisei Kaikan, Room 202, Hibiya 2, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief SIEGFRIED NIEBUHR.

Hapdong News Agency: Kyodo Press Bldg., 2 Aoi-cho, Minato-ku; Bureau Chief SANG KWON LEE.

Keystone: 12-3, Koji-machi, Chiyoda-ku; Bureau Chief H. J. ABRAHAMS.

Novosti: 3-9-13, Higashi-gotanda, Shinagawa-ku; Bureau Chief A. M. LAZAREV.

Reuters: Kyodo Tsushin Kaikan, 2 Akasaka, Aoi-cho, Minato-ku; Chief Representative MICHAEL NEALE.

Sisa News Agency: 2425, 5-chome, Kamimeguro, Meguro-ku; Bureau Chief WHA BONG SHINN.

Tass: 1-5, Hon-machi, Shibuya-ku; Bureau Chief VICTOR ZATSEPIN.

UPI: Palaceside Bldg., 1-1 Hitotsubashi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku; Man., North Asia, ARNOLD B. C. DIBBLE.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

Nihon Shimbun Kyokai (Japan Newspaper Publishers and Editors Association): Shiseikaikan Building, Hibiya Park, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1946; mems. include 172 companies, including 112 daily newspapers, 8 news agencies, 51 radio and TV companies, and 1 non-daily newspaper; Pres. KOKYO SHIRAIISHI; Sec.-Gen. SUSUMU EJIRI; publs. *The Japanese Press* (annual), *Shimbun Kenkyu* (monthly), *Shimbun Kyokai Ho* (weekly), *Nihon Shimbun Nenkan* (annual), *Shimbun Insatsu Gijutsu* (quarterly), *Shimbun Keiei* (quarterly).

Foreign Correspondents' Club of Japan: 1-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan 100.

Japan Magazine Publishers' Association: 7, 1-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

PUBLISHERS

KYOTO

Jimibun Shoin: Takakura-Nishi-Hairu, Bukkoji-dori, Shimokyo-ku; f. 1922; literary, philosophy, history, fine art; Pres. MUTSUHISA WATANABE.

TOKYO

Balfukan Co. Ltd.: 4-3-12 Kudan Minami, 4-chome, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1924; mathematics, natural and social science, technology; Pres. K. YAMAMOTO.

Bijutsu Shuppan-Sha: 15 Iehigaya Honmura-cho, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1906; art and architecture; Pres. ATSUSHI OSHITA.

Chijin Shokan 2-112 Totsuka-machi, Shinjuku-ku; Science and technical, agriculture, geography; Pres. ISAMU KAMIJO.

Chuokoron-sha Inc.: 2-1, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; f. 1886; philosophy, history, sociology, literature; Pres. HOJI SHIMANAKA.

Froebel-Kan Co. Ltd.: 3-1 Kanda Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1907; juvenile, educational, music; Pres. KENSUKE SUGANO.

Fukuinkan Shoten: 1-1-9, Misaki-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; juvenile, education, religion; Pres. TADASHI MATSUI.

Gakken Co. Ltd.: 4-40-5, Kamiikudai, Ohta-ku; f. 1946; juvenile, education, reference; Man. Dir. HIROSHI FURUOKA.

Hakusui-Sha: 3-24 Kanda-Ogawa-machi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1915, general literature, science and languages; Pres. TEISHI KUSANO.

Heibon Sha: 4-1 Yonban-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; encyclopaedias, art, educational books, atlases, etc.; Pres. KUNIIKO SHIMONAKA.

Hokuseido Press, The: 3-12, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; Pres. JUMPEI NAKATSUCHI; regional non-fiction.

Ie-No-Hikari Association: 11 Funagawara-cho, Iehigaya, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1925; agriculture, education; Pres. RYOHEI ADACHI; Man. Dir. YOSHIRO TAKAHASHI.

Iwanami Shoten: 2-5-5, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1913; natural and social sciences, literature, history, geography; Pres. YUJIRO IWANAMI.

Kanehara & Co. Ltd.: 31-14, 2-chome Yushima Bunkyo-ku; f. 1875; medical, agricultural, engineering and scientific; Pres. SHIRO KANEHARA.

Kodansha Ltd.: 2-12, Otowa 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1909; art, education, children's picture books, fiction, cookery, reference books, and various other types of book in English and other languages; weekly, monthly and quarterly magazines; Pres. SHOICHI NOMA.

Kyoritsu Shuppan Co. Ltd.: 4-6-19 Kobinata, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1926; scientific and technical; Pres. MASAO NANJO.

Maruzen Company Ltd.: 3-10, Nohonbashi, 2-chome, Chuo-ku; f. 1869; general; Pres. SHINGO IIZUMI; Man. Dirs. KIYOSHI SAKURAI; MASAO NAKATA.

Misuzu Shobo Publishing Co.: 3-17-15, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1947; fine art, science, medicine, politics; Pres. TAMIO KITANO; Man. Dir. TOSHITO OBI.

Nikkan Kogyo Shimbun: 1-8-10 Kudan Kita, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; f. 1911, revived 1945; technical, business and management, dictionaries; Pres. IKUTARO YOSHIKAWA.

Nippon Hyoron Sha: 14 Suga-machi, Shinjuku-ku; law, economics, sociology, business; Pres. MIKIOH SUZUKI.

- Obunsha Co. Ltd.:** 55 Yokodera-cho Shinjuku-ku; f. 1931; textbooks, reference books, general science and fiction; magazines; audio-visual aids; Pres. YOSHIO AKAO.
- OHM-Sha Ltd., The:** 3-1 chome, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1914; engineering, technical and scientific; Pres. S. MITSUI; Man. Dir. K. TOBE.
- Ongaku No Tomo Sha Corp.:** 6-30, Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1941; music books, magazines and scores; Chair. KEIZO HORIUCHI; Pres. SUNAO ASAKA.
- Risosha:** 46 Akagashita-machi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1927; philosophy, religion, social science; Pres. S. OHE.
- Sanseido (Sanseido Publishing Co.):** 1-1, Kanda-Jinbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku; dictionaries, education, languages, science, sociology; Pres. MASAKAZE OGURA.
- Seibundo-Shinkosha Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 1-chome Nishikicho, Kanda Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; technical and scientific, agriculture, history, geography; Pres. and Man. Dir. SHIGEO OGAWA.
- Shinkenichiku-Sha Ltd.:** 31-2, Yushima, 2-chome, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1925; architectural; Editor and Publisher Y. YOSHIOKA; Man. Dir. Y. YOSHIDA.
- Shogakukan Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 2-3, Hitotsubashi, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1922; juvenile, education, geography; Pres. T. OHGA.
- Shokokusha Publishing Co. Inc.:** 25 Saka-machi, Shinjuku-ku; f. 1932; architectural, technical and fine art; Chair. G. SHIMOIDE; Pres. G. SHIMOIDE; Man. Dir. K. KOMPURU.
- Shufunotomo Co. Ltd.:** 6, 1-chome, Surugadai, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1916; domestic science, juvenile, fine art; Pres. KAZUO ISHIKAWA.

- Shunju-Sha Co. Ltd.:** 2-18-6 Sotokanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1918; philosophy, religion, literary, economics, music, etc.; Man. R. KANDA.
- Taishukan Shoten:** 3-24, Kanda-Nishiki-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1918; reference, language, sport, Buddhism, audio; visual aids, dictionaries; Chair. KATASHI INOUE; Pres. TOSHIO SUZUKI.
- Tokyo News Tsushin-Sha:** 8-10 Ginza-Nishi, Chuo-ku; f. 1947; sociology, economics, general non-fiction; Pres. I. OKUYAMA.
- University of Tokyo Press:** 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku; f. 1951; humanities, history, sociology, economics, politics, science; Man. S. MINOWA.
- Yama To Keikoku Sha Co. Ltd.:** 1-1-33, Shiba-Daimon, Minato-ku; f. 1930 mountaineering, skiing and travel books; Pres. K. KAWASAKI.
- Yamakawa Shuppan Sha:** 1-13-13, Uchi-kanda, Chiyoda-ku; history, education, dictionaries, textbooks; Pres. SHIGEJI NOZAWA.
- Yuhikaku Co.:** 17, 2-chome, Kanda Jimbo-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1877; social sciences; Dir. T. EGUSA; Man. S. EGUSA.
- Zeimukeyiri Kyokai:** 3-53-9, Totsuka-machi, Shinjuku-ku; law, economics, business, sociology, education; Pres. HANGO OTSUBO.
- Zenkoku Kyodo Shuppan:** 1-10-32, Wakaba, Shinjuku-ku; agriculture, sociology, economics; Pres. KINOSUKE ONAKA.
- Japan Book Publishers Association:** 6 Fukuro-machi Shinjuku-ku; Tokyo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There were an estimated 23,500,000 radio receiving sets in 1971 and 24,925,000 televisions in 1973.

Nippon Hoso Kyokai, N.H.K. (Japan Broadcasting Corporation): Nippon Hoso Kyokai Bldg., 2-2-1 Jinnan, Shikuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; Chair. Board of Govs. S. KUDO; Pres. KICHIRO ONO.

N.H.K. is a non-commercial public corporation whose Governors are appointed by the government. Five (2 TV and 3 radio) networks and 4,289 stations cover the country, the TV ones equipped for colour broadcasting, equally divided between general and educational networks; central stations at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo and Matsuyama. The Overseas Service broadcasts in 21 languages.

National Association of Commercial Broadcasters in Japan: Bungei Shunju Bldg., 3, Kioicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; Pres. JUNZO IMAMICHI; Exec. Dir. KAZUO SUGIYAMA; Sec.-Gen. NAGATO IZUMI; association of 102 companies (86 TV companies, 16 radio companies). Among 86 TV companies, 50 operate radio and TV with 161 radio stations and 1,356 TV stations. They include:

Asahi Broadcasting Co.: 2-2 Oyodo-cho, Oyodo-ku, Osaka; Chair. T. SUZUKI.

Far East Network (AFRTS): H.Q. A.P.O. San Francisco 96267; serves U.S. forces in Japan; 6 stations (Tokyo, Okinawa, Misawa, Iwakuni, Chitose, Sasebo) operate 24 hours; 3 TV stations (Misawa, Iwakuni and Okinawa); 1 FM station (Okinawa); Commander Lieut.-Col. FRANK J. MORRIS, U.S.A.F.

Nippon Cultural Broadcasting, Inc.: Shinju-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. TOMODA.

Nippon System, Inc.: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Chair. K. UEMURA; Pres. N. SHIKANAI.

Nihon Short-Wave Broadcasting Co.: 9-15 Akasaka 1-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. M. NAKAJIMA.

Okinawa Hozo Kyokai (Okinawa Public Broadcasting System): Service Centre 342, Sobe, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. C. KABIRA; Vice-Pres. H. TANIGUCHI.

Okinawa Television Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 1-chome, Matsuyama-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. Y. YAMASHIRO; Man. Dir. N. KAMESHIMA.

Ryukyu Broadcasting Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. S. ZAYASU.

Tokyo Broadcasting System, Inc.: Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Chair. JUNZO IMAMICHI; Pres. HIROSHI SUWA.

There are also 77 commercial stations operated by Radio Tokyo, Asahi Broadcasting Co., Nippon TV Network Co., Nippon Educational TV Co. and others, including:

NET Television Network Co. Ltd.: 4-10, 6-chome Roppongi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1957; Chair. YOSHIO AKAO; Pres. MAKOTO TAKANO.

YTV—Yomiuri Telecasting Corporation: 2-74 Iwaicho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1957; 18 hrs. broadcasting a day, of which 62 hrs. per week in colour; Pres. Y. MUTAI; Exec. Dir. T. OKANO; Programme Man. U. TANAKA.

Regular colour television transmissions started on September 10th, 1960. By 1967 NHK and 46 commercial companies were engaged in colour broadcasting.

TELEVISION NEWS AGENCIES

NET-Asahi Productions Ltd.: 6-4-10 Roppong, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Pres. T. FUJII.

Kyodo Television News: 7 Kawata-cho, Ichigaya, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. R. Nozawa; Pres. N. AIZAWA.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in yen)

Japan's central bank and note-issuing body is the Bank of Japan, founded in 1882. More than half the credit business of the country is handled by approximately one hundred commercial banks and three long-term credit institutions, collectively designated "All Banks". The most important of these are the thirteen city banks, many of which have a distinguished history, reaching back to the days of the *zaibatsu*, the private entrepreneurial organizations on which Japan's capital wealth was built up before the Second World War. Although the *zaibatsu* were abolished as integral industrial and commercial enterprises during the Allied Occupation, the several businesses and industries which bear the former *zaibatsu* names, such as Mitsubishi, Mitsui and Sumitomo, continue to flourish and to give each other mutual assistance through their respective banks and trust corporations. Among the commercial banks, one, the Bank of Tokyo, specializes in foreign exchange business, while the Industrial Bank of Japan provides a large proportion of the finance for capital investment by industry. The Japan Long-Term Credit Bank also specializes in industrial finance; the work of these two privately-owned banks is supplemented by the government Japan Development Bank.

The Government has established a number of other specialized organs to supply essential services not performed by the private banks. Thus the Japan Export-Import Bank advances credits for exports of heavy industrial products and imports of raw materials in bulk. A Housing Loan Corporation assists firms building housing for their employees, while the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation gives loans to the named industries for equipment purchases. Similar services are provided for small businesses by the Small Business Finance Corporation.

An important part is played in the financial activity of the country by co-operatives, and by the many small enterprise institutions. Each prefecture has its own federation of co-operatives, with the Central Co-operative Bank of Agriculture and Forestry as the common central financial institution. This Central Co-operative Bank also serves as an agent for the government's Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation.

The commonest form of savings is through the government-operated Postal Savings System, which collects petty savings from the public by means of the post office network. The funds thus made available are used as loan funds by the government financial institutions, through the government's Trust Fund Bureau.

Clearing houses operate in each major city of Japan, and total 80 institutions. The largest are those of Tokyo and Osaka.

CENTRAL BANK

Nippon Ginko (*Bank of Japan*): 2-2-1 Hongoku-cho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1882; cap. 100m., dep. 4,568,165m (March 1974); Gov. TEIICHIRO MORINAGA Vice-Gov. MICHIKAZU KONO.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Fukuoka Ltd.: 12-18 Kamikawabata-machi Fukuoka; f. 1945; cap. 5,000m., dep. 769,252m. (March 1974); Pres. G. ARIKAWA.

Bank of Okinawa: 1-42 Niebashi, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 1.3m., dep. 99.5m. (June 1969); Pres. SEIKO KONAGURA.

Bank of the Ryukyus Ltd.: 1-13 Kumoji 1-chome, Naha, Okinawa; f. 1948; cap. 2,001m., dep. 197,680m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. SHUEI SAKAHAMA.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongoku-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; specializes in foreign exchange business; cap. p.u. 40,000m., dep. 3,114,082 (Sept. 1974); Pres. SOICHI YOKOYAMA.

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.: 6-2 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 54,000m., dep. 6,127,066m. (March 1974); Chair. KAORU INOUE; Pres. T. YOKOTA.

Daiwa Bank Ltd.: 21 Bongomachi, 2-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1918; cap. p.u. 48,000m., dep. 2,285,259m. (March 1974); Pres. SUSUMU FURUKAWA.

Fuji Bank Ltd.: 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. p.u. 66,000m., dep. 5,407,231m. (March 1974); Chair. Advisory Cttee. YOSHIZANE IWASA; Chair. of Board and Pres. KUNIHICO SASAKI.

Hokkaido Takushoku Bank Ltd.: 7 Nishi, 3-chome, Odori, Chuo-ku, Sapporo; f. 1900; cap. 20,000m. dep. 1,503,426m. (March 1974); Chair. TETSUO NAKAHARA; Pres. TAKEJI TOJO.

Hokuriku Bank Ltd.: 2-26, Tsutsumichodon 1-chome, Toyama; f. 1943; cap. 15,000m., dep. 995,771m. (March 1974); Pres. SEISUKE MASE.

Kyowa Bank Ltd.: 5-1, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; cap. 32,000m. dep. 2,662,933m. (March 1974); Pres. YOSHIKI IROBE; Chair. SHUICHI SHINOHARA.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 7-1 Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1880; cap. 66,000m., dep. 5,071,854m. (March 1974); Pres. TOSHIO NAKAMURA.

Mitsui Bank Ltd.: 12 Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1876; cap. p.u. 40,000m., dep. 3,600,225m. (March 1974); Chair. GORO KOYAMA; Pres. JOJI ITAKURA.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (*The Industrial Bank of Japan Ltd.*): 1-1 Yaesu, 5-chome Chuo-ku, Tokyo 104; f. 1902; long-term financing of industrial enterprises in Japan; cap. p.u. 48,000m., dep. 1,279,009m.; loans and discounts 3,930,161m. (March 1974); Pres. ISAO MASAMUNE.

Saitama Bank Ltd.: 9-15, Takasago 2-chome, Urawa, Saitama Prefecture; f. 1943; cap. 22,680m., dep. 1,624,353m. (March 1973); Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Pres. KYOSUKE NAGASHIMA.

Sanwa Bank Ltd.: 10 Fushimimachi, 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; f. 1933; cap. 66,000m., dep. 4,678,464m. (March 1974); Chair. T. WATANABE; Pres. T. MURANO.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: 22, 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1895; cap. 66,000m., dep. 5,250,272m. (March 1974); Chair. SHOZE HOTTA.

Taiyo Kobe Bank Ltd., The: 56 Naniwa-cho, Ikutaku, Kobe; f. 1973; cap. p.u. 49,000m., dep. 3,491,900m. (Oct. 1973); Chair. KAZUYUKI KOHNO; Pres. SHINICHI ISHINO.

Tokai Bank Ltd.: 21-24, Nishiki, 3-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 48,000m., dep. 3,868,050m. (March 1974); Chair. and Pres. SHIGEMITSU MIYAKE.

GOVERNMENT CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Finance Corporation: 9-3, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953;

finances plant and equipment investment; cap. 171,592m.; Pres. SEIZO TAKEDA; Vice-Pres. HAJIME IWAIO.

Central Bank for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Co-operatives: 182-1 Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; cap. 11.4m., dep. 20.8m. (June 1969); Pres. GENPEI OSHIRO.

Central Bank for Commercial and Industrial Co-operatives (Shoko Chuikin Bank): Yaesu 6-5, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1936 to provide normal banking services to facilitate finance for smaller enterprise co-operatives and other organizations formed mainly by small- and medium-scale enterprises; 20,871 affiliated orgs.; cap. p.u. 50,200m., dep. 577,527m. (June 1973); Pres. HAJIME TAKAGI; Vice-Pres. MAKOTO WATANABE; publ. *Shoko Kinyu* (Commerce-Industry Financing, monthly).

Central Co-operative Bank for Agriculture and Forestry (Norinchukin Bank): 1-8-3 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923; apex organ of financial system of agricultural, forestry and fisheries co-operatives; receives deposits from individual co-operatives, federations and agricultural enterprises; extends loans to these and to local government authorities and public corporations; adjusts excess and shortage of funds within co-operative system; issues debentures, invests funds and engages in other regular banking business; 13,183 mems.; cap. p.u. 20,000m., dep. and debentures 3,292,246m.; Pres. SHINKICHI KATAYANAGI; Vice-Pres. KANICHI OHSIMA; publs. *The Central Co-operative Bank Review* (quarterly), *Statistics of Agricultural Finance in Japan* (irregular).

Export-Import Bank of Japan, The: 1-9-1 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950 to supplement or encourage the financing of exports, imports and overseas investment by ordinary financial institutions; cap. p.u. 639,300m., dep. 2,249,024m. (Sept. 1973); Pres. SATOSHI SUMITA.

Housing Loan Corporation: 10-4, 1-chome, Koraku, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950 to provide long-term capital for the construction of housing at low interest rates; cap. 97,200m.; funds disbursed 1,783,116m. (end March 1970); Pres. KIVOSHI ASAMURA; Vice-Pres. TOSHIMIDE TAKAHASHI; publs. *Housing Loan Report* (monthly), *Housing Loan Annual Report*, *Business Statistics* (annual), *Guidance of Loans for Housing* (annual), *Table of the Housing Loan Corporation's Business* (annual).

Japan Development Bank, The: 9-1, Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; provides long-term funds to private industry for the acquisition of new plant and equipment or the improvement of existing plant and equipment; cap. 650m.; loans outstanding (June 1970) \$4,483,206; Gov. KANEKO ISHIIHARA; Vice-Gov. YUTAKA FUKUCHI.

Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan Ltd., The: 2-4, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; cap. p.u. 34,000m., dep. and debentures 2,829,875m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. BINSUKE SUGIURA; Chair. KAZUO MIYAZAKI.

Medical Care Facilities Finance Corporation: 2 Nibancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 11,500m.; Pres. MASAYOSHI YAMAMOTO.

Okinawa Development Finance Corporation: Kokuba Bldg., 21-1, 3-chome, Kunoji, Naha; f. 1972; cap. 24,544m. (May 1972); Pres. HIROSHI SATAKE.

The Overseas Economic Co-operation Fund: 1-1 Uchisaiwaicho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1961; cap. U.S. \$192.62m. (Sept. 1970); Pres. Dr. SABURO OKITA.

People's Finance Corporation: 1-9-3 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 to supply business funds particularly to very small enterprises among those sections of the

population who are unable to obtain loans from banks and other private financial institutions; cap. p.u. 20,000m.; 4,208 mems.; Pres. YASUSHI SAWADA; Vice-Pres. NOBUKUNI YOSHIDA; publ. *Chosageppo* (monthly research report in Japanese).

Small Business Finance Corporation: 9-3, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1953 to lend equipment funds and long-term operating funds (directly or indirectly through agencies) which are necessary for the promotion of small businesses (capital not more than 100m., or not more than 300 employees) but which are not easily secured from other financial institutions; cap. p.u. 25,210m. (March 1973) wholly subscribed by Government; Gov. EIICHI YOSHIOKA; Vice-Gov. SHINICHI ARAI; publs. *Financial Statistics Quarterly*, *Monthly Bulletin of Small Business Finance Corporation*.

PRINCIPAL TRUST BANKS

Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation: 4-5, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; cap. 25,000m., dep. 2,625,789m.; Chair. TERUOMI CHIKAMI; Pres. YOSHIHIRO AKAMA.

Mitsui Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 1-1, Nihonbashi-Muromachi, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1924; cap. 25,000m., dep. 2,677,200m. (March 1974); Pres. SENRICHU SHONO.

Sumitomo Trust and Banking Co. Ltd.: 15, 5-chome, Kirahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1925; cap. 25,000m., dep. 3,016,723m. (1974); Pres. SEN-ICHI OKUDAIRA.

Yasuda Trust and Banking Co. Ltd., The: 2-25, 1-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1925; cap. 20,000m., dep. 2,020,583m. (March 1974); Pres. YOSHIRO TOZAWA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Amsterdam (head office); Fuji Bldg., 3-2-3 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100, C.P.O. Box 374; brs. in Kobe, Osaka.

American Express International Banking Corp.: New York, 6th Floor, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 2-2, Marunouchi, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; Mitsui Bldg. 6th Annex, 8-11, Nihonbashi Muromachi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Man. PHAIBUL INGHAVAT.

Bank of America—National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; Shin Marunouchi Bldg., 4, 1-chome Marunouchi, Tokyo; brs. in Yokohama, Osaka and Kobe.

Bank of China: 4-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Mitsubishi Denki Bldg., 2-3, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; br. also in Osaka.

Bank Indonesia: Head Office: Jakarta; 309-311 Hibiya Park Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank of Korea: Seoul; Room 611 Hibiya Park Building, 1 Yuraku-cho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Bank Negara Indonesia: Head Office: 1 Jalan Lada, Jakarta; Kosusai Bldg., Room 1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; brs. Hong Kong, Singapore and offices in London and New York.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Tokyo, Central, P.O. Box 314.

Central Trust of China: Taipei, 5th Floor, Togin Bldg., 4-2 Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1935; Vice-Pres. and Man. YUAN-LING PEI.

Chartered Bank: London; 2-3, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo; brs. in Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Tokio Kaijo Bldg., 2-1, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Itoh Bldg., 47, 4-chome, Minami Honmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. CUSHMAN MAY.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago: Tokyo Branch: Mitsui Seimei Bldg., 2-3 Ohtemachi, 1-chome Chiyoda-ku; Vice-Pres. J. H. BRINCKMANN; Man. J. H. LERCH; Osaka branch: 35-11 Hiranomachi, 3-chome Higashi-ku; Man. T. DE HAAN.

First National Bank of Chicago: Chicago; Tokyo Branch, 409 Fuji Bldg., 2-3, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. KEVIN G. WOELFLEIN.

First National City Bank: New York; 2-1 Ohtemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; brs. in Osaka, Yokohama, Nagoya, Camp Zama.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; 1-2, Marunouchi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

The Korea Development Bank: 6-1 Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo (Head Office Seoul)

Korea Exchange Bank: Seoul; New Kokusai Bldg., 4, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Second Shinsuibashi Bldg., 23-1, 4-chome, Sueyoshibashidori, Minami-ky, Osaka; f. 1950 (present name adopted 1968); Dir. BONG-EUN KIM; Man. YOON SUP HONG.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York; 21st Floor, Asahi Tokai Bldg., 6-1, Ohtemachi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Vice-Pres. JOHN A. SCHAFER; Man. SEIMA NAKAZAWA.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Hong Kong; P.O.B. Central 86, 450-91 Nagoya, f. 1892; cap. p.u. Stg. £2,940,000; Nagoya Man S Boac

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.: New York; New Yurakocho Bldg., 11, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Mans. G. DENHAM, E. CHALONER.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Federation of Bankers' Associations of Japan, The: 1-3-1, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 73 member associations; Chair. TAKASHI YOKOTA; Vice-Chair. SHIGEO MATSUMOTO; publs. *Zenkoku Ginko Tempo Ichiran* (list of bank offices in Japan), annual; *Zenkoku Ginko Yakuin Meibo* (list of members of Boards of Directors of all banks in Japan), annual; *Tegata Kohan Tokei-Nempo* (annual statistics of Clearing House); *Kinyu* (Finance); *Banking System in Japan* (occasional in English).

Regional Banks Association of Japan: 3-1-2 Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101

Tokyo Bankers' Association Inc.: 1-3-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1945; 78 member banks; Chair. TAKASHI YOKOTA.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Tokyo Stock Exchange: 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi-Kabuaocho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949. 83 mems.; Pres. HIROSHI TANIMURA; publs. *Securities* (monthly), *TSE Monthly Statistics Report*, *Annual Statistics Report*.

Hiroshima Stock Exchange: 14-18, Kanayama-cho, Hiroshima; f. 1949; 15 mems.; Principal Officer SHIGERU AKAGI.

Fukuoka Stock Exchange: 55, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka.

Nagoya Stock Exchange: 3-17, Sakae-Sanchome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1949; Pres. TAKUMI YOSHIHASHI; Man. Dir. ISAMU INAGAKI.

Osaka Securities Exchange: 2-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka 541; f. 1949; 53 regular mems. and 5 Nakadachi mems.; Pres. MINORU TOMITA; Chair. SUNAO TAKEUCHI; publs. *Investment* (bi-monthly), *Monthly Statistical Report*, *Annual Statistical Report*, *O.S.E. Official Quotation Daily*.

INSURANCE

The principal companies are as follows:

LIFE

Asahi Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7-3, 1-chome, Nishi-Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; f. 1888; Pres. KIYOSHI KAZUNO

Chiyoda Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 19-18, Kamimeguro 2-chome, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; f. 1904; Pres. YUKICHI KADONO.

Daido Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Tosabori, Nishiku, Osaka; f. 1902; Pres. N. IZUHARA; Senior Man. Dir. A. UEDA.

Daihyaku Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: 4-go, 1-ban, 3-chome, Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; Pres. D. KAWASAKI.

Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: 13-1, Yurakucho 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1902; Chair. TSUNEHISA YADA; Pres. RYOICHI TSUKANOTO.

Fukoku Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 6, 3-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1923.

Kyoei Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 18-8, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. CHIKI ARIMA.

Meiji Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-1, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1881; Pres. YOSHITOMI SEKI.

Mitsui Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-2-3 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1927; Pres. TAKAHIRO TAJIMA.

Nippon Dantai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1-2-19, Higashi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; Pres. TAKEO HIRAKURA.

Nippon Life Insurance Co.: 7, 4-chome, Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1889.

Nissan Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Aobadai 3-6-30, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Pres. MASAO FUJIMOTO.

Okinawa Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-46 Kumoji; Pres. SEIKUN MAEDA.

Ryukyu Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1-42 Miehashi, Naha; Pres. NOBURU KAZAKU.

Sumitomo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 16, 2-chome, Nakano-shima, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1926; Chair. TAIZO ASHIDA; Pres. MASAOKI ARAI; Senior Man. Dirs. T. YUASA, S. OSHIMA.

Taiho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 7, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1913; Pres. SHIGEJI YAMANODA.

Taiyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 8, 2-chome, Edobashi, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Toho Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 3-1, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1898; Chair. SEIZO OHTA; Pres. BENJIRO OHTA.

Tokyo Mutual Life Insurance Co.: No. 5-2, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; Pres. KIICHI KIMURA.

Yamato Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; Pres. KOHEI MAEYAMA.

JAPAN

Yasuda Mutual Life Insurance Co., The: P.O.B. 28, Shinjuku, Tokyo 160-91; f. 1880; Chair. HAJIME YASUDA; Pres. M. MIZUNO.

NON-LIFE

Asahi Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6-2 Kajicho 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. TOMIO UEMATSU.

Chiyoda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3-1, 1-chome, Kyobashi, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1898; incorporating Chitose Fire and Marine, Okura Fire and Marine, Fukoku Fire and Marine, Nippon Kyoritsu Fire companies; Chair. SHOTARO KAMIYA; Pres. TSUNEJIRO TEJIMA.

Daido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14-8, 1-chome, Kumoji, Naha-shi, Okinawa; Pres. YUSHO VEZU.

Daiichi Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 1-10, 4-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Pres. N. NISHIHARA; Chair. Y. NARUSE.

Dai-Tokyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 1-6, Nihonbashi, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1918; incorporating Tokyo Movable Property Fire and Toshin Fire; Pres. KIN-ICHI AKITA; Vice-Pres. SEI-ICHI SORIMACHI.

Dowa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 61 Shinmei-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1944; incorporating Yokohama Fire, Kobe Marine, Kyodo Fire, Asahi Marine; Chair. TAKASHI OTSUKI; Pres. TSUYOSHI HOSOI.

Fuji Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3, 2-chome, Sueyoshihashi-dori, Minamiku, Osaka; f. 1918; Pres. ISAMU WATANABE.

Japan Earthquake Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 6-5, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. H. SEGAMI.

Koa Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Muromachi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Tatsuma Marine and Fire, Amasaki Marine and Fire, Shinkoku Marine and Fire, and Taihoku Fire and Marine; Pres. S. MAETANI; Chair. KATSUMI YAMAGATA.

Kyoei Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 18-8, 1-chome, Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; Pres. MORITAKA MAEDA; Vice-Pres. SHUGO TANAKA.

Kyowa Fire and Marine Insurance: 1-46 Banchi, Kunitochi-cho, Naha-City; f. 1963; Pres. YOSHIO UEZU.

Nichido Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3-16, 5-chome, Ginza Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1914; incorporating Toho Fire; Pres. T. KUBO.

Nippon Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 2-10, Nihonbashi, 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1892; Pres. YASUTARO UKON.

Nissan Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9-5, 2-chome, Kita-Aoyama, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1911; incorporating Taiheiyo Fire and Marine, Showa Fire and Marine; Pres. YOSHITSUGU OISHI.

Nisshin Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5-1, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; incorporating

Finance, Trade and Industry

Toyo Marine and Fire, Fukuju Fire, Hokoku Fire; Pres. SEIJI KAJINISHI; Senior Man. Dirs. TEIJIRO INOUE, MASAO NAKAMURA.

Sumitomo Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3-5, Yaesu 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1944; incorporating Osaka Fire and Marine, Sumitomo Marine and Fire; Pres. Y. MOROKUZU.

Taisei Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 11 Kanda Nishiki-cho, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; Pres. TOKIO NODA.

Taisho Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku Tokyo; f. 1918; member of Mitsui group of companies; Pres. AKIO HIRATA; Exec. Dir. N. MISAWA; Man. Dirs. T. MATSUDA, H. INOUE, M. YAMAGUCHI, Y. YAMAZAKI, T. ISAKA, S. ASUKABE, S. TANAKA.

Taiyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 5, Tori 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. M. KABURAGI; Man. Dir. K. KANEKO.

Toa Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 6-5, 3-chome, Kanda Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1940; Pres. Y. YASUDA.

Tokio Marine and Fire Insurance Co. Ltd. (Tokio Kaijo): 1-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1879; incorporating Mitsubishi Marine and Fire, Meiji Fire and Marine insurance companies; cap. 20,000m.; Chair. GENZAETION YAMAMOTO; Pres. MINORU KIKUCHI.

Toyo Fire and Marine Insurance Co.: 2-1, 1-chome, Yurakuchō, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; Pres. T. KAKEHASHI; Chair. YASUSABURO HARA.

Yasuda Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5-4, Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1887; incorporating Tokyo Fire and Marine and other companies; overseas offices in New York, Los Angeles, London, Düsseldorf, São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Sydney, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Beirut, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Brussels, Toronto. Pres. T. MIYOSHI.

In addition to the commercial companies, the Post Office runs life insurance and annuity schemes.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Life Insurance Association of Japan (Seimei Hoken Kyokai): New Kokusai Bldg., 4-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1908; 20 mem. cos.; Chair. K. KAZUNO; Exec. Dir. H. FURUKAWA; Man. Dir. T. NAKAZAWA.

Marine and Fire Insurance Association of Japan: Non-Life Insurance Building, 9 2-chome, Kanda Awaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1907; 22 mems.; Pres. MINORU KIKUCHI; Vice-Pres. TSUNEJIRO TEJIMA; Exec. Dir. FUMIO IMAI; Man. Dirs. SHIRO YOSHIMI, SADAFUMI NISHIZAWA.

Fire and Marine Insurance Rating Association of Japan: Sonpo Kaikan, 9, 2-chome, Kanda Awajicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. YASUTARO UKON; Exec. Dir. TSUTOMU SAITO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The (Nippon Shoko Kaigi-sho): 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; mems. 458 local Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the central organization of all chambers of commerce and industry in Japan.

Principal Officers: Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO, K.B.E. (Pres. Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2-2 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo); Vice-Pres. ISAMU SAEKI (Pres. Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 58-7 Hashizume-cho, Uchihonmachi, Higashi-ku, Osaka), MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA (Pres. Nagoya

Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 2-10-19 Sakae, Naka-ku, Nagoya; TAKASHI RINOIE (Pres. Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 11 Nippon Odori, Naka-ku, Yokohama); HIROM MORISHITA (Pres. Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Karasuma-dori, Nakagyo-ku, Kyoto); MASASHI ISANO (Pres. Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 5-2-1, Hamabedori, Fukiai-ku); publs. *Standard Trade Index of Japan* (annual), *Japan Commerce and Industry* (bi-annual).

Kobe Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: Kobe CIT Center Bldg., 2-1, Hamabe-dori 5-chome, Fukiai-ku, Kobe 651; f. 1878; mems. 4,799; Pres. MASASHI ISANO; Man. Dir. SHIRO HATA; publs. *Kobe Directory* (annual), *Current Economic Survey of Kobe* (annual), *The Trade Bulletin* (weekly).

Kyoto Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Karasumadori Ebisugawa agaru, Nakakyo-ku, Kyoto 604; f. 1882; mems. 7,149; Pres. HIROUMA MORISHITA; Man. Dir. KUNIO SHIMAZU; publs. *Kyoto Business Directory*, *Members Report* (monthly in Japanese), *Kyoto Directory of manufacturers, exporters, and importers* (annual), *The Trade Opportunities* (twice monthly), *IGS* (International Goodwill Shop), *Member List* (annual).

Nagoya Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 10-19, Sakae 2-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya; f. 1881; mems. 5,631; Pres. MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA; Man. Dir. RYOJIRO KURITA.

Osaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 58-7, Uchihommachi Hashizume-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1878; mems. 19,324; Pres. ISAMU SAHEKI; Sen. Man. Dir. TAKEHISA IZUCHI; publs. *Chamber* (Japanese, monthly), *Osaka* (English, quarterly), *List of Members* (Japanese), *Daisho Shimbun* (Japanese newspaper), *Osaka Business Directory* (English), *List of Overseas Chambers of Commerce and Industry*, *Economic Organizations* (English), *Guide to Osaka Merchandise* (English), *Yearbook of Osaka Economy* (Japanese) and *White Paper on Wages in Osaka* (Japanese).

Ryukyu Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 1-49 Kumecho, Naha, Okinawa, Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: 2-2, Marunouchi 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1878; mems. 13,700; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO; Man. Dir. EIJI KAGEYAMA.

Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry, The: 11, Nihon-Odori, Nakaku, Yokohama; f. 1880; mems. 5,200; Pres. TAKASHI IHARA; Dir. and Gen. Sec. MASAO KAWAMURA; publs. *Yokohama Economic Statistics* (Japanese and English, annual), *Monthly Report* (Japanese) and *Chamber's News* (Japanese, monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Association for the Promotion of International Trade, Japan: Nippon Bldg., 5th Floor, No. 2-6-2, Ohtemachi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; for the promotion of private trade with the People's Republic of China, the Democratic Republic of Korea and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam; handles 90 per cent of Sino-Japanese trade; Pres. A. FUJIIYAMA; Exec. Dir. TEIJI HAGIHARA.

China-Japan Memorandum Trade Office: Ishiba, Kotohiracho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; responsible for official trade with People's Republic of China; Chair. KAHEITA OKAZAKI.

Council of All-Japan Exporters' Association: Kikai Shinko Kaikan Bldg., 13-5 Tsukiji 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan External Trade Organization—JETRO: 2 Akasaka Aoi-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; est. 1958; information for foreign firms, investigation of foreign markets, exhibition of Japanese commodities abroad, etc.; Pres. KICHIHEI HARA; Vice-Pres. KIMITAKA MURAKAMI, publs. *Trade and Industry of Japan* (monthly), *Japan Trade Bulletin* (every ten days), etc.

Japan Foreign Trade Council, Inc. (*Nippon Boeki-Kai*): 6th Floor, World Trade Center Bldg., 4-1, 2-chome, Hamamatsu-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; f. 1947; 410 mems.; Pres. TATSUO MIZUKAMI; Man. Dir. NAOJI HARADA; Exec. Dir. ZENJI KYOMOTO; publ. *Bulletin* (in Japanese).

Society for Trade with the U.S.S.R.: Tokyo; f. 1967; Pres. SHIGEO HORIE.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Fertilizer Traders' Association: Chikusan Kaikan, 4, 4-chome, Ginza Higashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Foreign Film Importers-Distributors' Association of Japan: Shochi-ku Kaikan, 13-5 Tsukiji, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Agricultural Products Exporters' Association: 12-3, 2-chome, Shimabashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Automobile Importers' Association: c/o Friend Bldgs., 2-4-11 Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan General Merchandise Exporters' Association: 2, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Muro-machi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, f. 1953, 850 mems., Pres. KYUZABURO JUBA.

Japan Lumber Importers' Association: Yushi Kogyo Bldg., No. 13-11, Nihonbashi 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Sugar Import and Export Council: Ginza Gas-Hall, 9-15, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Tea Exporters' Association: 81-1 Kitaban-cho, Shinzuoka, Shinzuoka Prefecture.

Japan Timber Exporters' Association: Mitsui Bldg. 9-1, 1-chome, Ironai, Otaru, Hokkaido.

TRADE FAIR

Tokyo International Trade Fair Commission: 16, 4-chome, Harumi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo (C.P.O. Box 1201, Tokyo).

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

GENERAL

Industry Club of Japan: 4-6, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1917 to develop closer relations between industrialists at home and abroad and promote expansion of Japanese business activities; ca. 1,600 mems.; Pres. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Exec. Dir. GINICHI YAMANE; publs. bulletins (6 a year), pamphlets, economic surveys of major countries (2 a year).

Japan Committee for Economic Development (*Keizai Doyukai*): Kogyo Club Bldg., 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; an influential group of business interests concerned with aid to foreign nations.

Japan Federation of Economic Organizations—KEIDAN-REN (*Keizaidantai Rengo-kai*): 9-4, Otemachi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 100; f. 1946; private non-profit

association to study domestic and international economic problems; mems. 107 professional organizations, 769 firms (Sept. 1973); Pres. TOSHIO DOKO; Dir.-Gen. TEIZO HORIKOSHI.

Japan Federation of Smaller Enterprises: 2-4 Kayabacho, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Productivity Centre (*Nihon Seisansei Honbu*): 3-1-1 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 9,000 mems.; concerned with management problems; Chair. KOHEI GOSHI; Exec. Dir. TAKEO TAMARUSHIMA; publ. *Japan Productivity News* (weekly).

ARBITRATION

Japan Commercial Arbitration Association: Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg., 2-2, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 1,025 mems.; provides facilities for adjustment, conciliation and arbitration in international trade disputes; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO; Man. Dir. TADATOSHI FUKUSHIMA; publ. monthly and quarterly journals.

PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Nihon Keieisha Dantai Renmei—NIKKIREN (*Japan Federation of Employers' Associations*): 4-6, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; covers 95 member organizations, Man. Dirs. MASARU HAYAKAWA, YOSHINOBU MATSUZAKI; Sec.-Gen. ICHIRO MIYAMOTO; publs. *Nikkeiren News* (quarterly, English), *Nikkeiren Times* (weekly, Japanese).

FISHING AND PEARL CULTIVATION

Japan Coastal Trawler Fisheries Association: Showa Kaikan, 1, Sannen-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KASUKE HOSONO.

Japan Fisheries Association (*Dai-nippon Suisan Kai*): Sankaido Bldg., 9-13, Akasaka 1, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Pearl Export and Processing Co-operative Association: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, f. 1951, 130 mems.

Japan Pearl Exporters' Association: 122 Higashi-machi Ikuta-ku, Kobe; Tokyo branch: 7, 3-chome Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Pres. ATSUSHI KANAI.

Japan Pearl Promoting Society: 7, 3-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956.

National Federation of Fishery Co-operative Associations, The: Sankaido Bldg., 1-9-13 Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Ryukyu Fisheries Co-operatives Federation: 2-211 Maejima-cho, Naha, Okinawa; 41 member co-operatives (July 1969); Pres. YUKEN TOME.

TEXTILES

Central Raw Silk Association of Japan, The: 7, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Fibres Association: Mitsui Bekkan, 3, Nihonbashi Muromachi, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Cotton and Staple Fibre Weavers' Association: 8, 3-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Export Clothing Manufacturers' Association: 2-2, Edobori-Kitadori, Nishi-ku, Osaka; f. 1956; 698 mems.; promotion and internal policy body for the manufacture of cotton clothing for export; Pres. K. KONDO; publ. *JECMA News* (Japanese), *Directory* (English).

Japan Knitted Goods Manufacturers' Association: Nihon Meriyasn Kaikan Bldg., 6, 1-chome, Nihonbashi, Yoshi-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Silk Association, Inc.: Sanshi Kaikan, No. 7, 1-chome Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; mems. 14 asscns.; Pres. RISHICHI TAKADA.

Japan Silk and Rayon Weavers' Association: Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Spinners' Association: Mengyo Kaikan Building, 8, 3-chome. Bingo Machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1948; 97 member firms; Chair. RYOJUN MATSUMOTO; publ. *Monthly Report*.

Japan Staple Yarn Merchants' Federation: 2, 1-chome, Nihonbashi Kobune-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Textile Council: Sen-i-Kaikan Bldg., 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Honcho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 24 asscns.; publs. *Textile Yearbook*, *Textile Statistics* (monthly), *Textile Japan* (annual in English).

The Japan Textile Machinery Manufacturers' Association: Room No. 310, Kikai Shinko Bldg., 3-5-8 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; Pres. NOBUYOSHI NOZAKI.

Japan Wool Industry Conference: Sen-i-Kaikan, 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Wool Spinners' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; Chair. S. ABE; Man. Dir. H. SAKAI; publ. *Statistical Data on the Wool Industry in Japan* (monthly).

Japan Worsted and Woollen Weavers' Association: Sen-i-Kaikan 9, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. S. OGAWA; Man. Dir. K. OHTANI.

PAPER AND PRINTING

Japan Paper Association: Kami-Parupu Kaikan Bldg., Ginza 3-chome, 9-11 Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; 112 mems.; Pres. S. KANEKO; Dir.-in-Chief M. MATSUNAGA.

Japan Paper Exporters' Association: 9-11, Ginza, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Paper-Products Exporters' Association: 18-2, 1-chome, Higashi-Komagata, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; f. 1959; Exec. Dir. KIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Paper-Products Manufacturers' Association: 18-2, 1-chome, Higashi-Komagata, Tokyo; f. 1949; Exec. Dir. KIYOSHI SATOH.

Japan Printers' Association: 1-16-8, Shintomi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAICHI SAWAMURA; Exec. Dir. FUMIO SANGU.

Machine-Made Japanese Paper Industry Association: 9-11, Ginza, 3-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

CHEMICALS

Federation of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Associations of Japan: 9, 2-chome, Nihonbashi Hon-chu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Perfumery and Flavouring Association: Nitta Bldg., 8, 8-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Chemical Industry Association: Tokyo Club Bldg., 2-6, 3-chome. Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 207 mems.; Pres. HIDEO SHINOJIMA.

Japan Cosmetic Makers' and Wholesalers' Association: 3, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Bakuro-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1895; 365 mems.; publ. *The Nihon Syogyo* (weekly).

Japan Gas Association: 38 Shiba Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. HIROSHI ANZAI; Man. Dir. Y. SHIBASAKI; publ. *Monthly Journal*.

Japan Inorganic Chemical Industry Association: Sanko Bldg., 1-13-1 Ginza Chuoku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KAN-ICHI TANAHASHI.

Japan Pharmaceutical, Medical and Dental Supply Exporters' Association: 3-6, Nihonbashi-Honcho 4-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103; f. 1953; 181 member firms; Pres. CHOBET TAKEDA; Man. Dir. MITSUO SAKAI.

- Japan Urea and Ammonium Sulphate Industry Association:** Hokkai Bldg., 1-3-13 Nihombashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- The Photo-Sensitized Materials Manufacturers' Association:** Fuknoka Bldg., 1, 6-chome, Yaesu, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.
- Society of Synthetic Organic Chemistry, Japan:** Echiso Bldg., 39-7, 2-chome, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1942; 4,814 mems.; Pres. Y. IWAKURA; Man. S. NAKAMURA; publ. *Monthly Journal*.

MINING AND PETROLEUM

- Asbestos Products Industrial Association:** Daiichi Kaikan Bldg., 10-5, 7-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1937. Chair. SHIN-ICHIRO KONDO.
- Cement Association of Japan, The:** Hattori Bldg., 1, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 20 member companies, Chair. S. KOGA, Exec. Man. Dir. H. KUROSAWA; publ. *Cement and Concrete* (monthly, Japanese), *Cement Statistics in Japan* (annual, English), *Semento Gijutsu Nenpo* (annual in Japanese), *Review of General Meeting—Technical Session* (annual, English).
- Japan Coal Association:** Nirkatsu Kokusai Kaikan, 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Mining Industry Association:** Shin-hibiya Bldg., 3-6, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1948; 93 member companies; Pres. T. KAWAI; Vice-Pres. G. MORI; Dir.-Gen. T. SAITO.
- Petroleum Association of Japan:** Keidanren Kaikan, 5, 1-5-7 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1955; 22 mems.; Pres. SHINGO FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. KINZABURO IKEDA.

METALS

- Japan Brass Makers' Association:** 1-12-22, 1-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 81 mems.; Pres. K. UEMATSU; Man. Dir. T. WADA.
- Japan Iron and Steel Federation:** Keidanren Kaikan, 1-9-4 Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Chair. Y. INAYAMA; Pres. SHIGEO NAGANO.
- Japan Light Metal Association:** Nihonbashi Asahiseimei Bldg., 1-3, Nihonbashi 2-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.
- Japan Stainless Steel Association:** Tekko Kaikan Bldg., 16, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Kayaba-cho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; Pres. SATORU MORI; Exec. Dir. HIROSHI SATO.
- The Kozal Club:** 3-16 Kayabacho, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; mems. 36 manufacturers, 102 dealers; Chair. YOSHIHIRO INAYAMA.
- Steel Castings and Forgings Association of Japan (JSCFA):** Tekko Bldg., 8-2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1972; mems. 98 companies, 110 plants; Exec. Dir. KYOZO IWANURA.

MACHINERY AND PRECISION EQUIPMENT

- Electronic Industries Association of Japan:** Toshio Bldg., 2-2, 3-chome Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 520 firms; Pres. KOJI KOBAYASHI; publs. *Denshi* (Electronics) (monthly), *Index of Japanese Electronic Manufacturers and Products* (annual, English), *Electronic Industry in Japan* (annual, English).
- Japan Camera Industry Association:** Mori Building Ninth, 3, 1-chome, Shiba-Atago-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo, f. 1954; Pres. KAZUO TASHIMA.
- Japan Electric Association:** 1-3 Yurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1921; Pres. MICHIO YOKOYAMA; publs. *Daily Electricity*, *Journal of the Japan Electric Association*, *Production and Electricity*, *Monthly Report on Electric Power Statistics*.
- Japan Electrical Manufacturers' Association:** 4-15, 2-chome, Nagata-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 152 firms; Pres. S. MAEDA; Exec. Dir. K. IWASAKI; publ. descriptive information on Japanese Electrical Machinery (in English).

- Japan Farm Machinery Manufacturers' Association:** 5, 1-chome, Ueno-machi, Taito-ku, Tokyo.
- The Japan Machinery Federation:** Kikai Shinko Bldg., 5-8-3 Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Machine Tool Builders' Association:** Kikai Shinko Bldg., 5-1-21 Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; 105 mems.; Exec. Dir. K. SUGIYAMA.
- Japan Measuring Instruments Industrial Federation:** Japan Metrology Bldg., 1-25 Nando-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Microscope Manufacturers' Association:** c/o Olympus Optical Co. Ltd., 43-2, Hatagaya, 2-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; mems. 26 firms; Chair. K. KANBE.
- Japan Motion Picture Equipment Industrial Association:** Kikai-shinko Bldg., 3-5-8, Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Optical and Precision Instrument Manufacturers' Association:** Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 5-8 Shiba Park 3, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; Gen. Man. Y. TSUDA; publ. *Guidebook*.
- Japan Photographic Equipment Industrial Association:** Shin-Kaede Bldg., 3-3, 2-chome, Uchikanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Power Association:** Daido Building, 7-13, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 87 mems., Pres. GORO INOUE; Sec. SACHIO TANAKA; publ. *Power* (quarterly).
- Japan Society of Industrial Machinery Manufacturers:** Kikai-Shinko Kaikan, 3-5-8, Shibakoen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 297 mems.; Chair. KENKICHI TOSHIMA.

TRANSPORTATION MACHINERY

- Japan Association of Rolling Stock Manufacturers:** Tekko Bldg., 1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Japan Auto Parts Industries Association:** 1-16-15 Takanawa, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; mems. 350 firms; Pres. K. FUJIOKA; Man. Dir. T. KUROME, publs. *Auto Parts* (monthly, Japanese), *Japan Statistical Issue and Buyer's Guide* (annually, Japanese).
- Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association, Inc.:** Ohtemachi Bldg., 6-1 Otemachi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967 in succession to the Automotive Industrial Asscn.; mems. 14 firms; Pres. E. TOYODA; Man. Dir. T. NAKAMURA.
- Japan Bicycle Industry Association:** 7-3 Akasaka Ta-machi, Minato-ku, Tokyo.
- Japanese Shipowners' Association:** Kaiun Bldg., No. 10, 2-4, Hirakawa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.
- Shipbuilders' Association of Japan:** 35 Shiba-Kotohiracho, Minatoku, Tokyo; f. 1947; 50 mems.; Pres. RENZO TAGUCHI; Man. Dir. HAJIME YAMADA.
- The Ship Machinery Manufacturers' Association of Japan:** Sempaku-Shinko Bldg., 35, Shiba Kotohira-cho, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1956; 270 mems.; Pres. MAKOTO ISOGAI.
- The Society of Japanese Aircraft Constructors Inc.:** Chiyoda Bldg., 1-2, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; reorganized 1974 as Corporation aggregate; 129 mems., 18 assoc. mems.; Chair. G. MORIYA; Exec. Dir. KOZO HIRATA; publs. *Monthly Report* (in Japanese), *Directory of the Aerospace Industry in Japan* (English, annual), *The Aircraft Industry Year Book* (Japanese, annual).

MISCELLANEOUS

- Association of Tokyo Exporting Toy Manufacturers:** 3-16, 4-chome, Higashi-Komagata Sumida-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 200 mems.; Pres. EIJIRO TOMIYAMA.

Canners' Association of Japan: Marunouchi Bldg., 18, 2-chome, Marumouchi, Tokyo.

Communication Industries Association of Japan: Sankei Bldg., 1-7-2 Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; Pres. KOJI KOBAYASHI; Exec. Dir. SHUZO OHIZUMI; publs. *Tsushin-Kogyo* (monthly in Japanese), *Communications and Electronics Japan* (twice yearly, English).

Japan Construction Materials Association: Kenchiku Kaikan Bldg., 19-2, 3-chome, Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; Pres. KENTARO ITO; publ. *Construction Material Industry* (monthly).

Japan Plywood Manufacturers' Association: Meisan Bldg., 17-18, 1-chome, Nishishimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; 251 mems.; Pres. HIROTADA DANTANI.

Japan Pottery Manufacturers' Federation: 32 Nunoi-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; f. 1931; 50 mem. assns.; Pres. JUKURO MIZUNO; Man. Dir. K. MITSUI.

Japan Raw Fur Association: 2, 4-chome, Tsukiji, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Japan Rubber Manufacturers Association, The: Tobu Bldg., 1-5-26, Moto Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; 200 mems.; Pres. YOSHIO SHIMASAKI.

Japan Sewing Machine Association: 13 Sakamachi, Shinjuku, Tokyo.

Japan Spirits and Liquors Makers Association: Koura Bldg., 7th Floor, 2 Nihombashi Kayabacho, 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Tokyo 103.

Japan Sugar Refiners' Association: 5-7 Sanbancho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949; Man. Dir. ICHIRO FURUNISHI; Man. KIYOHISA NAGANIYA; publs. *Sato Tokei Nenkan* (Sugar Statistics Year Book), *Kikan Togyoshiho* (Quarterly Sugar Journal).

Japan Watch and Clock Association: Nomura Bldg., 2, 2-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Motion Picture Producers' Association of Japan: Sankei Kaikan Bldg., 7-2, 1-chome, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; Pres. SHIRO KIDO.

Ryukyu Industrial Federation: 468 Asato, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. M. NAKADA.

Ryukyu Agricultural Co-operatives Federation: 284 Kohagura, Naha, Okinawa; 80 member Co-operatives (July 1969); Pres. YUKEN TOME.

Ryukyu Contractors Association: 1-35 Miebashi, Naha, Okinawa; 223 member contractors (Aug. 1969); Pres. KOTARO KOKUBA.

TRADE UNIONS

A feature of Japan's trade union movement is that the unions are in general based on single enterprises, embracing workers of different occupations in that enterprise, rather than organizing the workers of the same trade in different enterprises on an industry-wide basis.

PRINCIPAL FEDERATIONS

Nihon Rodo Kumiai Sohyogikai—SOHYO (*General Council of Trade Unions of Japan*): 8-2 Shiba-park, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Sec.-Gen. A. IWAI; total mems. 4,208,000.

Major Affiliated Unions

National Council of Local and Municipal Government Workers' Unions (*Jijiro*): approx. 704,000 mems.; Pres. M. KURIYAMA.

Japan Teachers' Union (*Nikkyoso*): 550,000 mems.; Pres. S. MIYANOHARA.

National Railway Workers' Union (*Kokuro*): approx. 218,000 mems.; Pres. YOSHIO KAMBE.

Japan Postal Workers' Union (*Zentei*): approx. 238,000 mems.; Pres. F. TAKARAGI.

General Federation of Private Railway Workers, Unions (*Shitetsuzoren*): approx. 240,000 mems.; Pres. T. HORII.

National Metal and Machine Trade Union (*Zenkoku Kinzoku*): approx. 202,000 mems.; Pres. S. TSUBAKI.

Japan Telecommunication Workers' Union (*Zendentsu*): approx. 184,000 mems.; Pres. T. KASAHARA.

National Federation of Iron and Steel Workers' Unions (*Tekko Roren*): approx. 200,000 mems.; Pres. K. MIRO.

Japanese Federation of Synthetic Chemistry Workers' Unions (*Goka Roren*): approx. 122,000 mems.; Pres. K. OTA.

Japan Broadcast Corporation Workers' Union (*Nipporo*): approx. 111,000 mems.; Chair. TETSU UEDA.

Japan Coal Miners' Union (*Tanro*): approx. 68,000 mems.; Pres. T. YAMAMOTO.

All-Japan Free Workers' Union (*Zennichi Jiro*): approx. 221,000 mems.; Pres. FUMIO WADA.

National Forest Labour Union (*Zenriya*): approx. 74,000 mems.; Pres. TAKESHI TAMURA.

Japan Federation of Municipal Transportation Workers' Unions (*Toshikotsu*): approx. 70,000 mems.; Pres. ATSUSHI MIYAHARA.

All-Japan Agriculture and Forestry Ministry's Workers' Union (*Zen Norin*): approx. 57,000 mems.; Pres. T. WATARAI.

Zen Nihon Rodo Sodomei Kaigi—DOMEI (*Japanese Confederation of Labour*): 20-12 Shiba, 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; 2.1 million mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Vice-Pres. SEIJI AMAIKE; Sec.-Gen. TAKUMI SHIGEDA.

Affiliated Unions

Japan Federation of Textile Workers' Unions (*Zensendomei*): Pres. MINORU TAKITA; Gen. Sec. TADANOBU USAMI; 516,578 mems.

National Federation of Metal Industry Trade Unions (*Zenkindomei*): Pres. SHIGEO IBORI; Gen. Sec. SEIJI AMAIKE; 220,000 mems.

All Japan Seamen's Union (*Kaiin*): Pres. YUTAKA NABASAMA; 142,900 mems.

Federation of Japan Automobile Workers' Unions (*Jidosharoren*): Pres. ICHIRO SHIOJI; Gen. Sec. SHOZO AKAGI; 129,540 mems.

Federation of Electric Workers' Unions of Japan (*Denroren*): Pres. CHOZUI KAMEYAMA; Gen. Sec. SOOICHI SUZUKI; 127,798 mems.

Japanese Federation of General Trade Unions (*Ippan Domei*): Pres. MISAO MASUHARA; Gen. Sec. TSUTAR SATOH; 105,772 mems.

Japanese Federation of Chemical and General Workers' Unions (*Zenkadomei*): Pres. SHIGEO MURAO; Gen. Sec. KEITARO NAKAJIMA; 67,877 mems.

Japan Federation of Transport Workers' Unions (*Kotsuoren*): Pres. ISAMU YAMANOTO; Gen. Sec. KENJI NAGASAWA; 67,877 mems.

General Federation of Shipbuilding Workers' Unions (*Zosensoren*): Pres. MASASHICHI MOTOI; Gen. Sec. HARUZO NISHIMOTO; 56,512 mems.

Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Workers' Union Council (*Domei-Mitsubishi*): Pres. AKIRA KINOSHITA; Gen. Sec. KOSHIRO MIKI; 40,800 mems.

National Union of Coal Mine Workers (*Zenlanko*): Pres. TAKUMI SHIGEDA; Gen. Sec. EIJI HAYADATE; 35,137 mems.

National Federation of Food Industry Workers' Unions (*Zenshokuhindomei*): Pres. GENJIRO TSURUTA; Gen. Sec. EIJI OHSEKO; 27,820 mems.

Federation of Japanese Metal Resource Workers' Unions (*Shigenoren*): Pres. TOHRU ENDO; Gen. Sec. KAZUHIRO IIOKA; 12,530 mems.

National Council of Paper and Pulp Workers' Unions "NPU" (*Domeizenhamipa*): Pres. ICHIRO MICHIKAWA; Gen. Sec. HIDEKA HOSOKAWA; 7,937 mems.

National Cinema and Theatre Workers' Union (*Zen-Eien*): Pres. ISAO MASUDA; Gen. Sec. HIROSHI HARIU; 3,220 mems.

Preparatory Council of National Federation of Dockers' Unions (*Kowandomei Jumbikai*): Chair. SADA O HISATSUNE; 800 mems.

Japan Emigration Service Workers' Union (*Kaigai-Ijyoso*): Pres. TADAO IMAMURA; Gen. Sec. MASAJI SAITO; 300 mems.

Japanese Federation of National Railway Workers' Unions (*Shinkokuro*): Pres. EIETSU SUGAWARA; Gen. Sec. KOICHI TANIMURA; 74,360 mems.

All Japan Special Post Office Labour Union (*Zenyusei*): Pres. TSUTOMU NAKAMURA; Gen. Sec. HIDEMASA FUKUI; 28,840 mems.

National Tax Office Employees' Union (*Kokuseiroso*): Pres. YASUJI NAKAZAWA; Gen. Sec. MUTSUO SHIMIZU; 10,200 mems.

National Forest Workers' Union of Japan (*Nichirinro*): Pres. KAZUO KUMAI; Gen. Sec. YASUO YAMADA; 10,062 mems.

New Nippon Telephone and Telegram Workers' Union (*Dendenshinro*): Pres. JOTARO TANI; Gen. Sec. TADAO IKEDA; 250 mems.

Domei's Local Federations (*Chihodomei*): 200,000 mems.

Fraternal Organizations

National Council of Government and Public Corporation Workers' Unions (*Zenkanko*): Chair. EIETSU SUGAWARA; 150,000 mems.

National Council of Democratic Unionists (*Zenkoku-minren*): Chair. SHIMPACHI KUDO; 300,000 mems.

Churitsu Rodo Kumiai Renraku Kaigi—CHURITSU ROREN (*Liaison Council of Neutral Trade Unions*): 4-9, 1-chome, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; over 1,400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

Major Affiliated Unions

National Federation of Cement Workers' Unions (*Zenkoku Semento*): 29-2, 5-chome, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 22,000 mems.; Pres. YORIO ABE; Sec.-Gen. MANJI YAMAMOTO.

National Federation of Electric Machine, Tool and Appliance Workers' Unions (*Denki Roren*): 13-10, 3-chome, Minami-Ohoi, Shingawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964; approx. 440,000 mems.; Pres. SHINKYO KIYOTA; Sec.-Gen. TARIKICHI SEKI.

Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers' Unions (*Shokuhin Roren*): 4-9, 1-chome, Shiba, Minatoku, Tokyo; approx. 92,000 mems.; Pres. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

National Federation of Life Insurance Employees' Unions (*Zenseiho*): 6 Kabuto-cho, 3-chome, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 82,000 mems.; Pres. JUNNOSUKE TANABE.

All-Japan Shipbuilding and Engineering Union (*Zenzosen*): 60-5, Sendagaya-3, Shibuya, Tokyo; f. 1964;

52,000 mems.; Pres. ISAO HASEGAWA; Sec.-Gen. NABEZO OHODE; publ. *Zenzosenkikai* (3 times monthly).

Zenkoku Sangyobetsu Rodo Kumiai Rengokai—SHIN SAMBETSU (*National Federation of Industrial Trade Unions*): Tokyo; approx. 70,000 mems.

MAJOR NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

Tokyo

All-Japan Federation of Automobile Workers' Unions (*Zenkoku Jidosha*): f. 1962; approx. 120,000 mems.; Pres. KAZUO ITO; Sec.-Gen. TATSUYA KUBO.

Federation of City Bank Employees' Unions (*Shiginren*): c/o Yaesu, Chuo-ku; approx. 130,000 mems.; Pres. T. FURUKAWA.

Federation of Textile Clothing Workers' Unions of Japan (*Sen-i Roren SOHYO*): Katkura Bldg., 3-2 Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 25,000 mems.; Pres. KENZO OGUCHI.

National Federation of Mutual Bank Employees' Unions (*Zenso Ginren*): 40 Higashi Matsushita-cho; approx. 28,000 mems.; Pres. K. ISHIKAWA; Sec.-Gen. S. SAKAI.

Japan Council of Construction Industry Employees' Unions (*Nikkenkyo*): 5, 3-chome, Kanda-Kaji-cho, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1954; approx. 30,000 mems.; Pres. T. KUROMUSHA; Gen. Sec. N. RIOJA.

Labour Council of Governmental Special Corporations (*Seryokyo*): c/o Nichijou 14, 1-chome, Kudan, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 19,000 mems.; Pres. K. TAKIZAWA.

All-Japan Damage Insurance Employees' Unions (*Zensonpo*): c/o Morizui Bldg., 3, 2-chome, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku; approx. 38,000 mems.; Pres. T. UEDA.

All-Japan Day Workers' Union (*Zennichijiro*): 3-22-10, Zoshigaya Toshimaku, Tokyo; f. 1947; approx. 153,000 mems.; Pres. FUMIO WADA; publ. *Jikatabi* (weekly), *Gakushu* (monthly).

National Council of Medical Treatment Workers' Unions: approx. 49,000 mems.

Federation of Tokyo Metropolitan Government Workers' Unions (*To Roren*): c/o Tokyo-to Office, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku; approx. 120,000 mems.; Pres. U. OKAMOTO; Sec.-Gen. T. NAKAGAWA.

Japan Federation of Teachers (*Zenkoryoren*): approx. 47,000 mems.; Pres. MASAO SUZUKI; Sec.-Gen. T. KIRUCHI.

Japan High School Teachers' Union (*Nikkokyo*): c/o Kyoiku Kakika, Hitotsubashi, Kanda, Chiyoda-ku; f. 1950; approx. 48,000 mems.; Pres. K. OGASAWARA.

Japan National Railways Locomotive Workers' Union: 3-2-13 Nishi-Gotanda, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; f. 1951; approx. 59,000 mems.; publ. weekly newsletter.

NATIONAL COUNCILS

Co-ordinating bodies for unions whose members are in the same industry or have the same employer.

Zenkoku Shogyo Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Shokyo (*National Council of Commerce Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 153,652 mems.; Gen.-Sec. TATSUO MATSUDA.

Zenkoku Kinu Kikan Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zen Kinu (*National Council of Finance Industry Workers' Unions*): 1-2 Nishi-Ginza, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; approx. 120,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MASAYA OKABE.

Zen Nippon Shokuhin Rodo Kumiai Rengo-kai—Shokuhin Roren (*Japanese Federation of Food and Allied Workers' Unions*): 1-4-9 Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1954; approx. 94,000 mems.; Chair. SHIGERU OKAMURA.

Nihon Kankochu Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Kankoro (*Liaison Organization of Public Workers' Unions*):

Sohyo Kaikan, Shiba Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo; approx. 2,500,000 mems. from SOHYO affiliates; Sec.-Gen. REIICHIRO TOYOTA.

Zen Nippon Kotsu Unyu Rodo Kumiai Kyogi-kai—Zenkoun (*All-Japan Council of Traffic and Transport Workers' Unions*): c/o Kokutetsu Rodo Kaikan, 2-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1947; about 800,000 mems.; Pres. TOSHIKATSU HORII; Gen. Sec. ICHIZO SAKAI.

National Council of Government Enterprise Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 1,000,000 mems.

National Liaison Council of Shipping and Harbour Workers' Unions: Tokyo; approx. 200,000 mems.

Kokusai Jiyuroren Kameikumiai Linkai (*Co-ordinating Committee of the I.C.F.T.U. Affiliated Unions in Japan*): c/o Kawate Bldg., 5-8, 1-chome, Nishi-Shimbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; about 2,400,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. EIICHI OCHIAI.

CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATION

National Federation of Purchasing Associations—ZEN-KOREN: 5-12 Omotemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; principal agricultural co-operative federation; collective purchase and sale of agricultural materials and produce.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Japanese National Railways (J.N.R.): Kokutetsu Building 6-5, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1949 as a public corporation; underwent reorganization, August 1970; 1.067 gauge; the 1.435 gauge, very high speed, Shinkansen line linking Tokyo with Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto and Shin-Osaka was completed in 1964; this line was extended to Okayama in 1972, and further construction to Hakata in Kyushu was due to be opened in December 1974; 20,924 km. of track, 6,685 km. of 1.067 gauge is electrified; Pres. M. FUJII; Exec. Vice-Pres. K. INOUE; Vice-Pres. Engineering M. TAKIYAMA.

PRINCIPAL PRIVATE COMPANIES: 6,593 km. of track of which 5,607 km. are electrified.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 58, Umeda-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1899; Pres. CHUJIRO NODA.

Hankyu Corporation: 41, Kakuta-cho, Kitaku, Osaka; f. 1907; links Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe and Takarazuka; Pres. KAORU MORI.

Keihan Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 47-5, 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka; Pres. S. MURAOKA.

Kelhin Kyuko Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 17, Takanawa-minami-cho, Shiba, Minato-ku, Tokyo; Pres. HIYAPPO TANAKA.

Kelto Teito Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 48, 3-chome, Shinjuku, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; Pres. S. INOUE.

Keisei Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 10-3, 1-chome, Oshiage Sumidaku, Tokyo; f. 1909; Pres. C. KAWASAKI; Man. Dir. IKUJIRO FUKUDA.

Kinki Nippon Railway Co. Ltd.: 1, 6-chome, Uchom-machi, Tennoji-ku, Osaka; f. 1910; Pres. Eizo IMAZOTO.

Nagoya Railroad Co. Ltd.: 223, 1-chome, Sashima-cho, Nakamura-ku, Nagoya-sbi; Pres. MOTOO TSUCHIKAWA.

Nankai Railroad Co.: 12, Rokuban-cho, Nanbashi-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka; Pres. I. SAHEKI.

Nippon Express Co. Ltd.: 12-9, 3-chome, Sotokanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1937; Pres. T. SAWAMURA; Vice-Pres. S. HIROSE, G. Hosoi; cap. 46m.

Nishi Nippon Railroad Co. Ltd.: 12-1 Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka; serves northern Kyushu; Pres. MUNEO KUSUNE.

Odakyu Electric Railway Co. Ltd.: 28, 2-chome, Yoyogi, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; Pres. N. ANDO.

Seibu Railway Co. Ltd.: 16-15, 1-chome, Minami-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; Pres. SHOJIRO KOJIMA; Vice-Pres. YOSHIAKI TSUTSUMI, SEIJI TSUTSUMI; Senior Man. Dir. IWAO NISUGI.

Teito Rapid Transit Authority: 19-6, 3-chome, Higashi Ueno, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; underground railway service for Tokyo; Pres. M. ARAKI.

Tobu Railway Co. Ltd.: 2, 1-chome, Oshiage, Sumida-ku, Tokyo; Pres. KAICHIRO NEZU.

Tokyo Corporation: 26-20 Sakuragaoka-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; f. 1922; Pres. NOBORU GOTOH.

SUBWAYS AND MONORAILS

Subway service is available today in four major cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and Nagoya, with a combined network of over 200 km. New subway services were inaugurated in Yokohama and Sapporo, the latter in time for the Winter Olympics in 1972. Most new subway lines are directly linked with existing J.N.R. or private railway terminals which connect the cities with suburban areas.

Japan started its first monorail system on a commercial scale in 1964 with straddle-type cars between downtown Tokyo and Tokyo International Airport, a distance of 13 km. In 1969, the total monorail mileage was 24 km. Work started in 1971 on the 34-mile Seikan Tunnel (electric rail only) linking Honshu island with Hokkaido.

Tokyo Underground Railway: Teito Rapid Transit Authority, 19-6 Higashi Ueno, 3-chome, Taito-ku, Tokyo; f. 1941; Pres. M. ARAKI; total length 123.9 km. (Oct. 1974); and Transportation Bureau of Tokyo Metropolitan Government, 2-13 Yurako-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. K. SAITO; length 40.5 km.; combined length of underground system 164.4 km.

ROADS

In December 1971 Japan's road network extended to 1,022,936 km. Plans have been made to cover the country with a trunk automobile highway network with a total length of 7,600 km. expected to be completed by 1985.

A 190 km. stretch of trunk highway between Nagoya and Kobe (Meishin Expressway) was completed in July 1965, and in May 1969 a 346 km. stretch between Nagoya and Tokyo (Tomei Expressway) was also completed.

There is a national omnibus service, 54 publicly operated services and 294 privately operated services.

SHIPPING

Shipping in Japan is not nationalized but is supervised by the Ministry of Transport. On June 30th, 1973, gross registered tonnage totalled 36,785,000.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Daiichi Chuo Kisen Kaisha: 7-3 Nihonbashi-Dori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1960; fleet of 24 vessels; bulk ore and oil carriers; Pres. KOTARO TSUCHIKANE.

Japan Line Ltd.: Kokusai Bldg., 1-1, 3-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1948; container ship, tanker, liner, tramp and specialized carrier services; Pres. H. MATSUNAGA.

Japan Marine Products Co.: 3, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; cargo and tanker services; fleet of 15 vessels; Pres. H. NAKAI; Vice-Pres. T. ITO, O. KAJIYAMA; Man. Dirs. Y. NAGASAWA, T. TSUAKI, T. MURAKAMI.

Kansai Steamship Co. Ltd.: 1 Soze-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka; f. 1942; fleet of 39 vessels; tramp, cargo/passenger services to Far East, Philippines and Australia; Pres. SHIGERU HASEGAWA.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha (K Line): 8 Kaigan-dori, Ikuta-ku, Kobe; f. 1919; fleet of 91 vessels; cargo, tanker and bulk ore carrying services worldwide; Chair. Motozo HATTORI; Pres. M. ADACHI.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: 3-3, 5-chome, Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Mitsui Steamship Co. and O.S.K.; fleet of 300 vessels; cargo, tanker and ore carrying services world-wide; Pres. YOSHIO SHINODA.

Nippon Yusen Kafushiki Kaisha: 3-2, Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; merged with Mitsubishi Steamship Co. 1964; fleet of 172 vessels; world-wide cargo, tanker and bulk carrying services, including six main container routes; Chair. Y. ARIYOSHI; Pres. S. KIKUCHI.

Nissho Shipping Co. Ltd.: 2-1, Marunouchi, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; fleet of 18 vessels; tanker, lumber and ore carrying services to Arabian Gulf, North America, Philippines, New Caledonia, Chile; Pres. J. MATSUSHIMA.

Osaka Shosen Mitsui Sempaku Kaisha: 3-44, Nishi-Shinmashi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Okinawa Kisen Kaisha: 2-226, Maejima-cho, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. KOKICHI KOKUBA.

Ryukyu Kaiun Kaisha: 1-5, 1-chome, Nishi Naha, Okinawa; Pres. MASHI AZAMA.

Ryukyu Unyu Company: 1-1, Nishi-Honmachi, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. TADAYOSHI MIYARA.

Western Pacific Corporation Import and Export Shipping Agents: P.O.B. 42, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. M. R. R. CONN.

The Sanko Steamship Co. Ltd.: Shinyuakuchō Bldg., 1-chome, Yuurakucho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1934; fleet of 42 owned and 175 chartered vessels; overseas tramping (cargo and oil); Pres. TOSHIO KOHMOTO.

Sankyo Kaiun Co. Ltd.: Miki Bldg., No. 5, 3-chome, Nihonbashi Edobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; fleet of 15 vessels; liner and tramp services to the Far East; Pres. H. IKEMURA; Man. Dir. S. SHIRAISHI.

Shinwa Kaiun Kaisha Ltd.: 1-3, Kyobashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1950; fleet of 39 vessels; ore carrying, cargo and tanker services to Pacific, Far East and U.S.; Pres. HIROSHI MIWA.

Showa Shipping Co. Ltd.: 1, 4-chome, Nihonbashi, Muro-machi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; f. 1964 by merger of Nippon

Oil Tanker Co. Ltd. and Nissan Steamship Co. Ltd.; cargo, tanker, tramping and container services worldwide; Pres. M. ARAKI; Vice-Pres. T. MATSUE.

Taiheiyō Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha (The Pacific Transportation Co. Ltd.): Room 314, Marunouchi Bldg., 4-1, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; fleet of 15 vessels, cargo and tanker services; Pres. S. YAMAJI.

Yamashita-Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd.: 1-1, Hitotsu-bashi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1917, as Yamashita Steamship Co., Ltd., merger with Shinnihon Steamship Co., Ltd. 1964; fleet of 65 vessels; liner and tramp services to U.S. Far East, etc.; Chair. K. YAMAGATA; Pres. S. YAMASHITA.

CIVIL AVIATION

Japan Air Lines—JAL (Nihon Koku Kabushiki Kaisha). 7-3, 2-chome, Marunouchi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; f. 1951; operates domestic and international services from Tokyo to Honolulu, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Anchorage, New York, Seoul, Pusan, Khabarovsk, Hong Kong, Manila, Bangkok, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Sydney, Guam, New Delhi, Tehran, Beirut, Calcutta, Karachi, Cairo, Rome, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Amsterdam, Moscow, Paris, Mexico City, Athens and London; Pres. SHIZUO ASADA; fleet of 16 Boeing 747, 50 DC-8 and 5 Boeing 727.

Japan Domestic Airlines Co. Ltd.: Tokyo International Airport, Haneda, Tokyo; f. 1964; passenger services throughout Japan; fleet of three Boeing 727, fifteen YS-11; Pres. TATSUHIKO KAWABUCHI.

All Nippon Airways: 2-5, Kasumigasaki 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; domestic passenger and freight services; Pres. ISAMU MORIMURA; fleet of 32 Boeing 727, 13 Boeing 737, 18 Friendship 27, and 30 YS-11.

Southwest Airlines Co. Ltd.: 306-1, Aza Kagamizu, Naha, Okinawa; operates inter-island service in Okinawa; Pres. MASUMO MASAO.

Toa Domestic Airline Co.: Tokyo International Airport, 9-1, 1-chome, Haneda-Kuko, Ohta-ku, Tokyo; f. 1970 through a merger of *Japan Domestic Airlines* and *Toa Airways*; began operations June 1971; domestic scheduled services throughout Japan from Tokyo and Osaka; Pres. Gen. TOMINAGA; Vice-Pres. NOBURO KAMEYAMA; Chair. YAICHI SHINOMURA; fleet of 29 YS-11A, 2 Tawron, 17 Kawasaki.

Tokyo is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Air Siam, Alitalia, British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd., Air Canada, EgyptAir, Garuda Indonesian Airways, KLM, Korean Airlines, Lufthansa, Northwest Orient Airlines, Philippine Airlines, PIA, Sabena, Singapore Airlines, Northwest Orient Airlines, Pan American, Qantas, SAS, Swissair, Thai Airways International, Varig.

TOURISM

Japan National Tourist Organization: Tokyo Kotsu Kaikan Bldg., 2-13 Yuraku-cho, Tokyo; Pres. SABURO OHTA.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Australia: Bankers and Traders Bldg., 115 Pitt St., Sydney, N.S.W.

Brazil: Av. Paulista 1009, Cj. 2003, São Paulo.

Canada: 165 University Ave., Toronto, Ontario M5H 3B8.

France: 8 rue de Richelieu, Paris 1er.

Germany: 2nd Floor, City Centre Bldg., Biebergasse 6-10, Frankfurt a/M.

Hong Kong: Room 601, Peter Bldg., 58 Queen's Rd., Hong Kong.

Mexico: Reforma 122, 5° piso, B-2 Mexico 6, D.F.

Switzerland: rue de Berne 13, Geneva.

Thailand: 56 Suriwong Rd., Bangkok.

United Kingdom: 167 Regent St., London, W.1.

JAPAN

United States: 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; 333 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Illinois 60601; 1420 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas 75201; One Wiltshire Bldg., 624 South Grand Ave., Suite 2707, Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; 109 Kaiulani Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96815; Japanese Cultural and Trade Center, 1737 Post St., San Francisco, Calif. 94115.

Okinawa Tourism Development Corporation: 117-3, Matsuo, Naha, Okinawa; Pres. MORISADA TONAKI.

Okinawa Tourist Service Inc.: 263-1, Matsuo, Naha City, Okinawa; Pres. MIKE R. HIGASHI; Man. Dir. JOHN S. MIYAZOTO.

Japan Travel Bureau Inc.: 6-4, Marunouchi 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1912; approx. 13,000 mems.; Chair. T. NISHIO; Pres. H. TSUNA; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. KANEMATSU, M. HATA; publ. *JTB Travel Newsletter* (quarterly).

Tourism, Atomic Energy

Department of Tourism: 2-1-3 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1946; inner department of the Ministry of Transport; Dir.-Gen. SHUNICHI SUMITA.

THEATRES

Kabukiza Theatre: Ginza-Higashi, Tokyo; national Kabuki theatre centre.

National Theatre of Japan (*Kokuritsu Gekijo*): 13 Hayabusa-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 102; f. 1966; Pres. SEIICHIRO TAKAHASHI; Chief. Dir. SAKUO TERANAKA; Dirs. KOSABURO SHIBATA, JIRO OSARAGI, YUKISO MISHIMA.

Nissei Theatre: 1-12 Yuraku-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; drama, opera and concerts; mems. 300; Gen. Dir. KEITA ASARI.

MUSIC FESTIVAL

Osaka International Festival: Osaka; joined European Asscn. of Music Festivals 1966.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Japan's atomic energy development programme began towards the end of 1955 with the government's enactment of the Basic Law of Atomic Energy, and setting up the Atomic Energy Commission of Japan. In 1956 the first research centre, Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, was established in Tokai village, Ibaraki prefecture. In 1962 the Nuclear Ship Development Agency was established, and in 1967 the Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Corporation was established to develop advance thermal reactors and fast breeder reactors, as well as nuclear fuels.

Four nuclear power stations were in operation by 1971 and nine more are expected to become operational by 1975 with a combined capacity of 3,600 MWe.

Japan is an active member of the IAEA. She also has Co-operation Agreements on Atomic Energy with the U.S., U.K. and Canada. Through these agreements, various collaborations such as the exchange of technological information, supply of nuclear fuel and instruments, etc., have been carried out. The nine regional electricity companies of Japan have engaged foreign firms to undertake prospecting and mining for uranium in North America on their behalf.

Projected Generating Capacity: 1975: 6,000 MW; 1985: 30,000-40,000 MW.

Japan Atomic Energy Commission (JAEC): 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; policy board for research, development and peaceful uses of atomic energy; Commissioners: GORO INOUE, TOSHINOSUKE MUTO, EIICHI TAKEDA, AKIRA MATSUI, EIZO TAZUMA, TASABURO YAMADA.

Atomic Energy Bureau (AEB): Science and Technology Agency, 2-2-1 Kasumigaseki, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; central administrative agency; Dir. TOSHIHARU NARITA.

Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute (JAERI): 1-1-13 Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; five reactors for training, isotope production and research; f. 1956; Pres. EIJI MUNEKATA; Vice-Pres. HIROSHI MURATA.

Fund for Peaceful Atomic Development of Japan: 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; education of the Japanese people in understanding atomic energy and its applications; Pres. REINOSUKE SUGA.

Japan Atomic Industrial Forum (JAIF): 1-1-13, Shinbashi, Minato-ku, Tokyo; collates the activities of

private industry in connection with peaceful uses of atomic energy; Chair. REINOSUKE SUGA.

PRINCIPAL JAERI ESTABLISHMENTS

Radioisotope Centre: The University of Tokyo, Yayoi 2-11-16, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo.

Tokai Research Establishment: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

Takasaki Radiation Chemistry Research Establishment: 1233 Watanuki-cho, Takasaki-shi, Gumma-ken.

Oharai Establishment: Narita-machi, Oharai-cho, Higashi-Ibaraki-gun, Ibaraki-ken.

CONTRACTORS

The First Atomic Power Industry Group (FAPIG): Nishio-Iwai Bldg., 4-5, Akasaka 2-chome, Minato-ku, Tokyo 107; f. 1957; constructed the Tokai Power Station for JAPCO; member firms mostly belong to the Furukawa, Kawasaki and Suzuki groups; Chair. S. MAEDA.

Mitsubishi Atomic Power Industries, Inc.: Ohtemachi Bldg., 6-1, 1-chome Ohtemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100; set up 1958 to construct nuclear reactors and power plants and to fabricate nuclear fuel; is building the reactor for Japan's first atomic powered ship, Takahama Unit No. 1, No. 2, Ohi Unit No. 1, No. 2 and Mihama Unit No. 3 nuclear power plants of the Kansai Electric Power Co. Inc., Ikata Unit No. 1 nuclear power plant of Shikoku Electric Power Co. Inc., and Genkai Unit No. 1 nuclear power plant of Kyushu Electric Power Co. Inc.; mems. 25 firms, mostly members of the Mitsubishi group; Pres. EITARO ISHIHARA.

Nippon Atomic Industry Group Co. Ltd. (NAIGCO): 2-5 Kasumigaseki, 3-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1958; set up to construct atomic energy facilities; mems. 36 firms, mostly members of the Toshiba and Mitsui group; Chair. TAIZO ISHIZAKA; Pres. DOKO TOSHIO.

Sumitomo Atomic Energy Industries, Ltd.: 22, 5-chome, Kitahama Higashi-ku, Osaka; f. 1958; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 37 firms, mostly members of Sumitomo group; Pres. MASATOSHI HIRATSUKA.

Tokyo Atomic Industrial Consortium (TAIC): Hitachi Bldg., 4-6 Surugadai Kanda, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; set up to utilize nuclear materials and build necessary instrumentation; mems. 26 firms, mostly members of Hitachi group; Chair. KENICHIRO KOMAI.

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Electric Power Development Company (EPDC): 8-2, Marunouchi, 1-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; f. 1952; almost entirely government-owned corporation devoted to promoting the development mainly of large-scale hydro-power resources, construction of thermal and nuclear power projects and to wholesaling the generated power to nine privately-owned power companies; also overseas engineering assistance in the development of water resources.

The Japan Atomic Power Company (JAPC): 1-6-1, Otemachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; private consortium building nuclear power plants; Japan's first commercial nuclear unit of 166,000 kW.; advanced Calder Hall type at Tokai Power Station; Ibaraki Prefecture opened 1966; second unit at Tsuruga Power Station of 357,000 kW. BWR opened in 1970 in Tsuruga City; third unit at Tokai No. 2 Power Station of 1,100,000 kW. BWR to be opened 1976; Pres. TOMIICHIRO SHIRASAWA.

Japan Nuclear Ship Development Agency (JNSDA): 35 Shiba-Kotohira, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1963; designing, navigating and constructing an 8,214-ton training and special cargo ship, Pres. SHUICHI SASAKI; Gen. Man. TORATARO UCHIKOGA.

Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation (PNC): 9-13, 1-chome Akasaka, Minato-ku, Tokyo; f. 1967; public corporation for developing advanced thermal reactor and fast breeder reactor, and for prospecting, mining, manufacture and processing of nuclear fuel; Pres. S. KIYONARI.

Chubu Electric Power Co.: 10-1 Toshin-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya; one of the nine electric utilities operating in

Japan, plans to add 11,850,000 kW. by 1978, including nuclear power; Pres. OTOSABURO KATO.

Hitachi Company Ltd.: Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Kansai Electric Power Co.: Fukui, Mihama Unit 1 (340 mW) went into commercial operation in Nov. 1970, Mihama Unit 2 (500 mW) and Takahama Units 1 and 2 (826 mW) will become operational in 1972, 1974 and 1976 respectively; Pres. S. YOSHIMURA.

Mitsubishi Electric Co. Ltd.: Tokai-mura, Naka-gun, Ibaraki-ken; swimming-pool reactor.

Tokyo Electric Power (TODEN): 1-3, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; has a nuclear power station at Fukushima which will have 6 generating units in 1976; Chair. K. KIKAWADA; Pres. H. MIZUNO.

Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. Ltd.: Komukai Toshiba-cho, Kawasaki; 100 kW. swimming-pool reactor; Principal Official T. NISHIJIMA.

ACADEMIC RESEARCH

Kinki University: Fuse-shi Osaka-fu; U.T.R.-type reactor.

Kyoto University: Yoshida Honmachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; swimming-pool type reactor at Osaka.

Musashi Institute of Technology: Ozenji, Kawasaki-shi, Kanagawa-ken; f. 1963; research reactor of Triga II type.

National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS): 9-1, 4-chome, Anagawa, Chiba-shi; f. 1957; research on effects and medical uses of radiation and training of researchers; Dir. KEISUKE MISONO; publs. *Hosha-Sen Kagaku* (Radiology, monthly), *Annual Report NIRS* (English), *Radioactivity survey data* (English, quarterly).

UNIVERSITIES

NATIONAL UNIVERSITIES

Chiba University: 1-33 Yayoi-cho, Chiba-shi, 830 teachers, 6,379 students.

Gunma University: 3 Showa-Machi, Maebashi-city; 573 teachers, 3,260 students.

Hiroaki University: 1 Bunkyo-cho, 036 Hiroaki City, 493 teachers, 3,735 students.

Hiroshima University: 1-1-89 Higashi-senda-machi, Hiroshima, 1,296 teachers, 10,446 students.

Hitotsubashi University: Kitatama-gun, Tokyo; 139 teachers, 2,617 students.

Hokkaido University: Nishi 5, Kita 8, Sapporo; 1,814 teachers, 10,410 students.

Ibaraki University: 2127 Watarimachi, Ibaraki Pref., Mito; 244 teachers, 3,365 students.

Kagawa University: 121 Saiwai-Cho Takamatsu-Chi, Kagawa-Ken; 590 teachers, 2,430 students.

Kagoshima University: Uerata-cho, Kagoshima; 813 teachers, 6,123 students.

Kanazawa University: 1-1 Marunouchi, Kanazawa City; 732 teachers, 5,587 students.

Kobe University: Rokko, Nada-ku, Kobe; 1,002 teachers, 9,992 students.

Kokusai University: Yamatoza, Koza, Okinawa; 35 teachers, 1,914 students.

Kumamoto University: Kurokami-machi, Kumamoto; 700 teachers, 5,500 students.

Kyoto University: Yoshida-hommachi, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; 585 professors, 14,650 students.

Kyushu University: Hakozaki, Fukuoka City, Fukuoka Prefecture; 901 teachers, 11,042 students.

Nagasaki University: 1-14 Bunkyo-cho, Nagasaki; 620 teachers, 4,000 students.

Nagoya University: Furo-cho, Chikusa-ku, Nagoya; 1,496 teachers, 8,314 students.

Nara Women's University: Kita-Uoya-Nishi-Machi, Nara City; 306 teachers, 1,215 students.

Niigata University: Asahimachidori 1-Bancho, Niigata; 907 teachers, 6,315 students.

Ochanomizu Women's University: 1-1, 2-chome, Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 239 teachers, 1,698 students.

Okayama University: Tsushima, Okayama; 885 teachers, 6,117 students.

Okinawa University: Kokuba, Naha, Okinawa; 27 teachers, 2,835 students.

Osaka University: 36 Joanchi, Kita-ku, Osaka; 391 professors, 8,448 students.

Osaka University of Foreign Studies: 8-chome Uehonmachi Tennoji-ku, Osaka; 130 teachers, 1,754 full-time students.

Shimane University: 1060 Nishikawatsuo-cho Matsue-chi, Shimane-Ken, 252 teachers, 2,693 students.

Shinshu University: 109 Asahi-machi, Matsumoto; 847 teachers, 5,631 students.

Shizuoka University: Oiwa-cho, 2-chome, Shizuoka; 457 teachers, 5,330 students.

JAPAN

Universities

Tohoku University: Katahiracho, Sendai; 2,500 teachers, 10,500 students.

University of Tokushima: 6 Shinkura-cho, 2-chome, Tokushima-shi, Tokushima-ken; 678 teachers, 3,370 students.

The University of Tokyo: Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 3,732 teachers, 18,588 students.

Tokyo Medical and Dental University: 5-45, 1-chome, Yushima, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 587 teachers, 1,249 students.

Tokyo University of Education: 3-29-1 Otsuka, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 500 teachers, 5,000 students.

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies: 51 Nishigawara: 4-chome, Kita-ku, Tokyo; 116 teachers, 2,041 students.

Tottori University: 1, 5-chome, Tachikawa-cho, Tottori City; 209 teachers, 1,952 students.

Toyama University: 3,190 Gofuku Toyama City; 353 teachers, 3,888 students.

University of the Ryukyus: 1, 2-chome, Tonohuna-cho, Naha, Okinawa; 431 teachers, 3,793 students.

Wakayama University: 278 Sekido, Wakayamashi; 191 teachers, 2,241 students.

Yamagata University: 1-4-12 Koshirikawa-machi, Yamagata City; 448 teachers, 4,684 students.

Yamaguchi University: Shimmichi, Yamaguchi; 645 teachers, 5,242 students.

Yamanashi University: Kofu City, 4-4-37 Takeda; 327 teachers, 2,855 students.

Yokohama National University: 702 Obokabachi, Minamiku, Yokohama; 287 teachers, 5,395 students.

PUBLIC, PREFECTURAL AND MUNICIPAL UNIVERSITIES

Fukushima Medical College: Fukushima City; 229 teachers, 572 students.

Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine: 465, Kji-cho Kawaramachi, Hirokoji, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 222 teachers, 583 students.

Mie Prefectural University: Torii-cho, Tsu.

Nagoya City University: 1 Kawasumi, Mizuho-cho, Mizuho-ku, Nagoya; 336 teachers, 1,707 students.

Nara Medical University: 840 Shijo-cho, Kashihara-shi, Nara; 223 teachers, 416 students.

Osaka City University: 459 Sugimotocho, Sumiyoshi-ku, Tokyo; 837 teachers, 6,446 students.

University of Osaka Prefecture: 804 Mozu-Umemachi 4-cho, Sakai, Osaka; 635 teachers, 4,567 students.

Osaka Women's University: Tezukayama 3-chome, Sumiyoshi-ku, Osaka; 76 teachers, 675 students.

Sapporo Medical College: S.1, W.17, Sapporo City; 297 teachers, 565 students.

Attached Institute: *Cancer Research Institute*: f. 1952; Dir. H. TSUKUDA.

Shizuoka College of Pharmacy: 2-2-1 Oshika, Shizuoka-shi; 86 teachers, 542 students.

Tokyo Metropolitan University: 1-1-1 Yagumo, Meguro-ku, Tokyo; 568 teachers, 3,695 students.

Wakayama Medical College: 9 Kuban-cho, Wakayama City; 200 teachers, 400 students.

Yokohama Municipal University: 4646 Mutsuura-machi, Kanazawa-ku, Yokohama; 400 teachers, 3,000 students.

PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Aoyama-Gakuin University: 4-4-25 Shibuya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo 150; 345 teachers, 17,103 students.

Azabu Veterinary College: 1-17-71 Fuchinobe, Sagami-hara City, Kanagawa; 65 teachers, 1,000 students.

University of Buddhism: 96 Kitahananobo-cho, Murasakino, Kita-ku, Kyoto; 180 teachers, 1,474 students.

Chuo University: 3-9 Kanda-Surugadai, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 1,332 teachers, 36,888 students.

Dai-ichi College of Pharmacy: 93 Tamagawa-cho, Takamiya, Fukuoka City; 85 teachers, 924 students.

Daito Bunka University: 1-9-1 Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo; 150 teachers.

Doshisha University: Karasuma Imadegawa, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 373 teachers, 20,078 students.

Doshisha Women's College: 602 Genbu-cho, Teramachi-Nishiiru, Imadegawa-dori, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto; 75 full-time, 107 part-time teachers, 2,564 students.

Fukuoka University: 11 Nanakuma, Fukuoka; 463 teachers, 21,356 students.

Gakushuin University: 1-1057 Mejiro-cho, Toshima-ku, Tokyo; 170 teachers, 5,827 students.

Hanazono University: 1-Hanazono Kitsujikita-cho, Ukyo-ku, Kyoto.

Hannan University: 4-35 5-chome Amami, Higashi, Matsubara City, Osaka; 36 full time, 37 part-time teachers, 1,152 students.

Hiroshima Jogakuin College: 13-1, Higashi 4-chome, Ushita, Hiroshima City; 50 teachers, 900 students.

Hokkai Gakuen University: 8-60, Asahimachi, Sapporo, 062; 226 teachers, 5,992 students.

Hosei University: 17-1 Fujimi 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 400 teachers, 29,817 students.

International Christian University: Osawa, Mitaka-shi, Tokyo; 87 teachers, 1,300 students.

Iwate Medical University: 19-1 Uchimarui, Morioka, Iwate; 349 teachers, 1,488 students.

Japan Women's University: Mejirodai, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 178 teachers, 3,519 students.

The Jikei University School of Medicine: 3-25-8 Nishi Shinbashi Minato-ku, Tokyo 105; 790 teachers, 1,194 students.

Kagoshima College of Economics: 8850 Shimofukumotocho, Kagoshima; 63 teachers, 2,300 students.

Kanagawa University: 3-chome Rokkaku-Bashi, Kanagawa-ku, Yokohama; 196 teachers, 10,000 students.

Kansai University: 3-35 Yamate-cho 3-chome, Suita-shi, Osaka; 471 teachers, 24,430 students.

Kanto Gakuin University: Muutsuura 4834 Kanzawa-ku, Yokohama; 409 teachers, 7,572 students.

Keio University: Mita, Minato-ku, Tokyo; 1,056 teachers, 25,827 students.

Kinki University: 321 Kowakae, Higashiosaka, Osaka; 441 teachers, 23,683 students.

Kogakuin University: 24 Tsunobazu 2-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 160; 241 teachers, 7,654 students.

Kokugakuin University: 10-28 Higashi 4-chome, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 537 teachers, 12,943 students.

Komazawa University: Komazawa 1-chome, Fukazawa-machi, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 362 teachers, 18,927 students.

Konan University: Okamoto Motoyama-cho, Higashi Nada-ku, Kobe City; 174 teachers, 4,922 students.

Koyasan University: Koyasan, Ito-gun, Wakayama-ken; 31 teachers, 415 students.

Kurume University: 67 Asahi-machi, Kurume-shi, Fukuoka-ken, 398 teachers, 3,133 students.

Kwansei Gakuin University: Uegahara, Nishinomiya-shi, Hyogo-ken; 271 teachers, 13,321 students.

Kyoto Women's University: 17 Kita Hiyoshi-cho, Imakumano, Higashiyama-ku, Kyoto; 115 teachers, 2,187 students.

Kyoto College of Pharmacy: 5-Nakauchi-cho, Misasagi Yamashina Higashiyama-ku Kyoto; 42 teachers, 1,287 students.

Matsuyama University College of Commerce: Bunkyo-cho, Matsuyama 790; 150 teachers, 4,136 students.

Meiji University: Kanda-Surugadai 1-1, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo-To; 549 teachers, 33,457 students.

Meiji Gakuin University: 1-2-37 Shirokanedai, Minato-ku Tokyo; 145 full-time, 220 part-time teachers, 8,500 day-time, 3,500 evening-time students.

Meijo University: Yagoto-Urayama, Tenpaku Showa-ku, Nagoya; 470 teachers, 18,000 students.

Miyagi Gakuin Women's College: 1-6, Chuoh 4-chome, Sendai City, 129 teachers, 1,350 students.

Nanzan University: 18 Yamazato-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya 466; 151 teachers, 4,669 students.

Nihon University: 6-16 Nishi-Kanda, 2-chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo City, 1,483 teachers, 103,841 students.

Nippon Dental College: 9-20 1-chome, Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo; 352 teachers, 1,965 students.

Notre Dame Women's College: 1-2 Minami Nonogami-cho, Shimogamo, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto; 33 full-time, 57 part-time, teachers, 1,008 students.

Rikkyo University: Nishi-Ikebukuro, Toshima-ku, Tokyo 725 teachers, 12,822 students.

Rissho University: 160 4-chome, Higashi-Osaki, Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; 98 teachers, 3,536 students.

Ritsumeikan University: Kyoto-shi, Kamikyo-ku, Hirokoji-dori Termachi; 289 teachers, 21,160 students.

Ryukoku University: Nanajo-Omiya, Shimogyo-ku, Kyoto 200 teachers, 4,298 students.

University of the Sacred Heart: Hiroo 4-chome, 3-1 Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 160 teachers, 1,367 students.

Saitama University: 255 Shimo Okubo Urawa City; 385 teachers, 4,640 students.

Science University of Tokyo: 1-3 Kagurazaka, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 226 teachers, 8,294 students.

Seijo University: 6-1-20 Seijo, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 119 full-time, 135 part-time teachers, 3,403 students.

Seisen Women's College: 3-chome, 16 Ban 21 Go, Higashi-Gotanda Shinagawa-ku, Tokyo; 95 teachers, 1,140 students.

Senshu University: Chiyoda-ku Kanda Jinbo-cho, Tokyo-to; 153 teachers, 11,624 students.

Showa Women's University: 1-chome, Taishido, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 110 teachers, 1,981 students.

Sophia University: Chiyoda-ku, Kioicho 7, Tokyo; 757 professors, 8,947 students.

Takachiho College of Commerce: 2-19-1 Ohmiya Suginami-ku, Tokyo; 53 teachers, 1,710 students.

Takushoku University: 3-4-14 Kobinata Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 214 teachers, 7,514 students.

Tamagawa University: 6-1-1 Tamagawa Gukuen Machida-shi, Tokyo; 411 teachers, 5,298 full-time students.

Tenri University: 1050 Somanouchi-cho Tenri City, Nara; 244 teachers, 2,248 students.

Tohoku Gakuin University: 1 Minami-Rokken-Cho, Sendai; 193 teachers, 8,761 students.

Tokai University: 2-28 Tomigaya, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo; 808 teachers, 25,534 students.

Tokyo College of Economics: 7-1 chome, Minamicho, Kokubunji, Tokyo 185; 200 teachers, 8,000 students.

Tokyo College of Pharmacy: 600 Kashiwagi 4-chome, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 168 teachers, 3,076 students.

Tokyo Women's Medical College: 10 Kawada-cho Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, 441 teachers, 594 students.

Toyo University: 5-28-20 Hakusan, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo; 393 full-time teachers, 20,889 students.

Tsuda-Juku Women's College: 11491 Tsuda-Machi, Kodaira City, Tokyo; 80 teachers, 2,500 students.

Waseda University: Totsuka-Machi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo; 2,100 teachers, 41,523 students.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITIES

Akita University: Tegata Fukada, Akita.

Chubu Institute of Technology: 1200 Matsumoto-cho, Kasugai-shi Aichi Prefecture; 162 teachers, 5,011 students.

Ehime University: Himata-cho, Matsuyama.

Fukui University: Makinoshima-cho, Fukui.

Gifu University: Monzen-cho, Naka-cho, Inaba-gun, Gifu-Ken.

Himeji Institute of Technology: Idei Himeji, Hyogo; 133 full-time, 28 part-time teachers, 1,071 students.

Iwate University: 3-18-8 Ueda, Morioka, Iwate; 291 teachers, 3,366 students.

Kobe University of Mercantile Marine: Fukae, Honjo-cho, Higashimada-ku, Kobe.

Kyoto University of Industrial Arts and Textile Fibres: Matsugasaki-Hashigamicho, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto.

Kyushu Institute of Technology: 752 Nakabaru, Tobata, Kitakyushu; 97 teachers, 1,954 students.

Miyazaki University: 100 Funatsuka-cho, Miyazaki; 328 teachers, 2,311 students.

Muroran Institute of Technology: 17 Mizumoto-cho, Muroran.

Nagoya Institute of Technology: Gokisho-cho, Showa-ku, Nagoya.

Sagami Institute of Technology: 1-1 Nishi Kaigan Tsujido, Fujisawa City; 200 teachers, 1,500 students.

Tokyo Electrical Engineering College: Kanda-Nishikicho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo; 500 teachers, 7,000 students.

Tokyo University of Agriculture: 1-1-1 Sakuragaoka, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo; 444 teachers, 7,805 students.

Tokyo University of Agriculture and Technology: 1-8 Harumi-cho, 3-chome, Fuchu-shi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Institute of Technology: 1 Ookayama, Meguro-ku, 734 teachers, 4,315 students.

Tokyo University of Fisheries: Konan 4-5-7, Minato-ku, Tokyo.

Tokyo University of Mercantile Marine: Echujima 2-1-6 Fukagawa Koto-ku, Tokyo; 70 full-time teachers, 834 students.

University of Telecommunications: 14 Kojima-cho, Chofu, Tokyo; 104 full-time teachers, 1,950 students.

JORDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an almost landlocked state in the Middle East. Israel separates it from the Mediterranean, while Syria lies to the north, Iraq to the east and Saudi Arabia to the south. The port of Aqaba in the far south gives Jordan a narrow outlet to the Red Sea. The climate is hot and dry. The average temperature is 15.5°C (60°F) but the winters can be cold. The official language is Arabic. Over 90 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims and there are small communities of Christians and Shi'ite Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is a horizontal tricolour of black, white and green, with a red triangle, containing a seven-pointed white star, at the hoist. The capital is Amman

Recent History

After the 1948 Armistice between Israel and the Arab States Jordan gained territory west of the River Jordan and the country changed its name from Trans-Jordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. In April 1965, by special decree, King Hussein proclaimed his brother Prince Hassan Crown Prince, passing over his own son. The war with Israel in June 1967 left Israel in possession of all the Jordanian territory on the West Bank of the Jordan. The Old City of Jerusalem has now been incorporated into Israel; the rest of the conquered area has the status of an Israeli "occupied territory". Many refugees are still housed in camps on the East Bank. Jordan used to be a base for several Palestine guerrilla organizations in their raids on the occupied territories. The strength of these organizations frequently constituted a challenge to the government's authority as well as to Israel; the latter responded with frequent attacks on suspected commando camps on the East Bank. The conflict between the Government and the guerrilla groups developed into civil war in 1970, and the Government finally overcame the guerrilla forces in July 1971. Since then King Hussein has resolutely refused to allow guerrilla activity from Jordan, although in September 1973 and November 1974 he issued amnesties which released several hundred guerrilla prisoners.

In March 1972 King Hussein presented a plan for a United Arab Kingdom in which a Palestinian region (capital Jerusalem) would be federated with the Jordanian region, whose capital, Amman, would be the federal capital. Israel, the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and Egypt reacted unfavourably, and Egypt broke off diplomatic relations, which were not restored until September 1973, when King Hussein became reconciled with President Sadat of Egypt and President Assad of Syria.

During the first part of 1974 King Hussein became increasingly estranged from other Arab States when it became clear that they considered the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. The position became confused in July 1974 when King Hussein and President Sadat, meeting in Cairo, issued a declaration that the PLO was the legitimate representative of the Palestinians "with the exception of the Palestinians living

in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan". This position was not accepted by the rest of the Arab world, and in October 1974, at the Rabat Arab summit, King Hussein had to accept defeat and support a unanimous resolution giving the PLO the right to establish an independent national authority on any piece of Palestinian land to be liberated.

In November 1974 King Hussein amended the Jordanian Constitution, dissolved the House of Representatives, appointed a new Senate and reshuffled his Council of Ministers in order to decrease Palestinian participation in Jordanian life in preparation for the eventual formation of an independent Palestinian State on the west bank of the Jordan.

Government

Jordan is a constitutional Monarchy. The King is head of the state and appoints the Prime Minister. There is a bi-cameral Legislature. The Senate is appointed by the King. The House of Representatives is elected, but is at present dissolved, under an amendment to the Constitution passed in November 1974.

Defence

The total strength of the Jordanian armed forces is 74,850. The army consists of 70,000 men and its equipment includes U.S. and British tanks. There is a large paramilitary force of 22,000 consisting of a Civil Militia of 15,000 and a Public Security Force of 7,000. The two-year period of military service is now voluntary.

Economic Affairs

About three-quarters of the settled population are engaged in agriculture. Israeli occupation of the West Bank in 1967 resulted in a substantial loss of productive farming land. Principal crops are wheat, barley, lentils, citrus fruits, tomatoes and water-melons. Bad weather limited agricultural production in 1973, with wheat production falling by 76 per cent, but harvests were better in 1974.

Jordan is short of natural resources and has had to rely heavily on foreign aid, which in recent years has been coming increasingly from oil-rich Arab governments, Iran and Japan. Outstanding external public debt rose from J.D. 39.9 million in 1969 to J.D. 72 million by the end of June 1974.

Phosphates are the country's biggest natural resource, and the Jordan Phosphate Mines have an expansion programme which plans to increase production from 1.6 million tons in 1974 to 6 million tons in 1976.

Transport and Communications

Jordan has one railway but most traffic runs along the excellent roads. Parts of the desert can be traversed safely by vehicles except after heavy rain. The port of Aqaba in the far south is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and civil aviation is of increasing importance. Two oil pipelines cross Jordan, the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) running from Saudi Arabia to the Lebanon and the Iraq to Israel (Haifa) line, which has not been used since 1947. Pack transport is still used by nomads.

Social Welfare

There is no comprehensive welfare scheme but the Government runs medical and health services. There are now some 700,000 Arab refugees in Jordan. Refugees from the pre-1967 State of Israel are under the care of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA); those from East Jerusalem and the occupied West Bank are provided for by the Jordan government.

Education

Primary education is free and, where possible, compulsory. It starts at six to eight and lasts for six years. A further three-year period, known as the preparatory cycle, is also compulsory. UNRWA provides schooling for the Palestinian refugees. Jordan's first university was inaugurated in December 1962.

Tourism

Visas are required by nationals of all countries except Arab countries.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Car racing, horse racing

and hawking are popular. Water skiing takes place at Aqaba.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), August 11th (King Hussein's Accession), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 14th (King Hussein's Birthday), December 14th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 15th (Arbor Day), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), March 22nd (Arab League Day), May 25th (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

4 dunums = 1 acre (approx.).

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Jordanian dinar (J.D.).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 757.93 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 321.43 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

(East and West Banks)

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURES	FOREST	POPULATION (1974 est.)
95,396 sq. km.	10,695 sq. km.	75,000 sq. km.	1,250 sq. km.	2,646,000

Amman (capital) (1973 est.): 580,000.

1973: Births 81,302, Deaths 6,377, Marriages 11,158.

AGRICULTURE

(East Bank only)

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ dunums)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Barley . . .	524.5	605.6	531.7	26.2	34.0	5.9
Maize . . .	2.8	2.5	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.2
Sesame . . .	11.1	12.5	6.9	0.2	0.3	0.1
Wheat . . .	2,438.6	2,236.7	2,441.8	168.2	211.4	50.4
Broad Beans . . .	2.3	2.7	2.9	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chick Peas . . .	7.1	30.9	73.4	0.6	2.0	1.9
Kersenneh . . .	69.1	71.0	80.6	5.3	6.8	2.3
Lentils . . .	205.3	284.1	241.9	20.8	22.4	4.8

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

(East Bank only)

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
Almonds	1.2	1.0	0.2	Tomatoes	147.6	152.7	83.1
Apples and Pears	0.6	2.9	0.4	Eggplants	50.2	32.5	14.7
Apricots	0.3	0.4	—	Onions and Garlic	1.5	0.7	3.8
Citrus Fruits	9.3	20.9	15.4	Cauliflowers and Cabbages	5.4	13.2	10.4
Figs	2.9	2.2	1.0	Watermelons and Melons	28.0	63.0	56.0
Bananas	4.2	6.7	2.3	Potatoes	0.4	0.9	0.4
Plums and Peaches	0.3	0.1	—	Broadbeans (green)	4.2	5.1	1.8
				Cucumbers	10.2	17.7	10.4

LIVESTOCK

(East Bank only)

('000 Heads)

	1971	1972	1973
Camels	17.3	16.1	18.2
Cattle	38.8	45.9	46.3
Sheep and Goats	1,051.9	1,128.2	1,351.6

FORESTRY

(East Bank only)

	1972	1973
Area newly planted ('000 dunums)	19.2	12.2
Timber production (cu. metres) .	3,059	603

FISHING

(East Bank only)

	1971	1972	1973
Quantity of fish landed at Aqaba and on Jordan and Yarmuk rivers (tons) .	152.4	134.8	90.5

INDUSTRY

(East Bank only)

('000 tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Phosphates	912.7	651.1	714.9	1,088.6
Cement	377.5	418.9	661.6	616.8
Alcohol ('000 litres)	228.3	192.6	208.2	260.5
Beer ('000 litres)	n.a.	1,734.7	1,753.4	2,156.4
Tobacco (Kg.)	8,294	8,224.0	7,517.0	7,692.0
Cigarettes (Kg.)	1,609,827	1,533,291.0	1,511,336.0	2,160,391.0
Electricity (million kWh.)	187.4	210.1	248.9	280.6

FINANCE

1,000 fils = 1 Jordanian dinar (J.D.).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25, 50, 100 and 250 fils.

Notes: 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 757.93 fils; U.S. \$1 = 321.43 fils.

100 Jordanian dinars = £131.94 = \$311.11.

Note: From September 1949 to February 1973 the Jordanian dinar was valued at U.S. \$2.80 (\$1 = 357.14 fils). The present dollar valuation became effective in February 1973. The dinar was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1 = 857.14 fils (1 dinar = £1.167) until August 1971. The rate was £1 = 930.61 fils (1 dinar = £1.075) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET 1972
(East and West Banks)
(J.D. '000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Internal Revenue	37,770	Defence and Police	45,070
Foreign Grants	44,460	Administration	29,060
Foreign Borrowing	10,210	Social Services	11,580
Internal Borrowing	5,000	Economic Services	15,150
Loans Repaid	—	Transport and Communications	5,010
TOTAL	97,440	TOTAL	105,870

1973 Budget: Balanced at J.D. 148.6 million.

1974 Budget: Revenue J.D. 153.1 million; Expenditure J.D. 165.7 million.

1975 Budget: Revenue J.D. 206 million; Expenditure J.D. 218 million.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million J.D.)

	1970	1971	1972
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (at factor cost)	189.56	202.58	224.16

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE ESTIMATES
1973-75
(million J.D.)

Agriculture	13.020
Irrigation	14.636
Mining and Industry	26.120
Tourism and Antiquities	7.170
Electricity	9.781
Transportation	35.812
Communications	6.712
Trade	0.775
Education	10.914
Public Health	1.480
Social Welfare and Labour	1.455
Housing and Government Buildings	34.890
Municipal and Village Affairs	14.758
Miscellaneous	1.477
TOTAL	179.000

Source: National Planning Council.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 J.D.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
IMPORTS	67,700	65,882	76,627	95,310	108,248
EXPORTS	14,700	12,170	11,440	17,005	18,984

COMMODITIES
('000 J.D.)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Animals and Products	4,139.1	5,574.8	7,549.9	Phosphates	2,238.8	3,497.1	4,020.4
Grains and Legumes	4,029.5	4,580.6	8,221.3	Tomatoes	1,183.3	724.3	915.7
Vegetables	914.8	719.5	1,403.9	Lentils	335.2	918.8	451.7
Fruits	2,778.4	2,552.4	3,616.1	Water Melons	28.2	38.5	28.3
Spices	2,094.2	1,858.4	2,459.9	Other vegetables and fruit	1,435.0	2,145.0	2,708.7
Other Agriculture	1,798.3	2,248.5	2,494.3	Cigarettes	367.9	397.7	546.2
Forestry Products	491.2	837.7	1,161.4	Bananas	78.5	105.9	35.6
Mining and Quarrying	4,271.8	4,973.9	3,522.3	Raw Hides and Skins	66.2	130.1	260.9
Food Manufactures	7,289.3	12,675.2	8,068.4	Electric Accumulators	332.6	432.7	408.7
Textiles	6,186.4	8,081.1	8,388.9	Olive Oil and Prepared			
Clothing	1,659.5	1,762.4	1,799.6	Olives	392.9	376.2	120.7
Wood and Cork	553.4	564.9	1,002.6				
Paper and Products	1,070.5	1,902.3	1,967.7				
Printing and Publishing	415.4	406.1	382.2				
Rubber and Products	766.6	1,137.0	1,254.5				
Chemical Products	3,982.4	6,089.5	7,076.8				
Petroleum (refined)	719.5	1,193.0	763.1				
Non-Metallic Minerals	1,292.5	1,401.2	1,939.2				
Metallic Minerals	3,741.4	7,300.6	10,095.0				
Non-Electric Machines	2,891.6	4,988.5	6,342.2				
Electric Machines	2,181.2	3,989.4	4,072.1				
Transport Equipment	11,418.6	6,473.7	6,621.3				

COUNTRIES
('000 J.D.)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
United Kingdom	6,783.0	8,645.2	9,031.2	Kuwait	1,334.9	1,685.2	1,572.7
U.S.A.	18,133.0	16,887.3	11,265.1	Iraq	747.0	1,504.9	1,007.7
Germany, Fed. Repub.	4,524.6	8,693.3	8,699.6	Lebanon	964.4	1,529.8	1,390.5
Lebanon	5,319.3	5,045.5	6,388.4	Saudi Arabia	1,535.9	2,140.5	2,560.0
Japan	4,190.9	4,598.0	5,348.3	India	956.5	1,404.9	1,191.4
Syria	2,313.9	4,143.7	7,799.5	Syria	1,496.1	1,611.9	2,585.2
Saudi Arabia	4,172.5	3,379.0	3,427.3	Yugoslavia	463.3	201.2	163.4
Italy	1,824.0	2,677.6	3,426.3	Turkey	166.2	247.5	306.4
China, People's Repub.	1,555.6	1,997.2	2,089.9	China	—	—	0.1
France	2,333.3	2,284.3	2,550.1	Czechoslovakia	122.6	210.6	183.9
U.S.S.R.	996.6	1,117.4	744.1				
Netherlands	1,635.5	2,441.9	3,353.9				
Egypt	3,651.6	2,446.1	2,753.9				
India	1,071.4	1,396.5	1,415.3				
Romania	745.2	1,886.5	1,152.0				

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(East Bank only)

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers carried .	16,450	n.a.	33,234
Freight carried (tons) .	55,111	56,305	51,917

ROADS
(East Bank only)

	1971	1972	1973
Cars (private) . .	10,356	11,173	12,802
Taxis	4,391	4,785	5,725
Buses	504	470	502
Lorries and Vans . .	5,387	5,243	5,777
TOTAL (with others) .	24,220	24,320	27,622

SHIPPING
(East Bank only)
(Aqaba port)

	1971	1972	1973
Number of vessels calling	254	327	304
Freight loaded ('000 tons)	387.2	704.9	811.2
Freight unloaded ('000 tons)	278.1	518.6	433.8

CIVIL AVIATION
(East Bank only)

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers (number)	125,900	120,100	163,400
Freight ('000 tons) .	1,622.6	2,463.0	2,625.1

TOURISM
(East Bank only)

	1971	1972	1973
Visitors to Jordan	256,775	292,041	307,744

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
(East Bank only)

Number of telephones (1973) .	21,461
Number of radio sets (1969) .	150,000
Number of cinemas (1973) .	36

EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES (East Bank)	TEACHERS (East Bank)	PUPILS (East and West Bank)
1971-72 . .	1,712	13,136	630,235
1972-73 . .	1,892	14,421	688,698

Source: Department of Statistics, Amman

THE CONSTITUTION

(Revised Constitution approved by King Talal I on January 1st, 1952)

THE Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent, indivisible sovereign state. Its official religion is Islam; its official language Arabic.

Rights of the Individual. There is to be no discrimination between Jordanians on account of race, religion or language. Work, education and equal opportunities shall be afforded to all as far as is possible. The freedom of the individual is guaranteed, as are his dwelling and property. No Jordanian shall be exiled. Labour shall be made compulsory only in a national emergency, or as a result of a conviction; conditions, hours worked and allowances are under the protection of the State.

The Press, and all opinions, are free, except under martial law. Societies can be formed, within the law. Schools may be established freely, but they must follow a recognized curriculum and educational policy. Elementary education is free and compulsory. All religions are tolerated. Every Jordanian is eligible to public office, and choices are to be made by merit only. Power belongs to the people.

The Legislative Power is vested in the National Assembly and the King. The National Assembly consists of two houses: the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The Senate. The number of Senators is one-half of the number of members of the House of Representatives. Senators must be unrelated to the King, over 40, and are chosen from present and past Prime Ministers and Ministers, past Ambassadors or Ministers Plenipotentiary, past Presidents of the House of Representatives, past Presidents and members of the Court of Cassation and of the Civil and Sharia Courts of Appeal, retired officers of the rank of General and above, former members of the House of Representatives who have been elected twice to that House, etc. . . . They may not hold public office. Senators are appointed for four years. They may be re-appointed. The President of the Senate is appointed for two years.

The House of Representatives. The members of the House of Representatives are elected by secret ballot in a general direct election and retain their mandate for four years. General elections take place during the four months preceding the end of the term. The President of the House is elected by secret ballot each year by the Representatives. Representatives must be Jordanians of over 30, they must have a clean record, no active business interests, and are debarred from public office. Close relatives of the King are not eligible. If the House of Representatives is dissolved, the new House shall assemble in extraordinary session not more than four months after the date of dissolution. The new House cannot be dissolved for the same reason as the last.

General Provisions for the National Assembly. The King summons the National Assembly to its ordinary session on November 1st each year. This date can be postponed by the King for two months, or he can dissolve the Assembly before the end of its three months' session. Alternatively, he can extend the session up to a total period of six months. Each session is opened by a speech from the throne.

Decisions in the House of Representatives and the Senate are made by a majority vote. The quorum is two-thirds of the total number of members in each House. When the voting concerns the Constitution, or confidence in the Council of Ministers, "the votes shall be taken by calling the members by name in a loud voice". Sessions are public, though secret sessions can be held at the request of

the Government or of five members. Complete freedom of speech, within the rules of either House, is allowed.

The Prime Minister places proposals before the House of Representatives; if accepted there, they are referred to the Senate and finally sent to the King for confirmation. If one house rejects a law while the other accepts it, a joint session of the House of Representatives and the Senate is called, and a decision made by a two-thirds majority. If the King withholds his approval from a law, he returns it to the Assembly within six months with the reasons for his dissent; a joint session of the Houses then makes a decision, and if the law is accepted by this decision it is promulgated. The Budget is submitted to the National Assembly one month before the beginning of the financial year.

The King. The throne of the Hashemite Kingdom devolves by male descent in the dynasty of King Abdullah Ibn al Hussein. The King attains his majority on his eighteenth lunar year; if the throne is inherited by a minor, the powers of the King are exercised by a Regent or a Council of Regency. If the King, through illness or absence, cannot perform his duties, his powers are given to a Deputy, or to a Council of the Throne. This Deputy, or Council, may be appointed by *Iradas* (decrees) by the King, or, if he is incapable, by the Council of Ministers.

On his accession, the King takes the oath to respect and observe the provisions of the Constitution and to be loyal to the nation. As head of the State he is immune from all liability or responsibility. He approves laws and promulgates them. He declares war, concludes peace and signs treaties; treaties, however, must be approved by the National Assembly. The King is Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, the Army and the Air Force. He orders the holding of elections; convenes, inaugurates, adjourns and prorogues the House of Representatives. The Prime Minister is appointed by him, as are the President and members of the Senate. Military and civil ranks are also granted, or withdrawn, by the King. No death sentence is carried out until he has confirmed it.

Ministers. The Council of Ministers consists of the Prime Minister, President of the Council, and of his Ministers. Ministers are forbidden to become members of any company, to receive a salary from any company, or to participate in any financial act of trade. The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the conduct of all affairs of State, internal and external.

The Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of Representatives for matters of general policy. Ministers may speak in either House, and, if they are members of one House, they may also vote in that House. Votes of confidence in the Council are cast in the House of Representatives, and decided by a two-thirds majority. If a vote of "no confidence" is returned, the Ministers are bound to resign. Every newly-formed Council of Ministers must present its programme to the House of Representatives and ask for a vote of confidence. The House of Representatives can impeach Ministers, as it impeaches its own members.

Amendments. Two amendments were passed in November 1974 giving the King the right to dissolve the Senate or to take away membership from any of its members, and to postpone general elections for a period not to exceed a year, if there are circumstances in which the Council of Ministers feels that it is impossible to hold elections.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

KING HUSSEIN IBN TALAL; proclaimed King by a decree of the Jordan Parliament on August 11th, 1952; crowned on May 2nd, 1953.

Chief of Royal Cabinet: MUDAR BADRAN

CABINET

(January 1975)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence, Minister of Foreign Affairs: ZAID AL-RIFAI.

Minister of Development and Reconstruction: SUBHI AMIN AMR.

Minister of Culture and Information: SALAH ABU-ZAID

Minister of Transport: KHALED AL-HAJ HASAN.

Minister of Education: THUGAN EL-HINDAWI.

Minister of Social Welfare: SAMI AYYUB

Minister of Finance: SALEM EL-MASA'DEH.

Minister of Tourism: GHALEB BARAKAT.

Minister of Communications: AHMAD EL-SHOBAKI.

Minister of Provisions: ALI HASAN AUDEH

Minister of Agriculture: MARWAN EL-HMOUD.

Minister of Islamic Affairs: Sheikh ABDEL-AZIZ EL-KHAYYAT.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: SADEK EL-SHARI'.

Minister of Public Works: MAHMOUD EL-HAWAMDEH

Minister of Interior: THARWAT EL-TALHOUNI.

Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs: RAKAN 'INAD EL-JAZI.

Minister of Justice: NAJI HASAN EL-TARAWNEH.

Minister of Health: TRAD SAUD EL-KADI.

Minister of Interior for Municipal and Rural Affairs: MUHAMMAD GHDOUB EL-ZABIN.

Minister of National Economy: RAJA'I EL-MU'ASHER

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVINCES (LIWAS)

Province	Location
Ajlun . . .	Northern Jordan, between the River Yarmuk and Wadi Zerqa
Balqa . . .	Between Wadi Zerqa and Wadi Mujib.
Kerak . . .	Between Wadi Mujib and the edge of the desert.
Ma'an . . .	Southern Jordan, including Aqaba on the Red Sea.
Nablus* . . .	Includes the towns of Tulkarm and Jenin.
Jerusalem Governorate* . . .	Includes Jerusalem, Ramallah, Jericho and Bethlehem.
Hebron* . . .	Central Jordan.
Amman Governorate . . .	Includes Amman and Zarka.

* Indicates a province which has been occupied by Israel since the war of June 1967.

PARLIAMENT**THE SENATE**

(HOUSE OF NOTABLES)

President: BAHJAT TALHOUNI

The Senate consists of 30 members, appointed by the King. A new Senate was appointed by the King in November 1974, containing 7 Palestinians compared with 15 in the previous Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Elections to the 60-seat House of Representatives took place in April 1967. There were no political parties. Parliament (the House of Representatives) was dissolved by Royal Decree on November 23rd, 1974.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Political parties were banned before the elections of July 1963. In September 1971 King Hussein announced the formation of a Jordanian National Union. This is the only political organization allowed and represents both East and West Banks. Communists, Marxists and "other advocates of imported ideologies" are ineligible for membership. In March 1972 the organization was renamed the Arab National Union. It is estimated that there are about 100,000 members. It has been reported that in April 1974 King Hussein dissolved the executive committee of the Arab National Union, and accepted the resignation of the Secretary-General.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO JORDAN**

(E) Embassy, (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Algeria: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ABU AS-SAMI.

Argentina: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Belgium: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Brazil: Beirut Lebanon (E).

Bulgaria: Amman (E).

Canada: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Chad: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

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Chile: Amman (E).
China (Taiwan): Amman; *Ambassador:* SHU-MING WANG.
Czechoslovakia: Amman (E).
Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Egypt: Amman; *Ambassador:* FATHI ABDUL HALIM KANDIL.
Finland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
France: Amman; *Ambassador:* DOMINIQUE CHARPY.
German Democratic Republic: Damascus, Syria (E).
Germany, Federal Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HORST SCHMIDT-DORNEDDEN.
Greece: Damascus, Syria (E).
Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Haiti: Amman (E).
Hungary: Damascus, Syria (E).
India: Amman; *Ambassador:* Dr. AMRIK S. MEHTA.
Indonesia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
Iran: Amman; *Ambassador:* FEREIDUN MOVASSAGHI.
Iraq: Amman (E).
Italy: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. DANTE MATA COTTA.
Japan: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* MINAO TSUCHIYA.
Khmer Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* HANG HUONG KUONG.
Korea, Republic: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Kuwait: Amman; *Ambassador:* AHMED GHEYTH ABDUL-LAH.
Lebanon: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL RAHMAN SOLH.
Malaysia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
Morocco: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD TAZI.
Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Netherlands: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Nigeria: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
Norway: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Pakistan: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* MAHDI MASUD.
Poland: Amman (E).
Portugal: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Qatar: Amman; *Ambassador:* Sheikh HAMAD BIN MOHAMMAD.
Romania: Amman (E).
Saudi Arabia: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh AHMED AL-KUHEIMY.
Senegal: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
Somalia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).
Spain: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME AGUIRRE DE CÁRCER.
Sri Lanka: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Sweden: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Switzerland: Amman; *Ambassador:* PIERRE DUMONT.
Syria: Amman (E).
Turkey: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* SAHIN UZGÖREN.
U.S.S.R.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXEY VORONIN.
United Arab Emirates: Amman; *Ambassador:* Dr. FAISAL BIN KHALID AL-QASEMI.
United Kingdom: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* HUGH BALFOUR PAUL.
U.S.A.: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* THOMAS PICKERING.
Uruguay: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Vatican: Jerusalem, Israel (L).
Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (E).
Viet-Nam, Republic: Amman (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. NGHIEM MY.
Yugoslavia: Damascus, Syria (L).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

With the exception of matters of purely personal nature concerning members of non-Muslim communities, the law of Jordan was based on Islamic Law for both civil and criminal matters. During the days of the Ottoman Empire, certain aspects of Continental law, especially French commercial law and civil and criminal procedure, were introduced. Due to British occupation of Palestine and Trans-Jordan from 1917 to 1948, the Palestine territory has adopted, either by statute or case law, much of the English common law. Since the annexation of the non-occupied part of Palestine and the formation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, there has been a continuous effort to unify the law. This process of unification is now virtually completed, with the promulgation of new laws to replace older laws on both sides of the River Jordan.

Court of Cassation. The Court of Cassation consists of seven judges, who sit in full panel for exceptionally important cases. In most appeals, however, only five members sit to hear the case. All cases involving amounts of more than J.D. 100 may be reviewed by this Court, as well as cases involving lesser amounts and cases which cannot be monetarily valued. However, for the latter types of cases, review is available only by leave of the

Court of Appeal, or, upon refusal by the Court of Appeal, by leave of the President of the Court of Cassation. In addition to these functions as final and Supreme Court of Appeal, the Court of Cassation also sits as High Court of Justice to hear applications in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus and certiorari dealing with complaints of a citizen against abuse of governmental authority.

Courts of Appeal. There are two Courts of Appeal, each of which is composed of three judges, whether for hearing of appeals or for dealing with Magistrates' Courts judgments in chambers. Jurisdiction of the two Courts is geographical, with the Court for the Western Region sitting in Jerusalem (which has not sat since June 1967) and the Court for the Eastern Region sitting in Amman. The regions are separated by the River Jordan. Appellate review of the Courts of Appeal extends to judgments rendered in the Courts of First Instance, the Magistrates Courts, and Religious Courts.

Courts of First Instance. The Courts of First Instance are courts of general jurisdiction in all matters civil and criminal except those specifically allocated to the Magistrates' Courts. Three judges sit in all felony trials, while only two judges sit for misdemeanor and civil cases. Each of the seven Courts of First Instance also exercises appel-

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late jurisdiction in cases involving judgments of less than J.D. 20 and fines of less than J.D. 10, rendered by the Magistrates' Courts.

Magistrates' Courts. There are fourteen Magistrates' Courts, which exercise jurisdiction in civil cases involving no more than J.D. 250 and in criminal cases involving maximum fines of J.D. 100 or maximum imprisonment of one year.

Religious Courts. There are two types of Religious Court: The Sharia Courts (Muslims); and the Ecclesiastical Courts (Eastern Orthodox, Greek Melkite, Roman Catholic and Protestant). Jurisdiction extends to personal (family) matters, such as marriage, divorce, alimony, inheritance, guardianship, wills, interdiction and, for the Muslim community, the constitution of Waqfs (Religious Endowments). When a dispute involves persons of different

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Radio and Television

religious communities, the Civil Courts have jurisdiction in the matter unless the parties agree to submit to the jurisdiction of one or the other of the Religious Courts involved.

Each Sharia (Muslim) Court consists of one judge (Qadi), while most of the Ecclesiastical (Christian) Courts are normally composed of three judges, who are usually clerics. Sharia Courts apply the doctrines of Islamic Law, based on the Koran and the Hadith (Precepts of Muhammad), while the Ecclesiastical Courts base their law on various aspects of Canon Law. In the event of conflict between any two Religious Courts or between a Religious Court and a Civil Court, a Special Tribunal of three judges is appointed by the President of the Court of Cassation, to decide which court shall have jurisdiction. Upon the advice of experts on the law of the various communities, this Special Tribunal decides on the venue for the case at hand.

RELIGION

Over 80 per cent of the population are Sunni Muslims, and the king can trace unbroken descent from the Prophet Muhammad. There is a Christian minority, living mainly in the towns, and smaller numbers of non-Sunni Muslims.

Prominent religious leaders in Jordan are:

SHEIKH ABDULLAH GHOSHEH (Chief Justice and President of the Supreme Muslim Secular Council).

SHEIKH MOHAMMED FAL SHANKITI (Director of Sharia Courts).

SHEIKH ABDULLAH QALQILI (Mufti of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Al-Dustour (*The Constitution*): P.O.B. 591, Amman; f. 1967; Arabic; publ. by the Jordan Press and Publishing Co.; circ. 14,000.

Al-Rai: Amman; government-controlled.

PERIODICALS

Amman al Masa'a: P.O.B. 522, Amman; f. 1961; Arabic; weekly; political and cultural; circ. 12-15,000; Editor **ARAFAT HIGAZI**.

Al Aqsa: Amman; armed forces magazine; weekly.

Huda El Islam: Amman; f. 1956; monthly; Islamic; scientific and literary; published by the Department of Islamic Affairs; Editor **ABDULLAH KALKELI**.

Huna Amman (*Amman Calling*): f. 1961; monthly; published by the Television Corporation; circ. 5,000.

Jordan: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1969; published quarterly by Jordan Tourism Authority; circ. 5,000.

Military Magazine: Army Headquarters, Amman; f. 1955; quarterly; dealing with military and literary subjects; published by Armed Forces.

Official Gazette: Amman; f. 1923; weekly; circ. 8,000; published by the Jordan Government.

Rural Education Magazine: P.O.B. 226, Amman; f. 1958; published by Khadouri Agricultural College, Teachers' Training College at Beit Haninah and Teachers' Training College at Howwarah (jointly).

Sharia: P.O.B. 585, Amman; f. 1959; fortnightly; Islamic affairs; published by Sharia College; circ. 5,000.

Al Usra: Amman; Arabic; monthly; womens' magazine.

NEWS AGENCIES

Jordanian News Agency: Amman; Dir. (vacant).

FOREIGN NEWS BUREAUX

D.P.A. and Tass maintain bureaux in Amman.

PUBLISHERS

Jordan Press and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Amman; f. 1967 by owners of the former *al-Manar* and *Falastin*; cap. J.D. 100,000, of which 25 per cent held by government; publishes *al-Dustour*.

Other publishers in Amman include: *Dairat al-Ihsaat al-Amman*, *George N. Kawar*, *al-Matbaat al-Hashmiya* and *The National Press*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Hashemite Jordan Broadcasting Service (H.B.S.): P.O.B. 909, Amman; f. 1959; station at Amman broadcasts daily 19½ hours in Arabic to the Arab World, 7 hours in English to Europe and 1 hour in Arabic to Europe; Dir.-Gen. **MARWAN DUNIN**.

Jordan Television Corporation: P.O.B. 1041, Amman; f. 1968; government station broadcasting for 48 hours weekly in Arabic and English; advertising accepted; Dir.-Gen. **M. KAMAL**; Dir. Engineering **T. NASEREDDIN**.

Number of radio receivers 200,000, number of TV receivers 20,000 (East Bank only).

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; J.D. = Jordan dinars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Jordan: P.O.B. 37, Amman; f. 1964; cap. J.D. 2m.; dep. 25.2m. (1973); Gov. Dr. SAID NABULSI; Deputy Gov. HUSAYN EL-KASIM.

NATIONAL BANKS

Agricultural Credit Corporation: P.O.B. 77, Amman; f. 1970; government-owned credit institution; Dir.-Gen. M. O. QUR'AN.

Arab Bank Ltd.: King Faisal St., Amman, P.O.B. 68; f. 1930; cap. p.u. and reserves J.D. 16.1m.; dep. 230.2m.; total assets. 360.7m. (June 1974); brs. in several Arab countries, and in U.K.; affiliates and sister institutions in Germany, Switzerland, Luxembourg and Nigeria; Chair. ABDUL M. SHONAN.

Bank of Jordan Ltd.: P.O.B. 2140, Jabal Amman on 3rd Circle, Amman; f. 1960; cap. p.u. J.D. 533,360; dep. 8.9m. (November 1974); Chair. and Gen. Man. HUSAYN SIDO AL-KURDI.

Cairo Amman Bank: P.O.B. 715, Prince Hassan St., Amman; f. 1960; cap. J.D. 750,000; dep. 14.1m. (1972); 7 brs.; Chair. JAWDAT SHASHA'A; Gen. Man. HAIDAR CHUKRI; associated with Banque du Caire, Cairo, and succeeded their Amman Branch.

Industrial Development Bank: Amman; f. 1965; cap. J.D. 3m. of which J.D. 1m. owned by the government.

Jordan National Bank S.A.: P.O.B. 1578, Amman; f. 1956; cap. p.u. J.D. 1m.; dep. J.D. 15.7m. (Dec. 1973); 14 brs. in Jordan, 3 brs. in Lebanon; Chair. and Gen. Man. H.E. SULEIMAN SUKKAR, Deputy Gen. Man. H.E. ABDUL-KADER TASH.

FOREIGN BANKS

British Bank of the Middle East: 20 Abehureh Lane, London, EC4N 7AY; P.O.B. 444, Amman; f. 1889; Chair. A. MACQUEEN Area Man. T. V. HUNT.

National and Grindlays Bank: 23 Fenehurch St., London EC3M 3DD; P.O.B. 3, King Hussein St., Amman; acquired the Ottoman Bank interests in Jordan in 1969; brs. in Amman (7 brs.), Aqaba, Irbid (sub-branch in Northern Shounch), Zarka (sub-branch in Russeifeh); Gen. Man. in Jordan J. C. HENDRY.

Rafidain Bank: Baghdad; Amman; f. 1941; Chair. and Gen. Man. ATTA AL-DHAHI.

INSURANCE

Al-Chark Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 312, Prince Mohamad St., Amman.

Jordan Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 279, King Hussein St., Amman; cap. p.u. J.D. 350,000; brs. in five Arab countries and the U.K.

Many of the larger British and American insurance companies have branches or agents in Jordan.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce, Amman: P.O.B. 287, Amman; f. 1923; Pres. MUHAMMAD ALI BDEIR; Dir. SAID MATOUK.

Chamber of Commerce, Irbid: P.O.B. 13; f. 1950; Pres. MUFLEH HASSAN GHARAIBEH; Dir. HASSAN M. MURAD.

PUBLIC CORPORATION

East Ghor Canal Natural Resources Authority: P.O.B. 878, Amman; the 50-mile canal is now completed, and work is in progress on the irrigation system; the U.S.A. has provided \$12m. towards the cost of the canal; the project provides irrigation for some 20,000-30,000 acres. An additional 6 miles of main canal and irrigation system have been completed with an additional irrigated area of 5,000 acres, financed by Kuwait Government grants of \$3m. Under the fourth stage of the project, due for completion in November 1976, 12,000 acres will be permanently irrigated, and a South Korean company will extend the canal by 11 miles, build the first spraying irrigation network in the Jordan valley, and build a canal to take water from the King Talal Dam to the East Ghor Canal.

TRADE UNIONS

The General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions: Wadi as-Sir Rd., P.O.B. 1065, Amman; f. 1954; 15,000 mems.; member of Arab Trade Unions Confederation; Gen. Sec. MOHAMMAD H. JAWHAR.

There are also a number of independent unions, including:
Drivers' Union: P.O.B. 846, Amman; Sec.-Gen. SAMI MANSOUR.

Union of Petroleum Workers and Employees: P.O.B. 1346, Amman; Sec.-Gen. BRAHIM HADI.

PHOSPHATE

Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30, Amman; engaged in production and export of rock phosphates; production (1973): 1.1 million tons.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Hedjaz Jordan Railway: (administered by the Ministry of Transport); P.O.B. 582, Amman; f. 1902; length of track 480 km.; Gen. Man. M. R. QOSEINI.

This was formerly a section of the Hedjaz railway (Damascus to Medina) for Muslim pilgrims to Medina and Mecca. It crosses the Syrian border and enters Jordanian territory south of Dera'a, and runs for approximately 366 km. to Naqb Ishtar, passing through Zarka, Amman, Qatrana and Ma'an. Some 844 km. of the line, from Ma'an to Medina in Saudi Arabia, have been abandoned for the past fifty years. Reconstruction of the Medina line, begun in 1965, was scheduled to be completed in 1971 at a cost of £15 million, divided equally between Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria. However, the reconstruction work has been suspended at the request of the Arab States concerned, pending further studies on costs. The line between Ma'an and Saudi Arabia (114 km.) is now completed, as well as 15 km. in Saudi Arabia as far as Haret Ammar Station. A new 115 km. extension to Aqaba is to be financed by a J.D. 12 million loan from the German Federal Republic; this line is to be built within 30 months of the starting date of January 1st, 1973. The extension will mainly be used for transporting phosphates and will connect Aqaba to Beirut.

As at the end of 1972 there were 17 locomotives, 344 goods wagons, 45 oil tank wagons and 8 passenger cars.

ROADS

Ministry of Public Works: Amman.

Amman is linked by road with all parts of the kingdom and with neighbouring countries. In addition, several thousand km. of tracks make all villages in the kingdom

JORDAN

accessible by motor transport in summer. At the end of 1973 Jordan had 1,751 km. of main roads, 1,548 km. of secondary roads and 2,582 km. of other roads. 83 per cent of the roads are metalled.

Royal Automobile Club of Jordan: P.O.B. 920, Jebel Lweibdeh, Amman; Head Office: Wadi Seer Cross Roads, Telephone 22467, 44261; f. 1953; affiliated to the F.I.A., A.I.T.; Pres. of Honour H.M. King HUSSEIN; Gen. Man. D. H. LEDGER.

SHIPPING

The port of Aqaba is Jordan's only outlet to the sea and has two general berths of 340 metres and 215 metres, with seven main transit sheds, covered storage area of 4,150 sq. metres, an open area of 50,600 sq. metres and a phosphate berth 210 metres long and 10 meters deep.

PIPELINES

Two oil pipelines cross Jordan. The Iraq Petroleum Company pipeline, carrying petroleum from the oilfields in Iraq to Haifa, has not operated since the Arab-Israeli hostilities commenced. The 1,067-mile pipeline, known as the Trans-Arabian Pipeline (TAPLINE) carries petroleum from the oilfields at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia to Sidon on the Mediterranean seaboard in Lebanon. It traverses Jordan for a distance of 110 miles and Jordan receives about £1½ million per annum in royalties. Tapline has frequently been cut by hostile action.

CIVIL AVIATION

In addition to Jordan's international airport of Amman, a new airport at Aqaba was opened in May 1972.

Alia (The Royal Jordanian Airline): Head Office: P.O.B. 302, Arab Insurance Building, First Circle, Jabal, Amman; f. 1963; government-owned; services to Middle East, Europe and Pakistan; fleet of one Caravelle, one Boeing 707, two Boeing 720; Man. Dir. ALI GHANDOUR.

The following airlines also serve Jordan: EgyptAir, Euroflot, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Saudia.

Transport, Tourism, University

TOURISM

Jordan Tourism Authority: P.O.B. 224, Amman; f. 1952; Chair. GHALEB BARAKAT; Dir. ABDUL-RAHMAN ABU RABAH; publs. *Jordan* (quarterly), *Rabbath Ammon Forum* (monthly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Department of Culture and Arts: Ministry of Culture and Information, P.O.B. 6140, Amman; aims to encourage artistic movements throughout the Kingdom, promote growth of talents and prepare specialists in all fields of culture and fine arts. Consists of seven sections:

Culture: publishes books, issues quarterly literary magazine (*Afkar*), arranges regular lectures by specialists in all subjects and collaborates with men of letters in the Kingdom.

Folklore: issues quarterly journal covering all aspects of folklore of various countries, popular tales and traditions; carries out research and promotes traditional folklore customs, and organizes folklore festivals.

Theatre: produces local and other plays, encourages playwrights and trains actors.

Institute of Fine Arts: aims to promote painting and sculpture and gives regular courses; offers assistance to improve and widen talents and arranges exhibitions in Jordan and abroad.

Jordan Conservatory of Music: aims to develop musical talents; three-year courses.

Folklore Dancing Troupe of Jordan: revives folk dancing in Jordan, organizes festivals in Jordan and takes part in international festivals abroad.

Public Relations: responsible for all foreign and local relations.

UNIVERSITY

University of Jordan: near Jubailha, P.O.B. 1682, Amman; 218 teachers, c. 3,600 students.

KENYA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Kenya lies astride the equator on the east coast of Africa, with Somalia to the north-east, Ethiopia to the north, Uganda to the west and Tanzania to the south. The climate varies with altitude: the coastal zone is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 69°–90°F (20.5°–32°C), while inland, above 5,000 ft., it averages 45°–80°F (7°–27°C). The highlands and western areas receive ample rainfall but most of the northern part is very dry. Swahili is the official language; English, Kikuyu and Luo are also widely spoken. The majority of the African population follows traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 25 per cent of the population, Muslims 6 per cent, many of them Ismaili followers of the Aga Khan. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of black, red and green, separated by two narrow white stripes. Superimposed is a red shield, with black and white markings, upon crossed white spears. The capital is Nairobi.

Recent History

Following internal self-government in June 1963, Kenya became independent within the Commonwealth in December 1963, and in 1964 it became a Republic. Kenya is a member of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity, and Nairobi is the headquarters of some services of the East African Community. Since 1966 there have been various measures aimed at the "Kenyanization" of the economy and many Asians, mostly holding British passports, have left the country. In 1973 the number of Asians leaving Kenya was substantially more than in previous years. The Trade Licensing Act came into force at the beginning of 1969, resulting in the withdrawal of the licences of many non-Kenyan traders.

Tom Mboya, the Minister for Economic Planning and Development and Secretary-General of the Kenya African National Union (KANU), was assassinated in July 1969. Following civil unrest, the opposition Kenya People's Union was banned. The 1969 and 1974 elections for the National Assembly, contested only by KANU, resulted in the defeat of many sitting M.P.s. Jomo Kenyatta, re-elected as President, has since independence symbolized continuity and loyalty in Kenya, and his personal prestige in the country and in Africa is immense though there has been much speculation about his successor. Despite an unsuccessful plot to overthrow the Government in 1971, the political situation in Kenya has been stable. With tourism now the country's second most important industry, stability has acquired an even greater importance.

Government

Executive power is in the hands of a President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Legislature comprises a single National Assembly, the former Senate and House of Representatives having been merged in 1967, and only one party (KANU) is represented. There are seven Provinces with their own Advisory Councils.

Defence

Of a total armed force of 7,430, the army numbers 6,400, the navy 350 and the air force 680. The army comprises three battalions of the Kenya Rifles, and specialized troops. In 1973 it was announced that a further battalion would be formed. A small navy was inaugurated in 1964. There is also a police force of about 11,500 men, with a light air wing. Since independence Kenya has had some military assistance from Britain and has signed a mutual defence pact with Ethiopia.

Economic Affairs

Kenya's prosperity rests largely on the production and processing of agricultural and pastoral products and over 80 per cent of Kenya's population is dependent on agriculture. Farming is often adversely affected by climatic conditions, as was the case in 1971, though there was a substantial recovery in agriculture during 1972. The principal cash crops are coffee, tea, wheat, maize, sugar, sisal, pyrethrum, pineapple and wattle. African farmers, through their co-operatives, produce a very high proportion of the total. Pastoral farming varies from the traditional herding of the Masai tribes to the pedigree stock-raising of dairy and beef cattle on the Highland farms. Kenya is one of the few African countries with an important dairy industry. In 1973 the Government decided to launch a foreign-financed \$51.6 million livestock project.

Manufactures and food processing accounted for about 12 per cent of gross domestic product in 1973, and industry continues to expand. Kenya has close trading links with her partners in the East African Economic Community, Tanzania and Uganda, with whom she participates in a customs union. Kenyan exports within the Community showed a surplus of K£26.5m. in 1973 but inter-community tensions, particularly between Tanzania and Uganda, have caused stagnation in relationships between the three countries.

An extension to the Mombasa oil refinery opened in 1974 and it now handles nearly double the original output. Oil prospecting started in 1966 and is continuing, though without results up to 1975. The most important mineral is soda ash and other minerals include salt, gold and limestone. Mineral production is likely to increase considerably with the discovery of two million tons of lead and silver at Kinangoni, and the exploitation of a fluorospar ore deposit in the Kerio valley. Up to 1975, however, mineral output remained minimal.

In 1973 the marketed production of Kenyan agriculture grew by 17 per cent, coffee prices rose, foreign reserves reached a record level, and the adverse trade balance narrowed. Despite the effects of soaring oil costs, the Government decided to continue with the ambitious 1974–78 Plan, with a target annual growth rate of 7.4 per cent, compared with the 6.8 per cent average achieved between 1968 and 1972. Government expenditure in the Plan is estimated at K£470 million, with the emphasis on

rural development and increasing employment opportunities. The Government accepted with reservations the ILO Report on the Kenya economy in 1972, which emphasized the need for full employment and progress towards equality of wealth and opportunity. In the first decade since independence, from 1963 to 1973, the Kenya economy achieved remarkable self-sufficiency and growth; Kenya's per capita G.D.P. increased by 27 per cent and the value of smallholders' farm production rose by nearly 50 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Kenya's railways, inland waterways and harbours are administered by the inter-territorial East African Community, through which the transport network extends into Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda. There are international airports at Nairobi and Mombasa. Air services are also run in common with her neighbours. Main roads link the big towns and there is a country-wide bus service. The World Bank has granted Kenya a \$44 million loan for expanding its road system. Mombasa is a fully-equipped international seaport which is undergoing expansion, scheduled for completion in 1975, and serves Uganda and some parts of Tanzania, as well as Kenya. Kenya's power supply will be more than doubled when the Kamburu project on the Tana River is completed in 1975.

Social Welfare

There are State pension and welfare schemes and a National Social Security Fund has been set up. The Government runs hospitals and medical services; no fees are charged to out-patients. Free attention is given in case of need. Missions, private charities and commercial firms provide further facilities. A National Council of Social Services co-ordinates the work of voluntary agencies. Major rural health improvements including the construction of numerous health centres, and the launching of a family planning programme with Swedish aid were announced in November 1973.

Education

Education is not compulsory and less than half of the population is literate. The Government provides or assists in the provision of schools and since independence, the number of primary school pupils has increased from 891,553 to 1,779,938. In December 1973 school fees were abolished for the first four years of education. Education is multi-racial at all levels. The National University in Nairobi, which has over 5,000 students, was founded originally in 1956 as a college and was part of the Univer-

sity of East Africa between 1963 and 1970. Over 5,000 students a year study overseas.

Tourism

Kenya's attractions as a tourist centre are mainly the wildlife and the good all-year-round climate. There are eight National Parks and one National Reserve open to the public, several of which provide overnight accommodation. Hunting and photographic safaris are arranged and big game hunting licences are available.

Tourism in Kenya recently enjoyed unprecedented expansion. Several hotels and game lodges are being expanded or are under construction and more overseas tourist offices have been opened. The total 1971 foreign exchange receipts from tourism were estimated to be 30 per cent higher than those for 1970. In 1973 the number of tourists fell to 388,000 from 428,000 in 1972, though by September 1974 there were a record 490,000.

Visas are not required to visit Kenya by nationals of Commonwealth countries (except British passport holders of Asian origin), Denmark, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and Uruguay.

Sport

Organized sports include football, tennis, cricket and athletics. Watersports are popular in the coastal areas. Kenya has competed most successfully in Commonwealth and international sporting events and her athletics team was outstanding at the 1968 Olympic Games.

Public Holidays

1975: September 7th (beginning of Ramadan), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 21st (Kenyatta Day), December 12th (Independence Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), June 7th (Madaraka Day, anniversary of self-government).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Kenya shilling (Ks.).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 16.85 Ks.;

U.S. \$1 = 7.143 Ks.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA
(sq. km.)

TOTAL	LAND	WATER	LAKES		NATIONAL PARKS		
			Victoria (in Kenya)	Rudolf	Tsavo	Aberdare	Mount Kenya
582,646*	569,250	13,396	3,831	6,405	20,899	767	464

* 224,961 sq. miles.

LAND CLASSIFICATION, 1971
(sq. km.)

	AREA
Trust land and private freehold land which was formerly Trust land	439,731
National Forests	16,369
Urban Area	1,945
Government reserves (agricultural, veterinary, railway, etc.)	1,462
Alienated government land	33,671
Private freehold land which was not formerly Trust land (incl. settlement schemes)	7,209
National Parks	30,440
Unalienated government land	38,425
Open water	13,396
	582,646

POPULATION
(1969 Census)

PROVINCES

TOTAL	CENTRAL	COAST	EASTERN	NORTH-EASTERN	NYANZA	RIFT VALLEY	WESTERN
10,942,705	1,676,000	944,000	1,907,000	246,200	2,122,000	2,210,000	1,328,000

The estimated total population for 1972 is 12,067,000 and for 1973 12,482,000.

CHIEF TOWNS (with 1969 population)

Nairobi (capital)	509,286	Nanyuki	11,624
Mombasa	247,073	Kitale	11,573
Nakuru	47,151	Malindi	10,757
Kisumu	32,431	Kericho	10,144
Thika	18,387	Nyeri	10,004
Eldoret	18,196		

1973 estimates: Nairobi 629,000, Mombasa 301,000.

MAIN TRIBES OF KENYA
(1969 Census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Kikuyu	1,091,413	1,110,219	2,201,632
Luo	763,080	758,515	1,521,595
Luhya	723,071	730,231	1,453,302
Kamba	592,889	604,823	1,197,712
Kalenjin Tribes*	600,031	590,172	1,190,203
Kisii	356,730	344,949	701,679
Meru	276,325	277,931	554,256
Mijikenda	255,508	265,012	520,520
Somali Tribes.	136,894	116,146	253,040
Turkana	107,249	95,928	203,177
Masai	77,745	77,161	154,906
Embu	58,223	59,746	117,969
Taita	52,501	55,993	108,494
All Other Tribes	249,046	249,548	498,594
TOTAL	5,340,705	5,336,374	10,677,079

* Including the Kipsigis (471,459), Nandi (261,969), Tugen (130,249) and Elgeyo (110,908).

In addition, non-Kenyan Africans numbered 56,123 and non-Africans numbered 209,503.

Births and Deaths:

Annual average birth rate 50 per 1,000, death rate 17 per 1,000. Estimated from the 1969 Census.

MIGRATION

	IMMIGRANT ARRIVALS	LONG-TERM EMIGRANTS
1970	19,879	14,020
1971	1,421	15,840
1972	555	12,082
1973	4,620	10,948

EMPLOYMENT

Total labour force (1970): 4,319,000 economically active, including 3,472,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

Total reported employees*
(‘000)

	AFRICAN (1971)	ASIAN (1971)	EUROPEAN (1971)	ALL RACES† (1973)
Agriculture and Forestry	188.1	0.5	1.0	220.6
Private Industry and Commerce	205.6	20.4	8.4	241.8
Public Services	245.1	6.4	4.2	299.3
All Employees	638.8	27.3	13.6	761.6

* This table refers only to employment in urban areas and on large farms. Employment in other areas is estimated to be between 300,000 and 500,000.

† Provisional.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	221	206	185
Maize	1,400	1,500	1,660
Millet and Sorghum	330*	330*	330*
Rice (paddy)	26	30	30
Sugar Cane	1,451	1,750	1,300*
Potatoes	200*	210*	210*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	463*	463*	463*
Cassava (Manioc)	620*	630*	640*
Pulses	280*	280*	280*
Pineapples	47*	35	39
Coconuts	65*	65*	65*
Coffee (green)	58.7	59.5	72
Tea	41.1	36.2	53.0
Sisal	43.9	44.8	41.2

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972 and Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.CROP DELIVERIES
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Sugar Cane	1,378,002	1,062,295	1,545,062
Wheat	205,743	164,382	124,572
Maize*	256,590	372,985	440,801
Rice	29,983	33,785	36,128
Tea	36,290	53,322	56,578
Coffee	59,459	62,048	71,190
Sisal	44,827	41,210	58,054
Seed Cotton	16,764	16,981	16,177
Pyrethrum Extract	142.8	184.9	156.9

*Deliveries to the Marketing Board only.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
Cattle	8,600	8,900*	9,200
Sheep	3,700*	3,515*	3,339
Goats	4,000*	4,000*	4,000
Pigs	70	72*	75
Camels	315*	320*	322
Poultry	n.a.	13,585	14,000

*FAO estimate.

DAIRY PRODUCE
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' milk	820	764	726
Sheeps' milk	15*	15*	15*
Goats' milk	40*	40*	40*

*FAO estimate.

(⁰⁰⁰ litres)

	1970	1971
Butter	105,395	79,163
Ghee	18,905	13,397

(⁰⁰⁰ litres)*

	1971	1972	1973
Whole milk (sales)	105,777	119,662	138,259
Milk for Butter	79,163	102,982	103,513
Milk for Ghee	13,397	26,272	20,603
Milk for Cheese	4,716	7,095	9,774

*Factory production only.

MEAT PRODUCTION*
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Beef and Veal	129	122	116
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	21	20	20
Pig Meat	5	5	5

* FAO estimate.

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971*
Hen Eggs	14,700*	15,100	16,200
Wool: Greasy	2,100	2,200	2,200
Clean	1,000	1,100	1,100

* FAO estimate.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
('000 cubic metres)

1970	11,100
1971	11,260

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973*
Inland water . . .	21,129	22,086	24,898
Indian Ocean . . .	7,035	7,722	4,024
TOTAL CATCH . . .	28,164	29,808	28,922
Value of fish landed (K£'000)	1,533	1,523	1,612

* Provisional.

MINING

	1970	1971	1972
Gold (gm).	—	—	34
Salt:			
Crude (metric tons) .	50,000	54,000	37,000
Refined (metric tons).	34,000	43,000	23,000

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wheat Flour	'000 metric tons	127.9	120.4	116.5	133.8
Soda Ash	" " "	160.1	161.3	164.2	205.6
Cement	" " "	792.1	794.0	800.0	792.2
Sugar	metric tons	125,291	123,898	67,186*	149,205
Soap	" "	23,421	27,434	19,784*	32,035
Cigarettes	million	2,426	2,610	2,709	3,050
Beer	'000 litres	79,533	93,537	109,137	133,306
Mineral Waters	" "	31,429	36,532	38,610	46,555
Oil Refined	" "	2,508.3	2,996.2	2,925.3	30,685
Electricity	million kWh.	508.6	555.6	661.0	723.3

* January–September.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(K£ million)

INDUSTRY	1971	1972	1973*
GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST:			
<i>Outside Monetary Economy:</i>			
Agriculture	97.34	112.00	116.70
Forestry	3.84	4.16	4.48
Fishing	0.15	0.15	0.16
Building and Construction	9.97	10.57	11.13
Water	4.47	4.67	4.87
Ownership of Dwellings	11.14	11.90	12.69
Total Product Outside Monetary Economy	126.91	143.45	150.03
<i>Monetary Economy:</i>			
<i>Enterprises and Non-Profit Institutions:</i>			
Agriculture	72.81	88.94	102.22
Forestry	4.47	4.03	4.61
Fishing	1.22	1.26	1.34
Mining and Quarrying	2.93	2.13	3.01
Manufacturing and Repairing	71.68	84.35	104.78
Building and Construction	18.89	24.28	28.47
Electricity and Water	8.21	8.94	9.13
Transport, Storage, Communications	43.50	47.03	50.03
Wholesale and Retail Trade	61.57	65.96	78.00
Banking, Insurance, Real Estate	23.62	25.72	28.60
Ownership of Dwellings	18.22	19.37	21.50
Other Services	21.68	26.27	30.30
Total Enterprises	348.80	398.28	461.99
Private Household (Domestic Services)	4.84	5.12	5.83
<i>General Government:</i>			
Public Administration	26.80	29.06	29.99
Defence	5.07	5.34	6.03
Education	32.05	37.18	42.08
Health	10.68	11.85	12.77
Agricultural Services	7.83	8.55	8.60
Other Services	12.06	13.36	13.78
Total General Government	94.49	105.34	113.24
Total Product—Monetary Economy	448.13	508.74	581.06
TOTAL GROSS PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST (Monetary and Non-Monetary)	575.04	652.19	731.09
Indirect Taxes	67.99	64.60	76.39
Less Subsidies	0.76	1.30	1.76
TOTAL GROSS PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	642.27	715.49	805.72

* Provisional.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Kenya shilling (Ks.).

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 cents; 1 and 2 Ks.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 Ks.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 16.85 Ks.; U.S. \$1 = 7.143 Ks.

100 Ks. = £5.936 = \$14.000.

Note: Between June 1973 and January 1974 the central exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 6.90 Kenya shillings. Prior to June 1973 and since January 1974 the Kenya shilling has been valued at 14 U.S. cents (\$1 = 7.143 Ks.). In terms of sterling the value of the Kenya shilling between November 1967 and August 1971 was 1s. 2d. (5 83p), the exchange rate being £1 = 17.14 Ks.; from December 1971 to June 1972 the rate was £1 = 18.61 Ks. In this survey the symbol "K£" is used to denote amounts of 20 Ks., equivalent to £1.19 sterling in January 1975.

RECURRENT BUDGET

(K£'000—1972-73)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	54,570	Consumption Expenditure on Goods and Services	108,722
Indirect Taxes	61,820	Subsidies	1,758
Income from Property	2,040	Interest	10,637
Interest Dividends and Profits	9,966	Other Transfers	16,591
Transfers	1,584		
Sale of Goods and Services	15,233		
Reimbursement of Expenditure	2,582		
TOTAL	147,795	TOTAL	137,708

Budget (1973-74): Revenue K£191m; Expenditure K£131m.*

Budget (1974-75): Revenue K£212m.; Expenditure K£186m.*

DEVELOPMENT

(K£'000)

EXPENDITURE	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Land Settlement	993	1,417	1,221
Commerce and Industry	4,815	5,262	7,322
Roads	13,644	17,596	19,621
Education	1,688	2,456	3,116
Health	2,626	2,601	2,183
Agriculture and Forestry	4,288	6,054	5,410
Armed Forces	336	933	2,230
Tourism and National Parks	614	855	1,233
TOTAL (incl. others)	45,490	51,852	61,828

Development Expenditure: (1973-74) K£69.8m. (incl. supplementary estimate provision of K£2.8m.) (1974-75) K£88.2m.*

* Estimates.

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(K£'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	116,950	142,026	184,105	177,621	205,793
Exports (incl. re-exports)	68,510	77,451	78,348	95,454	128,929

* Excluding inter-trade of local produce and locally manufactured goods between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(K£'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude Petroleum	11,023	12,798	14,587	17,557
Motor Vehicles and Chassis	11,473	16,676	13,492	11,464
Agricultural Machinery and Tractors	2,420	3,004	3,266	3,028
Industrial Machinery (including electrical)	22,413	29,972	34,083	38,861
Iron and Steel	9,004	11,311	10,107	14,410
Fabrics of Cotton	1,022	1,174	769	618
Fabrics of Synthetic Fibres	3,849	3,776	3,488	6,749
Paper and Paper Products	6,648	8,313	7,702	10,171
Pharmaceutical Products	2,712	3,288	3,586	3,944
Fertilizers	3,041	3,063	3,746	4,331

(K£'000)

DOMESTIC EXPORTS*	1970	1971	1972	1973
Coffee (not roasted)	22,259	19,530	24,769	35,777
Sisal (fibre and tow)	1,865	1,515	2,068	4,777
Tea	12,704	11,876	16,417	16,964
Pyrethrum (extract and flowers)	2,163	3,332	4,572	3,661
Meat and Meat Products	2,853	3,661	4,876	3,761
Hides and Skins (undressed)	1,653	2,439	3,777	5,186
Manufactured Goods:				
Soda Ash	1,673	1,860	1,935	2,816
Wattle Extract	1,141	1,206	1,687	1,215
Petroleum Products	8,176	8,869	8,942	9,488
Cement	1,644	1,566	1,964	2,566
Other	4,467	5,978	5,779	8,859

* Excluding re-exports.

COUNTRIES
(K£'000)

	IMPORTS				DOMESTIC EXPORTS			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Western Europe:								
United Kingdom . . .	41,459	56,249	50,560	50,742	14,847	14,758	19,855	20,622
Other EEC	29,543	39,180	41,840	48,518	13,295	12,928	20,630	31,194
Other	6,161	8,928	9,415	11,430	6,823	5,608	8,188	11,110
Eastern Europe	3,476	5,289	4,103	5,379	1,953	2,367	1,437	2,256
North and South America	12,971	19,423	15,636	20,714	8,682	6,212	7,284	7,145
Africa	1,833	2,674	2,657	2,287	11,932	13,623	15,106	20,336
Asia:								
Japan	15,196	19,330	17,870	25,998	1,225	2,630	2,090	5,031
Other	23,697	28,878	29,591	36,502	7,372	7,672	8,670	25,964
All Other Countries . .	7,859	6,097	8,134	4,223	5,477	7,387	7,230	5,271
TOTAL	142,026	184,105	177,621	205,793	71,606	73,185	90,590	128,929

* Including re-exports K6.3m (1973).

INTER-COMMUNITY TRADE

	TANZANIA		UGANDA	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
1970	5,938	14,752	10,048	16,698
1971	7,932	14,743	8,026	19,150
1972	5,887	16,286	7,583	16,507
1973	7,627	16,854	4,668	21,898

TOURISM

ARRIVALS OF VISITORS AND
PERSONS IN TRANSIT

	1971	1972	1973
British	100,328	91,938	74,702
Federal German	37,780	41,334	38,654
Other European	67,128	76,663	85,036
American and Canadian .	63,539	72,854	66,483
Indian and Pakistani . .	17,937	14,536	12,670
Ugandan and Tanzanian .	69,462	83,432	71,576
Other African	16,157	17,946	19,476
All Others	27,374	29,691	19,546
TOTAL	399,705	428,394	388,143

TRANSPORT

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS

Total track mileage (1973) 6,984 km., in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, combined.

ROADS*

(New registrations of vehicles)

	MOTOR CARS	LIGHT VANS ETC.	LORRIES ETC.	BUSES AND COACHES	MOTOR CYCLES	OTHER NEW VEHICLES	SECOND-HAND VEHICLES	TOTAL
1969 . .	6,389	4,232	1,760	311	1,244	1,045	1,111	16,092
1970 . .	7,680	4,959	2,472	435	1,317	1,419	1,317	19,604
1971 . .	8,072	5,514	2,038	639	1,393	1,157	1,616	20,429
1972 . .	6,337	4,671	1,494	408	1,437	1,419	1,778	17,544
1973 . .	6,850	2,593	1,689	562	1,072	1,105	2,014	13,871

* Trailers are excluded.

SHIPPING†
ENTERED*

	VESSELS	NET TONNAGE	PASSENGERS	CARGO† ('000 metric tons)
1970 . . .	1,762	7,214,000	36,948	5,795
1971 . . .	1,859	7,510,000	23,311	5,570
1972 . . .	1,788	7,208,000	19,033	5,455
1973 . . .	1,645	6,978,000	15,746	6,206

* Mombasa only.

† Loaded and unloaded.

‡ Vessels engaged in foreign trade and excluding sailing vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC AIR TRAFFIC*

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT KG.	
	Arrivals	Departures	Unloaded	Loaded
1971 . .	370,900	380,300	7,349,500	12,670,800
1972 . .	403,500	407,500	7,510,900	17,104,200
1973 . .	418,400	415,300	9,376,600	18,925,600

* Nairobi Airport only.

EDUCATION
(1973*)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary and Intermediate Schools	6,698	53,812	1,779,938
Secondary Schools and Secondary Technical Schools	973	7,344	179,280
Vocational Schools	9	213	3,420
Teacher Training Colleges	17	636	9,430

* Estimate.

In 1970 there were 10,443 students at university.

Sources (unless otherwise stated): East African Statistical Department, Nairobi; Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, Nairobi; Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and Tourism, Nairobi; *Kenya Statistical Digest*, Ministry of Finance and Planning, Nairobi; *Annual Economic Review*, Standard Bank; Central Bureau of Statistics, Nairobi.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Independence Constitution for Kenya came into force in June, 1963, with the introduction of full internal self-government.

Amendments were made in November, 1964, by which Kenya became a Republic within the Commonwealth. Under the terms of the Constitution, individual rights and liberties are protected, including freedom of expression and assembly, privacy of the home, the right not to be detained without cause, and the right of compensation for compulsory purchase of property.

By a voluntary evolution the Republic of Kenya is now a One-Party State governed by a united Central Government. For administrative purposes, the country is divided into seven Provinces, each of which has a Provincial Council playing a purely advisory role, especially in respect of rural development. The Provincial Councils and County Councils are maintained by grants from the Central Government, but raising of all other taxes and of foreign investment capital is the sole responsibility of the Central Government.

The central legislative authority is the National Assembly consisting of a single elected assembly. There are 158

Representatives elected for four years, and 12 Members nominated by the President. There is also a seat for the Minister of Justice.

Executive power is in the hands of the President, Vice-President and Cabinet. The Cabinet shall be formed by the President, who, following constitutional amendments adopted in June 1968, is to be directly elected by popular vote at general elections. In the event of his death or resignation the Vice-President will assume the Presidency, with limited powers, for a maximum period of three months. The Presidency becomes vacant on the dissolution of Parliament.

In October, 1963, certain amendments to the Constitution were introduced. The Police and Public Services are to be centrally controlled. Changes in the Constitution about Human Rights, structure of Regions, Land, the Senate, and amendment procedure can only be made by a 75 per cent majority vote of the National Assembly. Changes concerning other clauses, including those affecting Regional powers, may be made by a 75 per cent vote of the Assembly or failing this by a two-thirds majority in a national referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: Mzee JOMO KENYATTA.

Vice-President: DANIEL T. ARAP MOI.

CABINET

(March 1975)

President and Commander-in-Chief: Mzee JOMO KENYATTA.

Vice-President and Minister of Home Affairs: DANIEL T. ARAP MOI.

Minister of State at the President's Office: MBIYU KOINANGE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. MUNYUA WAIYAKI.

Minister of Finance and Economic Planning: MWAI KIBAKI.

Minister of Defence: JAMES S. GICHURU.

Minister of Agriculture: JEREMIAH J. M. NYAGAH.

Minister of Health: JAMES C. N. OSOGO.

Minister of Local Government: PAUL J. NGEI.

Minister of Power and Communications: ISAAC E. OMOLO OKERO.

Minister of Labour: JAMES NYAMWEYA.

Minister of Tourism and Wildlife: M. J. OGUTU.

Minister of Lands and Settlement: JACKSON H. ANGAINE.

Minister of Housing and Social Services: TAITA A. TOWETT.

Attorney-General: CHARLES NJONJO.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: D. M. MUTINDA.

Minister of Natural Resources: S. S. OLOITIPTIP.

Minister of Co-operative Development: ROBERT S. MATANO.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Dr. JULIUS G. KIANO.

Minister of Education: Dr. ZACHARY ONYONKA.

Minister of Works: MASINDE MULIRO.

Minister of Water Development: E. T. MWAMUNGA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Senate and House of Representatives were merged in February 1967 to form a single Assembly of 158 elected members, and 12 co-opted members chosen by the President. A seat goes automatically to the Minister of Justice.

Speaker: F. M. G. MATI.

Deputy Speaker: J. M. SERONEY.

ELECTIONS, DECEMBER 1969

Only KANU was represented in the primary elections

to the National Assembly, to which 108 new members were elected.

New elections were held in October 1974 and contested only by KANU candidates. 88 of the 158 MP's lost their seats.

POLITICAL PARTY

Kenya African National Union (KANU): P.O. Box 12394, Nairobi; f. 1960; a nation-wide African party which led the country to self-government and independence; Pres. JOMO KENYATTA; 8 provincial Vice-Pres.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO KENYA

(In Nairobi, unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Argentina: P.O.B. 30283 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* CARLOS LOUGE.

Australia: City House, Wabera St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* P. J. HANDMER.

Austria: City House, Wabera St., P.O.B. 30560 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GEORG REISCH.

Belgium: Silopark House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30461 (E); *Ambassador:* M. ARNOLD J. E. DE COEYER.

Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Brazil: Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 39754 (E); *Ambassador:* F. T. DE MESQUITA.

Bulgaria: Archer Rd., P.O.B. 30058 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TODOR DIMITROV.

Burundi: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Cameroon: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Canada: Kimathi St., IPS Building, P.O.B. 30481 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. M. OLIVIER (also accred. to Uganda).

China, People's Republic: Woodlands Rd. (off Argwings-Kodhek Rd.), P.O.B. 30508 (E); *Ambassador:* WANG YUEH-YI.

Cyprus: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Czechoslovakia: Crauford Rd., P.O.B. 30204 (E); *Ambassador:* J. UHER.

Denmark: Hughes Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 40412 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS KUHNÉ.

Egypt: Total House, Koinange St., P.O.B. 30285 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSTAFA MOHAMED TAWFIK.

Ethiopia: State House Ave., P.O.B. 45198 (E); *Ambassador:* FITAWRARI BELAY MERSHA.

Finland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

France: P.O.B. 41784 (E); *Ambassador:* OLIVIER DELEAU.

Germany, Federal Republic: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30180 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HARALD HEIMSOETH.

Ghana: International Life House, P.O.B. 48534 (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. M. ADU-AMPOMAH.

Greece: IPS Bldg., Kimathi St., P.O.B. 30543 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL MOUZAS.

Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Hungary: Arboretum Rd., P.O.B. 30275 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

India: Jeevan Bharati Bldg., Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 30074 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Air Chief Marshal ARJAN SINGH.

Iran: Bruce House, Standard Street, P.O.B. 49170 (E); *Ambassador:* ANOUSHIRAVAN KAZEMI.

Iraq: International Life House, P.O.B. 49213 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KARIM JASSIM.

Italy: Prudential Assurance Bldg., Wabera St., P.O.B. 30107 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANK MACCAFFERRI.

Ivory Coast: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Japan: Bank of India Bldg., Kenyatta Ave., P.O.B. 20202 (E); *Ambassador:* MASAMI OTA.

Korea, Republic: IPS Bldg., Kimathi St., P.O.B. 30455 (E); *Ambassador:* HAKOO YEON.

Kuwait: IPS Bldg., Kimathi St., P.O.B. 42353 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH M. AL-SAAD.

Lesotho: International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 44096 (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. M. LEROTHOLI (acting).

Liberia: Bruce House, P.O.B. 30546 (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN D. COX.

Malawi: Gateway House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 30453 (HC); *High Commissioner:* F. W. NTONYA.

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).

Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Netherlands: Uchumi House, City Square, P.O.B. 41537 (E); *Ambassador:* RICHARD H. FEIN.

Nigeria: Agip House, Haile Sellassie Ave., P.O.B. 30516 (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. S. MONODU.

Norway: Silopark House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 46363 (E); *Ambassador:* R. F. HANCKE.

Pakistan: Agip House, Haile Sellassie Ave., P.O.B. 30045 (E); *High Commissioner:* MAKHDUMZADA S. HAMID RAZA GILANI.

Poland: Archer Rd., P.O.B. 30086 (E); *Ambassador:* ZDZISLAW LESIAK.

Romania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Rwanda: International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 48759 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PAUL KARENZI.

KENYA

Senegal: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Somalia: International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30769 (E); *Ambassador:* HASHI ABDULLAH FARAH.

Spain: Bruce House, Standard St., P.O.B. 45503 (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL VELARDE.

Sri Lanka: International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 49145 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. T. WIJEKULASURA (acting).

Sudan: Shankardass House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 48784 (E); *Ambassador:* HASHIM AHMED OSMAN.

Swaziland: Silopark House, P.O.B. 41887 (HC); *High Commissioner:* S. MUSA KUNENE.

Sweden: International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30600 (E); *Ambassador:* L. B. RYDFORS.

Switzerland: International Life House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 20008 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. R. PESTALOZZI.

Thailand: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).

Tunisia: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Turkey: Silopark House, Mama Ngina St., P.O.B. 30785 (E); *Ambassador:* O. F. TEVS.

U.S.S.R.: Lenana Rd., P.O.B. 30049 (E); *Ambassador:* B. P. MIROSHNITCHENKO.

United Kingdom: Bruce House, Standard St., P.O.B. 30465 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir ANTONY DUFF, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.S.C.

U.S.A.: Cotts House, Wabera St., P.O.B. 30137 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTHONY D. MARSHALL.

Vatican: Churchill Ave., P.O.B. 14326 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Most Rev. Archbishop PIERLUIGI SARTORELLI.

Yemen Arab Republic: Mogadishu, Somalia (E).

Yugoslavia: State House Ave., P.O.B. 30504 (E); *Ambassador:* ZIKA RADOJLJIVIC.

Zaire: Cearn Chambers, P.O.B. 48106 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Zambia: International Life House, City Hall Way, P.O.B. 48741 (HC); *High Commissioner:* MATIYA NGALANDE.

Kenya also has diplomatic relations with Colombia, Ireland, Madagascar and Malaysia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Court of Appeal for East Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi. It is the Final Court of Appeal from High Courts of Partner States in both Civil and Criminal matters. The jurisdiction of the Court is provided for by the laws in force in each Partner State and exercises any power, authority and jurisdiction in connection with appeals as are provided for by the laws and as are vested in the Court from which the appeal is brought. The Court has its headquarters in Nairobi but holds sessions at Kampala in Uganda, Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Mwanza in Tanzania and Mombasa in Kenya.

The judges of the Court are President, Vice-President and four justices of Appeal:

President: (vacant).

Vice-President: Mr. Justice SPRY.

Registrar: T. T. M. ASWANI.

Deputy Registrar: P. K. O. SHAYO.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

The High Court of Kenya: Nairobi; has unlimited criminal and civil jurisdiction at first instance, and sits as a court of appeal from subordinate courts in both criminal and civil cases. The High Court is a court of admiralty. There is a resident Puisne Judge at Mombasa, Nakuru and Kisumu. Regular sessions in Kisii, Nyeri and Meru.

Chief Justice: Hon. JAMES WICKS.

Puisne Judges: Hons. C. B. MADAN, E. TREVELYAN, CHANAN SINGH, C. H. E. MILLER, L. G. E. HARRIS, L. P. MOSDELL, A. H. SIMPSON, K. C. BENNETT, A. A. KNELLER, J. M. WAIYAKI, M. G. MULI, Sir D. J. SHERIDAN, Z. R. CHESONI, J. O. NYARANGI, S. K. SACHDEYA, J. H. S. TODD.

Registrar: J. O. NYARANGI.

SUBORDINATE COURTS

Resident Magistrates' Courts: have country-wide jurisdiction, with powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years or by fine up to K£500.

District Magistrates' Courts: of First, Second and Third Class; have jurisdiction within Districts and powers of punishment by imprisonment up to five years, one year and six months respectively, or by fine up to K£500, K£100 and K£50 respectively.

Kadhi's Courts: have jurisdiction within Districts, to determine questions of Muslim law.

RELIGION

African religions, beliefs and forms of worship show great variety both between races and tribes and from one district to another. The Arab community is Muslim, the Indians are partly Muslim and partly Hindu, and the Europeans and Goans are almost entirely Christian.

Muslims are found mainly along the coastline but the Muslim faith has also established itself among Africans around Nairobi and other towns up-country and among some tribes of the Northern Frontier Province.

Christian missions are active and about 25 per cent of Africans are Christian and East Africa is also an important centre for the Baha'i faith.

CHRISTIANS

All Africa Council of Churches: Africa Headquarters P.O.B. 20301, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Canon BURGESS CARR.

National Christian Council of Kenya: Gen. Sec. J. KAMAU, P.O.B. 45009, Nairobi.

ANGLICAN PROVINCE OF KENYA

Archbishop (and Bishop of Nairobi): Most Rev. F. H. OLANG', P.O.B. 40502, Nairobi.

Bishops: Maseno North: Rt. Rev. J. I. MUNDIA, P.O.B. 416, Kakamega; Maseno South: Rt. Rev. Dr. J. H. OKULLU, P.O.B. 114, Kisumu; Mombasa: Rt. Rev. P. MWANG'OMBE, P.O.B. 80072, Mombasa; Mount Kenya: Rt. Rev. O. KARIUKI, P.O.B. 121, Murang'a; Nakuru: Rt. Rev. N. LANGFORD-SMITH, M.A., P.O.B. 56, Nakuru.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: His Eminence Cardinal MAURICE OTUNGA, P.O.B. 14231, Nairobi.

Bishops: Eldoret: Most Rev. JOHN NJENGA, P.O.B. 842, Eldoret; Kisii: Most Rev. TIBERIUS C. MUGENDI, P.O.B. 140, Kisii; Kisumu: Most Rev. J. DE REEPER, P.O.B. 150, Kakamega, Kisumu; Kitui: Most Rev. W. DUNNE, P.O.B. 119, Kitui; Machakos: Most Rev. U.

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Religion, The Press

KIOKO, P.O.B. 344, Machakos; Marsabit: Most Rev. C. H. CAVALLERA, P.O.B. 281, Nanyuki; Meru: Most Rev. L. BESSONE, P.O.B. 16, Meru; Mombasa: Most Rev. EUGENE J. BUTLER, P.O.B. 83131, Mombasa; Nakuru: Most Rev. RAPHAEL NDIINGI, P.O.B. 938, Nakuru; Nyeri: Most Rev. C. GATIMU, P.O.B. 288, Nyeri.

There are some 3,500,000 Roman Catholics in Kenya.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF EAST AFRICA

Moderator: Rt. Rev. CRISPUS KIONGO, P.O.B. 8286, Nairobi.

The Salvation Army and the Africa Inland Mission are represented in Kenya.

METHODIST CHURCH OF KENYA

President: Rev. LAWI IMATHIU, P.O.B. 47633, Nairobi.

BAHA'I

Kenya Headquarters: P.O.B. 47562, Nairobi; 2,617 centres, 2 teaching institutes.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Nation: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; f. 1960; Man. Editor J. RODRIGUES; circ. 70,480.

The Standard: P.O.B. 30080, Nairobi; f. 1902; Man. Editor M. PEIRSON; circ. 37,000.

Taifa Leo: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; Swahili; f. 1960; daily and weekly edition; Editor A. G. MBUGUA; circ. 23,473.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Africa Samachar: P.O.B. 41237, Nairobi; f. 1954; Gujarati; Editor C. N. BHATT; circ. 18,000.

Baraza: P.O.B. 30080, Nairobi; f. 1939; Swahili; Editor FRANCIS JOSEPH KHAMISI; circ. 50,000.

Kenya Gazette: P.O.B. 30128, Nairobi; f. 1898; government notices of non-commercial nature and amendments to laws; every Friday; edited for Government of Republic of Kenya; circ. 5,000.

Kitale Weekly: P.O.B. 179, Kitale; every Wednesday.

New Era: P.O.B. 46854, Nairobi; f. 1966; for young people; Editor KUL BHUSHAN; circ. 5,000.

Sunday Nation: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; English; Editor JOHN GARDNER; circ. 70,076.

Taifa Kenya: P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1958; Editor A. G. MBUGUA; circ. 66,390.

Trans Nzoia Post: P.O.B. 34, Kitale; f. 1930; local news; every Wednesday; Editor N. G. LAKHANI.

What's On: Nation House, P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; promotes tourism; Editor ALFRED ARAUJO.

FORTNIGHTLY

Sikio: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; English/Swahili; organ of East African Railways; Editor the Public Relations Officer; circ. 18,000.

MONTHLIES

Africa ya Kesho: P.O. Kijabe; Swahili; Editor J. N. SOMBA; circ. 10,000.

Auto News: P.O.B. 40087, Nairobi; f. 1953; Editor M. D. GATES; circ. 15,000.

Catholic Mirror: f. 1960; Editor Fr. COMEFORD; circ. 8,000.

Drum: P.O.B. 3372, Nairobi; f. 1956; East African edition; Editor TABAN-LO-LLYONG; circ. 88,604.

East Africa Journal: P.O.B. 30571, Nairobi; f. 1964; Editor Dr. B. A. OGOT; political, economic, social and cultural; circ. 3,000.

E. A. Medical Journal: P.O.B. 41632, Nairobi; f. 1924; Editor N. W. AWORI, M.B., F.R.C.S.; circ. 1,000.

East African Times: P.O.B. 40554, Nairobi; Islamic religious paper; English; Editor JAMIL R. RAFIQ; circ. 3,000.

Kenya Coffee: P.O.B. 30566, Nairobi; f. 1935; English; publ. by Coffee Board of Kenya; Editor S. N. KINYUA.

Kenya Dairy Farmer: University Press of Africa, Bank House, P.O.B. 43981, Nairobi; f. 1956; English and Swahili; Editor Mrs. J. McALLEN; circ. 4,000.

Kenya Farmer (Journal of the Agricultural Society of Kenya): c/o English Press, P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; f. 1954; English with Swahili articles included; Editor Mrs. I. BAKER; circ. 22,000.

Kenya Yetu: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; f. 1965; publ. by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; Swahili; circ. 100,000.

Lengo: P.O.B. 12839, Nairobi; f. 1964; religious; Swahili; Editor ODHIAMBO W. OKITE; circ. 23,000.

Mapenzi ya Mungu: P.O.B. 40554, Nairobi; Islamic religious paper; Swahili; Editor JAMIL R. RAFIQ.

Nairobi Handbook: P.O.B. 30127, Nairobi; provides information on Kenya, Editor Mrs. BAKER; circ. 30,000.

Nyota Afrika: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; Swahili; Man. Editor ANTHONY GEORGE MBUGUA; circ. 53,243.

Sauti ya Vita: P.O.B. 575, Nairobi; f. 1928; Swahili/English; Salvation Army; Editor Brig. F. KINOKOTI; circ. 9,100.

Target: P.O.B. 2839, Nairobi; f. 1964; religious; English; Editor ODHIAMBO W. OKITE; circ. 17,000.

Wathimo Mukinyu: Nyeri Printing School, P.O.B. 25, Nyeri; f. 1921; Editor ANTHONY MATHENGE; circ. 3,180.

OTHER PERIODICALS

African Scientist: P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; Editor Dr. T. ODHIAMBO; circ. 2,000; three times a year.

Africana: P.O.B. 49010, Nairobi; f. 1962; incorporating the East African Wild Life Society's Review; Editor JOHN EAMES; circ. 20,000; quarterly.

Busara: P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; Editor Prof. GURR; circ. 2,000; three times a year.

Diwali Annual: Gujarati language; annually; Editor CHIMANLAL BHATT; circ. 15,000.

East African Directory: P.O.B. 41237, Nairobi; f. 1960; commercial directory of seven East African countries; Editor G. C. KIMANI; annual; circ. 20,000.

E.A. Pharmaceutical Journal: Journal of the Pharmaceutical Society, University Press of Africa, Bank House, P.O.B. 43981, Nairobi; f. 1970; English; Editors Mrs S. NANJI JUMA and P. PATEL; circ. 4,700; quarterly.

Education in Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 45869, Nairobi; f. 1970; Editor JOHN C. B. BIGALA; circ. 2,000; twice-yearly.

Industry in East Africa: Tom Mboya St., P.O.B. 1237, Nairobi; f. 1963; industrial and economic survey of Kenya; Editor CHIMANLAL BHATT; circ. 20,000.

Inside Kenya Today: P.O.B. 30025, Nairobi; English; Editor W. N. MUNENE; circ. 35,000; quarterly.

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Journal of the Language Association of Eastern Africa: P O B 30571, Nairobi Ministry of Information and Broadcasting news sheet Editor T P GORMAN, circ 2,000, twice yearly

Kenya Education Journal: P O B 2768, Nairobi, f 1958, English, Editor W G BOWMAN, circ 5,500, quarterly

Kenya Nursing Journal: f 1972, publ by National Nurses' Association of Kenya twice yearly Editor J KHA CHINA, circ 3,000

Plan (Architectural Association of Kenya Journal): University Press of Africa, Bank House, P O B 43981, Nairobi, f 1971, Editor Mrs E MANN, circ 3,000 twice monthly

Proceedings of the East African Academy: P O B 30756 Nairobi, f 1963, quarterly

Safari: P O B 30339 Nairobi f 1968 to promote tourism, Editor HENRY REUTER circ 5,000

Sauti Nyikani: P O B 936, Kisumu, publ by Pentecostal Assemblies religious, Swahili Editor Rev JARUS NDEMO circ 20,000

Spear: P O B 30121, Nairobi f 1952, English published by East African Railways circ 6,000 quarterly

Trans African Journal of History: P O B 30571, Nairobi Editor J A KIERAN, circ 2,000 twice yearly

Uhuru--A Kenya Yearbook: P O B 46854, Nairobi f 1973, contains information on Kenya's political and economic development, Editor KUL BHUSHAN, circ 10,000 annually

Women in Kenya: P O B 40306, Nairobi owned by Last African Women's League English quarterly

NEWS AGENCIES

Kenya News Agency: Information House, Nairobi, f 1964, teleprinter service based on Reuter, AFP, UPI, Tass and Home Service

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P O B 48406 Nairobi

ANSA: P O B 45661 Nairobi Representative GAETAN O ALIMENTI

AP: P O B 47590, Nairobi, Correspondent ANDREW TORCHIA

Coteka: P O B 8727, Nairobi

Ghana News Agency: P O B 6977, Nairobi

Novosti Press Agency: P O B 30383, Nairobi, Chief V SAVELYEV

Reuters: P O B 49331, Nairobi Chief Correspondent MICHAEL MALIK

UPI: P O B 42249, Nairobi, Correspondent RAYMOND WILKINSON

Tass also has a bureau in Nairobi

PUBLISHERS

E.A. Directory Co. Ltd.: P O B 41237, Nairobi, f 1947, subsidiary United Africa Press Ltd, publishes directories Man Dir and Chair T A BHATT

East African Literature Bureau: P O B 30022, Nairobi, f 1948, part of East African Community, encourages the publication and sale of books, publishes, prints and distributes books, including adult education books, promotes African authorship Dir N G NGULUKULU

East African Publishing House Ltd.: P O B 30571, Nairobi, educational, academic and general, also publishes *East Africa Journal* and other periodicals, Dirs Dr B A OGOT, Dr I N KIMAMBO, Prof W B BANAGE, Dr D S NKAUKA, H KALBITZER, J C NOTTINGHAM

Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Equatorial Publishers: Mercury House, P O B 7973, Nairobi, f 1967, subsidiary Equator Press, textbooks and literary works

Heinemann Educational Books (EA) Ltd.: P O B 45314, Nairobi, f 1967, subsidiary of Heinemann Educational Books Ltd, 48 Charles St, London W 1, textbooks at university and secondary school level, African creative writing in English and the vernacular, general topical books, Man Dir R C MARKHAM

Longman Kenya Ltd.: P O B 45925, Nairobi, f 1965, textbooks and educational materials, Man F J OPENDA

Marketing and Publishing Ltd.: P O B 49010, Nairobi f 1954, publ *Africana* magazine

Njogu Gitene Publishers: Nairobi

Oxford University Press, Eastern Africa Branch: P O B 72532, Nairobi educational and general, Gen Man R G HOUGHTON

Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons Ltd.: Banda St, P O B 46038, Nairobi, Man D J GUNNER

United Africa Press Ltd.: P O B 1237, Nairobi, f 1952, Man Dir CHANDU BHATT

University Press of Africa: Bank House, Government Rd, P O B 3981, Nairobi, educational works

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ministry of Information and Broadcasting: P O B 30025 Nairobi, responsible for Voice of Kenya, the national broadcasting service

Voice of Kenya: P O B 30456, Nairobi, Kenya Broadcasting Service, f 1959, Dir J R KANGWANA, Chief Engineer S N MACHARIA

Voice of Kenya operates three services *National* Kiswahili *General* English, *Vernacular* Hindustani Kikuyu, Kikamba, Kimeru, Kimasai, Somali, Borana, Luluyia, Kalenjin, Kisii, Kuria, Rendile, Teso, Turkana Luo, 341 hours broadcasting a week in 17 languages

Number of radio receivers 1,250,000

TELEVISION

Voice of Kenya Television: Nairobi, television started in October 1962, revenue from licence fees and commercial advertisements, the first installation was at Nairobi in Band 1 on the 625-line system and there is a second station at Kisumu A station is planned at Mazaras and a repeater at Nakuru A television service started in Mombasa on June 1st, 1970

Number of TV receivers 36,000

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap = capital, p u = paid up, dep = deposits, res = reserves)

Central Bank of Kenya: P O B 30463, Nairobi, f 1966 cap 26m Ks, res 26m Ks, bank of issue, has assumed the Kenyan responsibilities of the former East African Currency Board, Gov DUNCAN N NDIRGWA

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COMMERCIAL BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Head Office: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam, Netherlands; f. 1824; cap.* 2.4m. Ks.; res. 2m. Ks.; branches at Nairobi (Man. A. TH. HEERENS) and Mombasa (Man. J. J. TER BURG).

Bank of Baroda: Mandvi, Baroda, India; f. 1906; Kenya Head Office: Nairobi; branches at Mombasa, Kisumu and Thika; cap.* 10m. Ks.; res. 60,000 Ks.; 5 brs.

Bank of India: Head Office: Express Towers, Nariman Point, Bombay, India; f. 1906; cap.* 4 6m. Ks.; res. 1.8m. Ks.; branches at Nairobi (Man. N. T. BHAVNANI), and Mombasa (Man. N. J. PATEL).

Barclays Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 30120, Queensway House, Mama Ngina St., Nairobi; cap.* 61m. Ks., res. 5m Ks.; 53 brs. throughout Kenya; Chair. J. MUDD.

Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 30437, Commercial Bank Building, Standard St., Nairobi; f. 1967 to take over branches in Kenya and Uganda of Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd., incorporated in Kenya; affiliated to Société Financière pour les Pays d'Outre-Mer, Geneva; cap.* 10m. Ks.; res. 2.4m. Ks.; 4 brs.; Man. Dir. J. SILVIN; Gen. Man. W. K. WOOD.

First National Bank of Chicago: International Life House, Nairobi.

First National City Bank of New York: Cotts House, Wabera St., Nairobi; cap.* 20m. Ks.; res. 8m Ks.

Grindlays Bank International (Kenya) Ltd.: P.O.B. 30550, Nairobi; f. 1970; cap.* 10m. Ks.; res. K£746,775; merchant and international bankers; 40 per cent government holding; one main office in Nairobi, one in Mombasa; Gen. Man. R. PLANT.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Nkrumah Rd., Fort Mansion, P.O.B. 83055, Mombasa; f. 1952; cap. p.u. Pak. Rs. 5m.; dep. Pak. Rs. 903,589,780 (June 1972).

Kenya Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 48400, Nairobi; f. 1970; 60 per cent government holding; cap.* 60m Ks., res. 4.2m. Ks.; 88 brs.

National Bank of Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 72497, Development House, Government Rd., Nairobi; f. 1968; cap. p.u. Ks. 20,000,000, dep. Ks. 400,000,000 (June 1973); 5 brs.; Chair. P. NDEGWA; Gen. Man. R. S. ATTWOOD.

Standard Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 30003, Nairobi; cap. p.u. K£4.6m.; res. 23.6m. Ks.; 51 brs., 1 trustee br., 10 sub-brs., 40 agencies; Exec. Dir. D. A. STEWART.

MERCHANT BANK

East African Acceptances: Nairobi; cap. p.u. K£75,000.

CO-OPERATIVE BANK

Co-operative Bank of Kenya: P.O.B. 48231, Nairobi; cap.* 7m. Ks.; res. 375,000 Ks.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Nairobi Stock Exchange: Stanbank House, Government Rd., P.O.B. 43633, Nairobi; f. 1954; Chair. F. M. THUO.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30376, Nairobi; f. 1937; Chair. Sir ENO PIRHALLA, O.B.E.

Kenya National Assurance Co.: Nairobi; f. 1965; cap. Ks. 7,015,000; Government holding 96 per cent.

Pan Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Pan Africa Insurance Bldg., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 90383, Mombasa; f. 1946; cap. p.u. 10m. Ks.; Chair. CHIMANLAL AMBALAL PATEL; Man. A. A. PATEL; Exec. Dir. M. D. NAVARE.

Cap.* = assigned or paid up.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Pioneer General Assurance Society Ltd.: P.O.B. 20333, Nairobi; f. 1930; Chair. OSMAN ALLU; Man. Dir. NIMJI JAVAR KASSAM.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Some twenty of the main British firms, eight Indian companies, and several other insurance organizations are represented in Kenya.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

East African Industrial Council: P.O.B. 1003, Arusha, Tanzania; grants licences for the scheduled class of products included under the East African Industrial Licensing Ordinance; Chair. D. MWIRARIA.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 47024, Nairobi; f. 1965; Nat. Chair Z. K. GARUNJU; Chief Excc. A. M. MATHU.

Constituent branches:

Bungoma: P.O.B. 186, Bungoma.

Busia: P.O.B. 86, Busia.

Eldoret: P.O.B. 313, Eldoret.

Embu: P.O.B. 172, Embu.

Kakamega: P.O.B. 420, Kakamega.

Kericho: P.O.B. 407, Kericho.

Kisumu: P.O.B. 771, Kisumu.

Machakos: P.O.B. 243, Machakos.

Meru: P.O.B. 136, Meru.

Mombasa: P.O.B. 90271, Mombasa.

Nakuru: P.O.B. 178, Nakuru.

Nyeri: P.O.B. 207, Nyeri.

Thika: P.O.B. 147, Thika.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

East African Hides & Skins Exporters' Association: P.O.B. 2384, Mombasa; Secs. Tombooth Ltd.

East African Tanners' Association: c/o Post Office, Limuru.

East African Tea Trade Association: Box 42281, Nairobi; f. 1956; 167 mems.

Hard Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: Box 288, Mombasa; 170 mems.; Pres. H. G. FABIAN.

Kenya Wattle Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 190, Eldoret.

Mild Coffee Trade Association of Eastern Africa: P.O.B. 2732, Nairobi; f. 1945; 80 mems.

STATUTORY BOARDS

Central Province Marketing Board: P.O.B. 189, Nyeri.

Coffee Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 30566, Nairobi; f. 1947; Chair. E. N. KURIA; Gen. Man. S. KANYOKO.

Kenya Dairy Board: P.O. Box 30406, Nairobi.

Kenya Sisal Board: Mutual Building, Kimathi St., P.O.B. 1179, Nairobi; Exec. Officer R. WILSON-SMITH.

Maize and Produce Board: P.O.B. 30586, Nairobi; f. 1966; Chair. B. M. KAGGIA; Gen. Man. W. K. MARTIN.

Pyrethrum Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 420, Nakuru; f. 1935; 21 mems.; Chair. I. KURIA.

Pyrethrum Marketing Board: P.O.B. 420, Nakuru; f. 1964; Chair. I. N. KURIA; publ. *Pyrethrum Post* (twice-yearly).

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Trade and Industry

Tea Board of Kenya: P.O.B. 20064, Nairobi; f. 1950; 14 mems.; Chair. J. S. MBURU; Sec. S. M. KAMUYU.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: Nairobi; f. 1965 to promote and execute schemes for agricultural development and reconstruction.

Agricultural Finance Corporation: P.O.B. 30367, Nairobi; provides loans to farmers for agricultural purposes including land purchases.

Commonwealth Development Corporation: P.O.B. 43233, Nairobi; the C.D.C. had 58 projects in the East Africa Region in December 1973.

Development Finance Co. of Kenya Ltd.: P.O.B. 30483, Nairobi; f. 1963; private limited company with government participation; cap. £3m.

East African Industrial Research Organization: P.O.B. 30650, Nairobi; f. 1942; research and advisory service in the technical problems of industrial development; Dir. C. L. TARIMU; publ. *Annual Report*.

Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 45519, Nairobi; f. 1954; financed by the Government; facilitates the industrial and commercial development of Kenya; Chair. J. KERAGORI; Exec. Dir. J. E. MATU WAMAE.

Kenya Tea Development Authority: P.O.B. 30213, Nairobi; f. 1960 to develop tea growing, manufacturing and marketing among African smallholders, supported by the Kenya Government, C.D.C., the World Bank and Federal Republic of Germany; 76,000 planted tea acres by 79,000 registered growers (1972-73); Chair. JACKSON KAMAU; Gen. Man. C. K. KARANJA.

Settlement Fund Trustees: c/o Ministry of Lands and Settlements, P.O.B. 30450, Nairobi; administers one of the most ambitious land purchase programmes involving over one million acres for resettlement of African farmers. Over 33,000 plots were allocated to approximately 35,000 families between June 1963 and December 1970.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Federation of Kenya Employers: Embassy House, Harambee Ave., P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. N. J. MURIUKI; Exec. Dir. DAVID RICHMOND.

AFFILIATES

Agricultural Employers' Association: P.O.B. 1225, Nakuru; Chair. D. WANGUHU.

Association of Local Government Employers: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. Councillor JOHN KERICH.

Association of Pharmaceutical Industries: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. C. MILLAR.

Distributive and Allied Trades Union: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. D. G. SEVASTOPULO.

Engineering and Allied Industries Employers' Association: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. T. M. BELL.

Federation of Master Printers: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. C. H. MALAVU.

Kenya Association of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. W. GREENHUT.

Kenya Association of Hotelkeepers and Caterers: P.O.B. 44365, Nairobi; Chair. E. C. JESSOP.

Kenya Bankers' (Employers') Association: P.O.B. 30664, Nairobi; Chair. D. STEWART.

Kenya Coffee Growers' Association: P.O.B. 72832, Nairobi; Chair. V. E. KIRKLAND.

Kenya Sugar Employers' Union: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. I. M. SHAH.

Kenya Tea Growers' Association: P.O.B. 320, Kericho; Chair. P. ROBERTSON.

Motor Trade and Allied Industries Employers' Association: Chair. P. SHEPHERD.

Nairobi Petrol Dealers' Association: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. A. H. SOMJI.

Sisal Employers' Association (Kenya): P.O.B. 47523, Nairobi; Chair. R. BENNETT.

Timber Industries Employers' Association: P.O.B. 48311, Nairobi; Chair. F. T. HENSON.

TRADE UNIONS

Central Organization of Trade Unions (Kenya): Solidarity Bldg., Digo Rd., P.O.B. 13000, Nairobi; f. 1965 as the only federal body of trade unionism in Kenya; Pres. Gen. Council F. E. OMIDO; Chair. PHILIP MWANGI, J. NYMBIRA; Sec.-Gen. J. D. AKUMU, M.P.; Treas. J. NDAMBUKI MUNENE.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Chemical Workers' Union: P.O.B. 73820, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. WERE OGUTU.

Civil Servants' Union: P.O.B. 8083, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. KIMANI WA NYOIKE.

Dockworkers' Union: P.O.B. 98207, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. JUMA BOY.

Electrical Trades Workers' Union: P.O.B. 20226, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. AUGUSTINE SAKWA.

External Telecommunications Workers' Union: P.O.B. 30488, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. Mr. NDOLA.

Kenya African Custom Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9178, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. Mr. OGALA.

Kenya Engineering Workers' Union: P.O.B. 90443, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. C. MBOYA.

Kenya Game and Hunting Workers' Union: P.O.B. 7509, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. M. NDOLO.

Kenya Management Staff Association: P.O.B. 11856, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. ADEL KITITO.

Kenya National Parks Employees' Union: P.O.B. 13195, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. P. P. OOKO.

Kenya Petroleum and Oil Workers' Union: P.O.B. 10376, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. JACOB OCHINO.

Motor Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 73651, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. F. E. OMIDO.

National Union of Journalists: P.O.B. 47035, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. GEORGE ODIKO.

National Union of Musicians: P.O.B. 7043, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. JAMES YONGO.

National Union of Seamen: P.O.B. 81123, Mombasa; Gen. Sec. I. S. ABDALLAH.

Plantation and Agricultural Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1161, Nakuru; Gen. Sec. PHILIP MWANGI.

Printing and Kindred Workers' Union: P.O.B. 72358, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. C. LUBEMBE.

Quarry and Mine Workers' Union: P.O.B. 48125, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. HENRY KOWERU.

Shoe Leather Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9629, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. JOSUWA ABONGO.

Timber Workers' Union: P.O.B. 13172, Nairobi; Gen. Sec. D. N. MATHERU.

Union of Sugar Plantations: P.O.B. 766, Kisumu; Gen. Sec. J. D. AKUMU.

PRINCIPAL INDEPENDENT UNIONS

East African Railways and Harbours Asian Union (Kenya): P.O.B. 1270, Mombasa; f. 1947; 1,017 mems.; Pres. L. V. THAKAR; Gen. Sec. M. S. JASWAL.

KENYA

Kenya National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 30407, Nairobi; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. A. A. ADONGO.

Senior Civil Servants' Association of Kenya: P.O.B. 40107, Nairobi; f. 1959; 2,000 mems.; Pres. F. B. MAIKO; Gen. Sec. B. A. OHANGA; publ. *The Senior Civil Servants' Association Magazine*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

East African Railways Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi; self-contained and self-financing organization within the East African Community; Chair. D. WADADA NABUDERE; Dir. Gen. D. K. NGINI; Resident Dirs. J. K. NJORGE (Kenya), J. S. KASAMBALA (Tanzania), H. R. BERUNGA (Uganda).

There are 5,860 km. of metre-gauge line in East Africa. The main lines are from Mombasa to Nairobi (Kenya) and Kampala (Uganda) and from Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) to Mwanza (Tanzania).

ROADS

East African Road Services Ltd.: P.O.B. 30475, Nairobi; provide bus services within East Africa from Nairobi to Dar es Salaam, Moshi, Kampala, Mombasa and to all major towns in Kenya.

There were approximately 46,768 km. of roads of varying quality at the end of 1972. A total of K£11.9m. was spent on road improvement under the 1966-70 development plan. In August 1968 a 495 km. trunk road from Nairobi to Mombasa was opened to traffic. Road development is continuing and the Kenya section of the Nairobi-Dar es Salaam road was tarmacadized in 1972. Reconstruction to make an all-weather road joining Nairobi to Addis Ababa is expected to be completed by the end of 1975.

SHIPPING

East African Harbours Corporation: P.O.B. 9184, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; responsible for the harbours and controls Mombasa in Kenya as well as Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara in Tanzania; Chair. P. K. KINYANJUI; Dir. Gen. E. N. BISAMUNYU.

East African Cargo Handling Services: subsidiary of East African Harbours Corpn.; employs 13,000 workers in Mombasa.

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line: Kilindini; f. 1966 by the co-operation of East and Central African governments and Southern Line Ltd.

Bay of Bengal African Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and Bangladesh, Burma, India and Sri Lanka.

Christensen Canadian African Lines: P.O.B. 80149, Mombasa; direct service to and from Canada via South and East African ports.

Glan Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; cargo services between the United Kingdom and East African ports.

D.O.A.L. (Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie): P.O.B. 90171, Mombasa; services to Europe.

Eastern Africa National Shipping Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 90331, Mombasa; operating liner services between East Africa and Europe.

Farrell Lines: Agents: Mackenzie (Kenya), P.O.B. 90120, Mombasa; monthly services to North Atlantic and U.S.A. East Coast Ports.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Harrison Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; services between U.K. and East African ports.

Jadranska Slobodna Plovidba: P.O.B. 84831, Mombasa; services to and from Adriatic and East African Red Sea ports.

Lloyd Triestino Line: c/o Mitchell Cotts & Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Kilindini Rd., P.O.B. 90141, Mombasa; monthly passenger and cargo services to Italy.

Lykes Lines: P.O.B. 90150, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Gulf ports via South African ports.

Mitsui O.S.K. Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 49952, Nairobi; services to Japan, Hong Kong and Malaysia.

Nedlloyd (EA) Ltd.: P.O.B. 80149, Mombasa; Africa/Europe services to and from Mediterranean and N.W. Continental ports; Africa/Pacific to U.S.A., Pacific ports and Vancouver.

Oriental African Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; cargo services between E. African ports and Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, Hong Kong and Japan.

P. and O. Line: Agents: Mackenzie (Kenya) Ltd., P.O.B. 90120, Mombasa, joint service with Union Castle Line to United Kingdom and continental ports.

Robin Line (Moore McCormack Lines Inc., Robin Line Service): c/o Mitchell Cotts and Co. (East Africa) Ltd., Kilindini Rd. P.O.B. 90141, Mombasa; services to U.S.A. Atlantic ports from Kenya and Tanzania.

Royal Intercean Lines: P.O.B. 90342, Mombasa; services to Singapore/Malaysia, Hong Kong, Japan and China, New Zealand and Persian Gulf, with connections to other Far East, Australian and Pacific ports.

Scandinavian East Africa Line: Agents: The African Mercantile Co. (Overseas) Ltd., P.O.B. 90110, Mombasa; services between E. African and Scandinavian and Baltic ports.

The Shipping Corporation of India Ltd.: Head Office: Steelcrete House, Dinshaw Wacha Rd., Bombay; Branches: P.O.B. 2653, Calcutta, P.O.B. 82364, Mombasa; services include regular and fast cargo services from India to East Africa.

Southern Line Ltd.: P.O.B. 90102, Mombasa; operating dry cargo and tankship vessels between East African coastal ports, Red Sea Ports and Indian Ocean Islands.

Svedel Line: P.O.B. 84831, Mombasa; to and from North-West Continental and East African Red Sea ports.

Union-Castle Line: Agents: Mackenzie (Kenya) Ltd., P.O.B. 90120, Mombasa; joint service with P. and O. Line offers regular sailings to United Kingdom.

Zim Lines: P.O.B. 90150, Mombasa; services to Eilat via Red Sea ports and from Eilat to Australia via Mombasa, Tanga and Dar es Salaam.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caspair Limited: Head Office: P.O.B. 42890, Nairobi; Chief Pilot Capt. STRETTON; f. 1947; Exec. Chair. H. R. PARKER; scheduled services, charter, sales and maintenance.

East African Airways Corporation: Headquarters: Sadler House, Koinange St., P.O.B. 41010, Nairobi, Kenya; f. 1945; owned by the East African States; operates extensive services throughout Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda; also regular scheduled services to Europe, the United Kingdom, Pakistan, India, Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia, Tanzania, Mauritius and Malawi; passenger and cargo charters are operated by Simbair, a subsidiary of EAA; fleet of four VC 10, three DC-9-30.

KENYA

four Fokker F-27, five DC-3; Chair. ARNOLD KILEWO (Tanzania); Dir.-Gen. Col. GAD WILSON TOKO (Uganda).

The East African Directorate of Civil Aviation: P.O.B. 30163, Nairobi; established under the Air Transport Authority in 1948; to advise on all matters of major policy affecting Civil Aviation within the jurisdiction of the East African Community, on annual estimates and on Civil Aviation legislation; the Area Control Centre and an Area Communications Centre are at East African Community, Nairobi. Air traffic control is operated at Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, Entebbe and Mombasa airports, at Wilson (Nairobi) Aerodrome and aerodromes at Arusha, Kisumu, Mwanza, Malindi, Moshi, Mtwara, Tabora, Tanga and Zanzibar; Dir.-Gen. Z. M. BALIDDAWA.

Safari Air Tours Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 42238, Nairobi; f. 1969; Man. Dir. JUDY HOURV; tour operators.

The following international airlines run regular services to and from Kenya: Aeroflot, Air France, Air India, Air Madagascar, Air Malawi, Alitalia, British Airways, British Caledonian, EgyptAir, El Al, Ethiopian Air Lines, KLM, Lufthansa, Olympic, PAA, Sabena, SAS, Sudan Airways. Swissair, TWA and Zambia Airways.

POWER

The Kenya Power Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7936, Electricity House, Nairobi, f. 1954, financed by a debenture issue of K£7,500,000.

Bulk generation and importation of electrical energy. Has two hydro-stations on the Tana River, and imports 30 MW. from the Uganda Electricity Board. The bulk is sold to the East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.

Chair. J. K. GECAU; Sec. A. N. NGUGI.

Transport, Power, Tourism, University

The East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 30099, Nairobi; f. 1922; cap. K£9,741,504.

The only distributor of electrical power to the public in Kenya.

Chair./Chief Exec. J. K. GECAU; Gen. Mgr. ISAAC LUGONZO; 2,700 employees.

TOURISM

Over 400,000 tourists visited Kenya during 1972 and earnings from tourism rose to K£26.5 million.

Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife: P.O.B. 30027, Nairobi; the national tourist body for Kenya.

Kenya Tourist Development Corporation: P.O.B. 42013, Nairobi; f. 1965; Gen. Man. R. M. MAINA; Deputy Gen. Man. W. A. O. MUTSUNE; Finance Man. A. S. BASSAN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

United Kingdom: 318 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2; Chief Officer J. T. MAINA.

There was a drop in the number of visitors in 1973 but by September 1974 a record 489,751 tourists had visited Kenya.

France: 3 Square Charles Dickens, Paris 16e.

Germany, Federal Republic: Neue Mainzer Str. 8-12, 6, Frankfurt/Main 1.

Sweden: Kunsdholmstorg 6, 11221 Stockholm.

U.S.A.: 15 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Chief Officer PETER MUIRURI.

UNIVERSITY

University of Nairobi: P.O.B. 30197, Nairobi; 600 teachers, 5,000 full-time students (1974).

KHMER REPUBLIC

(CAMBODIA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Khmer Republic, formerly the Kingdom of Cambodia, occupies part of the Indo-Chinese peninsula in South-East Asia. It is bounded by Thailand and Laos to the north, by the Republic of Viet-Nam to the east and by the Gulf of Siam to the south. The climate is tropical. The heaviest rainfall occurs in September. The temperature ranges from 20° to 36°C (68° to 97°F), the average at Phnom-Penh being 27°C (81°F). The Khmer language is the official language spoken by all except the Vietnamese and Chinese minorities. The official religion is Theravada Buddhism. There are about 10,000 Roman Catholics. The national flag, introduced in 1970, is blue, with three five-pointed white stars, arranged horizontally, in the upper fly. In the upper hoist is a red canton containing a white pagoda. The capital is Phnom-Penh.

Recent History

Formerly a French protectorate, in 1949 Cambodia was recognized by France as an independent state within the French Union. In 1953 Cambodia was granted complete independence under its King, Norodom Sihanouk. He abdicated in 1955 to become a political leader, and was elected Head of State in 1960. Now a Prince, he ruled through a cabinet and parliament, but with frequent direct appeals to the electorate to bolster his personal authority. His Government maintained an official policy of neutrality, but during the 1960s developed good relations with the People's Republic of China and North Viet-Nam, while being highly critical of the United States' role in Asia. From 1964, however, the Prince's Government was faced with a pro-Communist insurgency movement, the *Khmer Rouge*. Also, it became increasingly difficult to isolate Cambodia from the war in Viet-Nam. Large numbers of North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front (NLF) troops were on Cambodian soil, and Cambodian territory was violated by Saigon and U.S. air and ground forces.

In March 1970 a *coup* led by the Prime Minister, Lt.-Gen. (later Marshal) Lon Nol, deposed Sihanouk. The new Government pledged itself to the removal of foreign Communist forces and appealed to the U.S.A. for military aid. Supporters of Sihanouk's Government-in-exile, comprising Royalists and the *Khmer Rouge*, aided by the NLF and North Vietnamese troops, quickly put the new régime in jeopardy. In April 1970 a large-scale incursion of Saigon and U.S. forces into Cambodia was required to defend Phnom-Penh. Two months later U.S. troops withdrew, but bombing raids continued and U.S. military assistance was essential to the survival of Lon Nol's régime.

In October 1970 a republic was proclaimed and in June 1972, after the promulgation of a new constitution, Marshal Lon Nol became the first President of the Khmer Republic. His régime has never controlled more than a small fraction of rural areas and its hold on the towns has been precarious.

During 1973 an increasing number of foreign states recognized the Government-in-exile as the rightful government of Cambodia. In September 1973 Prince Sihanouk represented his country at the conference of non-aligned nations in Algiers. However, his attempts to replace the Khmer Republic at the UN have so far failed. In November 1974 the UN General Assembly endorsed a resolution proposing that the two governments should settle their differences through peaceful negotiations, and accepted the present Khmer representation.

Corruption is rife in high ranks of the army and Government. An American-inspired attempt to broaden the base of Lon Nol's Government led to the appointment of opposition politicians to high positions in early 1973, but the experiment collapsed in December when Gen. In Tam, a leading opposition figure, resigned as Prime Minister.

Phnom-Penh has been virtually encircled by Sihanoukist troops since the inception of the Republic. In August 1973, when U.S. bombing in Cambodia was halted, there was a widespread expectation that Phnom-Penh would fall, but the Sihanoukists seem incapable of a decisive military victory. Prince Sihanouk has claimed that, unwilling to alienate the U.S. Government, North Viet-Nam and China are supplying insufficient arms to allow a victory. On January 1st, 1975 the Khmer Rouge launched a new offensive closing the Mekong river to convoys and isolating Phnom-Penh. The U.S. has been airlifting food, fuel and ammunition, but further military aid requested by President Ford has been rejected by a Congressional subcommittee. Prince Sihanouk has so far refused to negotiate with Lon Nol.

Government

Under the Constitution, parliament comprises an upper house, the Senate, and a lower house, the National Assembly. The President is directly elected for a term of five years and is the head of the armed forces. In a national emergency the President may prorogue parliament for one year.

Defence

The Republican armed forces comprise 220,500 men, including an army of 200,000. Hostilities continue against opposition forces. Estimates of their strength vary between 40,000 and 200,000 men, including about 2,000 North Vietnamese military advisers. The Republic is one of the Protocol States of the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO).

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and fishing. Rice is the staple food crop and was until recently the principal export. Rubber, maize and pepper are also exported. Since independence there has been considerable small-scale industrial development. Under French sponsorship an oil refinery was constructed at Kompong-Som. Until 1970, despite some difficulties, the economy was functioning

KHMER REPUBLIC

well and the population had a good standard of living by South-East Asian standards. The continuing military conflict has since severely disrupted the economy, both through war-damage and the deliberate economic blockade of the Republic by insurgent forces. The area of rice under cultivation dropped from 2,428,000 hectares in 1969 to 782,000 hectares in 1973. Very little rice or rubber is allowed to pass from rebel-controlled areas to the Government side. The Republic has become a net importer of rice and rubber exports have fallen dramatically.

There is a large balance of payments deficit. The Government's 1973 budget estimates put expenditure at about four times revenue. Disruption of communications has hampered industry, and political uncertainty has reduced investment. The Republic has become almost totally dependent upon U.S. aid, which amounted to \$688 million in 1974, but dropped to \$377 million for 1975. A two-part programme has been introduced with U.S. aid to meet emergency food, health and resettlement requirements. In September 1974 the riel was devalued by 65 per cent, the eleventh devaluation since 1970.

Transport and Communications

A railway of 385 km. links Phnom-Penh with Thailand's border at Poipet via Battambang. Another (270 km.), links Phnom-Penh with Kompong-Som. The port of Kompong-Som on the Gulf of Siam was opened in 1960. The port is linked by road to Phnom-Penh. The Mekong river and the waters of the Tonlé-Sap (*Great Lake*) provide the main inland waterways and are extensively used.

Social Welfare

Prior to the start of hostilities there were over 600 hospitals and dispensaries but about half of these have since been destroyed. There is a system of unemployment

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

insurance for industrial workers. There are about 1 million refugees and some 20,000 homes have been demolished.

Education

In 1972, 446,537 primary school children and 84,440 secondary students were enrolled. Primary education commences at six years of age and continues for six years. There are five universities.

Tourism

Principal attractions are the many monuments of the great Khmer Empire (9th to 14th century A.D.). The temple complex of Angkor Wat is one of the architectural wonders of the world. Until 1970 tourism was an important section of the economy, but since then has ceased owing to military activity.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Sport

There is little organized sport. Cock-fighting and cricket fighting are popular.

Public Holidays

1975: May 1st (Labour Day), May 12th (Constitution Day), October 9th (Republic Day), October 24th (UN Day), December 10th (Rights of Man).

There are also a number of religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 sen = 1 riel.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 2,830 riels;

U.S. \$1 = 1,200 riels.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1962 Census)					
	Total	Races				Phnom-Penh (capital)
		Khmer	Vietnamese	Chinese	Others	
181,035 sq. km.	5,728,771	5,334,000	218,000	163,000	14,000	393,995

Population (estimate 1973): 7,300,000.

Other Towns: Battambang (38,800 in 1962), Kompong Chhnang, Kompong Cham, Kompong-Som.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 44.6 per 1,000; death rate 15.6 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Employment (1970): Total economically active population 2,963,000, including 2,264,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1970
('000 hectares)

Arable Land	2,094
Under Permanent Crops	146
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	580*
Forest Land	13,372*
Other Land	1,468
TOTAL LAND AREA	17,660
Inland Water	444
TOTAL	18,104

* 1967 figures.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Rice (paddy)	3,251.0	2,503.0	3,814.0	2,732.0	1,927.0
Rubber	53.7	51.1	46.0	—	6.0*
Beans	29.0	31.7	34.2	19.5	20.0*
Maize	154.0	117.2	137.0	121.0	62.0
Manioc	40.1	31.0	36.0	14.9	21.0
Cane Sugar (raw value)	49.8	45.0	50.0	29.6	n.a.
Tobacco	11.8	13.7	14.6	9.7	9.0
Peanuts	21.1	25.7	23.6	16.8	n.a.
Palm Sugar	44.6	47.0	34.2	22.6	n.a.
Sweet Potatoes	15.8	18.2	19.0	17.3	16.0

* FAO Estimates.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates—'000)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Cattle	2,300	2,200	2,100
Buffaloes	810	840	800
Pigs	1,200	1,150	1,100

FORESTRY

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Timber ('000 cu. m.)	327.7	362.5	89.9
Charcoal (tons)	14,709.7	16,935.9	6,600

INDUSTRY

		1967	1968	1969
Electricity	million kWh.	95,300	128,300	127,829†
Cement	metric tons	60,000	57,800	59,000
Paper	" "	3,695	4,582	4,164
Plywood	sq. metres	1,600,000	3,300,000	1,920,000
Jute Bags	units	1,700,000*	4,000,000	4,200,000
Refined Sugar	metric tons	10,000	12,300	11,500
Textile Fabrics	metres	54,000,000	51,000,000	59,500,000
Alcohol	hectolitres	99,000	100,000	100,000
Cigarettes	million	3,500	3,700	3,807†
Car Tyres	units	22,800	35,000	39,000
Fertilizers	metric tons	10,000	11,400	10,000

* Seven months.

† Revised.

Cigarettes (million): (1970) 3,853; (1971) 3,338; (1972) 2,700.

Diesel Oil ('000 litres): (1969) 73,200; (1970) 32,700; (1971) 28,200.

Electricity (million kWh.): (1970) 132,700; (1971) 147,900; (1972) 151,200.

FINANCE

100 sen=1 riel.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 sen.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 riels.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=2,830 riels; U.S. \$1=1,200 riels.

10,000 riels=£3.534=\$8.333

BUDGET*

(million riels)

REVENUE	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971
Customs Duties	3,300	1,315	Defence	3,332	11,031
Income and Business Taxes	3,279	2,056	General Administration	3,255	3,993
Other Taxes and Administrative Revenue	1,286	811	Education	1,992	2,350
Land Revenue	180	66	Health and Welfare	461	503
Extraordinary Receipts	1,775	14,452	Public Works and Communications	445	507
			Agriculture	314	283
			Commerce, Industry and Mines	21	33
TOTAL	9,820	18,700	TOTAL	9,820	18,700

* 1974: proposed revenue 22,800 million riels; proposed expenditure 71,000 million riels.

Currency in circulation: 44,222 million riels (June 1974).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million riels)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	4,043	4,234	3,010	4,346	6,263	14,200
Exports	3,098	2,729	2,165	825	634	2,733

COMMODITIES

(million riels)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1972	1973
Agricultural and Food Products	3,461.0	7,720.6	Rice	99.1	14.0
Mineral Products	341.3	1,667.6	Rubber	233.3	2,544.1
Textiles	781.7	1,814.2	Haricot Beans	236.7	120.3
Metals and Metal Manufactures	765.2	1,272.2	Sesamum	65.0	54.0
Pharmaceuticals	641.3	1,395.5			
Chemicals	272.4	329.9			
TOTAL (incl. others)	6,262.9	14,200.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	634.2	2,732.5

Source: Banque Nationale du Cambodge, *Bulletin Mensuel*.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million riels)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1969	1970	1969	1970
Bulgaria	2.4	1.1	29.2	n.a.
China, People's Republic	312.0	42.1	54.7	159.1
Czechoslovakia	63.9	29.7	17.3	200.9
France and Franc Zone	1,142.4	726.0	718.9	443.2
German Democratic Republic	37.7	60.8	n.a.	n.a.
Germany, Federal Republic	185.3	174.6	66.6	40.1
Hong Kong	268.0	275.5	371.3	414.1
India	59.9	1.4	n.a.	n.a.
Indonesia	14.0	1.7	0.3	n.a.
Italy	64.5	48.6	85.2	35.5
Japan	1,002.0	669.4	145.0	124.3
Malaysia	5.4	7.7	n.a.	17.5
Singapore	250.5	294.7	173.9	191.1
Netherlands	54.6	21.8	129.3	37.4
Pakistan	48.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	2.7	5.8	n.a.	n.a.
U.S.S.R.	37.0	22.4	n.a.	63.5
United Kingdom	143.5	98.9	110.0	52.7
U.S.A.	151.5	135.3	135.1	13.9
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic	32.7	22.4	56.7	18.0
Viet-Nam, Republic	28.5	11.0	555.5	275.2
Yugoslavia	12.8	1.0	n.a.	n.a.

Source: Banque Nationale du Cambodge, Bulletin Mensuel.

TRANSPORT

Railways (1972): Passenger/km. 56,000,000, Freight/km. 10,000,000.

Roads (1970): Cars 1,355, Trucks 9,627, Motor Cycles and Scooters 17,954.

Shipping (1971—Phnom-Penh): Ships arriving 241, ships departing 241; Freight unloaded 307,686 metric tons,

loaded 94,932 metric tons; (1970—Kompong-Somville): Ships entered and cleared 180; Freight unloaded 449,363 metric tons, loaded 287,564 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1970): Passenger arrivals 133,376, departures 149,789; Freight (tons) loaded 327.8, unloaded 414.7.

EDUCATION

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE
(1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHING STAFF	STUDENTS*
Primary	1,490	n.a.	446,537
Secondary	95	3,513	84,440
Technical and Professional	78	280	3,039
Higher	47†	1,603	10,793

* 1971-72.

† 1969-70.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique et des Recherches Economiques, Phnom-Penh.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated April 30th, 1972)

Note: The Constitution was approved in a referendum held on April 30th, 1972. The voting was as follows: 1,608,298 in favour; 41,172 votes against.

The preamble states that the Constitution of the Khmer Republic is based on the fundamental principles contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Constitution promotes a political and social democracy within a republican framework. Buddhism is the state religion. There is complete freedom of conscience, worship, expression and association subject to the maintenance of public order. The State assures every citizen the freedom to exercise his full political rights, including that of publicly expressing his opposition to the Government, providing that this is done without recourse to violence and in a law-abiding manner. The official language is Khmer. The formation of political parties is free though the State encourages the evolution of a bi-partite form of government. *Habeas Corpus* is guaranteed and capital punishment abolished except in the case of national emergency. All citizens aged 18 and over are entitled to vote.

The President

The President and Vice-President are elected by direct suffrage for a period of five years. The President nominates the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers of which he is the chairman. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He can declare war or a state of emergency upon a government proposal and after approval by both Chambers sitting jointly.

Parliament

Parliament is composed of the National Assembly and the Senate. The National Assembly comprises 126 seats. Deputies are directly elected for four years. The Senate comprises forty Senators serving for six years, three-fifths of whom are elected indirectly by the people, one-fifth by the civil administration and the remaining fifth by the

Council of the Armed Forces. Half of the Senate is re-elected every three years. Parliament is in session twice a year and votes on government bills, bills presented by either Chamber, the budget, state loans, declarations of war and of national emergency. With the advice of the *Conseil d'Etat* it gives its approval to financial matters. In time of war or national emergency, members of Parliament may be elected by direct suffrage. In the event of an election being impossible, the President of the Republic has the power to prorogue the Parliament for a period of one year. In both cases the Constitutional Court must be previously consulted.

The Judiciary

The Supreme Court is composed of nine judges including its president who are elected by both Chambers of Parliament from a list of twenty judges presented by the members of the judiciary. The Supreme Court can initiate legislation affecting the functioning of the judiciary. By a two-thirds majority it can dissolve political parties whose activities are judged to be harmful to the State. The Constitutional Court supervises the election of the President and decides disputes arising from parliamentary elections. It determines the constitutionality of bills presented to Parliament.

Constitutional Amendment

The initiative for amendment of the Constitution may come from the Government or from at least half of the members of one of the two Chambers of Parliament. A majority of three-quarters of each of the Chambers is required before a proposed amendment can be put to the people for their approval.

Following an abortive *coup* by supporters of Prince Sihanouk on March 17th, 1973, civil rights and freedom of the Press were suspended for six months.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Marshal LON NOL (elected June 4th, 1972).

HIGH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chairman: Marshal LON NOL, *President of the Republic*.
Members: LONG BORET, *Prime Minister*; SIRIK MATAK, *Special Presidential Adviser*.

THE CABINET

In March 1975 Lon Nol asked Long Boret to form a new Cabinet.
(December 1974)

Prime Minister and Acting Minister of Defence: LONG BORET.

First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education and Relations with Parliament: PAN SOTH.

Minister of the Interior, Religious Affairs, General Mobilization, Pacification and Security: EK PREUNG.

Minister in charge of the Prime Minister's Department, Minister of National Reconciliation and Interim Minister of Defence: HOU HONG.

Minister of Information CHHANG SONG.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: KEUK KY LIM.

Minister of Finance, Planning and Economy and Interim Minister of Public Works and Communications: KHY TAING LIM.

Minister of Commerce and Provisioning: IEU YANG.

Minister of Culture: DUONG SARIN.

Minister of Justice: LY Kvang PAN.

Minister of Public Health: KIM VIEN.

Minister of Agriculture: UNG SU HAI KIM PENG.

Ministry of Industry, Fishing and Natural Resources: CHEAV SEANG LEANG.

Minister of Labour and Social Action: THACH TOAN.

Minister of Refugees and Community Development: KONG ORN.

Minister of Tourism: LOEUNG NAL.

KHMER REPUBLIC

President, Parliament, Political Parties, Diplomatic Representation, etc.

PRESIDENT

(Elections held in government-controlled areas,
June 4th, 1972)

CANDIDATE	VOTES CAST	PERCENTAGE OF VOTES CAST
Marshal LON NOL . . .	578,203	55.9
General IN TAM . . .	257,320	24.0
KEO AN . . .	217,341	20.1
TOTAL . . .	1,052,864	100.0

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Comprises 126 seats (*see also the Constitution*). The first elections for seats to the National Assembly were held on September 3rd, 1972, when the Social Republican Party (*see under Political Parties*) secured all the seats.

SENATE

Comprises forty seats (*see also the Constitution*). On September 17th, 1972, Government candidates won all of the seats contested.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Social Republican Party: Phnom-Penh; f. June 1972 to contest general elections held in September 1972; government party; 126 seats in the National Assembly; Sec.-Gen. HANG THUN HAK.

People's Party (*Pracheachon*): f. June 1972 to contest general elections held in September 1972; socialist of left-wing complexion; Leader Major PEN YUT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE KHMER REPUBLIC

Phnom-Penh

(E) Embassy.

Australia: 94 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (E).

Belgium: *Ambassador:* M. DE VLEESCHAUWER.

Burma: 70 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (E) (also accred. to Laos).

Czechoslovakia: 100 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (E) (*chargé d'affaires*).

France: 25 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong (E) (*chargé d'affaires*).

German Democratic Republic: (*chargé d'affaires*).

India: 219 Vithei Oknha Men (E) (*chargé d'affaires*).

Indonesia: 18 Vithei Samdech Pann (E) (also accred. to Laos).

Israel: 7 Vithei Oknha Nhiek Tioulong (E); *Ambassador:* SHIMON AMIVOR.

Japan: 4 Moha Vithei Prates Barang Ses (E).

Laos: 13 Vithei 18 March (E).

Philippines: 65 Vithei Samdech Pann (E).

Poland: 253 Moha Vithei Preah Bat Monivong (E) (*chargé d'affaires*).

Singapore: 16 Vithei Keo Chea (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY CHAN KENG HOWE.

Spain: 6 Vithei Samdech Pann (E).

U.S.S.R.: 45-47 Vithei Botun Soryavong (E).

United Kingdom: 96 Moha Vithei 9 Tola (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN BUSHELL (also accred. to South Viet-Nam).

U.S.A.: 9 Tola (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN GUNTHER DEAN.

Diplomatic relations have been established with Bangladesh, the Republic of Korea, the Republic of Viet-Nam, Malaysia, Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Khmer law is based on the French system, modified to suit local conditions (*see also under Constitution*).

The Supreme Court

The Supreme Court, established by the Constitution, is the highest judicial authority in the country. It is composed of nine judges, including its president, who are elected by both Chambers of Parliament from a list of twenty judges presented by the members of the judiciary.

Magistrates stationed in the interior have preliminary civil and criminal powers. Important cases are referred to the provincial Tribunals which also have power to revise sentences passed by the magistrates. The Supreme Court is the final judicial authority in the country. It has

original jurisdiction in matters like treason and constitutional rights and has appellate jurisdiction over all other matters.

Chief Justice: LY KVAN PAN.

Superior Council of Magistrates

This Council, established by the constitution, ensures conformity with the laws, discipline and independence of the magistrates in the Republic. It is composed of the Minister of Justice (President); four members elected by the National Assembly; and two members elected by the Magistrates.

The Council takes all its decisions by majority vote. In case of a tie the President has a casting vote.

KHMER REPUBLIC

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

The state religion of the Khmer Republic is Theravada Buddhism, (Buddhism of the Little Vehicle), the sacred language of which is Pali. There are more than 2,500 monasteries throughout the land and nearly 20,000 Bonzes (Buddhist priests).

Supreme Authority: THE HEAD OF STATE.

Sangaraja of the Khmer Republic His Eminence HUOT TATH, Vat Unnalon, Phnom-Penh.

CHRISTIANITY

There are about 10,000 Roman Catholics (3,000 Khmers, 2,000 Europeans, 4,000 Vietnamese and 1,000 Chinese). Vicar Apostolic of Phnom-Penh Mgr. YVES RAMOUSSE, 69 Boulevard Monivong, Phnom-Penh; Apostolic Prefecture of Battambang Mgr. TEF IM SUTHU; Prefecture of Kompong Cham Mgr. ANDRE YESOUEF.

THE PRESS

All Khmer language publications were suspended following an abortive *coup* against the President on March 19th, 1972, by supporters of the exiled Prince Sihanouk.

DAILIES

Le Républicain: 62-66 rue Pasteur, Phnom-Penh; f. 1967; French; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief P. LITTAYE SUON.

Koh Santepeap: 678 Vithai Nehru; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief SAING HELL.

Le Courrier Phnompenhois: 31 Vithai Samdech Iem; French; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief SATH HASSAVY.

La Nouvelle Dépêche: P.O.B. 647, Phnom-Penh.

Nokor Thom: 377 Vithai Serei Pheap; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief VATH VAN.

Prayoch Khmer: 25 Vithai Monireth; Khmer; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief SALOTH CHHAY.

Sathea Ranak Khmer: 294 Blvd. Monivong; Khmer; Dir. KEAM RETH.

Sethkech Khmer: 92 Vithei Prey Nokor; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief (vacant).

Sroch Srang Cheat: 133 Vithei Kampuchea Krom; Chinese and Vietnamese editions; State controlled; Editors-in-Chief KHUON THAY, LAM BIEU.

WEEKLIES

Jeunesse de Sauvetage: c/o Ministry of Youth and Sports; Khmer; Editor-in-Chief NON NEAVEAR.

Réalités Cambodgiennes: 4 Vithei Okhna Oum; French; State controlled; Dir. CHAK SARIK.

Revue Economique: 2 Vithei Kanha Diepvanara (B.P. 44), Phnom-Penh; f. 1941; organ of the *Chambre Mixte de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie*; published Tuesday and Friday.

FORTNIGHTLY

Fou Nan: Khmer and French; State controlled; Man. CHUM SARUN.

MONTHLY

Khmer Nouveau: 98 Vithei Decho Dam Din; French and English; State controlled; Editor-in-Chief LIM LEANG CHIN.

Religion, The Press, Radio and Television, Finance

PERIODICAL

Nokor Khmer: Secretariat General du Sangkum, Phnom-Penh; French; monthly; Dir. SIM VAR.

PRESS AGENCY

A.K.P. (Agence Khmère de Presse): Vithei Ang Non, Phnom-Penh; f. 1951; Dir. THONG LIM HUONG; Editor-in-Chief CHEA VAN; Admin. HONG NEAK.

Agence France-Presse (A.F.P.) and Tass are also represented.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Khmère: 28 Avenue Chuon Nath, Phnom-Penh; controlled by the Ministry of Information; services in Khmer, French, English, Thai, Chinese, Laotian and Vietnamese; Dir.-Gen. LY KIM UONG.

Number of radio receivers (1974): 111,000

TELEVISION

Radio Khmère-Television: 28 Avenue Preah Mohak-satryany Nossamak, Phnom-Penh; services started March 1962.

Number of television receivers (1974): 25,500.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque National du Cambodge: 22-24 Moha Vithei 9 Tola, Phnom-Penh; f. 1955; cap. p.u. 200m. riels; total resources riels 24,081.4m. (Dec. 31st, 1971); Gov. SOK CHHONG, Deputy Govs. HAK HEM SAY, SO NEM.

STATE COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Khmère pour le Commerce: 26 Vithei Krâmuon Sâr, P.O.B. 627, Phnom-Penh; f. 1964; the most important State Commercial Bank for all banking transactions; cap. 417m. riels; total resources 4,468.7m. riels (Dec. 31st, 1971); eight branches in the Khmer Republic; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. HING KUNTHON.

Banque Inadana Jati: 28 Pau Kambo, Phnom-Penh; principal State Commercial Bank for Industry and Commerce; f. 1964; cap. 100m. riels; total resources 1,977.5m. riels (Dec. 31st, 1971); 13 brs.; Chair. SENG BUN KORN.

PRIVATE BANK

Savings and Credit Bank: 20 Vithei 9 Tola; cap. 200m. riels; Chair CHAK SAROUN.

FOREIGN BANKS

The *Banque Nationale de Paris*, the *Banque Française Commerciale* and the *Chartered Bank* are authorized to maintain representatives.

INSURANCE

(Nationalized 1964)

Société Nationale d'Assurances-S.N.A.: 174-182 M. V. Pracheathippatei, Phnom-Penh, P.O.B. 37; f. 1964; cap. 80m. riels; Chair, UNG BUN CHUN; Gen. Man KY BENG CHHON, LL.D.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre Mixte de Commerce, d'Artisanat, d'Industrie, d'Agriculture et du Tourisme de Phnom-Penh: 2 Vithei Diep Vannara, P.O.B. 44; publ. *Revue Economique*.

Entreprise Nationale des Produits Pharmaceutiques—ENAPHAR: P.O.B. 524, Phnom-Penh; import, processing and distribution of pharmaceutical products; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. LY DEN.

Société de Jute (SOKJUTE): Laboratoire du Service des Mines, B.P. 383, Phnom-Penh.

Société Khmère des Distilleries (SKD): 1 Vithei Dékcho Ei, B.P. 154, Phnom-Penh.

Société Khmère des Phosphates (SOKPHOS): 41 Vithei Oknha Phlong, Phnom-Penh.

Société Nationale de Ciment (SONACIMENT): 18 Vithei Chan Nak, B.P. 590, Phnom-Penh.

Société Nationale de Conserverie de Poissons (SONACOP): 31 Vithei Ung Pokun, Phnom-Penh.

Société Nationale de Contreplaqués (SONACO): Dey Eth Koki, Kandal.

Société Nationale d'Exploitation et de Commercialisation des Pierres et Métaux Précieux et Semi-précieux (SONEXPIEROR): 345 bd. URSS, B.P. 855, Phnom-Penh.

Société Nationale d'importation (SONAPRIM): Phnom-Penh.

Société Nationale de Pneumatiques (SONAPNEU): Takmau, Kandal.

Société Nationale de Sucre (SONASUCRE): Kompong Tram, Kg-Speu.

Société Nationale de Textile (SONATEX): 284-286 Vithei Kampuchea Krom, Phnom-Penh.

Société Nationale de Tracteurs (SONATRAC): 19 Vithei Samdech Pann, B.P. 286, Phnom-Penh.

Tela Khmer (Société d'Economie Mixte de Distribution des produits pétroliers): 17 Vithei Oknha Mén, B.P. 723, Phnom-Penh.

Verrerie d'Etat (VERRETAT): Dang Kor, B.P. 724, Kandal.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Railways (Chemins de Fer de la République Khmère): Gare Centrale de Phnom-Penh, Moha Vithei Pracheathipatay, Phnom-Penh; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. IN NHUL; Asst. Dir.-Gen. SENG KIM CHUN; Sec.-Gen. VAR HENG. A line, built in 1930-32 and 1939-40 and totalling 385 km. in length, connects Phnom-Penh with the Thai

border (at Poipet) via Battambang. Since June 1970, owing to war damage, only the Pursat-Poipet section (225 km.) is open. Construction of a new line, 270 km. in length and linking Phnom-Penh with Kompong-Somville, via Takeo and Kampot, was started in 1960, opened in December 1969, has been closed since April 1970. Total length is about 1,370 km.

Roads: There are nearly 11,000 km. of motorable roads and tracks, of which about 2,000 km. are asphalted.

Waterways: The major routes are along the Mekong River, and up the Tonlé-Sap River into the Tonlé-Sap (Great Lake) covering in all about 1,400 km.

Shipping: The main port is Kompong-Som on the Gulf of Siam, which handles vessels up to 10,000 tons; the total of berths was raised to 10 in 1970 at a cost of U.S. \$50m. Phnom-Penh, which lies some distance inland, can take steamers of up to 4,000 tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

NATIONAL LINE

Air Cambodge: AC Bldg., Vithei Chan Nak, B.P. 539, Phnom-Penh; f. 1956; services to Hong Kong, Singapore, Saigon, Bangkok; domestic services to Battambang, Kompong Som; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. UNG KRAPUM PHKA; Comm. Dir. KE SATH; fleet of one Caravelle, one DC-6, four DC-4, four DC-3, one B.N. Islander.

FOREIGN LINES

The following foreign air lines are represented: Air Canada, Air France, Air India, Air Vietnam, Alitalia, Ansett, British Airways, Ceskoslovenske Aerolinie, China Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines, Lufthansa, M.A.S., Pan Am, Qantas, Royal Air Lao, Singapore Airlines, Swissair, Union of Burma Airways, UTA.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: 161-163 Kralahom Kong St., Phnom-Penh, B.P. 392.

UNIVERSITIES

Université des Beaux-Arts: Moha Vithei de l'URSS, Phnom-Penh; c. 120 teachers, c. 500 students.

Université Bouddhique: B.P. 117, Phnom-Penh; c. 20 teachers, c. 180 students (men).

Université de Phnom-Penh: Phnom-Penh; c. 340 teachers, c. 5,300 students.

Université des Sciences Agronomiques: B.P. 172, Phnom-Penh; 46 teachers, 124 students.

Université Technique: Phnom-Penh; 234 teachers, 928 students.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Korean peninsula juts south from North China, between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan, the Democratic People's Republic occupying the northern part of the peninsula, north of a line which roughly follows the 38th parallel. The southern part is occupied by the Republic of Korea. The climate is continental, with cold, dry winters and hot, humid summers; average temperatures range from -6°C (21°F) to 25°C (77°F). The language is Korean. Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo are the chief religions. The national flag (proportions 65 by 33) is red with blue stripes on the upper and lower edges, each separated from the red by a narrow white stripe. Left of centre is a white disc containing a five-pointed red star. The capital is Pyongyang.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign kingdom of Korea was occupied by Japan from 1910 to 1945, when the northern part of the peninsula was taken by the U.S.S.R. and the southern part by the U.S.A. No agreement could be reached on a unified government and in 1946 the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was set up. The Soviet army withdrew in 1948 and in 1950 the Korean War broke out. The Northern Korean forces were supported by the Chinese People's Republic and Southern Korea by a United Nations Force composed of units from sixteen countries. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom, establishing the present frontier. The well-established government of Marshal Kim Il Sung, in power since 1948, has maintained a militant attitude towards the U.S.A. and her Asian allies. In 1972 the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly adopted a new constitution and elected Kim Il Sung as President.

In 1971 talks took place for the first time between the Red Cross Societies of both North and South Korea with the aim of fostering greater intercourse between the two parts. In July 1972 both parties affirmed that reunification should be achieved through peaceful means, that hostile propaganda should cease, and that official contacts between the two countries be encouraged. Reunification talks were, however, suspended in 1973, and prospects for *détente* suffered a serious setback when in February 1974 North Korean gunboats sank a South Korean trawler in disputed waters and took another boat captive, accusing the South Korean government of sending the boats on an espionage mission.

Relations with South Korea deteriorated further in 1974 and propaganda campaigns, suspended by agreement in 1972, were resumed by both sides. A motion demanding the withdrawal of UN forces in South Korea, a proposal supported by North Korea, was narrowly defeated in the United Nations in December 1974. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has observer status at the United Nations and is a member of the World Health Organization.

Government

The Constitution was adopted on December 27th, 1972. Under it the highest organ of government is the Supreme People's Assembly. Its principal functions include the election of the President, Vice-President, members of the Central People's Committee and the Premier of the Administration Council. It also approves the budget and decides on questions of war and peace. The President convenes and presides over the Administration Council, promulgates legislative enactments and other decisions of the Supreme People's Assembly and other state organs and is responsible to the former. The Central People's Committee is responsible for the administration of government both at central and local levels.

Defence

Defence treaties have been signed with the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese People's Republic. Military service is selective: army 5 years, navy and air force $3\frac{1}{4}$ years. The total strength of the armed forces is reportedly 467,000 men and an estimated 1.5 million men are in the Workers' and Peasants' Militia. The air force comprises 40,000 men and the navy 17,000. Defence expenditure in 1974 (1,578 million won) represented about 15 per cent of total government expenditure.

Economic Affairs

With the establishment of the Democratic People's Republic, all industry was nationalized and land distributed among the peasants. The years since 1957 have seen a determined effort to increase industrial and agricultural production. It seems likely that the targets of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76) will be reached during 1975. A new plan for 1975-80 was announced in 1974.

Although about half the working population are still employed on the land, a rapid increase in industrial output occurred in the 1970s. The country is rich in mineral wealth with large deposits of coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, tin, silver and gold. Industrial development has concentrated on heavy industry (metallurgy, electricity, machine-building, cement and chemicals) and expansion has been marked in the steel and mining industries. It is estimated that crude steel production will reach 4 million tons in 1975, and the target for 1980 is 12 million tons. Light industry has also benefited from large-scale automation. Modernization and re-equipment of the textile industry resulted in an estimated production of over 600 million metres in 1974. Industry relies mainly on hydro-electric power, for which North Korea has a large potential, and has not been unduly affected by increasing oil prices. Despite such advances, North Korea has found itself lagging behind in industrial techniques and is turning increasingly toward the West for sophisticated machinery and technology.

Rapid mechanization of agriculture has meant that North Korea, which formerly had to import food, now has an exportable surplus, and current irrigation schemes have included the construction of 39,723 kilometres of canals.

Provision has been made for the reclamation of 100,000 hectares of land on the west coast by 1980.

Estimated GNP for 1973 was U.S. \$5,300 million (per capita GNP \$330), of which agriculture accounted for about 50 per cent. Reliable trade statistics are not available but it is calculated that annual imports amounted to U.S. \$640 million by 1974, leaving a trade deficit of about \$240 million. The country's major trading partners are the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland and the German Democratic Republic, with Japan and other Western countries accounting for roughly 15 per cent of the total. Budget expenditure for 1974 was forecast at 9,800 million won, 18 per cent above the previous year.

Transport and Communications

The road and rail network was almost completely destroyed during the Korean War. Electrification of the new railway system is proceeding rapidly and there are direct rail links with Moscow and Peking. Pyongyang is served by a circular underground. Roads have been rebuilt to take the increasing traffic but have a low priority to avoid over-dependence on imported fuel. There are regular passenger and freight services along the Arok, Daidong and Ryesung rivers, but little air traffic exists. International air services connect Pyongyang to Peking and Moscow. A radio broadcasting network covers most villages. A television network, in operation in the main cities, is being extended to cover the whole country.

Social Welfare

The state provides rest homes, sanatoria and free medical services.

Education

Free and compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956. All children between the ages of 5 and 16 receive free education in state schools, including one year of kindergarten. There is one university with more than 16,000 students, and 98 other higher educational institutions. English is compulsory as a second language at the age of 14.

Tourism

Tourism has yet to be developed although the country has great potential. Mount Keumgang and Songdown are beauty spots.

Sport

The state encourages athletics, football, wrestling and table tennis.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Anniversary of Liberation), September 9th (Independence Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year), May 1st (May Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 chon (jun)=1 won.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=2.213 won;

U.S. \$1=97.33 chon.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	POPULATION					
	Official Estimates†		UN Estimates (mid-year)			
	Dec. 31st, 1960	Oct. 1st, 1963	1971	1972	1973	1974
120,538 sq. km.†	10,789,000	11,568,000	14,281,000	14,680,000	15,087,000	15,501,000

* Excluding the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, with an area of 1,262 square kilometres (487 square miles).

† 46,540 square miles.

† Source: Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System, Moscow.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS (Population '000—December 1966)

North and South Pyongan	3,474	Kangwon	1,050
North and South Hwanghae	2,294	Chagang	739
North and South Hamgyong	3,032	Yanggand	422
Pyongyang City (including metropolitan area)	1,364	Kaesong	265

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Statistical Survey

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(estimated population 1974)

Pyongyang (capital)	1,500,000
Chongjin	300,000
Hungnam	260,000
Kaesong	240,000

Source: Far Eastern Economic Review, Asia 1975 Yearbook.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS (per '000)	DEATHS (per '000)
1960	38.5	10.5
1961	36.7	11.5
1962	41.1	10.8
1963	42.7	12.8

1965-70 (UN estimates): Average annual birth rate 38.8 per 1,000; death rate 11.2 per 1,000.

EMPLOYMENT

	1959 %	1963 %
Factory Workers	37.2	40.2
Office Workers	13.4	15.1
Peasants on Co-operatives	45.7	42.8
Handicraftsmen in Co-operatives	3.3	1.9
Others	0.4	—
	100.0	100.0

Total employment (1964): 2,092,000 (incl. 780,000 women).

Total labour force (mid-1970): In a population of 13,674,000, the economically active numbered 5,898,000, including 3,138,000 in agriculture (FAO and ILO estimates).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1960

('000 hectares)

Arable and under permanent crops	1,894*
Forest Land	8,970†
Other land and inland water	1,190
TOTAL AREA	12,054

* Excluding temporary meadows and pastures.

† Including rough grazing. Data taken from the world forest inventory carried out by the FAO in 1958.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED (‘000 hectares)				PRODUCTION (‘000 metric tons)			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	160	160	160	160	85	85	85	85
Rye	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7
Barley	240	240	240	240	275	275	275	275
Oats	83	83	83	83	60	60	60	60
Maize	860	860	860	860	1,800	1,800	1,800	1,800
Millet	450	450	450	450	350	350	350	350
Sorghum	65	65	65	65	55	55	55	55
Rice (Paddy)	700	700	700	700	2,700	2,650	2,800	2,800
Potatoes	160	160	160	160	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sweet Potatoes	35	35	37	39	250	275	280	290
Pulses	710	710	700	700	425	430	420	420
Soybeans	385	395	400	405	215	228	230	235
Cottonseed					6	6	6	6
Cotton (Lint)	15	15	15	15	3	3	3	3
Tobacco	33	33	33	33	40	40	40	40
Hemp Fibre	7	7	8	8	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

Six-Year Plan 1971-76: 1976 targets include 7.0-7.5 million tons of grain (including 3.5 million tons of rice), and 0.8 to 1 million tons of fruits.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates)

	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Cattle	720,000	730,000	740,000	750,000
Pigs	1,300,000	1,330,000	1,370,000	1,400,000
Sheep	170,000	180,000	192,000	195,000
Goats	169,000	170,000	173,000	175,000
Horses	26,000	26,000	28,000	28,000
Asses	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

Sericulture (1961): Silk Cocoons 7,501 tons.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beef and Veal*	19,000	19,000	19,000	20,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat*	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000
Pigmeat*	n.a.	67,000	69,000	70,000
Poultry Meat	15,000	15,000	16,000	17,000
Cows' Milk	15,000	16,000	17,000	18,000
Hen Eggs	53,000	54,000	57,000	60,000

* Production from slaughtered animals.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(unofficial estimates, '000 cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971
Coniferous (soft wood)	3,065	3,135	3,200
Broadleaved (hard wood)	1,535	1,565	1,600
TOTAL	4,600	4,700	4,800

FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products 1971*.

FISHING

(tons)

1962	1963	1964	1967
840,000	640,000	770,000	1,200,000

Fish Caught: Myungtai (cod-like fish), Pollack, Mackerel, Herring, Yellow Tail, Grunt, Mullet, Hair-Tail, Crap, Octopus, Magin Clam, Sea Cucumber, Oyster, etc.

MINING

(estimated production, '000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Hard Coal	20,140	21,772	24,313	n.a.
Lignite and Brown Coal	4,899	5,715	6,169	n.a.
Iron Ore*	3,760	4,014	4,318	4,350
Copper Ore*	12	13	13	13
Lead Ore*	70	70	80	80
Magnesite	1,542	1,633	1,724	n.a.
Tungsten concentrates†	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Zinc Ore*	125	130	135	140
Salt	544	544	544	n.a.
Phosphate Rock	300	300	300	n.a.
Sulphur‡	200	200	200	n.a.

Note: No recent data are available for the production of graphite (62,000 metric tons in 1960), molybdenum ore and asbestos.

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores.

† Figures relate to the tungsten trioxide content of concentrates.

‡ Figures refer to the sulphur content of iron and copper pyrites, including pyrite concentrates obtained from copper, lead and zinc ores.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*, quoting (except for lignite) the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

INDUSTRY
(estimated production—'000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Nitrogenous Fertilizers (a)*	157	205	220	230
Phosphate Fertilizers (b)*	80	100	98	105
Coke Oven Coke	2,000	2,200	n.a.	n.a.
Cement†	3,000	4,010	4,796	n.a.
Pig Iron and Ferro-alloys†	2,300	2,400	2,500	2,600
Crude Steel†	2,000	2,180	2,360	2,500
Refined Copper (unwrought)† . . .	12	13	13	13
Lead (primary metal)†	55	55	65	65
Zinc (primary metal)†	60	90	100	120

* Figures for fertilizer production are unofficial estimates quoted by the FAO. Output is measured in terms of (a) nitrogen or (b) phosphorus pentoxide.

† Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

SIX-YEAR PLAN 1971-76

	UNIT	REPORTED 1970 TARGETS	1976 TARGETS
Electricity	million kWh.	16,500	28-30,000
Coal	million tons	27.5	50-53
Iron Ore	" "	7.2	n.a.
Pig and Granulated Iron	" "	2.3	3.5-3.8
Crude Steel	" "	2.2	3.8-4.0
Rolled Steel	" "	1.7	2.8-3.0
Chemical Fertilizers	" "	1.5	2.8-3.0
Cement	" "	4-4.5	7.5-8.0
Magnesium Clinker	" "	n.a.	1.6
Grain	" "	5-7	7.0-7.5*
Textiles	mill. metres	350-400	500-600
Chemical Fibres	'000 tons	80-100	50
Synthetic Resin	" "	60-70	n.a.
Tractors	numbers	n.a.	21,000
Machine Tools	" "	n.a.	27,000
Refrigerators	" "	n.a.	126,000

* Of which 3.5 is rice.

SIX-YEAR PLAN 1975-80

		1980 TARGETS
Cement*	million metric tons	20
Cereal	" " "	10
Coal	" " "	100
Electricity	million kWh.	50,000
Fertilizer	million metric tons	5
Land reclamation	'000 hectares	100
Machinery†	million metric tons	5
Marine products†	" " "	5
Non-ferrous metals	" " "	1
Steel	" " "	12

* Of which 5 million metric tons for export.

† 1978 targets.

FINANCE

100 chon (jun) = 1 won.

Coins: 1, 5 and 10 chon.

Notes: 50 chon; 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 won.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 2.213 won (basic rate) or 4.65 won (non-commercial rate);

U.S. \$ = 97.33 chon (basic rate) or 2.00 won (non-commercial rate).

100 won = £45.18 = \$102.74 (basic rates).

BUDGET
(million won)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Revenue	5,995.4	n.a.	6,357.4	7,430.4	8,543.5
Expenditure	5,995.4	n.a.	6,301.7	7,388.6	8,543.5

* Estimate.

EXTERNAL TRADE

COMMODITIES

(U.S. \$'000)

	JAPAN*		OTHER WESTERN COUNTRIES†	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1963-68	1963-68	1965-68	1965-68
Food and Live Animals	10,044	149	261	43,788
Beverages and Tobacco	61	—	33	120
Crude Materials (non-fuels)	46,638	2,840	2,114	884
Mineral Fuels	4,769	311	—	22
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	—	1,450	—	56
Chemicals	410	12,392	79	2,493
Manufactured Goods	68,604	29,122	23,320	4,905
Machinery and Transport Equipment	48	15,014	62	24,980
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	183	3,112	203	1,072
Other Goods and Transactions	1	829	—	502
TOTAL‡	130,724	65,276	26,211	78,803

* 1970: Exports U.S.\$23.3 million; Imports U.S.\$34.4 million.

† Western Europe and Canada (but excluding Norway and Sweden).

‡ Including others.

Note: North Korean trade with Japan and other Western Countries represents about 15 per cent of all foreign trade.

TRADING PARTNERS

(1966)

(Compiled from statistics of partner countries)

(U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
U.S.S.R.	85,600	92,300
Poland	5,780	6,400
Czechoslovakia	3,800	10,100
German Democratic Republic	3,800	3,100
Romania	3,600	3,100
Hungary	800	3,100
Cuba	2,600	—
Japan	24,000*	32,000*
Hong Kong	153*	3,200*
France	7,800*	15,700*

* 1969.

TRANSPORT

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(estimated traffic, '000 metric tons)

	1970	1971
Goods loaded	1,300	1,010
Goods unloaded	420	380

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*

EDUCATION

(1966-67)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	4,064	22,132	1,113,000†
Middle	3,335	30,031	704,000†
Technical	1,207	12,144	285,000†
Higher Technical	500*	5,862	156,000†
University and Colleges	129*	9,244	200,000*

* 1970.

† 1964-65.

1974: (Estimates): schools 10,000; pupils 3,000,000 (primary 1,500,000, secondary 1,200,000, tertiary 300,000).

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Pyongyang; *Far Eastern Economic Review*, Hong Kong; *Korea Today*, Pyongyang; The American University Area Handbook for North Korea 1969.

THE CONSTITUTION

(adopted December 27th, 1972)

The following is a summary of the main provisions of the Constitution.

Articles 1-6: The Democratic People's Republic is an independent socialist State (Art. 1); the revolutionary traditions of the State are stressed (its ideological basis being the *Juche* idea of the Workers' Party of Korea) as is the desire to achieve national reunification by peaceful means on the basis of national independence.

Articles 7-10: National sovereignty rests with the working people who exercise power through the Supreme People's Assembly and People's Assemblies at lower levels, which are elected by universal, secret and direct suffrage.

Articles 11-17: Defence is emphasised as well as the rights of overseas nationals, the principles of friendly relations between nations based on equality, mutual respect and non-interference, proletarian internationalism, support for national liberation struggles and due observance of law.

Articles 18-48: Culture and education provide the working people with knowledge to advance a socialist way of life. Education is free and there are universal and compulsory one-year pre-school and ten-year senior middle school programmes in being.

Articles 49-72: The basic rights and duties of citizens are laid down and guaranteed. These include the right to vote (for those over the age of 17), to work (the working day being eight hours), to free medical care and material assistance for the old, infirm or disabled, to political asylum. National defence is the supreme duty of citizens.

Articles 73-88: The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest organ of State power, exercises exclusive legislative authority and is elected by direct, equal, universal and secret ballot for a term of four years. Its chief functions are: (i) adopts or amends legal or constitutional enactments; (ii) determines State policy; (iii) elects the President, Vice-President, Secretary and members of the Central People's Committee (on the President's recommendation); (iv) elects members of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Premier of the Administration Council (on the President's recommendation), the President of the Central Court and other legal officials; (v) approves the State Plan and Budget; (vi) decides on matters of war and peace. It holds regular and extraordinary sessions, the former being twice a year, the latter

as necessary at the request of at least one-third of the deputies. Legislative enactments are adopted when approved by more than half of those deputies present. The Standing Committee is the permanent body of the Supreme People's Assembly. It examines and decides on bills; amends legislation in force when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session; interprets the law; organizes and conducts the election of Deputies and judicial personnel.

Articles 89-99: The President as Head of State is elected for four years by the Supreme People's Assembly. He convenes and presides over Administrative Council meetings, is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces and chairman of the National Defence Commission. The President promulgates laws of the Supreme People's Assembly and decisions of the Central People's Committee and of the Standing Committee. He has the right to issue orders, to grant pardons, to ratify or abrogate treaties and to receive foreign envoys. The President is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly.

Articles 100-106: The Central People's Committee comprises the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Members. The Committee exercises the following chief functions: (a) directs the work of the Administration Council as well as organs at local level; (b) implements the constitution and legislative enactments; (c) establishes and abolishes Ministries, appoints Vice-Premiers and other members of the Administration Council; (d) appoints and recalls ambassadors and defence personnel; (e) confers titles, decorations, diplomatic appointments; (f) grants general amnesties, makes administrative changes; (g) declares a state of war. It is assisted by a number of Commissions dealing with Internal Policy, Foreign Policy, National Defence, Justice and Security and other matters as may be established. The Central People's Committee is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly's Standing Committee.

Articles 107-114: The Administration Council is the administrative and executive body of the Supreme People's Assembly. It comprises the Premier, Vice-Premiers and such other Ministers as may be appointed. Its major functions are the following: (i) directs the work of Ministries and other organs responsible to it; (ii) works out the State Plan and takes measures to make it effective; (iii) compiles the State Budget and gives effect to it; (iv) organizes and

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

The Constitution, The Government, etc.

executes the work of all sectors of the economy as well as transport, education and social welfare; (v) concludes treaties; (vi) develops the armed forces and maintains public security; (vii) may annul decisions and directives of State administrative departments which run counter to those of the Administration Council. The Administration Council is responsible to the President, Central People's Committee and the Supreme People's Assembly.

Articles 115-132: The People's Assemblies of the province (or municipality directly under central authority), city (or district) and county are local organs of power. The People's Assemblies or Committees exercise local budgetary functions, elect local administrative and judicial personnel and carry out the decisions at local level of higher executive and administrative organs.

Articles 133-146: Justice is administered by the Central Court—the highest judicial organ of the State, the local

Court, the People's Court and the Special Court. Judges and other legal officials are elected by the Supreme People's Assembly. The Central Court protects State property, Constitutional rights, guarantees that all State bodies and citizens observe State laws and executes judgements. Justice is administered by the court comprising one judge and two people's assessors. The Court is independent and judicially impartial. Judicial affairs are conducted by the Central Procurator's Office which exposes and institutes criminal proceedings against accused persons. The Office of the Central Procurator is responsible to the Supreme People's Assembly, the President, and the Central People's Committee.

Articles 147-149: These articles describe the national emblem, the national flag and designate Pyongyang as the capital.

THE GOVERNMENT

(January 1975)

President: Marehal KIM IL SUNG.

Vice-Presidents: CHOE YONG KUN, KANG YANG UK, KIM TONG KYU.

CENTRAL PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE

Members: KIM IL SUNG, CHOE YONG KUN, KANG YANG UK, KIM IL, PAK SUNG CHUL, CHOE HYON, O JIN U, KIM DONG GYU, KIM YONG CHU, KIM CHUNG NIN, HYON MU GWANG, YANG HYON SOP, KIM MAN GUM, LI GUN MO, CHOE JAE U, LI JONG OK, RIM CHUN CHU, YON HYONG MUK, O TAE BONG, NAM IL, HONG WONG GIL, RYU JANG SIK, HO DAM, KIM BYONG HA.

Secretary: RIM CHUN CHU.

ADMINISTRATION COUNCIL

Premier: KIM IL.

Vice-Premiers: PAK SUNG CHUL, KIM MAN GUM, CHOE JAE U, NAM IL, HO DAM, LI GUN MO, CHONG CHUN GI, HONG SONG NAM, KIM YONG CHU, KIM CHUNG IL.

Chairman of the State Planning Commission: HONG SONG NAM.

Chairman of the Heavy Industry Commission: LI JONG OK.

Chairman of the Machine-building Industry Commission: HONG WONG GIL.

Chairman of the Light Industry Commission: NAM IL.

Chairman of the Agricultural Commission: SO KWAN HI.

Chairman of the Transport and Communication Commission: HYONG MU GWANG.

Chairman of the Commission for the Service of the People: PAK SUNG CHUL.

Minister of the People's Armed Forces: CHOE HYON.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HO DAM.

Minister of Public Security: LI CHIN SU.

Minister of the Ship Machine-building Industry: HAN SONG YONG.

Minister of the Chemical Industry: KIM HWAN.

Minister of Fisheries: KIM YUN SANG.

Minister of the Building Materials Industry: MUN BYONG IL.

Minister of Higher Education: SON SONG PIL.

Minister of Common Education: KIM SU TOK.

Minister of Culture and Art: LI CHANG SON.

Minister of Finance: KIM GYONG PYON.

Minister of Commerce: LI SANG SON.

Minister of Foreign Trade: KYE UNG TAE.

Minister of External Economic Affairs: CHONG SONG NAM.

Minister of Construction: PAK IM TAE.

Minister of Labour Administration: CHONG DU HWAN.

Minister of Public Health: PAK MYONG PIN.

Secretary of the Administration Council: HONG WONG GIL.

PARLIAMENT

SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

(Fifth Session held December 25th-29th, 1972)

Chairman: HWANG JANG YOP.

Vice-Chairmen: HONG GI MUN, HO JONG SUK.

Deputies: The 457 Deputies of the fifth Supreme People's Assembly were elected on December 13th, 1972.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Chairman: HWANG JANG YOP.

Vice-Chairmen: HONG GI MUN, HO JONG SUK.

Secretary: CHON CHANG CHOL.

Members (January 1974): SO CHOL, HAN IK SU, CHON CHANG CHOL, PAK SHIN DOK, KIM YONG NAM, CHONG JUN GI, RYOM TAE JUN, KIM SONG AE, KIM I HUN, LI YONG BOK, YUN GI BOK, LI DU CHAN, KANG SONG SAN, O HYON JU, CHON SE BONG, LI MYON SANG.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The Workers' Party of Korea: Pyongyang, f. October 10th, 1945; the ruling party; membership: 1,600,000.
General Secretary of the Central Committee: KIM IL SUNG.

Party Organs:

Rodong Simmun (newspaper), *Gunroja* (theoretical journal).

The Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland: Pyongyang; f. 1949; a united national front organization embracing patriotic political parties and

social organizations for reunification of North and South Korea.

Members of the Central Committee:

KIM RYO JUNG, KANG YANG UK, HAN DUK SU, SO CHOL, LI GUK RO, KO JUN TAEK.

North Korean Democratic Party: Pyongyang; f. 1945; Chair. KANG YANG UK.

Religious Chungu Party: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. PAK SHIN DUK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Pyongyang unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Ambassador: GACHO CHOLLAKU.

Algeria: *Chargé d'Affaires ad.*: BENNAYADA KATOUREOU.

Australia: Ambassador: (vacant).

Bulgaria: Ambassador: K. KELCHEV.

Burundi: Ambassador: ALBERT SHIBURA

China, People's Republic: Ambassador: LI YUN-CHUAN.

Congo People's Republic: Ambassador: DIEUDONNÉ ITOUA.

Cuba: Ambassador: ANGEL FERRAS MORENO.

Czechoslovakia: Ambassador: JOSEF GROSSER.

Denmark: Ambassador: J. A. W. PALUDAN

Finland: Ambassador: MARTI JOHANNES SALOMIES.

German Democratic Republic: Ambassador: FRANZ EVERHARTZ.

Guinea: Ambassador: ABOUBACAR CAMARA.

Hungary: Ambassador: FERENC SZABÓ.

India: Ambassador: R. K. JERATH

Indonesia: Ambassador: MUJIJAT.

Iran: Ambassador: ABBAS ARAM.

Iraq: Ambassador: YACOB K. ALHAMDAN.

Laos: Peking, People's Republic of China.

Madagascar: Ambassador: ARMAND RAIANARIVELO.

Mali: Peking, People's Republic of China

Malta: Ambassador: JOSEPH L. FORACE.

Mauritania: Ambassador: MOHAMED OULD.

Mongolia: Ambassador: OCHIRYN TSEND.

Nepal: Ambassador: CHETRA BICKRAM RANA.

Norway: Peking, People's Republic of China.

Pakistan: Ambassador: ANUAR SAEED.

Romania: Ambassador: DUMITRU POPA.

Senegal: Ambassador: ALY DIOUN.

Somalia: Ambassador: AHMED MOHAMMED DARMAD.

Sweden: Ambassador: KAJ BJÖRK.

Syria: Ambassador: YASSIR FARRA.

Tanzania: Ambassador: SALIM AHMED SALIM.

U.S.S.R.: Ambassador: GLEB ALEXANDROVICH KRIULIN.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Ambassador: LÊ THIẾT HÙNG

Yemen Arab Republic: Ambassador: ABDOU OTHMAN MOHAMMED.

Yugoslavia: Ambassador: SVETISLAV VUCIC.

Zaire: Ambassador: KIMASI MATWIKU BASAULA.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also has, or has agreed to establish, diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level with Afghanistan, Austria, Botswana, Cameroon, Dahomey, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Jamaica, Jordan, Libya, Maldives, Niger, the Sudan, Switzerland, Togo, Uganda, the Upper Volta, Venezuela, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Zambia and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea also has, or has agreed to establish, diplomatic relations with Argentina, Bangladesh, Burma, Costa Rica, Egypt, Guyana, Iceland, Liberia, Malaysia, Mauritius, Poland, Rwanda, Sierra Leone and Sri Lanka.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Central Court: Pyongyang, the Central Court is the highest judicial organ and supervises the findings of all courts.

President: PANG HAK SE.

Central Procurator's Office: supervises work of procurator's offices in provinces, cities and counties.

Procurator-General: CHONG DONG CHOL.

Procurators supervise the ordinances and regulations of all ministries and the decisions and directives of local organs of state power to see that they conform to the Constitution, laws and decrees, as well as to the decisions and orders of the Cabinet. Procurators bring suits against criminals in the name of the state, and participate in civil cases to protect the interests of the state and citizens.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Shamanism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

BUDDHISM

Korean Buddhist Federation: Pyongyang; Chairman AN SOON YONG.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS

Jokook Tongil: Pyongyang; organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of Korea.

Joseon Inmingun (Korean People's Army): Pyongyang; f. 1948.

Kyowon Shinmoon: Ministry of General Education.

Minjoo Chosun: Pyongyang; Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet.

Nongup Keunroja: Pyongyang; Central Committee of the Korean Agricultural Working People's Union.

Pyongyang Shinmoon: Pyongyang; general news.

Rodong Sinmun (Labour Daily): Pyongyang; f. 1945; organ of the Central Committee of the Korea Workers' Party; Editor-in-Chief CHONG JUN GI; circ. 300,000.

Rodongja Shinmoon: Pyongyang; General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea.

Saenal: Pyongyang; Socialist Working Youth League.

Sonyun Shinmoon: Pyongyang; Publishing House of the Socialist Working Youth League.

PERIODICALS

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Children's Literature: Pyongyang.

Chullima: Pyongyang; popular general.

Economic Knowledge: State Publishing House, Pyongyang; scientific.

Keunroja: Pyongyang; Korean Workers' Party.

Korean Arts: Pyongyang.

Korean Film: Pyongyang; for amateur artists.

Korean Fine Arts: Pyongyang.

Korean Literature: Pyongyang.

Korean Music: Korean Composers' Union, Pyongyang.

Korean Women: Korean Women's Democratic Union, Pyongyang.

Youth Life: Pyongyang.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Information on Korea: Pyongyang; Spanish.

Korea: Pyongyang; pictorial; in Russian, Chinese, English and French.

Korea Today: Pyongyang; English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Russian and Japanese.

Korean Information: Pyongyang; French.

Korean Stamps: Philatelists' Union, Oesong District, Pyongyang; English; bi-monthly.

Korean Trade Union: Pyongyang; Russian and English.

Korean Women: Pyongyang; English.

Korean Youth and Student: French, Russian, English.

New Korea: Pyongyang; Russian and Chinese.

The Pyongyang Times: Pyongyang; English.

Foreign Trade: Oesong District, Pyongyang; Russian and English.

NEWS AGENCIES

Koreana Central News Agency: Pyongyang; sole distributing agency for news in Korea; publs. *Korean Central News Agency* (daily), *Photo Dispatch*, *Daily Release* (English and Russian), *Korean Year Book*.

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass is the only foreign agency with a bureau in Pyongyang.

PUBLISHERS

PYONGYANG

Academy of Sciences Publishing House: Central District Nammundong; f. 1953; publs. *Kwahakwon Tongbo* (Journal of the Academy of Sciences of the D.P.R. of Korea) bi-monthly; *Kwahakwa Kwahakgoneop* (Journal of Chemistry and the Chemical Industry) bi-monthly; also quarterly journals of Geology and Geography; Metals; Biology; Analytic Chemistry; Mathematics and Physics; and Electricity.

Academy of Social Sciences Publishing House.

Agricultural Books Publishing House: Pres. LI HYUN U.

Economic Publishing House.

Educational Books Publishing House.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Pres. L. RYANG HUN.

Higher Educational Books Publishing House: Acting Pres. SHIN JONG SUNG.

Industry Publishing House.

Korean Workers' Party Publishing House.

Mass Culture Publishing House.

Medical Science Publishing House.

Photo Service.

Publishing House of the General Federation of Literary and Art Unions.

Transportation Publishing House: f. 1952; Actin Editor PAEK JONG HAN.

RADIO

Korean Central Broadcasting Committee: Pyongyang; programmes relayed nationally with local programmes supplied by local radio committees. Loudspeakers are installed in factories and in open spaces in all towns. Home broadcasting hours: 0500 to 0200 hrs. Foreign broadcasts are in Russian, Chinese, English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Japanese.

A television network is now in operation in the main cities and is to be extended to cover the whole country.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Korean Central Bank: Nammundong, Central district, Pyongyang, f. 1946, sole issuing and control bank

Foreign Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea: Namoodong, Central District, Pyongyang; f. 1963; state bank; operates payments with foreign banks and control of foreign currencies.

Korean Industrial Bank: Pyongyang; f. 1964; operates short-term loan, saving, insurance work, guidance and control of financial management of co-operative farms and individual remittance.

INSURANCE

State Insurance Bureau: Pyongyang; handles all life, fire, accident, marine, hull insurance and reinsurance as the national enterprise.

Korea Foreign Insurance Co. (Chosunbohom): Dongdaewon District, Pyongyang; handles all foreign insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Korean Committee for the Promotion of International Trade: Pyongyang; Sec.-Gen. PAK SE CHAN.

Korean Council of the Central Federation of Consumption Co-operative Trade Union: Pyongyang.

Korean General Merchandise Export and Import Corporation: Pyongyang.

Korea Minerals Export and Import Corporation: Pyongyang.

Korean British Trade Council (Pyongyang): 68, Queen St., London EC 4N5AB; f. 1974; Sec.-Gen. R. B. THOMAS.

TRADE UNIONS

General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1945; total membership (1970) 2,200,000; 10 affiliated unions; Chair. RYOM TAE JUN; publs. *Rodongja Shinmoon*, *Rodongja*, *Korean Trade Unions*.

General Federation of Literature and Arts of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1961; Chair. of Central Committee LI KI YONG.

Branch unions:

Korean Painters' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHONG KWAN CHUL.

Korean Writers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. CHUN SE BONG.

Korean Cameramen's Union: Pyongyang; Chair. KO RYONG JIN.

Korean Dancers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. PAK KYONG JA.

Korean Drama Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JAI DUK.

Korean Film Workers' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI JONG SOON.

Korean Musicians' Union: Pyongyang; Chair. LI MYUN SANG.

General Federation of Agricultural and Forestry Technique of Korea: Chung Ku-yuck Nammundong, Pyongyang; f. 1946; publ. *Nong-oup Kisyl* (monthly journal of technical information on agriculture).

General Federation of Industrial Technology of Korea: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 65,368 mems.

Korean Agricultural Working People's Union: Pyongyang; f. 1965 to replace former *Korean Peasants' Union*; 2,400,000 mems.; Chair. LI RIM SU.

Korean Architects' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1954; 500 mems.; Chair. KIM JUNG HI.

Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1954; Pres. KIM HYUNG KUN.

Korean Democratic Scientists' Association: Pyongyang; f. 1956.

Korean Journalists' Union: Pyongyang; f. 1946; Chair. CHONG JUN GI.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

TRANSPORT

Railways: 10,500 km. of track; steam, diesel and electric trains, through services to Peking and Moscow. Electrification is 21 per cent. There are two main lines; the Kaesong-Sinuiji (431 km.), and the Najin-Rashin (862 km.), in operation.

Rivers: Yalu and Daidong, Dooman and Ryesung are the most important commercial rivers. Regular passenger and freight services: Manopo-Chosan-Sooipoong; Chung-soo-Shinuijoo-Dasado; Nam-po-Jeudo; Pyongyang-Nampo.

Shipping: There is much fishing and coastal traffic. Foreign vessels call at Nampo, Chongjin and Hamheung. There is a joint D.P.R.K.-Polish shipping company (*Korean Polish Maritime Brokers' Agency*) in Pyongyang; operates services between North Korean, Asian and Australian ports.

Civil Aviation: Civil Aviation Administration of the D.P.R. of Korea: Stalin St., Pyongyang; internal and external services; fleet: Il-14, Li-2.

Services are also provided by C.A.A.C. and Aeroflot.

TOURISM

Korean International Tourist Bureau: "Ryuhangsa", Pyongyang.

UNIVERSITY

Kim Il Sung University: Pyongyang; f. 1946; 900 teachers over 16,000 full and part-time students

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Korea forms the southern part of the Korean peninsula between North China and Japan. To the north, separated by a frontier which roughly follows the 38th parallel, is the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The climate is marked by cold; dry winters with an average temperature of -6°C (21°F) and hot, humid summers with an average temperature of 25°C (77°F). The language is Korean. Mahayana Buddhism is the principal religion with over 7 million adherents. Christians number about 4,000,000, of whom about 80 per cent are Protestant. Other religions include Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea, combining elements of Shaman, Buddhist and Christian doctrines. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) consists of a disc divided horizontally by an S-shaped line, red above and blue below, on a white field with parallel black bars (broken and unbroken) in each corner. The capital is Seoul.

Recent History

The ancient sovereign kingdom of Korea was held by Japan from 1910 to 1945, when the southern part was occupied by U.S. forces and the northern part by the U.S.S.R. Since no agreement could be reached to form a unified government, elections were held in 1948 in the southern half of the country, under United Nations auspices, and a Republican Government was established. In 1950 a major war broke out between North and South Korea. South Korea was supported by a UN force drawn from 16 nations and led by the U.S.A. North Korea was supported by Chinese forces. In 1953 a Military Armistice Agreement was signed at Panmunjom, establishing the present frontier with a demilitarized zone on either side. Following the fall of President Syngman Rhee in 1960 conditions were unsettled but after a military coup in 1961 general elections were held in November 1963, and civilian rule was again established. A Normalization Treaty with Japan was signed in Tokyo in June 1965. The government of President Park Chung Hee lived down the unpopularity of this measure, and in 1967 the President and his government were re-elected with increased majorities. President Park was re-elected for a third term in May 1971.

Opposition to President Park's regime, and in particular to the activities of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, led to the imposition of martial law in October 1972. A constitution giving the President greatly increased powers was approved by national referendum in November 1972 and President Park was elected for a further six-year term in the following month. The ruling Democratic Republican Party obtained a decisive majority in elections for the new National Assembly. However, mounting criticism of President Park and a growing call for the restoration of democracy led to a series of emergency measures in 1974. Those prohibiting criticism of the 1972 constitution were lifted in August 1974 but unrest continued. A coalition of opposition groups merged to create the National Council for the Restoration of Democracy in November 1974.

Opposition groups boycotted a national referendum held in February 1975, in which 73 per cent of the voters endorsed President Park's policies.

A North-South Korean agreement announced in 1972 provided for closer relations between the two countries, but progress towards reunification has been slight. In 1973 President Park's proposal for the two states' joint entry to the UN was rejected by North Korea and in 1974 the propaganda war between the two was renewed.

Government

Under the constitution of 1972 the President is elected for a six-year term by the National Conference for Unification, and may serve an unlimited number of such terms. In cases of national emergency he may also exercise extraordinary powers. The unicameral National Assembly is the highest legislative body, consisting of 219 seats representing both regional and national constituencies. The Prime Minister and State Council are appointed by the President but may be dismissed by the National Assembly. The National Conference for Unification, elected by popular vote for a six-year term, in turn chooses one-third of the members of the National Assembly.

Defence

Protection of the Korean frontier is a United Nations' responsibility and a United Nations' force, consisting chiefly of about 38,000 American troops is maintained. Military service in South Korea lasts for thirty-three months in the army and three years in the navy and air force. In 1974 the strength of the Korean armed forces was 625,000 men. Defence expenditure for 1974 is estimated at U.S. \$558 million.

Economic Affairs

The Republic's economy was severely disrupted by the Korean War, but a complete recovery was achieved by the United Nations Korean Rehabilitation Agency (UNKRA) and the United States. Agriculture is the principal source of employment, with about 58 per cent of the working population engaged in agriculture and fishing in 1974. Agriculture, forestry and fishing accounted for 22.7 per cent of G.N.P. in 1973. The chief crop is rice. Wheat, barley and sweet potatoes are also important. Fishing is both an export and a food source, and South Korea is now one of the world's leading ocean-fishing nations. A deep-sea fishing base and associated processing plants have been built at Ulsan.

There are substantial coal deposits and other minerals include iron ore, tungsten, gold, graphite and fluorite. A five-year natural resources development plan was announced in 1973. New industries are playing an increasingly important role in the economy, especially electronics, cotton textiles and food processing. Internal demand for iron and steel can now be met from domestic sources; and other heavy industries, such as chemicals, have been developed in recent years. A petrochemical plant at Ulsan

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

was completed in 1973. Investment in oil facilities is expected to be of major importance in the future, and shipbuilding is also growing in significance. With the completion of the Hyundai shipyard in Ulsan in 1973, the annual shipbuilding capacity quadrupled to 1.1 million gross tons.

During 1973 there was rapid industrial expansion and an impressive G.N.P. growth rate of 16.9 per cent. Exports rose by over 90 per cent, accounting for roughly 56 per cent of economic growth. Exports to Japan, South Korea's main trading partner, increased by an estimated 350 per cent.

However, in 1974 South Korea found itself hard hit by the oil crisis and world-wide inflation, and although G.N.P. rose by over 8 per cent, the long-established trade deficit reached a record U.S. \$2,380 million. This was financed by foreign loans, aid and investment, mainly from the U.S.A. and Japan, and in December 1974 the government responded with a 16.7 per cent devaluation of the won. Industrial expansion has also been tempered by the worst inflation for more than a decade, with wholesale prices rising by 44 per cent and consumer prices by 21.3 per cent. The government target for 1975 is a G.N.P. growth rate of 7 per cent.

Transport and Communications

Roads and railways have been rebuilt since the war. There were 5,650 km. of railway track in 1972. In 1972 there were 42,900 km. of roads reaching all parts of the country. The Government hopes to pave all highways by 1980. Coastal shipping is important, the chief ports being Pusan, Incheon and Masan. There are internal and international air services. In June 1970 a satellite communications system became operational at the Kumsan ground station, which relays signals via Intelsat-3. In April 1971 work began on the construction of an underground railway system for Seoul. Costing an estimated U.S. \$70 million, it will be 133 km. in length and the first line opened in 1974.

Social Welfare

The Government provides social relief services for the handicapped, wounded veterans and war widows. Special grants or subsidies are also given to the aged, disaster victims and orphans by numerous official and voluntary bodies.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Education

Primary education between the ages of six and twelve is free and compulsory and about 5.8 million children were enrolled in 1972 with nearly 2 million in secondary schools. There are 72 universities and colleges, 34 junior technical colleges and 66 graduate schools. Total student enrolment in 1972 was estimated at 180,000.

Tourism

Korea has much to offer in mountain scenery, and the temples and museums and the Royal Palaces at Seoul contain many examples of the traditional Korean arts. There are excellent hunting and fishing facilities.

Visas are not required to visit the Republic of Korea for stays not exceeding 60 days by nationals of the following countries: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Lesotho, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, baseball, basketball and volleyball. Table-tennis, tennis and badminton are also played.

Public Holidays

1975: July 17th (Constitution Day), August 15th (Liberation Day), October 1st (Armed Forces' Day), October 3rd (National Foundation Day), October 9th (Hangul Nal—Anniversary of Proclamation of Korean Alphabet), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st–3rd (New Year), March 1st (Sam Il Chul—Independence Movement Day), April 5th (Arbor Day), June 6th (Memorial Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, although a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 chun = 10 hwan = 1 won.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1,132 won;

U.S. \$1 = 480 won.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA*	CENSUS POPULATION				
	December 1st, 1960	October 1st, 1966	October 1st, 1970		
			TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE
98,484 sq. km.†	24,989,241	29,192,726	31,465,654	15,795,677	15,669,977

* Excluding the demilitarized zone between North and South Korea, with an area of 1,262 sq. km. (487 sq. miles).
† 38,025 sq. miles.

Estimated Population: 33,959,000 (September 30th, 1974).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1970 Census)

Seoul (capital)	5,536,377	Chonchu (Jeonju)	262,816	Chuncheon	122,672
Pusan (Busan)	1,880,710	Masan	190,992	Jinju (Jingu)	121,622
Taegu (Daegu)	1,082,750	Mokpo	177,801	Yeosu	113,651
Inchon (Incheon)	646,013	Suweon (Puwan)	170,518	Gunsan	112,453
Kwangchu (Gwangju)	502,753	Ulsan	159,340	Weonju	111,972
Taejon (Daejeon)	414,598	Cheongju (Chungju)	143,944	Jeju	106,456

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(June 1974)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
<i>Employed Persons:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3,936,000	3,479,000	7,415,000
Mining and quarrying	56,000	2,000	58,000
Manufacturing	1,257,000	638,000	1,895,000
Construction	355,000	21,000	376,000
Services	2,178,000	1,222,000	3,400,000
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT	7,782,000	5,362,000	13,144,000
<i>Unemployed</i>	309,000	92,000	401,000
TOTAL	8,091,000	5,454,000	13,545,000

* Excluding armed forces.

 AGRICULTURE
 PRINCIPAL CROPS
 ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Wheat	356.8	322	241.3	162.4
Barley	819	742	751.1	662.4
Naked Barley	1,154.9	1,115	1,213.4	1,115.4
Maize	68	64	53.7	61.1
Foxtail (Italian) Millet	43.8	34	30.9	30.1
Rice (Paddy)	5,476	3,975	3,957	4,212
Potatoes	605	569	459	470
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	2,136	1,901	1,879	1,669
Onions: Green	70	72	71	72
Dry	83	89.1	119.6	91.5
Tomatoes	54	67	56	57
Cabbages	847	1,035	869	822
Cucumbers and Gherkins	89	97	104	98
Melons	98	99	91	95
Water Melons	119	152	149	145
Apples	212	221	261	291
Pears	52	48	50	52
Peaches	78	66	80	84
Grapes	34	33	48	57
Soybeans	232	222	224	246
Tobacco	56.3	63.4	115.9	111.6

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*; and Economic Planning Board, Bureau of Statistics, Seoul.

LIVESTOCK
(recorded numbers at December)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cattle	1,207,300	1,220,500	1,293,600	1,280,000
Pigs	1,395,700	1,338,500	1,121,400	1,332,500
Goats	109,300	99,400	98,000*	128,000
Sheep	2,200	2,500	3,000*	3,000
Horses	19,900	17,600	16,000*	12,900
Rabbits	650,600	489,000	n.a.	363,600
Chickens	25,967,800	22,651,400	23,476,900	25,903,100
Ducks	319,200	199,500	170,000*	252,000
Geese	10,000	11,000	10,000*	11,000
Turkeys	1,700	1,700	n.a.	1,900
Beehives	125,000	112,000	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Beef and Veal*	33,000	37,000	39,000
Pork	76,000	82,500	81,000
Poultry Meat	47,900	46,000	50,000
Other Meat	2,064	1,484	1,341
Cows' Milk	35,000	52,000	65,000
Goats' Milk	2,809	2,545	2,330
Hen Eggs	126,400	130,000†	127,000
Honey	1,361	1,217	1,237
Raw Silk	2,561	3,026	3,041
Fresh Cocoons	20,747	21,409	24,692
Cattle Hides	4,557†	3,906†	n.a.

* Inspected production only, i.e. from animals slaughtered under government supervision.

† FAO estimate.

FISHING
('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Fish	596.7	596.0	726.8	947.7	1,121.7
Shellfish	95.8	111.7	147.8	160.6	211.6
Sea plants	80.7	116.7	117.2	128.8	224.2
Others	89.6	112.1	81.9	106.5	129.0
TOTAL	862.8	935.5	1,073.7	1,346.6	1,686.5

MINING

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Anthracite	'ooo metric tons	12,394	12,785	12,403	13,571
Iron ore	" " "	600	443	414	466
Copper ore	metric tons	21,591	16,107	14,041	15,933
Lead ore	" "	26,762	26,453	23,443	23,654
Zinc ore	" "	48,862	60,169	74,636	96,638
Molybdenum ore	" "	278	237	141	131
Tungsten ore	short tons	3,930	3,908	3,573	4,057
Gold (refined)	kg.	1,366	943	533	444
Silver (refined)	"	51,185	46,840	51,738	46,353

INDUSTRY

SELECTED PRODUCTS

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Wheat flour	'ooo metric tons	960.7	1,109.5	1,399.7	1,401.2
Refined sugar	" " "	211.2	237.1	205.2	303.5
Margarine	metric tons	12,979	12,497	14,790	16,565
Beer	'ooo hectolitres	933.4	1,178.0	976.0	1,282.3
Cigarettes	million	39,509	47,059	49,665	49,169
Cotton yarn (pure and mixed)	metric tons	90,846	94,951	91,256	103,014
Woven cotton fabrics (pure) ¹	'ooo sq. metres	192,634	233,782	201,189	264,400
Woven silk fabrics (pure)	" " "	6,921	8,134	12,032	15,536
Yarn of synthetic fibres	metric tons	41,837	70,523	91,882	120,855
Synthetic fabrics	'ooo sq. metres	115,411	151,107	204,372	332,084
Plywood	'ooo cubic metres	1,125.9	1,375.3	1,668.4	1,915.9
Newsprint	metric tons	105,709	108,345	113,651	124,561
Rubber tyres ²	'ooo	898.6	1,046.0	1,087.9	1,575.3
Sulphuric acid	metric tons	387,714	396,033	414,862	453,961
Caustic soda	" "	26,547	30,162	32,427	39,617
Soda ash	" "	55,853	61,672	72,573	84,402
Urea fertilizer	" "	707,547	669,229	690,826	698,078
Liquefied petroleum gas	million litres	86.6	100.5	142.9	215.6
Naphtha	" "	743.4	924.3	1,212.5	1,703.7
Motor spirit (petrol)	" "	894.1	1,033.8	942.8	1,039.2
Kerosene	" "	517.7	569.9	426.5	479.7
Aviation oil	" "	749.9	593.3	669.6	581.8
Distillate fuel oil	" "	1,788.5	2,200.9	2,329.4	2,840.8
Bunker C oil	" "	5,501.7	6,575.7	7,091.1	832.1
Residual fuel oil	" "	543.4	585.3	578.2	626.3
Cement	'ooo metric tons	5,781.9	6,872.3	6,486.3	8,174.7
Pig iron	" " "	41	22	6	454.6
Crude steel	" " "	481.0	471.5	585.1	1,157.1
Radio receivers	'ooo	1,087.9	1,027.8	1,858.1	3,271.9
Television receivers	"	144.0	208.6	307.6	816.4
Passenger cars (assembly)	number	13,083	11,512	8,856	12,632
Electric energy	million kWh.	9,167	10,540	11,839	14,826

¹ After undergoing finishing processes.² Tyres for passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

FINANCE

100 chun (jeon) = 10 hwan = 1 won.

Coins: 1, 5 and 10 won

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 500 won.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 1,132 won; U.S. \$1 = 480 won.

10,000 won = £8.834 = \$20.833.

BUDGET
(million won)

REVENUE	1971	1972	1973*
Internal taxes	341,840	383,016	471,448
Customs duties	52,219	60,277	84,600
Monopoly profits	37,872	50,400	57,000
Contribution from government enterprises (net)	48,999	66,876	72,178
Other receipts	83,714	63,767	90,128
TOTAL	564,644	624,336	775,354

* Preliminary.

EXPENDITURE	1971	1972	1973*
National defence	122,936	170,854	196,736
General expenditures	214,295	263,375	281,610
Fixed capital formation	85,263	111,516	137,371
Other expenditures	161,752	257,451	237,501
	584,246	803,196	853,218
Net lending	38,035	30,226	22,957
TOTAL	622,281	833,422	876,175

* Preliminary.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR ECONOMIC PLAN, 1972-76

It is planned that G.N.P. will grow by an average of 8.6 per cent per annum and that by 1976 it will have increased by 66 per cent by value over the total for 1970, i.e. from 2,562,000 million won to 4,257,000 million won.

GOLD RESERVES AND MONEY SUPPLY
(At year's end)

		1971	1972	1973
Gold reserves	U.S. \$'000	3,459	4,050	4,636
Currency in circulation	million won	162,071	217,739	311,399
Monetary deposits	" "	195,903	301,654	418,898
Total money supply	" "	357,974	519,393	730,297

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(U.S. \$ million)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Merchandise:						
Exports f.o.b.	1,675.9	—	1,675.9	3,270.8	—	3,270.8
Imports f.o.b.	—	2,250.4	-2,250.4	—	3,837.3	-3,837.3
Trade balance	—	574.5	- 574.5	—	566.5	- 566.5
Non-monetary gold	0.6	—	0.6	0.5	—	0.5
Freight and insurance	53.3	178.6	- 125.3	58.4	306.0	- 247.6
Other transportation	55.1	40.6	14.5	96.4	84.1	12.3
Travel	74.7	12.6	62.1	264.1	17.1	247.0
Investment income	20.9	161.2	- 140.3	40.5	213.0	- 172.5
Military transactions	228.1	—	228.1	160.4	—	160.4
Other government services	16.1	43.8	- 27.7	24.9	44.5	- 19.6
Other private services	102.1	80.6	21.5	204.7	117.6	87.1
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	2,226.8	2,767.8	- 541.0	4,120.7	4,619.6	- 498.9
Unrequited transfers:						
Private	151.1	31.9	119.2	217.8	62.7	155.1
Central government	51.8	1.2	50.6	35.1	0.1	35.0
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	2,429.7	2,800.9	- 371.2	4,373.6	4,682.4	- 308.8
Private long-term capital	299.4	35.5	263.9	462.6	73.0	389.6
Private short-term capital	— 0.5	15.8	- 16.3	103.5	19.5	84.0
Local government capital	3.7	—	3.7	28.9	—	28.9
Central government capital	227.8	1.5	226.3	247.5	11.3	236.2
Deposit money banks	12.1	241.0	- 228.9	— 82.0	34.0	- 116.0
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	542.5	293.8	248.7	760.5	137.8	622.7
Net errors and omissions	41.3	—	41.3	18.8	—	18.8
BALANCE (net monetary movements)	—	81.2	- 81.2	332.7	—	332.7

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Economic Planning Board, *Monthly Statistics of Korea*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	1,983,973	2,394,320	2,522,002	4,240,277
Exports	835,185	1,067,607	1,624,088	3,225,025

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	115,101	128,136	255,380
Rice	150,164	102,965	83,965
Raw sugar	31,069	36,449	62,231
Wood	153,700	140,826	302,250
Pulp	35,108	35,016	64,836
Wool and other animal hair	10,867	22,684	54,349
Raw cotton	84,188	85,477	112,426
Artificial fibres	37,180	47,127	83,457
Iron and steel scrap	53,535	27,725	73,518
Petroleum and petroleum products	187,106	217,746	292,905
Organic chemicals	80,853	92,065	137,248
Plastic Materials	44,813	45,247	60,686
Textile yarn and thread	47,285	43,592	108,069
Textile fabrics (woven)	77,010	64,940	152,186
Iron and steel ingots	58,695	101,067	195,957
Textile Machinery	78,879	34,192	147,308
Mechanical Handling Equipment	16,059	28,791	71,046
Electric power machinery	51,404	61,694	52,464
Telecommunications apparatus	32,727	48,739	76,739
Thermionic valves, tubes, etc.	41,357	67,489	161,528
Aircraft	26,959	34,089	101,943
Ships and boats (excl. warships)	62,032	79,721	51,018
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,394,320	2,522,022	4,240,277

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Fish (fresh, chilled or frozen)	20,020	32,489	56,756
Crustacea and molluscs	14,077	22,109	45,438
Tobacco (unmanufactured)	14,076	12,619	22,111
Raw silk (not thrown)	39,273	53,943	72,844
Plywood	124,275	153,623	270,796
Textile yarn and thread	43,312	43,881	85,813
Cotton fabrics (woven)	31,004	34,849	56,489
Textile fabrics	56,673	88,311	261,790
Iron or steel sheets	20,100	68,122	129,349
Cutlery	4,330	8,869	21,948
Office machines	5,289	13,785	32,750
Electrical machinery	68,486	125,150	312,512
Transport Equipment	6,919	14,307	24,042
Clothing of textile fabrics	129,135	151,479	314,636
Outer garments (knitted)	97,787	153,941	118,514
Footwear	37,436	55,405	106,371
Wigs and false beards	69,866	73,810	81,536
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,067,607	1,624,088	3,225,025

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS (U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Australia	38,361	47,346	89,575
Canada	38,960	35,995	82,545
France	71,753	47,798	46,903
Germany, Federal Republic	73,719	66,931	132,030
Indonesia	40,946	64,040	153,289
Japan	953,777	1,031,085	1,726,901
Kuwait	65,340	93,511	83,407
Malaysia	61,557	48,950	132,389
Philippines	44,151	20,817	39,174
Taiwan	39,097	47,875	53,394
United Kingdom	56,186	73,869	68,932
U.S.A.	678,331	647,225	1,260,884
TOTAL (incl. others)	2,394,320	2,522,022	4,240,277

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Australia	5,002	9,191	27,101
Belgium	3,828	13,359	40,278
Canada	28,935	58,915	124,881
France	2,560	8,187	23,141
Germany, Federal Republic	31,357	51,195	120,338
Hong Kong	41,448	72,382	117,724
Indonesia	8,530	21,467	32,380
Japan	261,988	407,876	1,241,539
Netherlands	15,931	32,976	57,207
Singapore	10,112	10,074	30,460
Taiwan	12,030	16,131	40,942
United Kingdom	14,110	28,680	74,960
U.S.A.	531,814	758,975	1,021,182
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,067,607	1,624,088	3,225,025

TOURISM

VISITORS

1969	126,686
1970	173,335
1971	232,785
1972	370,656
1973	679,221

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS ('000)

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers	128,159	137,139	143,009
Freight (metric tons)	30,696	31,547	37,762

ROADS

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger Cars	67,582	70,244	78,334
Trucks	53,405	55,166	64,584
Buses	16,171	17,550	18,871

SHIPPING
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Loaded . . .	15,453,100	14,666,592	17,711,531
Unloaded . . .	32,521,200	33,614,589	41,544,946

CIVIL AVIATION
(Domestic Services only)

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers . .	1,105,470	1,121,022	1,269,081
Freight (kg.) .	7,194,173	7,713,612	8,497,170
Mail (kg.) . .	90,297	127,258	232,607

EDUCATION
(1972)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	531	1,800	22,466
Primary schools	6,197	105,672	5,775,880
Middle schools	1,866	39,888	1,686,363
High schools	942	24,506	729,783
Junior technical schools	44	1,686	33,004
Junior colleges	12	149	3,894
Junior teachers colleges	16	797	12,718
Colleges and universities	69	8,849	163,932
Graduate schools	74	141	8,681

Source: The Korea Annual 1974.

General Sources: Bureau of Statistics of the Republic of Korea, except where otherwise indicated.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was approved by national referendum in November 1972. The main provisions are summarized below.

THE GOVERNMENT

The President: The President is to be elected by the National Conference for Unification for a period of six years and may be elected for an unlimited number of such terms. In times of national emergency and under certain conditions the President shall have power to take necessary emergency measures in all matters of State. He may, in time of war, armed conflict or similar national emergency, declare martial law in accordance with the provisions of law. He is authorized to take directly to the people important issues through national referenda, and may dissolve the National Assembly at will. He is empowered to appoint members at all levels of the judiciary and may discipline them in cases of misconduct.

The State Council: The State Council shall be composed of the President, the Prime Minister and no more than 25 and no less than 15 others appointed by the President, and shall deliberate on policies that fall within the power of the executive.

The National Assembly: The National Assembly is to be unicameral with a membership as determined by law, two-thirds of whom are to be elected by direct popular vote, and the remainder chosen by the National Conference for Unification. Regular sessions are to be held once a year for a maximum period of 90 days and two special sessions of not more than 30 days each may be held at the request of the President or one-third of the total members. In addition the President may, in extraordinary circumstances, convene an emergency session. The term of office

of those members elected by popular vote shall be six years, those elected by the National Conference sitting for three years. The legislative power shall be vested in the National Assembly. It has the power to recommend to the President the removal of the Prime Minister or any other Minister. The National Assembly shall have the authority to pass a motion for the impeachment of the President or any other public official.

The National Conference for Unification: This shall be elected by direct popular vote and shall be composed of no less than 2,000 and no more than 5,000 delegates, whose term of office shall be six years. The National Conference for Unification is to be the supreme representative body for national consensus on matters concerning national unification. It shall elect the President and one-third of the members of the National Assembly and shall make the final decision on any draft amendments to the constitution passed by the National Assembly.

The Constitution Committee: The Constitution Committee shall be composed of nine members appointed by the President, three of whom shall be appointed from persons elected by the National Assembly and three from persons nominated by the Chief Justice. The term of office shall be six years. It shall pass judgment upon the constitutionality of laws upon the request of the Court, matters of impeachment and the dissolution of political parties. In these judgments the concurrence of six members or more shall be required.

The Judiciary: The courts shall be composed of the Supreme Court, which is the highest court of the State, and other courts at specified levels (for further details see Judicial System page 883). When the constitutionality of

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

a law is a prerequisite to a trial the Court shall request a decision of the Constitution Committee. The Supreme Court shall have the power to pass judgment upon the constitutionality or legality of administrative decrees, and shall have final appellate jurisdiction over military tribunals.

Political Parties: The establishment of political parties shall be free and the plural party system guaranteed. However, a political party whose aims or activities are contrary to the basic democratic order may be dissolved by the Constitution Committee.

Constitutional Amendments: A motion to amend the Constitution shall be proposed by the President or by a majority of the total members of the National Assembly. Proposed amendments by the President are to be decided by national referendum. Those put forward by the National Assembly shall become effective when passed by a two-

The Constitution, The Government, National Assembly

thirds majority thereof, having also received confirmation by the National Conference for Unification.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Under the constitution all citizens are equal before the law. Freedom of speech, press, assembly and association are guaranteed, as are freedom of choice of residence and occupation. No state religion is to be recognized and freedom of conscience and religion is guaranteed. Citizens are protected against retrospective legislation, and may not be punished without due process of law.

Besides legal limitations on certain of these rights as provided for in specific provisions of the constitution, there is a general clause stating that rights and freedoms may be restricted by law when this is deemed necessary for the maintenance of national security, order or public welfare.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: General PARK CHUNG HEE (re-elected December 23rd, 1972.)

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

(Democratic Republican Party)

Prime Minister: Brig.-Gen. KIM CHONG PIL.
Deputy Prime Minister and Chairman of the Economic Planning Board: Dr. NAM DUCK WOO.
Foreign Minister: KIM DONG CHO.
Home Minister: PARK KYONG WON.
Minister of Finance: KIM YONG WHAN.
Minister of Justice: WHANG SON DOK.
Minister of Defence: SU CHONG CHUL.
Minister of Education: YOO KI CHOON.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: CHUNG SO YOUNG.
Minister of Commerce and Industry: CHANG YE CHOON.

Minister of Construction: KIM JAE KYU.
Minister of Health and Social Affairs: KO CHAE PIL.
Minister of Transport: CHOI KYONG NOK.
Minister of Communications: CHANG SEUNG TAE.
Minister of Information and Cultural Affairs: LEE WON KYONG.
Minister of Science and Technology: CHOI HYONG SUP.
Minister of Government Administration: SHIM HEONG SUN.
National Unification Board: SHIN TO SONG.
Ministers without Portfolio: LEE BYONG HEE, KU TAE HOE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(Elected February 27th, 1973)

PARTY	SEATS
Democratic Republican Party	144
New Democratic Party	52
Democratic Unification Party	2
Independents	21
	219

Speaker of the National Assembly: Gen. CHUNG IL KWON.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE FOR UNIFICATION (NCU)

(see also under the Constitution)

(Elected December 22nd, 1972)

AREA	ELECTORAL DISTRICTS	DELEGATES
Seoul	67	303
Pusan	24	104
Kyonggi	207	280
Kangwon	111	145
Chungbuk	107	127
Chungnam	185	231
Chonbuk	168	200
Chonnam	242	312
Kyongbuk	268	354
Kyongnam	236	278
Cheju	15	25
TOTAL	1,630	2,359

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Republican Party: 112-3, Sokong-Dong, Chung-ku, C.P. Box 196, Seoul; f. 1963; Government Party; 1,359,863 mems.; President Gen. PARK CHUNG HEE; Chair. RHEE HYONG SANG; Sec.-Gen. KIL CHON SHIK; Publs. *The Democratic Republican Forum*, *The D.R.P. Bulletin*, *Policy Quarterly*.

Democratic Unification Party: Seoul.

Nationalist Party (Kungmin Party) f. 1971; Leader CHO CHUNGSO

New Democratic Party: 103 Kwanhun-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; main opposition party formed 1967 by the Sinhan and Minjung Parties; Pres. KIM YOUNG SAM.

Minjung Dang (Popular Party). f. 1967; left-wing; Leader SO MIN-HO.

Unified Socialist Party (Tongsa Dang): Tongkwang Bldg., 138 Nakwon-dong, Chongro-ku; Leader KIM CHUL.

Taejung Dang (Masses Party): 24, 1-ka, Hoehyondong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Leader SONG PO-GYONG.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE REPUBLIC OF KOREA

(Seoul unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: 135-53, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-Ku, *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Australia: 5th Floor Kukdong-Shell House, 58-1 Shinmoon-ro 1-ka, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* M. G. M. BOURCHIER.

Austria: Tokyo, Japan.

Belgium: 1-37 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* GASTON JENEVELLY

Bolivia: Tokyo, Japan

Brazil: 3rd Floor, New Korea Hotel Bldg., 192-11, 1-ka, Uchiro, Choong-ku, *Ambassador:* JOACHIM DE ALMEIDA SERRA

Canada: 9th Floor, 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongro-ku.

Central African Republic: Tokyo, Japan.

China (Taiwan): 83, 2-ga, Myong-dong, Chung-ku; *Ambassador:* LOH YING-TEH.

Colombia: Tokyo, Japan.

Costa Rica: Tokyo, Japan.

Denmark: Tokyo, Japan.

Dominican Republic: Tokyo, Japan.

Ecuador: Tokyo, Japan.

El Salvador: Tokyo, Japan.

Ethiopia: Tokyo, Japan.

Finland: Tokyo, Japan.

France: 30 Hap-dong, Sudaimum-ku; *Ambassador:* PIERRE LANDY.

Gabon: Taipei, Taiwan, China.

Germany, Federal Republic: 9th Floor, Dae Han Bldg., 75 Susomun-dong, Sudaimun-ku; *Ambassador:* WILFRIED SARRAZIN.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan.

Guatemala: Tokyo, Japan.

Honduras: Tokyo, Japan.

India: San 2-1, Bokwang-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* R. K. ANAND.

Indonesia: 258-87, Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* SARWO EDHIE WIBOWO.

Iran: Tokyo, Japan.

Israel: 308-9 Dongbinggo-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* YEHUDA HORAM.

Italy: 1-169, 2-ga, Shinmun-ro, Chongno-ku; *Ambassador:* GIULIANO BERTUCCIOLI.

Ivory Coast: Tokyo, Japan.

Japan: 18-11 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu; *Ambassador:* TORAO USHIROKU.

The Republic of Korea also maintains diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, Cameroon, Dahomey, the Gambia, Guyana, Iceland, Maldives, Malta, Mauritius, Nepal, Pakistan, Qatar, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Uganda and the Upper Volta.

Jordan: Taipei, Taiwan.

Khmer Republic: Garden Tower 98-78, Wooni-dong, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* POC THIEUN.

Liberia: Tokyo, Japan.

Madagascar: Washington D.C., U.S.A.

Malaysia: 726 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-gu; *Ambassador:* TOH CHOR KEAT.

Mexico: Tokyo, Japan.

Morocco: Tokyo, Japan.

Netherlands: 1-85 Tongbinggo-dong, Yongsan-gu; *Ambassador:* Dr. TH. P. BERGSMAN.

New Zealand: 26th Floor, Samilro Bldg., 10 Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-ku, *Ambassador:* THOMAS CEDRIC LARKIN

Nicaragua: Tokyo, Japan.

Norway: Tokyo, Japan.

Panama: Tokyo, Japan.

Paraguay: Tokyo, Japan.

Peru: Tokyo, Japan.

Philippines: 258-25 Itaewon-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* BENJAMIN T. TIRONA.

Saudi Arabia: Tokyo, Japan.

Spain: Garden Tower Apt., 1201, 98-78 Wooni-dong, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* JOSE M. AGUADO.

Sweden: 13th Floor, Tae-Yang Bldg. 60, 1-ka, Myung-dong, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* GUNNAR HECKSCHER.

Switzerland: 32-10 Songwol-dong, Sodaemun-gu; *Ambassador:* Dr. GIOVANNI ENRICO BUCHER.

Thailand: House 127, New Itaewon, Yongsan-ku; *Ambassador:* PAYONG CHUTIKUL.

Turkey: 148 Ankuk-dong, Chongro-ku; *Ambassador:* MELIH ERCIN.

United Kingdom: 4 Chung-dong, Sudaimum-ku; *Ambassador:* W. S. BATES, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 82 Sejong-no, Chongno-gu; *Ambassador:* RICHARD L. SNEIDER.

Uruguay: 47-1, Dongbinggo-dong, Yongsan-ku; *Chargé d'Affaires:* JUAN CARLOS PEDEMONTE.

Vatican: 2 Kungjung-dong, Chongno-ku; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Rev. LUIGI BRESSAN.

Venezuela: Tokyo, Japan.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 24-31, 1-ka Chungmu-ro, Chang-gu; *Ambassador:* PHAM XUAN CHIEU.

Zaire: Tokyo, Japan.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: this is the highest court consisting of no more than 16 Justices including the Chief Justice. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President with the consent of the National Assembly for a term of six years. Other Justices of the Supreme Court are appointed for ten years by the President on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. It is empowered to receive and decide on appeals against decisions of the Appellate courts in civil and criminal cases. It is also authorized to act as the final tribunal to review decisions of courts-martial, and to try election cases.

Appellate Courts: three courts situated in Seoul, Taegu and Gwangju with three chief, 20 senior and 50 other judges. Has appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases and can also pass judgment on administrative litigation against government decisions.

District Courts: established in all major cities with 11 chief, 76 senior and 280 other judges. Exercise jurisdiction over all civil and criminal cases in the first instance.

Family Court: there is one Family Court, in Seoul, with a Chief Judge and Judges and Probation Officers. This deals with domestic relations and juvenile delinquency.

Courts-Martial: these exercise jurisdiction over all offences committed by members of the armed forces and their civilian employees. Also authorized to try civilians accused of military espionage or interference with the execution of military duties.

THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: MIN POK-KI.

Justices: SON TONG UK, KIM CHI GOL, SA KWANG UK, HONG SUN YOP, YANG HOE KYONG, PANG SOON WON, LEE YONG SOP, NA HANG YUN, CHU CHAE HWANG, HONG NAM PYO, U CHAE PANG, KIM YOUNG SAE, HAN BONG SAE, MIN MOON KEE, YANG BYUNG HO.

Director of Court Administration: KIM BYUNG-HWA.

RELIGION

The traditional religions are Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Chundo Kyo, a religion peculiar to Korea combining elements of Buddhism and Christianity.

RELIGIONS (as of November 1971)

	TEMPLES OR CHURCHES	PRIESTS	BELIEVERS
Buddhism	3,271	17,236	7,106,018
Confucianism	231	11,831	4,423,000
Protestantism	13,937	15,789	3,217,996
Roman Catholicism	393	3,125	779,000
Chundo Kyo	119	997	636,067
Others	900	4,476	1,808,274

Source: Ministry of Information and Cultural Affairs.

Buddhism: Korean Buddhism has 16 denominations. The Chogyae-jong is the largest Buddhist order in Korea being introduced from China in 372 A.D. The Chogyae Order accounts for some 5 million out of a total of 7,106,018 adherents. It has also more than 200 out of 370 Buddhist temples. Leader The Venerable KANG SOK CHU.

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Seoul: H.E. Cardinal STEPHEN SOU-HWAN KIM, Archbishop's House, 2-Ga 1, Myong Dong, Chung-gu, Seoul.

Protestant: Anglican Church in Korea: Bishop of Seoul Rt. Rev. PAUL C. LEE, D.D., C.B.E., 3 Chong Dong, Seoul; Bishop of Taejon Rt. Rev. C. R. RUTT, P.O.B. 22, Taejon; Bishop of Pusan Rt. Rev. WILLIAM CHOI.

THE PRESS

DAILIES*

Chosun Ilbo: 61, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro 1, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1920; morning, weekly and children's editions; independent; circ. (morning edn.) 405,000; Chair: IL-YOUNG BANG; Pres. WOO-YOUNG BANG; Editor SUNU HWY.

Dong-A Ilbo (The Oriental Daily News): 139 Sechong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1920; evening; independent; circ. 800,000; Pres. Dr. JAI WOOL KOK; Editor HONG SUNG MYON.

Hankook Ilbo: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1954; morning; independent; circ. 350,000; Publ. CHANG KANG-JAE.

Ilgan Sports: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Publ. CHANG KANG-JAE.

Joong-ang Ilbo: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul; Publ. HONG CHIN-GI.

The Korea Herald: 31, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Seoul; English; morning; independent; Pres. WON KYUNG-SOO; Editor-in-Chief KAY KWANG GIL.

The Korea Times: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1950; morning; English; independent; circ. 33,500; Publ. CHANG KANG-JAE; Editor HONG SOON-IL.

Kyunghyang Shinmun: 74 Sogong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1946; evening; independent; circ. 300,000; Publisher KIM KYONG-RAE; Editor CHOI CHI-WHAN.

Seoul Economic Daily: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Publ. CHANG KANG-JAE.

Seoul Shinmun: 31, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Seoul; evening; independent; circ. 320,000; Pres. SHIN BOM-SHIK; Man. Ed. JAE HEE NAM.

Shin-A Ilbo: 39-1 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul; Publ. CHANG KI-BONG.

Sonyon Dong-A: 139 Sechong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; children's daily; circ. 118,300.

* TOTAL CIRCULATION (1972): 2,700,000 copies.

WEEKLIES

Korean Business Review: 28th Floor, Samilro Bldg., 10 Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul; organ of the Federation of Korean Industries.

Weekly Chosun: 61 Taepyeong-ro 1, Chung-gu, Seoul; circ. (weekly) 170,000 (see under Dailies).

The Weekly Hankook: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1964; Editor HONG YOO SUN; circ. 400,000.

The Women's Weekly: 14 Chunghak-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul.

SELECTED MONTHLIES

Donghwa News Graphic: 43-1, 1-ga, Pildong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1958; Publisher JAE HO CHUNG.

FKTU News: Federation of Korean Trade Unions, 20 Sogong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; labour; f. 1958; Publisher LEE CHAN-KYU.

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Hyundae Munhak: 136-46 Yunji-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1955; literature; Chief Editor YUN HYUN CHO; circ. 115,000.

Shin Dong-A (New Far East): 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1931; general; Editor SONG-HAN KIM; circ. 56,500.

Wolkan Joong-ang (Monthly Joong-ang): 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seodaemun-gu, Seoul.

Tho Yosong Dong-A (Women's Far East): 139 Sejong-ro, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1933; women's magazine; Editor SONG-HAN KIM; circ. 92,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Hapdong News Agency: 108-4, Susong-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1945; Editor's Press Services and Overseas Commentary Service; Pres. WON-KYUNG LEE; Editor YOO SEUNG-BUM.

Orient Press: 188, Chungjin-dong, Chongno-gu, P.O.B. 1039, Seoul; Pres. HONG SEUNG-HI; Chair. KIM SUNG-KON; Sen. Man Dir. KIM IN-BAE.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Press (AFP): 188, Chungjin-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul.

ANSA: c/o Orient Press, 135 Namdaimoonro 2/KA; Correspondent KIM KYU WHAN.

AP: 108-4, Susong-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Correspondent K. C. HWANG.

Central News Agency of China: 108-4, Susong-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Correspondent LI TAI-FANG.

Jiji Press: 58-9 Sosomun-dong, Sodaemun-gu, Seoul; Correspondent KIM CHONG-HAN.

Kyodo News Service: Kyodonews Seoul, c/o Hapdong News Agency, 101, 1-ga, Ulchi-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; Correspondent FUSE SHIGEYOSHI.

Reuters: 108-4, Susong-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Correspondent YI SI-HO.

United Press International (UPI): 188, Chungjin-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Correspondent KIM CHUN-HWAN.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

The Korean Newspapers Association: Room 205, 206 The Press Centre of Korea, 31, 1-ga, Taepyeong-ro, Jung-gu, Seoul; 36 mems; Pres. SIN POM-SIK.

PUBLISHERS

Chang-jo Sa: 92 Sinmunro 2-ka, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Man. Dir. DEOK KYO CHOE.

Dankook University Press: 578-18 Hannam-dong, Yongsan-gu, Seoul.

Dong-A Publishing Co., Ltd.: West Gate, Seoul; f. 1956; Pres. KIM SANG-MOON; Man. Dir. PARK YOUNG-KI; dictionaries, text books, reference books and general.

Eul-yoo Publishing Co.: 46-1 Susong-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul 110; Man. Dir. CHIN SOOK CHUONG; educational.

Ge Mong Sa: 12-23 Kwangchul-dong, Seoul; Dir. WON DAE KIM; juvenile literature and educational books.

Hak Won Sa: 106 Yangpyung-dong-5 ka, Yeongdeungpo-gu, Seoul; f. 1945; Pres. ICK-TAL KIM; encyclopaedia and general.

Hollym Corporation: 4-5 Kwan Chul-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul; f. 1963; Man. Dir. YONG WON KIM; fiction, literature, biography, history.

Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

Hwimoon Publishing Co.: 30 Kyunji-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul; f. 1961; Man. Dir. DONG WON KIM; fiction, biography, history, philosophy, religion.

Hyeon-Am Sa: 66-13 Won Nam-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul; f. 1951; Man. Dir. CHO SANG WON; history, philosophy.

Il Cho Kak: 9 Gongpyung-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Man. Dir. MANNYUN HAN; educational.

Ilji Sa: 37 Gyeonji-dong, Jongro-gu, Seoul; f. 1956; SEONG JAE GIM; fiction, literature, reference, text books.

Jung Eum Sa: 3-2 Hocheon-dong, 1-ka, Chung-gu, Seoul; Man. Dir. YONG HAE CHOE; fiction, literature, travel.

Korea University Press: 1 Anam-dong, Seongbuk-gu, Seoul.

Kyohak Sa: 92 Sunhwa-dong, Soedaemun-gu, Seoul; Man. Dir. CHEOL U YANG; educational.

Minjungseogwan Publishing Co.: 35 Tongeui-dong, Chongro-gu, Seoul; Chair. BYUNG JUN LEE; Pres. NAM-WONU; textbooks, dictionaries and general.

Panmun Book Co.: 40 Chongno 1-ka, Chongno-gu, Seoul; Man. Dir. IK HYUNG LIO.

Sam Joong Dang Publishing Co.: 41-3, Dongja-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Man. Dir. JAE SOO SEO.

Se Kwang Publishing Co.: 147 Chongno 3-ka, Chongro-gu, Seoul; f. 1953; Man. Dir. YOON MIN EUN; music.

Seoul National University Press: 139 Dongsung-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul.

Tamgu Dang Book Centre: 101-1 Kyung woon-dong, Seoul; Pres. HONG SUK-U; Man. Dir. YOH WOON-HAK; history; fine arts, reference, text books.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Korean Publishers' Association: 3-1, Doyum-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; f. 1947; Pres. MAN NYUN HAN; Vice-Pres. SANG WON CHO, DEOK CHONG LEE; Sec.-Gen. KYUNG HOON LEE; Publs. *The Korean Books Journal* (monthly), *Korean Publication Yearbook*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are 45 radio and 12 television stations, of which the following are the more important:

RADIO

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chung-gu, Seoul; government agency with 16 local broadcasting and 24 relay stations; overseas service in Korean, English, French, Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Vietnamese and Russian; Dir.-Gen. HONG KYONG-MO.

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) Network: 22, Chong-dong, Sodaemun-gu, Seoul; station in Seoul and 19 throughout country; Pres. YI HWAN-UI.

Pusan MBC: 2 3-ka, Chungang-dong, Chung-gu, Pusan; Pres. KIM CHONG-SIN.

Taegu MBC: 2-174, Tongsong-ro, Chung-gu, Taegu; Pres. SOL HAN-JUN.

Radio Station HLKX: C.P.O.B. 5255, Seoul; f. 1956; religious, educational station operated by Evangelical Alliance Mission, P.O.B. 969, Wheaton, Ill. 60187, U.S.A.; programmes in Korean, Chinese, Russian, Mongolian and English; Dir. W. S. WINCHELL.

Christian Broadcasting System (CBS): 136-46 Yonchi-dong, Chongno-gu, Seoul; independent religious semicommercial station with four network stations in Taegu, Pusan, Kwangju and Iri; programmes in Korean; Pres. CHAE KYUNG OH.

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Radio and Television, Finance

Tong-yang Broadcasting Co. Ltd.: 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seoul; commercial; Man. Dir. KIM TUK-PO; Dir. PARK MOO SUNG.

Dong-A Broadcasting System (DBS): P.O.B. Kwang Hwa Moon 250, 139 Sejong-no, Chongno-ku, Seoul; f. 1963; commercial; Pres. JAE UK KOH; Dir.-Gen. SANG KI KIM.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil Address: A.P.O. San Francisco, 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1950; eight originating stations and twelve relay stations; broadcasts 24 hours a day; Commanding Officer Lt.-Col. HOWARD A. MYRICK; Deputy RICHARD A. TOOTHAKER; Production Chief ED MASTERS; Chief Engineer GERALD McDONALD.

There are about 4,000,000 radio receivers (1974).

TELEVISION

Korean Broadcasting System (KBS): Yejangdong 8, Chungku, Seoul; government corporation; Dir. HONG KYONG-MO.

Munhwa Broadcasting Corporation (MBC)-TV Network: 22, Chong-dong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul; station in Seoul and 8 throughout country; Pres. YI HWAN-UI.

Pusan MBC-TV: 53-17, 4-ka, Chungang-dong, Chungku, Pusan; Pres. CHONG SUN-MIN.

Taegu MBC-TV: 2-174, Tongsong-ro, Chungku, Taegu; Pres. SOL HAN-JUN.

Tong-yang Broadcasting Co. Ltd. (TV-AM-FM): 58-9 Seosomun-dong, Seoul; commercial; Prcs. KIM TUK-PO; Exec. Dir. PARK MOO-SUNG.

American Forces Korea Network: Head Office: Seoul; Mil. Address: A.P.O. San Francisco, 96301, U.S.A.; f. 1957; key station in Seoul; nine rebroadcast transmitters throughout Korea, and four low-wattage translators located strategically; on the air 70 hours weekly (*see above*, Radio).

In 1974 there were 1,500,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in won)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Korea, The: 110, 3-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1950; res. 11,257m. (Dec. 1974); 13 domestic brs., 4 overseas offices; Gov. KIM SUNG-WHAN; Deputy Gov. HAH YEUNG-KI; publ. *Annual Report*, *Review of Korean Economy*, *Monthly Economic Review*, etc.

NATIONAL BANKS

Choheung Bank: 14, 1-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 10,000m., dep. 234,046m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. KOH TAI-JIN; Vice-Pres. LEE KANG-WON.

Commercial Bank of Korea: 111-1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1899; cap. p.u. 12,000m., dep. 245,150m. (Sept. 1974); Prcs. KIM BONG-EUN; Vice-Pres. LEE DONG-SOO.

First City Bank of Korea: 53-1, 1-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1929; cap. p.u. 10,000m., dep. 240,795m. (Sept. 1974); Prcs. MIN YOUNG-HOON; Vice-Pres. LEE NAM-JIN.

Hanil Bank: 130, 2-ka, Namdacomun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 10,000m., dep. 253,126m. (Sept. 1974); Prcs. YOON SOUNGDOO; Vice-Pres. KIM JUNG-HO.

Seoul Bank: 116-1, Sokong-dong, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 11,200m., dep. 148,081m. (Sept. 1974); Prcs. KIM YOUNG-DUCK; Vice-Pres. LEE YOUNG.

Citizen's National Bank: 9-1, 2-ka, Nandaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1962; cap. p.u. 2,500m., dep. 119,395m.; Pres. SUH JUNG-KOOK; Vice-Pres. PAI SOOK.

Korea Development Bank: 140-1, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chungro-ku, Seoul; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 17,822m., dep. 110,612m.; Gov. KIM WON-KI; Deputy Gov. SIM WON-TAIK.

Korea Exchange Bank: Samilro bldg., 10 Kwanchul-dong, Chongku, Seoul; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 30,000m., dep. 537,452m.; Prcs. KIM WOO-KEUN; Vice-Pres. HONG WAN-HO.

Korea Housing Bank: 61-1, 1-ka, Tacpyung-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 6,140m., dep. 36,870m.; Pres. LEE SANG-DUK; Vice-Pres. PARK SI-HEUN.

Medium Industry Bank: 36-1, 2-ka, Ulchiro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 3,059m., dep. 111,655m.; Pres. PAE SOO-KON; Vice-Pres. KIM WON.

LOCAL BANKS

Cheju Bank: 1349 Ido-ri, Cheju; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 600m., dep. 7,346m.; Prcs. KIM BONG-HACK; Vice-Pres. KIM IN-MOOK.

Chungbook Bank: 9-3, 1-ka, Bookman-ro, Chungju; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 500m., dep. 4,184m.; Prcs. KIM JAI-HUN; Vice-Pres. SUNG NAK-KYUM.

Chungchung Bank: 92 Chung-dong, Taejun; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 600m., dep. 9,062m.; Pres. KIM JUNG-SUNG; Vice-Pres. KIM WAN-SUB.

Junbook Bank: 1-108, Kyungwan-dong, Junju; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 700m., dep. 6,669m.; Pres. CHAI JU-HWAN; Vice-Pres. KIM JI-WAN.

Kangwan Bank: 72-3, Unkyo-dong, Chunchon; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 600m., dep. 5,063m.; Pres. JANG KWAN-SICK; Vice-Pres. CHAI JAI-SUN.

Kwangju Bank: 6, 3-ka, Chungjang-ro, Dongku Kwangju; f. 1968; cap. p.u. 700m., dep. 10,111m.; Pres. JIN KANG-HYUN; Vice-Pres. SON SUNG-NAM.

Kyungki Bank: 2-5, Sa-dong, Chungku, Inchan; f. 1969; cap. p.u. 1,000m., dep. 15,579m.; Pres. YOO JE-KOOK; Vice-Pres. KIM JIN-HWAN.

Kyungnam Bank: 172, Chang-dong, Masan; f. 1970; cap. p.u. 1,000m., dep. 12,214m.; Pres. CHOI HI-YUL; Vice-Pres. YOO SANG-WON.

Pusan Bank: 8, 1-ka, Sinchang-dong, Chungku, Pusan; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 8,100m., dep. 70,877m.; Prcs. SUH JAI-SICK; Vice-Pres. PARK JANG-KIL.

Taegu Bank: 20-3, Namil-dong, Chungku, Taegu; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 6,000m., dep. 37,055m.; Pres. KIM JUNG-SUNG; Vice-Pres. NAM OK-HYUN.

ASSOCIATION

Bankers' Association of Korea: 4, 1-ka, Myung-dong, Chungku, Seoul; mems. 13 financial institutions; Chair. KIM SUNG-WHAN (Gov. Bank of Korea); Sec.-Gen. SONG SE-KEUN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Central Trust of China: Head Office: Taiwan; Seoul Office: C.P.O. 361, Seoul; Rep. JOEL H. H. WANG.

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Chartered Bank: Head Office: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; Samsung Building, 50 I-ka, Ulchi-ro, Choong-ku, Seoul; P.O. Box Kwangwhamun 259, Seoul; Man. H. H. LILLER.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Seoul Branch: 50, I-ka, Ulchi-ro, Choong-ku, C.P.O. Box 2249; Vice-Pres. and Man. VICTOR J. REIZMAN

Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank Ltd.: Kal Bldg., No. 502, 118, 2-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul.

Bank of Tokyo: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokuchō, Chuo-ku, Tokyo, Japan; Seoul.

First National City Bank: 28, Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, and 8 I-ka, Shinchang-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan, Seoul.

Mitsubishi Bank Ltd.: 6, Mukyodong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1967; Man. TAKEO FUNABASHI.

DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Korea Development Finance Corporation: 12th Floor, The Cho Heung Bank Bldg., 14, Namdaemun-ro 1-ka, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1967; assists in the development of private enterprise by medium- and long-term financing including loans, guarantees and purchase of equities; cap. p.u. 3,000m. won; Chair. HONG CHAI-SUN; Pres. KIM CHIN-HYUNG

INSURANCE

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Ankuk Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 50, 1-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; P.O.B. 469; f. 1952; Pres. YUNG KI SOHN, Man. Dir. KYUNG SHIK SOHN.

Dae Han Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 75 Susomun-dong, Sudamun-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; premium income (1971-72) 1,070m. won, res. 1,023m. won; (Dec. 1971) Pres. CHI BOK KIM; Vice-Pres. BONG JK LEE.

Dai Han Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 290, Seoul; f. 1946; Gen. Man. CHANG HO IM.

Eastern Marine and Fire Insurance Co., The: 8-1 Namdaemun-ro, 2-ka Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1955; Pres. CHUN KYU CHOI.

First Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 18, 1-ga, Namdaemoon-ro, Chung-ku, C.P.O. Box 530, Seoul; f. 1949; Pres. YE CHUL LEE.

Haedong Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 199-50, 2-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1953; premium income 545m. won, res. 296m. won (1971); Pres. DONG MAN KIM; Dir. HA YONG SUNG.

Korean Reinsurance Corporation: C.P.O. Box 1438, Seoul; f. 1963, auth. cap. 3,000m. won; Pres. YANG-HO LEE; Vice-Pres. CHONG-CHIN LEE.

Koryo Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 84-8, 2-ka, Chong-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1948; auth. cap. 500m. won; Pres. WOO-POONG LEE; Man. Dir. YOON-BOK LEE.

Oriental Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 19, 1-ka, Tae Pyong-ro, Chung-ku, P.O.B. 230, Kwanghwamoon, Seoul; f. 1922; cap. p.u. 1,000m. won (1972); Chair. CHOONG HOON CHO; Pres. IN WAN CHUNG; Exec. Man. Dir. YOUNG SUH KIM; Man. Dirs. YOUNG DAL KIM, BYOUNG KUN KIM.

Pan Korea Insurance Co.: 77 Sokong-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1959; premium income U.S. \$7,771,000m., res. U.S. \$3,120,000; Pres. BO HYOUNG LEE; Vice-Pres. DOO HWOR KOO.

Shindong-A Fire and Marine Insurance Co. Ltd.: 43, 2-ka, Taepyung-ro, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1946; premium income U.S. \$8,000,000, res. U.S. \$4,147,000 (1974); Chair. SANG BOK KIM; Pres. SOON JIP AHN.

Finance, Trade and Industry

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 111 Sokong-dong, Choong-ku, Seoul; f. 1894; total mems. over 200,000; 37 local chambers; promotes modernization of industry and stimulates regional trade and investment; Pres. SUNG KON KIM; publs. *Korean Business Directory*, *K.C.C.I. News*, *Chamber Review*.

Gwangju Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 7, 2-ka, Kumnang-dong, Gwangju, Chunnam Province.

Inchon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 3, 3-ka, Songhak-dong, Inchon, Kyonggi Province.

Jeonju Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 80, 3-ka, Chungang-dong, Jeonju, Chunnam Province.

Masan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 4, 1-ka, Chungang-dong, Masan, Kyoungnam Province.

Pusan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 36, 2-ka, Dacgyo-dong, Jung-gu, Pusan; f. 1888; 1,830 mems.; Pres. SUK-CHIN KANG; Exec. Vice-Pres. BUM-SOO AHN.

Taeju Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 197 Sinchun-dong, Taegu; f. 1904; about 30,000 mems.; cap. p.u. 107,810,000 won; Pres. IL YONG OH; Exec. Vice-Pres. JONG WANG LEE; publs. *Review of Taegu Economy* (monthly), *Bulletin* (every ten days).

Taejon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 142-2 Eun Haeng Dong, Taejon; f. 1933; 8,000 mems.; cap. \$250,000; Pres. KWANG PYO HONG; Vice-Pres. BONG SEOK YANG, DEOK YUNG SONG; publ. *Taejon Sang Gong* (monthly).

FOREIGN TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Korea Export Industrial Corporation: 188-5 Kuro-dong, Yungdungpo-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; encourages industrial exports; Chair. CHOI MYUNG-HUN.

Korean Trade Promotion Corporation (KOTRA): 46, 4-ka, Namdaemun-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1962; Pres. AHN KWANG HO; publs. *Korean Trade*, *Korean Trade and Investment*.

Korea Cotton Textiles Export Association: 131, Da-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1965; overseas br. Brussels; Pres. KIM YONG-JOO.

Korea Electronic Products Exporters Association: 10-1, 2-ka, Hochyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1970; Chair. PARK SUNG-CHAN.

Korean Hair Goods Export Association: 12-14, Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1966; Pres. SUH JANG-UIK.

Korean Knitted Goods Exporters Association: 10-1, 2-ka, Hochyun-dong, Chung-ku, Seoul; f. 1965; overseas brs. New York, Rotterdam; Pres. KIM YONG-SUN.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Agriculture and Fishery Development Corporation—AFDC: 13-8 Noryangjin-dong, Kwanak-ku, Seoul, C.P.O. Box 3212; f. 1967 to develop principal producing areas for various agricultural and fisheries produce, to develop and encourage processing, preservation and marketing of such products and to cement links among activities relating to the production, processing, preservation, marketing and consumption of such goods; thereby to elevate income levels of farming and fishing communities; cap. 10,000m. won; Pres. JUNG OH-KIM; Exec. Vice-Pres. CHAI KWAN SHIK.

Federation of Korean Industries: 28th Floor, Samilro Bldg., 10 Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; conducts research and survey work on domestic and overseas economic conditions and trends; makes

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recommendations on important economic matters to the government and other interested parties; exchange of economic and trade missions with other countries with a view to exploring markets and fostering economic co-operation; sponsoring of regular business conferences with friendly countries; mems. 193 companies and 48 business asscns.; Pres. YONG WAN KIM; Exec. Vice-Pres. IP SAM KIM; Dir.-Gen. TAI YEOP YOON; Sec.-Gen. NEUNG SUN YOON; publs. *Kyong Hyup* (monthly), *Korean Business Review* (every two months), *Federation of Korean Industries* (annual), *Korean Economic Yearbook*, *FKI Bulletin* (weekly), *FKI Membership directory* (annual), *Korean Economic Yearbook* (annual).

Korea Development Association: 340, 2-ka, Taepyeong-ro Jung-gu, Seoul; f. 1965; Dir. SONG IN-SANG.

Korea Productivity Centre: 10, 2-ka, Pil-tong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1957; Pres. EUN BOK RHEE; Chair. SUK CHUN LIM; publ. *Journal* (monthly).

Korea Traders Association: 10-1, 2-ka, Hoehyon-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. CHOONG HOON PARK; Vice-Pres. POM SIK OH; publs. *Korean Trade News* (daily), *Korean Trade Directory* (annual).

Construction Association of Korea: 31-23, 1-ka, Taepyeong-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1959; Pres. CHO JUNG-KOO.

Daehan Coalmines Association: 2-15, Changkyo-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1957; Pres. WOO SUNG-WHAN.

Korea Electronic Industries Association: 163, 2-ka, Ulchi-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1967; Pres. PARK SUNG-CHAN.

Korea Food Industrial Association: 59-23, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1969; Pres. CHUN JOONG-YOON.

Korea Petroleum Association: 59-23, 3-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1966; Chair. CHIN SANG-TAE.

Korea Sericulture Association: 15-1, Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; Pres. CHANG YUNG-JIN.

Korea Shipowners Association: 10-3, Buckchang-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1957; Pres. CHU YO-HAN.

Korea Steelmakers Association: 11th Fl., Ankuk Bldg., 175-87 Ankuk-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1963; Pres. CHUN SUN-HAN.

Mining Association of Korea: 35-24, Tongui-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1918; Pres. HWANG KY-RYONG.

Spinners' and Weavers' Association of Korea: 43-8 Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1947; Pres. BAI DUCK-JIN.

CO-OPERATIVES

National Agricultural Co-operative Federation (N.A.C.F.): 75, 1-ka, Chunjung-ro, Sudaemun-ku, Seoul; f. 1961; in 1968 2.2 million farmers in over 17,000 village and 139 city or county co-operatives were affiliated to the N.A.C.F., as well as 47,000 farmers in special co-operatives engaged in orchard cultivation, livestock rearing, and crop farming. The federation undertakes a wide range of activities for the member co-operatives: purchase, supply, marketing, utilization and processing, mutual insurance, banking and credit services, education and guidance, research and surveys, international co-operation. Pres. YOUN HWAN KIM; Vice-Pres. SANG KYUM KO; cap. 2,800 million won. (Dec. 1971); publs. *Agricultural Yearbook*, *Agricultural Co-operative Monthly Survey*, *New Farmer* (monthly), *Marketing of Agriculture Products*.

Central Federation of Fisheries Co-operatives: 88, Kyeongun-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1962; Pres. CHANG DUK HEE.

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Federation of Korea Knitting Industry Co-operatives: 48, 1-ka, Shinmun-ro, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1960; Pres. KI SANG-DO.

Korea Woollen Spinners and Weavers Co-operative: 11-3, Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1964; Pres. SOHN TAI-GON.

National Federation of Medium Industry Co-operatives: 138-1, Kongpyong-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1962; Chair. KIM BONG-JAI; Vice-Chair. YONGWOON WON; publ. *Medium Industry News*.

EMPLOYER'S ASSOCIATION

The Korean Employers' Association: 10, Kwanchul-dong, Chongro-ku, Seoul; f. 1970; Pres. KIM YONG-JOO.

TRADE UNIONS

Federation of Korean Trade Unions (F.K.T.U.): 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1946; Pres. BAE SANG HO; Gen. Sec. PARK YOUNG SUNG; 17 unions are affiliated with a membership of 630,374 (June 1974); affiliated to ICTU; publ. *FKTU News* (monthly); major affiliated unions are:

National Auto Workers' Union: 213 Ulchiro 5-ka, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. SON CHANG SOO; 99,043 mems.

National Chemical Workers' Union: Seoul; Pres. CHUNG DONG HO; 62,856 mems.

National Dock Workers' Union: 2-5, Dodong 1-ka, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. CHUNG HAN JOO; 19,658 mems.

National Mine Workers' Union: 15-8, Pildong 2-ka, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. HAN KEE SOO; 37,987 mems.

National Printing Workers' Union: 20 Sokong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. KIM SANG KON; 5,204 mems.

National Railway Workers' Union: 40, 3-ka, Hangkang-ro, Yongsan-ku, Seoul; Pres. CHO MYUNG HYUN; 33,157.

National Seamens' Union: 15 Tongkwang-dong 2-ka, Pusan; Pres. HONG GUN PYO; 56,012 mems.

National Textile Workers' Union: 60 Myong-dong, Chung-gu, Seoul; Pres. BANG SOON CHO; 87,230 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Korean National Railroad: Head Office: 3, 1-ka, Doding, Chung-gu, Seoul; f. 1963; operates as a separate entity under the Ministry of Transportation, all railways and railway repair shops in the Republic of Korea; total route mileage of 5,521 km. (1973); Dir.-Gen. YONG LEE; Deputy Dir.-Gen. JONG HYOK YOON.

ROADS

In 1972 there were about 42,900 kilometres of roads of which 6,762 were paved. A network of motorways (1,013 kms. in 1973) links all the principal towns, the most important being the 428 km. Seoul-Pusan motorway. Further highways are planned for 1975/76.

Korea Highway Corporation: 3-106, 1-ka, Do-dong, Choong-gu, Seoul; f. 1969; responsible for construction and maintenance of toll roads; Pres. KI SUK PARK; Exec. Vice-Pres. KWANG SUP YIM; cap. p.n. U.S. \$101,592,500; employees 1,227.

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

SHIPPING

Office of Marine Affairs: Seoul; f. 1955; supervises all branches of shipping. Chief ports: Pusan, Inchun, Mookmo, Masan, Yusoo, Goosan. Ships of U.S., British, Japanese, Dutch and Norwegian lines call at the principal ports.

Far Eastern Marine Transport Co. Ltd.: 55-4, Sosomundong, Sodaemun-ku, Seoul; f. 1952; 5 cargo vessels; Pres. RYUN NAMKOONG.

Korea Shipping Corporation Ltd.: Daehan Ilbo Building, 340, 2-ka Tacpyung-ro, Seoul (P.O.B. International 1164); f. 1950; 21 cargo vessels; world-wide transportation service and shipping agency service in Korea; Pres. CHU YO-HAN; Vice-Pres. SEH HYUCK RYU.

Korea United Lines, Inc.: 50-10, 2-ka, Chungmu-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1967; world-wide transportation with bulk carriers; Pres. LEE CHUNG-NIM.

Pan Ocean Bulk Carriers Ltd.: Daehan Bldg., 75 Seosomundong, Seoul; f. 1965; 8 tankers; transportation of petroleum products; Pres. K. S. PARK; Man. Dir. Capt. H. H. PARK.

Samyang Navigation Co. Ltd.: 32-2, Mukyo-dong, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1966; 3 tankers; Chair. HAN BYUNG-KI.

CIVIL AVIATION

Korean Air Lines: P.O.B. 864 Central, Seoul; KAL Bldg., 2-ka Namdaemun-ro, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1962 by the Korean Government; transferred 1969 to the *Hanjin Group*; the only scheduled airline in the Republic of Korea, serves 10 major domestic cities and flies to Tokyo, Fukuoka, Osaka, Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Paris, Pres. CHOONG HOON CHO; Vice-Pres. CHOONG-KUN CHO, MYUNG-SUP CHUN, EUI TAEK MYUNG; fleet: 5 Fokker F-27, 4 B-707/320C, 4 DC-8, 3 B-727, 7YS-11, 1 B-747F, 2 B-747B, 2 707-720.

The following foreign airlines also serve Seoul: Cathay Pacific Airways, China Airlines, Japan Air Lines, Northwest Orient Airlines.

TOURISM

Korea Tourist Association: room 502, Hanil Bldg., 132-4, 1-ka, Bongrae-dong, Chungku, Seoul; f. 1963; federation of travel enterprises including major hotels, restaurants, travel agents and tourist shops; publishes and distributes travel literature; Pres. CHO CHOONG-HOON.

Korea Tourist Bureau (KTB): 9th Floor, Hotel Koreana, 61, 1-ka, Taepyeongro, C.P.O. Box 3533; f. 1912; Pres. KUKWHAN SUL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

In October 1970 the government gained the international credit necessary to finance construction of the Republic's first nuclear power station, which was to be completed near Pusan by 1975 and will be capable of generating 595,000 kWh.

Atomic Energy Commission: Ministry of Science and Technology, Seoul 110; nine members; Minister and Vice-Minister of Science and Technology become chairman and vice-chairman respectively; responsible for fundamental plans and policies, furtherance of research and training of personnel; Chair. CHOI HYUNG SUP; Vice-Chair. LEE CHANG SUK.

Atomic Energy Bureau: Ministry of Science and Technology, Seoul 110; f. 1973; administrative agency with three divisions; Planning, Radiation Safety and Nuclear Reactor; Dir. LEE BYOUNG WHIE.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute: P.O.B. 7, Cheong Ryang, Seoul; f. 1973, incorporating Atomic Energy Research Institute, Atomic Energy Research Institute, and Radiation Institute; responsible for management, control, development, production and utilization of nuclear energy, environmental and cancer research; Triga Mark II (100 kW.) and Triga Mark III (2 mW.) reactors; Pres. YOON YOUNG KU; Vice-Pres. CHOO CHAI YANG.

Korea Atomic Industrial Forum: f. 1972; Chair. CHU CHANG KYUN; Dir.-Gen. PARK IK-SOO.

UNIVERSITIES

Chonnam National University: Kwang Joo, Chollanam Do; 321 teachers, 5,800 students.

Ghosun University: Kwang Joo; 247 teachers, 4,140 students.

Chungang University: Huksuk Dong, Seoul; 200 teachers, 6,800 students.

Chungnam National University: Taijon; 270 teachers, 1,881 students.

Chunpuk National University: Chun-Joo, Cholla Puk Do; 4,020 students.

Dan Kook University: 8 Hannam-Dong, Yongsam-ku, Seoul.

Dong A University: 13-ka, Dong-Daesan-Dong, Seo-ku, Pusan; 187 professors, 5,452 students.

Dong-Kook University: Pil Dong, Seoul; 300 teachers, 4,700 students.

Ewha Women's University: Daihyun-Dong, Seoul; 747 teachers, 8,130 students.

Hankuk University of Foreign Studies: 270 Rimoon-Dong, Dongdaemoon-ku, Seoul; 200 teachers, 2,300 students.

Hanyang University: 8-2 Haengdang-Dong, Sung dong-ku, Seoul; 640 teachers, 9,200 students.

Jeon Buk National University: 2-22 Rue 2, Jouk-gm, Jeon Buk.

Kon-Kuk University: Sung-dong ku, Seoul; 112 teachers, 8,000 students.

Korea University: Anam-Dong, Seoul; 425 teachers, 10,250 students.

Kyung Hee University: Hocki Dong, Seoul; teachers 580, 10,000 students.

Kyungpuk National University: Taegu; 331 teachers, 5,961 students.

Pusan National University: Dong Nae-ku, Pusan; 300 teachers, 3,374 students.

Seoul National University: Dong Soong-Dong, Seoul; 1,200 teachers, 14,000 students.

Sogang University: 1, Siasudong, Mapoku, Seoul; 155 teachers, 2,290 students.

Sookmyung Women's University: Chungpa-Dong, Seoul; 200 teachers, 3,300 students.

Sung Jun University: 135 Sang Do-Dong Seoul; 98 teachers, 1,876 students.

Sung Kyun Kwan University: Myung Ryon Dong, Seoul; 364 teachers, 4,836 students.

Woo Sok University: 42nd St., Myung-Yung-Dong, Chong-No-Koo, Seoul.

Yeungnam University: 317-1 Tae-Myung-Dong, Nam-ku, Taegu; 154 teachers, 7,052 students.

Yonsei University: Sodaemoon-ku, Seoul; 628 teachers, 10,082 students.

KUWAIT

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Kuwait lies at the north-west extreme of the Persian Gulf and is bordered to the north-west by Iraq and to the south by Saudi Arabia. In the extreme south-east lies a Partitioned Zone, the oil wealth of which is shared equally between the two concessionaires of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Kuwait is a desert country with a hot and humid climate: temperatures average 24°C (75°F) and can soar very high, with humidity of 60-80 per cent in July and August. The language is Arabic, but English is widely used. In 1970 nearly 95 per cent of the inhabitants were Muslim, with a small minority of Christians. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has horizontal green, white and red stripes, with a black trapezoid next to the staff. The capital is Kuwait City.

Recent History

Until 1961, Kuwait accepted British protection and foreign policy was controlled by the British Government. Kuwait became independent in June 1961 and joined the United Nations in 1963. During 1965 agreement was reached with Saudi Arabia over sharing of oil revenues from the Neutral Zone (now called "Partitioned Zone"). In October 1963 Iraq recognized the State of Kuwait. Kuwait has played an important part in stimulating Arab co-operation. In November 1965 Shaikh Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah, the first ruler of independent Kuwait, died and was succeeded by his brother Shaikh Sabah as-Salim as-Sabah. Individual Kuwaiti residents (many formerly Palestinians) have given much financial assistance to the Palestinian guerrilla organizations, while the Government has been granting substantial financial assistance to Jordan and Egypt since September 1967.

In January 1971 a more representative national assembly was elected, and an extensive cabinet reshuffle took place for the first time since independence. In 1973 and early 1974 the National Assembly asserted itself by refusing to ratify participation agreements between the Kuwaiti Government and the Kuwait Oil Co., but in May 1974 the National Assembly ratified the agreement giving the Kuwaiti Government 60 per cent participation.

Elections to the National Assembly took place in January 1975 when 260 candidates stood for 50 seats. A new cabinet was formed in February 1975 in which several new ministers were included. The Government gained 100 per cent interest in the Kuwait Oil Company in early 1975.

Government

The Ruler of Kuwait and Head of State is the Amir. Under the Constitution of 1962 executive power is exercised by a Prime Minister and a Council of Ministers, both appointed by the Amir. The Legislative organ is the National Assembly of fifty members elected for four years by adult males except for servicemen and policemen. The

country is divided administratively into three districts: Kuwait City, Hawalli and Ahmadi.

Defence

Kuwait has a small but well trained and equipped army numbering about 8,000 men, an air force of 2,000 men with over 40 aircraft, and a navy of about 200 men manning 20 vessels.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on extremely rich deposits of petroleum, most of it exploited by the Kuwait Oil Company, which is owned by the Government and accounts for more than 95 per cent of Kuwait's oil production. Other companies with interests in Kuwait and the Partitioned Zone are the American Independent Oil Company, the Getty Oil Company, the Arabian Oil Company and Royal Dutch-Shell.

In order to conserve its oil in the ground Kuwait has been limiting production, and the daily average production figures for the Kuwait Oil Company for the first 11 months of 1974 were 2.3 million barrels per day compared with 2.8 million barrels per day over the same period in 1973. Oil refining and the production of natural gas are increasingly important industries. Other products include ammonium sulphate and urea.

Kuwait's oil revenues in 1974 are expected to be between U.S. \$7,000 million and U.S. \$8,000 million. Kuwait has been generous in providing funds for other Arab states, and the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development has made loans amounting to U.S. \$600 million between 1962 and the beginning of 1974, and a further U.S. \$106 million between January and September 1974.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and no internal air flights. The 1,920 km. of roads include the dual carriageway from Kuwait City to the border with Iraq. The port of Kuwait is an important Middle Eastern port of call and has been modernized. Special oil terminals facilitate oil shipments, the chief one being Mina Al-Ahmadi. Kuwait Airways and a number of foreign airlines provide international air services.

Social Welfare

A Labour Law safeguards employment and there are benefits for sickness, and industrial accidents and diseases. Public assistance is provided for the poor, aged, orphans, widows and tubercular persons. Medical treatment is free, and medical teams from Kuwait assist other Arab governments. Large government subsidies keep down the cost of food.

Education

Education is free. Education is graded into pre-primary (four to six), primary (six to ten), intermediate (ten to fourteen) and secondary (fourteen to eighteen). There is a

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technical college and a university. Over 2,000 Kuwaiti students are now receiving education abroad.

Tourism

Visas are not required to visit Kuwait by nationals of Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Sudan, Tunisia, the United Arab Emirates and the United Kingdom

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), February 25th (Kuwait National Day), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 677.5 fils,

U.S. \$1 = 287.4 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census of April 19th, 1970)†				
	Total	Kuwaitis	Foreigners	Males	Females
17,818 sq. km.*	738,662	347,396	391,266	419,881	318,781

Estimated Population: 929,000 (July 1st, 1974).

* Including the Kuwaiti portion of the Partitioned Zone, shared with Saudi Arabia.

† Including 754 Kuwaiti nationals abroad.

Principal Towns (1970 Census): Kuwait City (capital) 80,405; Hawalli 106,542; Salmiya 67,346.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(1970 Census)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing .	4,051	9	4,060
Oil and Natural Gas, Mining and Quarrying .	6,455	716	7,171
Manufacturing .	31,973	115	32,088
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply .	7,236	16	7,252
Construction .	33,606	68	33,674
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels .	28,954	329	29,283
Transport, Storage and Communications	11,997	141	12,138
Finance, Insurance, Property and Business Services .	3,506	242	3,748
Community, Social and Personal Services	89,320	14,816	104,136
Other Activities (not adequately described)	797	30	827
TOTAL IN EMPLOYMENT .	217,893	16,478	234,371
Unemployed .	4,782	118	4,900
TOTAL .	222,675	16,596	239,271

* Including Kuwaiti nationals outside the country.

OIL

KUWAIT (Kuwait Oil Co.)

	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1969 . . .	127,502,203
1970 . . .	135,494,480
1971 . . .	144,468,129
1972 . . .	148,711,076
1973 . . .	142,090,000

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA PARTITIONED ZONE
(American Independent Oil Co. and Getty Oil Co.)

	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1969 . . .	6,493,592
1970 . . .	8,940,000
1971 . . .	9,910,000
1972 . . .	8,190,464
1973 . . .	7,320,000

KUWAIT/SAUDI ARABIA PARTITIONED ZONE
OFFSHORE
(Arabian Oil Co.)

	PRODUCTION (long tons)
1969 . . .	16,150,000
1970 . . .	16,960,000
1971 . . .	18,690,000
1972 . . .	20,000,000*
1973 . . .	19,992,000

* Approximate.

OIL EXPORTS
(1973)

DESTINATION	CRUDE OIL*		REFINED PRODUCTS INCLUDING LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS	
	million U.S. barrels	%	million U.S. barrels	%
Western Europe	535.8	55.4	15.8	10.7
Asia and Oceania	376.2	38.2	81.4	55.2
North and South America	46.7	4.8	6.5	4.4
Arab and Other Countries	7.9	0.9	43.7	29.7
TOTAL	966.6	100.0	147.4	100.0

* Excludes American Independent Oil Company production of crude oil, which is included in the refined products figure for the company.

KUWAIT OIL COMPANY CRUDE OIL EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

	1970		1971		1972		1973	
	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%	tons	%
United Kingdom	25,236,126	21.2	25,842,332	20.2	24,070,928	17.9	18,904,421	15.3
Japan	15,353,896	12.9	17,783,685	13.9	22,465,540	16.7	20,182,806	16.4
Netherlands	10,812,790	9.1	12,015,376	9.4	14,872,166	11.0	16,182,877	13.1
Italy	12,374,513	10.4	11,954,502	9.3	13,526,299	10.0	10,290,436	8.4
France	10,697,850	9.0	11,117,512	8.7	16,599,045	12.3	17,793,022	14.4
Ireland	10,515,043	8.8	10,445,691	8.2	6,668,442	5.0	5,626,124	4.6
Singapore	4,377,414	3.7	6,183,626	4.8	7,884,940	5.9	6,531,488	5.3
South Korea	2,416,540	2.0	5,894,861	4.6	5,380,114	4.0	2,950,036	2.4
Federal Germany	4,110,392	3.4	4,427,435	3.5	4,360,783	3.2	3,201,748	2.6
Taiwan	2,764,286	2.3	3,166,073	2.5	2,813,214	2.1	1,865,238	1.5
Belgium	2,958,250	2.5	2,555,098	2.0	496,908	0.4	261,786	0.2
Other Countries	17,521,860	14.7	16,671,833	12.9	15,563,501	11.5	19,427,000	14.8
TOTAL	119,138,960	100.0	128,058,024	100.0	134,701,880	100.0	123,216,982	100.0

ARABIAN OIL COMPANY
CRUDE OIL EXPORTS BY DESTINATION, 1972
(long tons)

Europe	667,000
Japan	8,801,000
Australia	111,000

AMERICAN INDEPENDENT OIL COMPANY
EXPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS
(barrels)

1969	12,805,358
1970	28,640,259
1971	30,551,116
1972	29,308,905
1973	26,712,271

KUWAIT NATIONAL PETROLEUM COMPANY
PRODUCTION EXPORTS OF REFINED OIL PRODUCTS
(barrels)

	1970	1971
Light Distillates	13,260,425	11,786,382
Gasoline Premium	2,431,377	2,366,210
Gas Oil	18,814,287	18,164,374
Fuel Oil	44,866,491	42,315,787
Aviation Kerosene	818,544	810,056
Kerosene	315,565	422,082
Asphalt	186,801	169,416
Light Benzine	540,068	608,059
Diesel	1,733,061	1,835,263

NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION
(million cu. ft.)

	GAS PRODUCED	USED BY COMPANIES	USED FOR INJECTION	USED BY STATE	TOTAL GAS USED
1970	570,376	90,000	45,342	52,707	188,048
1971	643,710	93,830	69,469	63,224	226,522
1972	647,808	95,904	65,903	85,741	247,548
1973	581,065	100,947	79,043	85,098	265,088

INDUSTRY

		1971	1972	1973
Motor Spirit	'000 metric tons	578	596	783
Kerosene and Jet Fuel	" " "	805	906	1,032
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	7,118	3,569	3,447
Residual Fuel Oil	" " "	11,570	10,878	10,208
Ammonium Sulphate	metric tons	65,450	92,179	118,795
Electricity Generated	million kWh.	2,636	3,295	3,668
Potable Water	million galls.	7,675	8,584	9,291
Brackish Water	" "	5,507	5,397	6,495
Sodium Chloride	" "	4,731	4,977	10,030
Chlorine	" "	1,674	1,723	3,865
Caustic Soda	" "	1,890	1,944	4,361
Hydrochloric Acid	galls.	126,774	140,786	193,928
Lime-Sand Bricks	cubic metres	196,446	230,451	148,383
Milling (Kuwait Flour Mills Co.)	tons	95,504	96,480	98,297

FINANCE

1,000 fils=1 Kuwaiti dinar (KD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 fils.

Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=677.5 fils; U.S. \$1=287.4 fils.

100 Kuwaiti dinars=£147.60=\$348.00.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the Kuwaiti dinar had a par value of U.S. \$2.80 (\$1=357.14 fils). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the dinar's par value was \$3.04 (\$1=328.95 fils). Since February 1973 the dinar has had a par value of \$3.3778 (\$1=296.05 fils) but a fluctuating market rate is also in operation. The Kuwaiti dinar was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1=857.14 fils (1 dinar=£1.167) until 1972.

BUDGET

(1972-73)

REVENUE	'000 KD	CURRENT EXPENDITURE	'000 KD
Income Tax	386,680	Head of State	8,000
Production and Consumption Taxes and Fees	129,967	Information	6,347
Services Revenues	26,405	Public Works	13,688
Miscellaneous Revenues and Dues	4,123	Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones	6,798
Incidental Revenues	1,095	Education	45,121
		Foreign Affairs	3,406
		Interior	28,455
		Defence	32,043
		Public Health	20,912
		Social Affairs and Labour	7,107
		Electricity, Water, Power and Water Distillation Plant and Chlorine Plant	14,644
		Finance and Oil, including Customs and Ports and Housing	12,877
		Unclassified and Transferable	104,119
		Other Expenditure	12,199
TOTAL	548,470	TOTAL	315,712

1973-74: Revenue 568.1m.; Expenditure 339.9m. (est.).

1974-75: Revenue 959.9m.; Expenditure 574.5m. (est.).

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million KD)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	230.8	223.3	242.3	262.2	310.6
Exports	550.1	590.9	893.8	981.3	1,129.8

COMMODITIES

('000 KD)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Food and Live Animals	40,924	46,133	53,066	6,561	6,902	9,094
Beverages and Tobacco	6,094	6,512	7,650	913	1,424	2,457
Crude Materials, inedible, except fuels	4,015	3,956	5,478	748	914	1,944
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	2,154	2,597	2,875	339	232	—
Animal and Vegetable Oils, Fats	1,117	1,040	1,061	36	46	50
Chemicals	10,684	12,736	13,507	6,484	12,333	19,738
Manufactured Goods	51,340	56,316	65,514	4,194	8,949	13,306
Machinery and Transport Equipment	77,501	85,552	106,928	12,537	14,288	17,097
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	37,980	46,822	51,153	1,968	3,850	6,021
Others	497	514	3,363	602	657	66

* Excluding crude petroleum and petroleum products.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES ('000 KD.)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS*	1971	1972	1973
Australia	6,475	7,466	8,613	Bahrain	1,069	1,335	1,830
Belgium and Luxembourg	3,610	3,238	5,005	Egypt	800	530	294
China, People's Republic	7,629	8,456	10,797	India	654	3,222	3,688
France	14,002	11,016	8,236	Iran	2,501	3,745	5,870
Federal Germany	17,598	21,762	24,311	Iraq	3,814	2,730	2,765
India	7,384	7,595	7,792	Jordan	1,277	490	775
Iran	4,047	3,754	4,513	Lebanon	2,360	2,557	1,911
Italy	9,782	11,258	13,161	Pakistan	1,131	2,158	1,964
Japan	32,789	41,967	55,542	Qatar	923	1,597	2,769
Lebanon	10,654	13,545	13,337	Saudi Arabia	6,803	12,252	18,580
Netherlands	5,649	6,678	7,435	United Arab Emirates	2,491	3,833	7,306
Switzerland	3,429	3,537	4,153	United Kingdom	2,523	3,716	1,673
United Kingdom	26,841	26,613	31,743	U.S.A.	1,159	725	1,653
U.S.A.	33,622	34,328	43,794				

* Excludes oil exports (see OIL above).

TRANSPORT

Shipping (1973): Arrivals: 1,161 ships; passenger arrivals 20,992; passenger departures 22,793.

Vehicles: Total (1970) 149,150; (1971) 157,876; (1972) 175,087; (1973) 198,222.

Civil Aviation: Kuwait Airport, total aircraft movements (1970) 14,088; (1971) 13,998; (1972) 13,549; (1973) 14,768.

EDUCATION*

(1973/74)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	53	971	11,959
Primary	100	4,164	75,499
Intermediate	81	3,909	53,386
Secondary	31	2,642	24,107
Commercial	3	175	938
Industrial College	1	215	786
Religious Institute	1	37	251
Special Training Institutes	11	939	1,644
Teacher Training Colleges	4	155	847

* Data for government schools only; in 1973/74 there were 1,811 teachers, 37,670 pupils at private schools.

Sources: Central Statistical Office, Planning Board, Kuwait; Ministry of Finance and Oil, Kuwait; Ministry of Education, Kuwait; National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.; Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., Ahmadi, Kuwait.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated November 16th, 1962)

The principal provisions of the Constitution are as follows:

SOVEREIGNTY

Kuwait is an independent sovereign Arab State; her sovereignty may not be surrendered, and no part of her territory may be relinquished. Offensive war is prohibited by the Constitution.

Succession as Amir is restricted to heirs of the late MUBARAK AS-SABAH, and an Heir Apparent must be appointed within one year of the accession of a new Amir.

EXECUTIVE AUTHORITY

Executive power is vested in the Amir, who exercises it through a Council of Ministers. The Amir will appoint the Prime Minister "after the traditional consultations", and will appoint and dismiss Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. Ministers need not be members of the National Assembly, though all ministers who are not Assembly members assume membership *ex-officio* in the Assembly for the duration of office. The Amir also lays

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down laws, which shall not be effective unless published in the *Official Gazette*. The Amir sets up public institutions. All decrees issued in these respects shall be conveyed to the Assembly. No law is issued unless it is approved by the Assembly.

LEGISLATURE

A National Assembly of 50 members will be elected for a four-year term by all natural-born literate Kuwait males over the age of 21, except servicemen and police, who may not vote. Candidates for election must possess the franchise and be over 30 years of age. The Assembly will sit for at least eight months in any year, and new elections shall be held within two months of the last dissolution of the outgoing Assembly.

Restrictions on the commercial activities of Ministers include an injunction forbidding them to sell property to the Government.

The Amir may ask for reconsideration of a Bill passed by the Assembly and sent to him for ratification, but the Bill would automatically become law if it were subsequently passed by a two-thirds majority at the next sitting, or by a simple majority at a subsequent sitting. The Amir may declare Martial Law, but only with the approval of the Assembly.

The Assembly may pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister, in which case the Minister must resign. Such a vote is not permissible in the case of the Prime Minister, but the Assembly may approach the Amir on the matter, and the Amir shall then either dismiss the Prime Minister or dissolve the Assembly.

An annual budget shall be presented, and there shall be an independent finance control commission.

The Constitution, The Government

CIVIL SERVICE

Entry to the Civil Service is confined to Kuwait citizens.

PUBLIC LIBERTIES

Kuwaitis are equal before the law in prestige, rights and duties. Individual freedom is guaranteed. No one should be seized, arrested or exiled except within the rules of law.

No punishment shall be administered except for an act or abstaining from an act considered a crime in accordance with a law applicable at the time of committing it, and no penalty shall be imposed more severe than that which could have been imposed at the time of committing the crime.

Freedom of opinion is guaranteed to everyone, and each has the right to express himself through speech, writing or other means within the limits of the law.

The Press is free within the limits of the law, and it should not be suppressed except in accordance with the dictates of law.

Freedom of performing religious rites is protected by the State according to prevailing customs, provided it does not violate the public order and morality.

Trade unions will be permitted and property must be respected. An owner is not hanned from managing his property except within the boundaries of law. No property should be taken from anyone, except within the prerogatives of law, unless a just compensation be given.

Houses may not be entered, except in cases provided by law. Every Kuwaiti has freedom of movement and choice of place of residence within the state. This right shall not be controlled except in cases stipulated by law.

Every person has the right to education and freedom to choose his type of work. Freedom to form peaceful societies is guaranteed within the limits of law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Amir of Kuwait: His Highness Sheikh SABAH AS-SALIM AS-SABAH
(succeeded on the death of his brother, November 24, 1965).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

Prime Minister: Sheikh JABER AL-AHMAD AL-SABAH.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information: Sheikh JABER AL-ALI AL-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Minister of Education: JASEM KHALID AL-MARZUQ.

Minister of Housing: HAMAD MUBARAK AL-AYYAR.

Minister of Public Works: HAMAD YOUSSEF AL-NISF.

Minister of Interior and Defence: Sheikh SAAD AL-ABDULLAH AL-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: Sheikh SALEM AL-SABAH AL-SALEM AL-SABAH.

Minister of Communications and Transport: SULAIMAN HUMUD AL-ZAID AL-KHALID.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh SABAH AL-AHMAD AL-JABER AL-SABAH.

Minister of Finance: ABDEL-RAHMAN SALEM AL-ATIQL.

Minister of Health: Dr. ABDEL-RAHMAN ABDULLAH AL-AWADI.

Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: ABDEL-AZIZ HUSAINI.

Minister of Justice and Waqfs: ABDULLAH IBRAHIM AL-MUFFARIJ.

Minister of Power and Water: ABDULLAH YOUSSEF AL-GHANIM.

Minister of Oil: ABDEL-MUTTALEB AL-KAZIMI.

Minister of Trade and Industry: ABDEL-WAHAB YOUSSEF AL-NIFISI.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNORATES

Ahmadi: Sheikh JABIR ABDULLAH JABIR AL-SABAH.

Hawalli: Sheikh NAWAF AL-AHMAD AL-JABIR.

Kuwait: Sheikh NASSER SABAH AL-NASSER AL-SABAH.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

In elections held for the fourth time under the new Constitution on January 27th 1975, 260 candidates were nominated for the 50 seats (5 seats in each of 10 districts). There are no official political parties, the candidates standing as individuals. In the 1975 elections, however, several opposition leaders were re-elected. The vote is

limited to natural-born Kuwaiti males over 21 who are able to read and write (about 40,000 voters).

Secretary: IBRAHIM AL-KHREIBIT.

Speaker: KHALID SALIH AL-GHUNAIM.

Deputy-Speaker: AHMAD SAADOUN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO KUWAIT

(In Kuwait City unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Baghdad, Iraq (E), *Chargé d'Affaires* a.i. in Kuwait; MUHAMMAD ANWAR.

Algeria: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD Y. AL-GHASSIRI.

Argentina: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Austria: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Bangladesh: Aldashma St. No. 40, House No. 19, P.O.B. 22344 (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. KHAWAJA WASIUD-DIN.

Belgium: Mohammed Al-Ghunaiman Villa, Damascus St. (E); *Ambassador:* GUY COPETTE.

Brazil: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MURILLO YURGEL VALENTE.

Bulgaria: Cairo St., Mansuria (E); *Ambassador:* ZDRAVKO ZELENIGRADSKI.

Canada: Teheran, Iran (E).

China, People's Republic: Sheikh Ahmed Jaber Bldgs., Dasman (E); *Ambassador:* SUN CHIENG-WEI.

Colombia: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Costa Rica: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Czechoslovakia: No. 14, Diyia Quarter, Cairo St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* TOMAS STRAKOS.

Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Egypt: Mussa'ed al Saleh Bldg., Istiqlal St., (E); *Ambassador:* IZZ-AL ARAB AMIN IBRAHIM.

Finland: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

France: Qabazard Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSE PAOLI.

German Democratic Republic: Shuwaikh (E); *Ambassador:* GÜNTER SCHURATH.

Germany, Federal Republic: Al-Sour St. (E); *Ambassador:* HANS FREUNDT.

Greece: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Guinea: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Hungary: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

India: Ring Rd. No. 1, Dasman (E); *Ambassador:* R. AXEL-KHAN.

Indonesia: Baghdad, Iraq (E).

Iran: Haj Abdulla Dashti Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FEREYDUN ZAND-FARD.

Iraq: 37 Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SABRI AL-HADEETHI.

Italy: Al-Salam St., Shuwaikh (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GERARDO ZAMPAGLIONE.

Japan: Al-Sour St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHOTARO TAKAHASHI.

Jordan: Mansour Qabazard Bldg., Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUSTAFA DUDIN.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Lebanon: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* SAMIH AL-BABA.

Libya: Istiqlal St. (E); represented by Egypt's ambassador.

Malaysia: Room 504, Sheraton Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* JAMALUDDIN BIN HAJI ABU BAKAR.

Mali: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Malta: Tripoli, Libya (E).

Mauritania: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Morocco: Ville No. 7, Rd. 14, Shuwaikh (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD BEN AL-MALEEH.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Netherlands: Al-Sour St. (E); *Ambassador:* Jonkeer J. A. BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

Nigeria: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia (E).

Norway: Teheran, Iran (E).

Oman: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD M. AL-NABUANI.

Pakistan: Salah Jamal Bldg., No. 7, Nuzha St. (E); *Ambassador:* SHAHRYAR KHAN.

Poland: Third Ring Rd., Rawdah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* STANISLAW MAKSYMOWICZ.

Qatar: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD M. AL-KHELAIFI.

Romania: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Saudi Arabia: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* HUMOID FAHAD AL-ZAID.

Senegal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Somalia: Nasir St., Shuwaikh "B" (E); *Ambassador:* MUSA ISLAM FARCH.

Spain: Abdullah Salem District (E); *Ambassador:* RAMÓN ARMENGOD.

Sudan: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM M. ALI.

Sweden: Sheraton Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* BENGT ROSIO.

Switzerland: Amman, Jordan (E).

Syria: No. 33 Diyah District (E); *Ambassador:* HAJI ABDULLAH RAZOUP.

Tunisia: Ibn Battuta St., Shamia (E); *Ambassador:* REDA BASH-BAWAB.

Turkey: Bried Al-Gar (E); *Ambassador:* ISMAIL B. OLGACAY.

U.S.S.R.: Sheikh Ahmad al-Jaber al-Sabah Bldg., No. 5 Dasman District (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI TUPITSYN.

KUWAIT

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

United Arab Emirates: Istiqlal St. (E); *Ambassador:* SAIF BIN JAHWAN.

United Kingdom: Arabian Gulf St. (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT THOMAS LAMB.

U.S.A.: Bneid Al-Gar (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM A. STOLLFUS, Jr.

Venezuela: Beirut, Lebanon (E).

Kuwait also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Bahrain, Cuba, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ireland, Madagascar, Peru, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda and the Upper Volta.

Yemen Arab Republic: Abdullah Al-Salem Area, Morocco St. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ALI AL-DHABI.

Yugoslavia: Al-Mansour St., Shuwaikh "B" (E); *Ambassador:* LAZAR ZIVULJ.

Zaire: Damascus St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KATAMBWE KA MANIEMA KALEOMA LODIHA.

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is a codified system of law based largely upon the Egyptian system. In criminal matters, minor contraventions are dealt with by Magistrates Courts, felonies by Criminal Assize Courts. Appeal in the case of misdemeanours is to a Misdemeanours Court of Appeal.

Civil cases are heard by a General Court within which are separate chambers dealing with commercial cases, other civil cases and matters of personal status. Appeal is to a High Court of Appeal. Matters of personal status may go beyond the High Court of Appeal to a Court of Cassation.

In criminal cases, investigation of misdemeanours is the responsibility of the police, while responsibility for the investigation of felonies lies with the Attorney-General's Office.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

The inhabitants are mainly Muslims of the Sunni and Shiite sects.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Chaplain in Kuwait: Rev. JOHN PRAGNELL, c/o Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd., 3 Ninth Avenue, Ahmadi 6, Kuwait.

Roman Catholic: Right Rev. Mgr. V. SAN MIGUEL, O.C.D., Administrator Apostolic of Kuwait, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 266, Kuwait.

National Evangelical Church in Kuwait: Rev. YUSEF ABDUL NOOR, Box 80, Kuwait; a United Protestant Church founded by the Reformed Church in America; services in Arabic, English and Malayalam.

There are also Armenian, Greek, Coptic and Syrian Orthodox Churches in Kuwait.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Akhbar al-Kuwait (Kuwait News): P.O.B. 1747, Shuwaikh, Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; independent; Editor ABDUL-AZIZ FAHAD AL-FULAJI; circ. 4,000.

Al-Qabas: P.O.B. 21800, Airport Rd., Shuwaikh, Kuwait; f. 1972; Arabic; Editor JASSIN AHMAD AL-NUSUF; Gen. Man. ZULFICAR KOBEISSI; circ. 18,000.

Al-Siyasa: P.O.B. 2270, Kuwait; f. 1965; Arabic; political; Editor AHMED AL-JARALLAH; circ. 19,000.

Ar Rai al-Amm (Public Opinion): P.O.B. 695, International Airport Road, Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1961; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor FAHAD AL-MASSA'ID; circ. 15,000.

Daily News: P.O.B. 695, International Airport Rd., Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1963; English; political, independent; Editor-in-Chief FAHAD AL MASSA'ID; circ. 10,000.

Kuwait Times: P.O.B. 1301, Fahed Al Salem Ave., Kuwait; f. 1961; English; political; Owner and Editor-in-Chief YOUSUF ALYAN; circ. 6,000.

WEEKLIES AND PERIODICALS

Kuwait Al-Yaum (Kuwait Today): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; f. 1954; Sunday; the "Official Gazette"; Amiri Decrees, Laws, Govt. announcements, decisions, invitations for tenders, etc.; published by the Ministry of Information; circ. 5,000.

Adhwa al-Kuwait: P.O.B. 1977, Kuwait; f. 1962; literature and arts; Arabic; weekly; free advertising magazine; Editor MYRIN AL HAMAD; circ. 5,000.

Al-Arabi: P.O.B. 748, Kuwait; f. 1958; Arabic; science, history, arts; monthly; published by the Ministry of Information; Editor Dr. AHMED ZAKI; circ. 125,000.

Al-Balagh: Kuwait; weekly.

Al-Hadaf (The Aim): P.O.B. 1142, Al Sur St., Kuwait; weekly; f. 1961; Arabic; political and cultural; Editor-in-Chief M. M. SALEH; Proprietor D. M. SALEH; circ. 8,000 (also monthly supplement: *Economic Review*).

Al-Ittihad: P.O.B. 13189, Kuwait; monthly organ of the National Association of Kuwait Students.

Al Kuwaiti-Ahmadi: fortnightly journal of the Kuwait Oil Co. Ltd.; circ. 6,000.

Al-Mujtama'a: P.O.B. 4850, Kuwait; f. 1969; Arabic weekly issued by the Social Reform Society.

Al Nahdha (The Renaissance): P.O.B. 695, International Airport Rd., Shuwaikh Industrial Area, Kuwait; f. 1967; weekly; Arabic; Editor YOUSUF AL-MASSA'ED; circ. 8,000.

Ar-Raid (The Pioneer): P.O.B. 11259, Cairo Rd., Kuwait; f. 1969; weekly; issued by Kuwaiti Teachers' Association; circ. 4,000.

Ar Ressalet (The Message): P.O.B. 2490, Shuwaikh, Kuwait; f. 1961; weekly; Arabic; political, social and cultural; Editor JASSIN MUBARAK.

At-Tali'a: P.O.B. 1082, Mubarak al-Kabir St., Kuwait; f. 1962; weekly; Arabic; Editor SAMI AHMED AL-MUNAI; circ. 10,000.

Al-Watan (The Homeland): P.O.B. 1774, Kuwait; f. 1964; political weekly circ. 1,000.

Al-Yaqza (The Awakening): P.O.B. 6000, Kuwait; f. 1966; political and general weekly; circ. 12,000.

Hayatuna (Our Life): P.O.B. 1708, Kuwait; f. 1968; medicine and hygiene; Arabic; fortnightly; published by Al-Awadi Press Corporation; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-AWADI; circ. 6,000.

Journal of the Kuwait Medical Association: P.O.B. 1202, Kuwait; f. 1967; English; quarterly; published by Medical Asscn.; Editor Dr. ABDUL RAZZAK AL YUSUF; circ. 1,500.

Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry Magazine: P.O.B. 775, Kuwait; f. 1959; monthly; circ. 5,000.

KUWAIT

Kuwaiti Digest: Ahmadi, English, quarterly, journal of Kuwait Oil Co.; circ. 5,000.

Mejallat al-Kuwait (*Kuwait Magazine*): P.O.B. 193, Kuwait; news and literary articles; Arabic; fortnightly illustrated magazine, published by Ministry of Information

Saut al-Khaleej (*Voice of the Gulf*): P.O.B. 659, Kuwait; f. 1962; political weekly; Editor BAGER KHRAIBITT; circ. 9,000.

Usrati (*My Family*): P.O.B. 2995, Kuwait; women's magazine; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. GHANIMA AL-MARZOOG; circ. 10,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP: Sayyid Nabeel Shami, P.O.B. 193, Kuwait.

Hsinhua: P.O.B. 22168, nr. Dasman Palace, Kuwait.

Middle East News Agency: P.O.B. 1927, Fahd El-Salem St.

Reuters: Gulf St., Behbehani compound, Flat No. 21, P.O.B. 5616, Kuwait.

Tass: P.O.B. 1455, Kuwait.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Kuwait Broadcasting Station: P.O.B. 397, Kuwait; f. 1951; broadcasts in Arabic, English and Urdu; short wave (4 x 250 kW), medium wave (3 x 750 kW and 2 x 100 kW), and FM Stereo (5 kW) transmitters; Asst Under-Sec for Broadcasting Affairs ABDUL AZIZ MOHAMED JA'FFER; Asst. Under-Sec. for Engineering Affairs ABDUL-RAHMAN IBRAHIM AL-HUTY

Number of radio receivers (1974): 210,000.

TELEVISION

Television of Kuwait, Ministry of Information: P.O.B. 621, Kuwait; f. 1961; broadcasts in Arabic; three transmitters are used, and broadcasts reach Saudi Arabia, southern Iraq, and other Gulf States; advertising is accepted, and colour television is planned; Asst. Under-Sec. of TV Affairs MUHAMMAD SANOUSI, Programme Controller IBRAHIM AL-YUSUF.

Number of television receivers (1974): 130,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Kuwait Dinars)

BANKING

NATIONAL BANKS

Central Bank of Kuwait: P.O.B. 526, Kuwait; f. 1969; replaced Currency Board in administering currency and credit policies; cap. 2m., reserves 3m.; Governor HAMZAH ABBAS HUSSAIN; publ. *Annual Report*.

National Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: Abdullah Al-Salim St., P.O.B. 95, Kuwait; f. 1952; cap. and res. 25.7m., total assets 448.1m. (Dec. 1974); 28 brs.; Chair. YACUB YOUSUF AL HAMAD; Gen. Man. C. D. FEARS.

Alahli Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.: Commercial Centre 5, P.O.B. 1387, Kuwait; 10 brs.; cap. p.u. 2.5m.; dep. 169.8m.; Chair. SAUD AL ABDUL RAZZAK; Gen. Man. PHILIPPE DUJARDIN.

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance, Oil

Bank of Kuwait and the Middle East K.S.C.: P.O.B. Safat 71, Kuwait; 49 per cent owned by the Government; began operations in Dec. 1971 when it took over former branches of the British Bank of the Middle East; cap. p.u. 2m.; Chair. FAHAD AL BAHAR; Gen. Man. L. J. McLEAY.

Commercial Bank of Kuwait, S.A.K.: Mubarak Al Kabir St., P.O.B. 2861, Kuwait; cap. and res. 8.5m., dep. 219m. (Dec. 1974); 20 brs.; Chair. ABDUL AZIZ AL AHMAD AL BAHAR; Gen. Man. H. J. KWANT.

Credit and Savings Bank: Arabian Gulf St., P.O.B. 1454, Kuwait; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 31m., dep. 29.1m. (March 1973); 11 brs. throughout Kuwait; Chair. AHMED Z. AL-SERHAN; Dir.-Gen. YOUSEF M. SHAJJI.

Gulf Bank K.S.C.: P.O.B. Safat 3200, Abdullah Al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1961, cap. p.u. 3,267m. (Feb. 1974); 14 brs.; Chair. KHALID YUSUF AL-MUTAWA; Gen. Man. R. SINCLAIR.

Real Estate Bank: f. 1974.

United Bank of Kuwait: Head Office 3 Lombard St., London; f. 1966; Chair. ABDLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Al Ahleia Insurance Co., S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1602, Ali Al-Salim St., Kuwait; f. 1962; covers all classes of insurance; cap. K.D. 1m.; Chair. MUHAMMAD Y. AL-NISF; Man. Dir. ABDULLA A. AL-RIFAI; Gen. Man. Dr. RAOUF H. MAKAR.

Gulf Insurance Co. K.S.C.: P.O.B. 1040, Kuwait; f. 1962; cap. 900,000; Gen. Man. ELIAS N. BEDEWI.

Kuwait Insurance Co.: Abdullah Al-Salim St., P.O.B. 769, Kuwait; f. 1960; cap. p.u. 750,000; Gen. Man. SHAKIB S. SHAKHSHIR; Deputy Gen. Man. FOUAD A. AL-BAHAR.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Some 20 Arab and other foreign insurance companies are active in Kuwait.

OIL

Kuwait National Petroleum Co., K.S.C.: P.O.B. 70, Kuwait; f. 1960; 60 per cent state-owned; refining, exploring and marketing company; a large refinery at Shuaiba opened in May 1968; p.u. cap. 15m. (1973); Chair. YOUSEF IBRAHIM AL-GHANIM.

Kuwait Oil Co.: Ahmadi, Kuwait; f. 1934; state-owned; 692 wells producing at end of October 1974; oil production in 1973 was 136.3 million long tons. The original concession area covered all of Kuwait, including territorial waters to a six-mile limit. In May 1962 exploratory rights to 9,262 square kilometres, roughly 50 per cent of the original concession area, were voluntarily relinquished to the state. Further offshore areas were relinquished in 1967, 1971 and 1973; in 1974 a Participation agreement was ratified by the Kuwait National Assembly giving 60 per cent control of the operations of KOC to the State of Kuwait and in 1975 the Government gained 100 per cent interest; Man. Dir. J. A. STRAND.

Kuwait Shell Petroleum Development Co. (Royal Dutch Shell): Fahad al-Salim St., Kuwait; has concession, signed January 1961, of 5,595 sq. km. offshore from Kuwait; operations suspended pending clarification of the offshore boundary disputes with Iraq, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

KUWAIT

Kuwait Spanish Petroleum Co.: P.O.B. 20467, Kuwait; f. 1968; 51 per cent owned by Kuwait National Petroleum Co., 49 per cent by Hispanoil of Spain; holds concessions of 910,000 hectares (about half the land area of Kuwait) for a period of 35 years from 1968: drilling began in 1970.

American Independent Oil Co.: Main Office 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y.; Kuwait Office P.O.B. 69, Kuwait; shares with Getty Oil Co. (from Saudi Arabia) concessions in Kuwait/Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone onshore; combined oil production in 1972 was 8,190,464 long tons.

Arabian Oil Co.: Head Office Tokyo; Kuwait Office P.O.B. 1641, Kuwait; Field Office Ras Al-Khaffi, Kuwait Partitioned Zone; Kuwait Government secured 60 per cent participation, August 1974; a Japanese company which has concessions offshore of the Partitioned Zone; there are 56 producing wells as well as four flow stations in operation; in 1974 crude oil production averaged 189,535 barrels per day.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 775, Chamber's Bldg., Ali Salem St., Kuwait State; f. 1959; 4,300 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ AL-SAGER; Vice-Pres. YOUSEF AL-FULEIJ and MOHAMAD A. AL-KHARAFI; Gen. Sec. HAYTHAM MALLUHI; publs. *Monthly Magazine* (circ. 5,000) and annual economic and administrative reports.

DEVELOPMENT

Kuwait Chemical Fertilizer Co. K.S.C.: P.O.B. 3964, Kuwait; f. 1964; government enterprise now held wholly by Petrochemical Industries Co. (PIC) of Kuwait for manufacture of liquid ammonia, sulphuric acid, urea and ammonium sulphate.

Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Co.: P.O.B. 5665, Kuwait; f. 1965; overseas investment company; 80 per cent government holding; cap. and res. KD 27.9m., total assets KD 37.2m. (1973); Chair. and Man. Dir. ABDULWAHAB A. AL-TAMMAR.

Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development: Mubarak Al-Kabir, P.O.B. 2921, Kuwait; cap. KD 200m.; wholly Government owned; assists other Arab governments with development loans; Chair. ABDULREHMAN SALEM AL-ATEEQY; Dir. Gen. ABDLATIF Y. AL-HAMAD.

Kuwait Investment Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 1005, Kuwait; f. 1961; total resources KD 55m. (December 1974); investment banking institution owned 50 per cent by the Government and 50 per cent by Kuwaiti nationals; international banking and investment; Man. Dir. BADER ALI AL-DAWOOD.

Kuwait National Industries Company: Kuwait; f. 1960; 51 per cent Government owned company with controlling interest in various construction enterprises.

Kuwait Planning Board: Kuwait City; f. 1962; supervises long-term development plans; through its Central Statistical Office publishes information on Kuwait's economic activity; Dir.-Gen. AHMED ALI AL DUAIJ.

Shuaiba Area Authority: P.O.B. 4690, Kuwait; f. 1964; an independent governmental authority to supervise and run the industrial area and Port of Shuaiba. It has powers and duties to direct and develop the area and its industries which include an oil refinery, cement factory, fishing plant, power stations and distillation plants, chemical fertilizer and petrochemical industries.

Oil, Trade and Industry, Transport, University

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Roads in the towas are metalled and the most important are dual carriageway. There are metalled roads to Almiadi, Mina Al-Ahmadi and other centres of population in Kuwait, and to the Iraqi and Saudi Arabian borders. A four-lane trunk road to Damman in Saudi Arabia is under construction.

Automobile Association of Kuwait and the Gulf: P.O.B. Safat 2100, Kuwait; f. 1964; Pres. H. E. Sheikh NASSER ATHBI AL-SABAH.

Gulf Automobile Association: Al-Luheib Bldg. No. 2, behind Municipality Bldg., P.O.B. 827, Kuwait.

Kuwait Automobile and Touring Club: Airport Rd., Khaldiah, P.O.B. Safat 2100, Kuwait; f. 1956; Pres. H. E. Sheikh NASSER AL ATHBI AL SABAH.

Kuwait International Touring and Automobile Club: P.O.B. Safat 2100, Kuwait; f. 1966; Sec.-Gen. A. W. MONAYES.

Kuwait Transport Co. S.A.K.: Kuwait; provides internal bus service; regular service to Iran inaugurated December 1968.

SHIPPING

A modern port has been built at Shuwaikh, two miles west of Kuwait Town, which is capable of handling simultaneously up to eight large cargo ships and several smaller ships. Ships of British and other lines make regular calls.

A second port is under construction at Shuaiba to the south of Kuwait.

The oil port at Mina al-Ahmadi, 40 km. south of Kuwait Town is capable of handling the largest oil tankers afloat, and oil exports of over 2 million barrels per day.

Kuwait Oil Tanker Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. 810, Kuwait; f. 1957; 1,500 shareholders; cap. KD 11.5m.; owns 6 vessels totalling 800,000 deadweight tons; tankers on order 1,344,000 deadweight tons; sole tanker agents for Mina al-Ahmadi and agents for other ports.

Kuwait Shipping Co. S.A.K.: P.O.B. Safat 3636, Kuwait; f. 1965; 76.9 per cent government owned; services to Europe, the Far East and America; 32 vessels totalling 443,625 tons; fully paid cap. KD 18m.; Man. Dir. NOURI MUSAED AL SALEH; Gen. Man. D. H. TOD.

CIVIL AVIATION

Kuwait Airways Corporation: Al-Hilali St., P.O.B. 394, Kuwait; f. 1954; services to Abadan, Abu Dhabi, Aden, Athens, Baghdad, Bahrain, Beirut, Bombay, Cairo, Damascus, Delhi, Dahrn, Doha, Dubai, Frankfurt, Geneva, Jeddah, Karachi, London, Muscat, Paris, Rome, Sana'a, Teheran; fleet of 5 Boeing 707; Chair. and Gen. Man. FAISAL SAUD AL-FULAIJ; Man. Dir. JASSIM YOUSEF AL-MARZOOK; publs. *Al-Boraq* (Magazine), *KAC News*.

Kuwait is also served by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Alia, British Airways, CSA (Czechoslovakia), Democratic Yemen Airlines, EgyptAir, Gulf Aviation, Iranair, Iraq Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, PIA (Pakistan), Saudia, Syrian Arab Airlines and Yemen Airways.

UNIVERSITY

Kuwait University: P.O.B. 5969, Kuwait; f. 1966; 3,292 students (1973); 73 professors.

LAOS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Laos is a small landlocked country in South-East Asia bordered by the People's Republic of China to the north, North and South Viet-Nam to the east, the Khmer Republic to the south, Thailand to the west and Burma to the north-west. The climate is tropical, with a rainy monsoon season lasting from May to October. The official language, Lao or Laotian, is spoken by about two-thirds of the population. French is used widely and there are a number of tribal languages including Meo. The state religion, adhered to by most Laotians, is Buddhism. There are also some Christians and followers of animist beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, charged with a traditional emblem (in white): a three-headed elephant under a seven-pointed parasol. The Royal capital is Luang Prabang and the administrative capital Vientiane.

Recent History

Formerly a part of French Indo-China, Laos attained independence in 1949. In 1953 the country was invaded by Communist Viet-Minh troops aided within Laos by members of the Pathet Lao movement. Despite the Geneva cease-fire agreement of 1954 and the Vientiane Agreement of 1957, guerrilla warfare continued and in 1960 a rival government was established at Khang Khay headed by Prince Souvanna Phouma and supported by the Pathet Lao. In 1961 a fourteen-nation conference gathered at Geneva to work out a Laotian settlement. The three royal leaders of the Communist, neutral and right-wing parties finally agreed to form a coalition government under Prince Souvanna Phouma. This was set up in 1962. Early in 1963 further fighting took place in the Plain of Jars and continued sporadically for 10 years, with a new and serious offensive by Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese troops in early 1969. Fierce fighting continued into 1970. Prince Souvanna Phouma's neutralist Government was handicapped by the refusal of the Pathet Lao to co-operate in the administration. Communist military activity continued from 1970 onwards, with only one third of the country under the effective control of the Vientiane Government. In January 1973 the Government put forward ceasefire proposals and an agreement was signed in February. A protocol to the agreement was signed in September to the effect that a provisional coalition government (comprising two neutral ministers and five members each from the Pathet Lao and the Vientiane government) and a Joint National Political Council be set up. The provisional Government under Prince Souvanna Phouma took office in April 1974, together with the Political Council under Prince Souphannouvong. The two main towns of Vientiane and Luang Prabang were neutralized and put under the jurisdiction of joint police and defence forces in order to create secure working conditions for the new Government. The strength of Pathet Lao influence in the coalition was felt early in its administration when the rightist National Assembly was dissolved in July 1974 and a Pathet Lao 18-point programme for the unification of Laos was adopted by the Cabinet. In August 1974 Prince Souvanna Phouma left

Laos to recuperate from a heart attack. The Pathet Lao Deputy Prime Minister, Phoumi Vongvichit, was appointed interim Prime Minister with the provision that all actions were to be countersigned by the right-wing Deputy Prime Minister.

Government

Laos is a constitutional monarchy with the King as Head of State and C.-in-C. of the Army. The King appoints a Prime Minister who is responsible for forming the Government. A provisional coalition government came into being in April 1974 together with a Joint National Political Council that is independent of and equal to the Government and co-operates closely with it in managing state affairs. The country is divided into 20 Khouengs or provinces, each administered by a Governor appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

Defence

Royal Lao forces totalled 62,800 in 1974, with an army of 60,000, a navy of 500 and an air force of 2,300. The strength of the Pathet Lao was estimated at 35,000. Under the terms of the 1973 ceasefire agreement, all foreign troops were to be withdrawn within 60 days of the formation of the provisional Government. The U.S. and Thai troops were withdrawn in June 1974, but some North Vietnamese troops remained on the Laos border.

Economic Affairs

Nearly 85 per cent of the population is engaged in subsistence farming. Agricultural techniques are primitive and periodic droughts and floods greatly affect the harvest. Wet rice is cultivated in the Mekong valley and other valleys in north and north-east Laos. About 70,000 tons of rice have to be imported annually. Fish is a principal source of protein, and the rice and fish diet of the Lao farmer is supplemented by domestic fowls, eggs, pork, vegetables and fruit. The cultivation of dry rice, involving the periodical clearing of forest lands, is practised in the hill regions. The Meo peoples also grow maize.

Tin, extracted at the Phon Tiou mines, and timber are the principal exports, the former representing 55 per cent and the latter 41 per cent of total exports in 1971, and there are also exploitable deposits of copper, lead, iron, coal and other minerals. Industry is at the earliest stages of development: tobacco products, matches and rubber shoes are manufactured, while there are also saw mills and a bottling plant, and a cement factory is to be constructed. Hydro-electric power is supplied by the Nam Ngum with an initial capacity of 30,000 kW. (but scheduled to rise to 110,000 kW. by 1977) and smaller dams constructed within the Mekong River Development Project.

As well as rice, essential imports include textiles, pharmaceuticals, petroleum products, and transportation and electrical equipment. Major exports are tin, timber, benzoin, green coffee, cardamom and other food and medicinal oil plants. An import-export trade in gold has grown up and the 4 per cent import duty levied is a major source of budgetary revenue. The balance of trade is

unfavourable and essential imports are supported by foreign aid, notably from the U.S.A. Economic assistance is also received from France, German Federal Republic, Netherlands, UN agencies and member countries of the Colombo Plan. The Foreign Exchange Operations Fund, maintained by contributions from Australia, France, Japan, the U.K. and the U.S.A., was set up in 1964 to attempt to control inflation. The Fund pledged U.S. \$27.6 million for 1974.

Transport and Communications

The Mekong and its left-bank tributaries form the principal artery of transport, although the size of craft is limited by rapids and traffic is seasonal. There are no rail-ways in Laos. A road/rail project, linking Vientiane with Bangkok and sponsored by the Mekong River Development Project, is under survey. It is hoped that if peace returns to Indo-China it will be possible to develop new outlets to Vinh and Quang Tri in North and South Viet-Nam. In 1971 there were about 6,500 km. of roads, of which about 12 per cent were sealed. A new road from Vientiane to Luang Prabang has been built. Six airfields are used for internal and international air services by the state airline, Royal Air Lao, and nine foreign companies.

Social Welfare

There are no state social services. In 1970 there were 20 hospitals and 135 dispensaries in Laos.

Education

Education was largely disrupted by the civil war, causing a high illiteracy rate. Educational facilities have since greatly improved, and education is compulsory

for six years. Total enrolment at all educational institutions was 295,719 in 1973. College-level schooling is now available in Laos and there are six teacher-training institutes. The University of Sisavangvong has 956 students.

Tourism

The main attractions of Laos are the ancient temples, the traditional dancing and the forest and mountain scenery.

Visas are required by all visitors.

Public Holidays

1975: July 23rd (Buddhist Lent), September 5th (Memorial Day), September 20th (Khao Salak), October 20th (Okvasa), October 21st (Boat Racing Day), October 29th (King Sisavangvong's Birthday), November 13th (King Savang Vatthana's Birthday), November 16th (Vat Simuong), November 17th (Oath Ceremony Day), November 18th (That Luang Ceremony).

1976: January 1st (Champassak Festival), January 28th (Makha Buja), March 1st (War Victim Day), March 23rd (Army Day), January 31st to February 3rd (New Year), May 1st (Labour Day), May 11th (Constitution Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 at = 10 bi = 1 kip.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1,415 kips:

U.S. \$1 = 600 kips.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 236,800 sq. km. (91,400 sq. miles). **Population:** 3,257,000 (estimate for July 1974).

PROVINCES

Luang Prabang	Sayaboury	Attapeu	Borikhane	Champhone*
Xieng Khouang	Saravane	Houaphan (Sam Neua)	Sithandone	Vang Vien*
Savannakhet	Phongsaly	Khammouane	Sedone	Hongsa*
Houa Khong (Nam Tha)	Vientiane	Champassak	Wapikhamthong	Paklay*

* New provinces established 1973-74.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(census 1973)

Vientiane (capital)	176,637	Luang Prabang (royal seat)	44,244
Savannakhet	50,690	Sayaboury	13,775
Pakse	44,860	Khammouane	12,676

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 47 per 1,000; death rate 23 per 1,000 (estimates by National Statistical Office).

Employment (1970): Total economically active population 1,556,000, including 1,218,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1970
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops	950
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	800
Forest Land	15,000
Other Areas	6,930
TOTAL	23,680

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1971.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
Maize	15.0	16.0	15.0	15.2	25.0	26.0	26.5	26.8
Rice (milled)	664.7	664.8	664.8	664.8	541.8	486.7	490.0	530.0*
Potatoes	2.5†	2.5†	n.a.	n.a.	14.0†	14.0†	n.a.	n.a.
Sweet potatoes and yams	2.2†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	15.0†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cassava (manioc)	1.2†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	12.0†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Cottonseed	6.0	6.1	6.2	5.9	4.0†	4.0†	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton (lint)					3.0	3.3	2.2	1.9
Coffee					3.2	2.8	2.3	1.8
Tobacco	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0*

* Provisional figures.

† FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰—FAO estimates)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle	390	400	420	435	435
Pigs	1,000	1,050	1,100	1,150	1,200
Goats	32	33	34	35	36
Buffaloes	900	920	935	940	950
Horses	25	26	27	28	29
Chickens	12,000	11,600	11,500	12,000	12,500
Ducks	201	200	198	190	190
Geese	51	51	49	50	n.a.

Domestic elephants: 892 recorded in 1971.

Source: mainly FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates)

		1968	1969	1970	1971
Cows' Milk	metric tons	27,000	28,000	29,000	30,000
Hen Eggs	" "	8,000	8,100	7,500	8,000
Cattle and Buffalo Hides (dry)	number	12,000	10,000	9,000	n.a.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1971.

FORESTRY

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Timber	cu. metres	114,541	73,349	76,732	98,635	132,919
Firewood	" "	25,272	36,409	43,085	29,214	29,826
Charcoal	tons	13,467	10,540	10,828	6,524	8,370
Cardamom	"	2	1,980	33	15	12

INDUSTRY

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Electricity*	million kWh.	8.0	10.1	12.2	13.0
Tin (50% concentrate)	tons	1,379.6	1,572.6	1,885.8	1,823.5
Matches	million packets	3.6	3.6	4.1	4.5

* Excludes Laotian consumption of energy generated in Thailand. This totalled (in million kWh.): 16.8 in 1969; 38.3 in 1970.

FINANCE

100 at (cents) = 10 bi = 1 kip.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 at.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 kips.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 1,415 kips; U.S. \$1 = 600 kips.

10,000 kips = £7.068 = \$16.667.

BUDGET

Twelve months ending June 30th

(million kips)

REVENUE	1970-71	1971-72†	1972-73†	1973-74
Direct Taxes	804	790	895	865.0
Import and Customs Duties	3,862	5,425	3,700	3,381.0
Registration Tax	180	211	250	280.0
Other Indirect Taxes	1,345	1,875	2,105	2,205.0
Revenue from Services	553	764	857	2,131.2
Other receipts	67	35	201	4,923.3
TOTAL	6,811	9,100	8,008	13,785.5

EXPENDITURE	1970-71	1971-72†	1972-73†	1973-74
Education and Culture	1,764.3	1,949.5	2,323.2	2,564.0
Social Security and Health	607.0	635.3	711.4	892.9
Public Works	391.8	400.5	454.4	858.8
Defence	9,411.7	9,337.8	11,321.9	14,142.5
State Administration	2,935.9	3,046.7	3,666.6	3,069.5
National Economy	254.5	286.3	305.0	329.4
Debt Services	176.0	325.0	405.0	550.0
Transfers	142.5	156.3	372.9	486.5
Other Expenditure	2,589.2	3,062.7	3,247.1	5,891.9
TOTAL	18,272.9	19,200.1	22,807.5	28,785.5

† Voted estimates.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPERATIONS FUND

(million U.S. \$)

CONTRIBUTOR	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
United States	13.8	16.1	16.6	16.1	20.1	16.1	16.1
France	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.3
Japan	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.6	3.0
United Kingdom . . .	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Australia	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
TOTAL	19.5	22.0	22.4	22.2	26.5	22.9	24.1

Note: The Foreign Exchange Operations Fund was set up in 1964 to attempt to control inflation.

MONEY SUPPLY

(million kips at December 31st)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Bank Deposits	1,000	1,068	1,327	1,141	1,231	1,731	3,213
Money in Circulation .	10,260	11,294	12,497	14,215	17,723	21,743	23,449

COST OF LIVING

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, VIENTIANE

(base: 1964=100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All items	128.4	138.6	145.6	150.1	150.7	152.8	191.1	249.7
Food only	127.3	135.1	143.5	145.4	135.3	136.1	183.7	258.0

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(million kips)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	10,017.2	11,796.4	12,878.6	19,854.5	27,329.1	19,739.7	26,205.4	34,304.1
Exports	357.7	1,064.4	1,448.1	1,032.9	1,726.7	1,485.4	1,752.8	3,044.6

* Trade, excluding gold, valued at the rate of 240 kips per U.S. \$ until November 1971, when the official free rate was fixed at 600 kips per \$.

COMMODITIES

IMPORTS (Excluding gold)	1970	1971	1972
Animals and Meat.	1,196	697	1,569
Vegetables	2,449	2,405	4,749
Fats and Oils	47	67	189
Industrial Food Products	2,864	1,867	2,326
Mineral Products	7,754	5,178	6,857
Chemical Products	1,968	973	1,240
Leather Products	14	13	10
Wood and Wood Products	195	77	67
Paper and Paper Products	549	396	698
Textiles	1,507	1,264	816
Clothing	52	49	32
Ceramic Products	182	180	326
Precious Metals	13	18	261
Metal Products	2,201	1,238	1,696
Machinery	2,597	2,275	2,078
Transport Vehicles	2,322	1,997	2,022
Scientific Instruments	681	489	488
Others	738	557	781
TOTAL	27,329	19,740	26,205

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972†	1973†
Tin	616.4	762.5	916.9	898.3
Timber	402.5	604.4	572.7	1,939.5
Green Coffee.	88.7	13.1	—	15.0
Cardamom	2.0	3.9	3.1	2.4
Leather and Hides.	16.1	14.3	16.0	10.1
Others	601.0	87.2	31.4	179.3
TOTAL	1,726.7	1,485.4	1,540.1	3,044.6

† Provisional.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(million kips)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
France	2,194.9	1,377.4	1,125.8
Germany, Federal Republic	177.6	341.6	327.9
Hong Kong	398.4	363.6	513.6
Indonesia	4,173.0	2,113.3	2,097.1
Japan	3,925.8	3,843.5	2,469.9
Singapore	1,529.0	1,823.2	1,025.7
China (Taiwan)	266.1	269.0	396.0
Thailand	5,622.8	5,086.0	12,353.7
United Kingdom	675.0	366.2	366.2
U.S.A.	6,647.9	3,143.0	4,298.4
Others	1,718.6	1,012.9	1,231.1
TOTAL	27,329.1	19,739.7	26,205.4

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS—*continued*

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Singapore and Malaysia	689.2	773.7	1,027.2	910.5
Thailand	472.6	634.6	457.0	1,987.3
Hong Kong	44.0	25.5	19.7	73.8
Viet-Nam, Republic	18.6	0.2	—	0.4
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,726.7	1,485.4	1,540.1	3,044.6

* Provisional.

TRANSPORT
VEHICLES IN USE*

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cars	10,969	12,054	12,765	13,611
Trucks	1,694	2,060	2,230	2,369
Motor cycles	10,365	11,068	12,105	13,162
TOTAL	23,028	25,182	27,100	29,142

* Excluding official vehicles

CIVIL AVIATION
DOMESTIC SERVICES

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Flights	4,829	6,429	8,303	4,859	6,426	8,303
Passengers	66,774	86,808	186,217	76,597	88,613	167,554
Freight carried (metric tons)	1,719	2,152	3,035	2,610	2,283	2,991

INTERNATIONAL SERVICES

	ARRIVALS			DEPARTURES		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Flights	782	877	1,285	792	885	1,285
Passengers	16,837	17,503	25,095	16,805	17,807	26,097
Freight carried (metric tons)	465	425	588	130	210	292

Tourism (1973): 12,378 visitors

EDUCATION
(1973)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS AND ADMINISTRATORS	PUPILS
State Primary	2,018	6,374	240,354
State Secondary	22	399	8,722
Private Primary and Secondary	145	1,224	40,586
State Technical	3	152	1,118
Teacher Training	9	227	4,031
Higher Education	3	106	625
Fine Arts	2	74	283

Source (unless otherwise indicated): Service National de la Statistique, Vientiane.

THE CONSTITUTION

The future of Laos rests upon unity and independence within all her provinces. The people affirm their loyalty to the King of Laos and declare their wish to be governed democratically. The Constitution recognizes the principle

of equality and protection at law, freedom of conscience and other democratic freedoms as legally defined. It imposes National Service, the fulfilment of family obligations and the observation of the law.

GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. King BOROMA-SETHA KHATYA SOURYA-VONGSA PHRA MAHA SRI SAVANG VATTHANA.

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNION

(August 1974)

(The letters V, P and N in the lists below indicate whether a member of the Government or the Political Council was chosen as a representative of the former Vientiane Government or the Pathet Lao or as a "neutralist".)

Prime Minister and President of the Council of Ministers: Prince SOUVANNA PHOUMA (V).

Interim Prime Minister, Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs: PHOUMI VONGVICHIT (P).

Vice-President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of National Education, Youth, Sports and Fine Arts: LEUAM INSISIENMAY (V).

Minister of the Interior and of Social Security: PHENG PHONGSAVAN (V).

Minister of Finance: NGON SANANIKONE (V).

Minister of Information and Tourism: TIAO SOUK VONGSAK (P).

Minister of National Defence and War Veterans: CHAO SISOUK NA CHAMPASSAK (V).

Minister of Public Works and Transport: SINGKAPO SIKOTCHOUNNAMALY (P).

Minister of Justice: KHAMKING SOUVANLASY (N).

Minister of Economy and Planning: SOT PHETHRASY (P).

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: KAMPHENG BOUPHA.

Minister of Religion: MAHA KOU SOUVANNAMETHI (P).

Minister of Health: KHAMPHAI ABHAY (V).

Secretary of State for National Defence and War Veterans: KHAM OUANE BOUPHA (P).

Secretary of State for Religion: SOUKAN VILAYSARN (V).

Secretary of State for the Interior: DEUANE SOUNNARATH (P).

Secretary of State for Information and Tourism: OUDAY SOUVANNAVONG (V).

Secretary of State for Finance: BOUSSABONG SOUVANNAVONG (P).

Secretary of State for Public Works and Transport: HOUMPHANH SAIGNASITH (V).

Secretary of State for Justice: SOMVANG SENSATHIT (N).

Secretary of State for Posts and Telecommunications: TOUBY LYFOUNG (N).

Secretary of State for National Education, Youth, Sports and Fine Arts: OUN NEUA PHIMMASONE (P).

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: TIANETHONE CHANTHARASY (V).

Secretary of State for Public Health: Dr. KHAMLIENG PHOLSENA (P).

Secretary of State for Planning and Economy: Dr. SOMPHOU OUDOMVILAY (V).

JOINT NATIONAL POLITICAL COUNCIL

Chairman: Prince SOUPHANNOUVONG (P).

Vice-Chairmen: KHAMSOUK KEOLA (P), Prince SISOUANG SISALEUMSAK (V).

Members: OUANE RATHIKOUN, SANANE SOUTHICHAK, CHAU SINH, PHAO PHIMPHACHANH, HOUMPHANH NORA-SINGH, MAHA KHAMPHAN VILACHIT, KHAMLA KING-SADA, Mme. CHANSOUK VONGVICHIT, VANNAVONG RAJAKOUN, LOFOUNG, BOUNTHANH HEUANGPASEUTH, THAMNASSING, KHAFAN NOUANSAVAN, Y. BOTTIPHANIT, BOUNTENG INSISIENMAY, VISIT SOUTHIVONG, SOUVAN

SANANIKHOM, PAO VANTHANOUVONG, PHOM BOUNLUTAY, SOUVANDY, HENG SAYTHAVY, MAHA BOUDI SOULIGNASAK, SALATH RASASAK, Mme. PHAYBOUN PHOLSENA, Prince SIHARAJ PHASOUC, THIEP LITTHIDETH, Dr. YANG DAO, LA SOUKAN, VIBOUN ABHAY, PHA VONGSAY, BOUNNAK SOUVANNAVONG, KHAMLECK SAIGNASITH, KHAMTA, HOUMPHENG SOUKHASEUM, KHAMPHENG SAIGNASITH, SISAVANG CHANTHEPHA, KHAMPHANH SIMALAVONG, VONGSAVANH BOUTSAVATH, Dr. TANE PAPHATSARANG.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly of 60 members was dissolved in July 1974.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

There are no well-defined political parties, but the following organizations have been active in recent years; *Rassemblement du Peuple Lao* and *Les Forces Neutralistes Véritables du Laos* (neutralist groupings); *Social Democratic Party*, *Lao Hom Lao* and *Lao Noum* (right-wing groupings); and *Santhiphap* (Peace Party; left wing).

Pathet Lao: Pro-communist; Leader H.H. Prince SOUPHANOUVONG.

Neo Lao Haksat: Vientiane; political section of Pathet Lao; Leader PHOUMI VONGVICHIT.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO LAOS

(In Vientiane unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Australia: Quartier Phone Xay (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. BORTHWICK.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Belgium: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Bulgaria: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Burma: Phnom-Penh, Khmer Republic (E).

China, People's Republic: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KUO YING.

Czechoslovakia: Phnom-Penh, Khmer Republic (E).

Denmark: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

France: (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES CARDI.

Germany, Federal Republic: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Hungary: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

India: (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED S. GONSALVES.

Indonesia: Phnom-Penh, Khmer Republic (E).

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Italy: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Japan: (E); *Ambassador:* KIYOSHI SUGANUMA.

Khmer Republic: *Ambassador:* IAT BOUNTHENG.

Malaysia: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Mongolia: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Netherlands: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

New Zealand: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Pakistan: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Philippines: 4 Thadena Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ M. EVANGELISTA.

Poland: Phnom-Penh, Khmer Republic (E).

Romania: Hanoi, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (E).

Sri Lanka: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Sweden: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Switzerland: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Thailand: (E); *Ambassador:* SWATE KOMALABHUTI.

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (L).

U.S.S.R.: (E); *Ambassador:* VALENTIN VDOVINE.

United Kingdom: (E); *Ambassador:* ALAN DAVIDSON, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: (E); *Ambassador:* C. WHITEHOUSE.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* LE VAN HIEN.

Viet-Nam, Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG CO THUY.

Yugoslavia: Phnom-Penh, Khmer Republic (E).

Laos also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Canada, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Korea.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Vientiane; exercises supervisory jurisdiction over all lower courts; Pres. OULOM SOUVANNAVONG.

Court of Appeal: Vientiane; hears civil and criminal appeals from the Criminal Courts and other Courts of First Instance.

Criminal Courts: Vientiane, Pakse and Luang Prabang; appeals can be made from the decisions of these courts to the Courts of Appeal and Supreme Court.

There is also a Provincial Tribunal in each of the provincial capitals (14 in all). There are 37 District Justices of the Peace.

The King's Council: also performs important judicial functions in addition to its legislative duties. The Council can pass judgement on the constitutionality of laws passed by the National Assembly. It may also be constituted as a High Court of Justice to try government officials charged with grave felonies.

RELIGION

The State religion of Laos is Buddhism (Hinayana). Vientiane and Luang Prabang are known as the "Cities of a Thousand Temples" and Buddhist temples are seen in every village. The life of the Laotian peasant is organized around religion and the Buddhist calendar commands most of his activities.

BUDDHISM

His Eminence The Sangharaja, WAT MAI SUWANNA-BHUMARAMA, Luang Prabang.

CHRISTIANITY

Roman Catholic: Vicars Apostolic: Mgr. ETIENNE LOOSDRECHT, Mission Catholique, Vientiane, Mgr. PIERRE BACH, Khammouane, Mgr. PIERRE URRIA, Pakse, Mgr. ALESSANDRO STACCIOLI, Luang Prabang.

PRESS

PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

Anakhot: Vientiane; Editor Khabouankane Neothangnoum.

Bulletin Quotidien Lao Presse: B.P. 122; daily; published by the Ministry of Information.

Lao Roum Samphan: Vientiane; Editor H.E. BONG SOUVANNAVONG.

Sieng-Seri (Voice of the People): Vientiane; Editor SOPHON BOUPHASIRI; circ. 1,200.

La Voix du Peuple: Pakse; French; weekly; Editor BOUNLAP NHOUYVANISVONG.

Xatiao (Lao Nation): Rue Luang Prabang, Vientiane; national daily; Editor and Gen. Man. PHONE CHANTHARAJ; circ. 4,500.

PRESS AGENCIES

Lao Presse: Vientiane; f. 1953; organ of the Ministry of Information.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

UPI: Constellation Hotel, Vientiane; Correspondent PHONE CHANTHARAJ (Editor, *Xatiao*).

AFP, Novosti and Hsinhua also have offices in Laos.

PUBLISHERS

Lao-Phanit: Vientiane.

Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Comité Littéraire, Bureau des Manuels Scolaires: Vientiane; arts, geography, education, history, cookery, music, physics, fiction, sociology, economics.

Vieng Krung: Khouluang Rd., Vientiane.

Pakpassak Kanphin: 9-11 Quai Fa-Hguun, Vientiane.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale Lao: B.P. 310, Vientiane; f. 1951; government-owned; programmes in Lao, French and Vietnamese (news only) G.M.T. 23.00-02.30 (03.00 Sat./Sun.), 05.00-14.30 (15.00 Sat./Sun.); two regional stations Luang Prabang and Pakse; Dir.-Gen. SAMLITH RATSAPHONG; number of radio sets (1973 est.) 150,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Nationale du Laos: Rue Yonnet, Vientiane; f. 1955; central bank; cap. p.u. 290m. Kips; dep. 44,842m. Kips (Dec. 1974); Governor OUDONG SOUVANNAVONG; Gen. Sec. KHAM-OUANE RATANAVONG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque de l'Indochine: 1 rue Pangkham, Vientiane, B.P. 84.

INSURANCE

Compagnie d'Assurance Le Secours (Le Monde): 42 rue Nokeo Koumane, B.P. 193, Vientiane.

Compagnie d'Assurance d'Eléphant: 44 rue Manthathourat, B.P. 876, Vientiane.

La Préservatrice: 68-70 ave. Lanexang, Vientiane.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre Nationale de Commerce et d'Agriculture: Vientiane.

Chambre Interprovinciale de Commerce et d'Agriculture du Centre: Vientiane.

Chambre Interprovinciale de Commerce et d'Agriculture du Sud: Pakse.

Chambre Mixte de Commerce et d'Agriculture: Vientiane.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Agriculture Development Organization: Vientiane; sponsored by the Laotian Government; receives commodity donations from the Governments of the U.S.A., United Kingdom, Japan and Australia; imports and markets agricultural commodities; provides services for foreign investors.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Laos.

ROADS

There are about 6,500 km. of roads of which 765 km. are sealed. Private operators run local bus services and long-distance services linking Vientiane and Luang Prabang with Saigon (South Vietnam) and Phnom-Penh (Khmer Republic). There are also usable roads linking Vientiane with Savannakhet, Phongsaly to the Chinese border, and Vientiane with Luang Prabang. A rail and road project, linking Vientiane with Bangkok and sponsored by the Mekong Development Committee, is under survey.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The River Mekong is Laos' greatest traffic artery. Ferry services are run by government and private operators. The river is interrupted by rapids and is navigable between the following points only (traffic fluctuating seasonally):

Vientiane—Savannakhet (458 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 7 knots.

Savannakhet—Pakse (257 km.) ships of 200 gross tons, drawing 1.75 metres at 12 knots.

Pakse—Khone—Saigon, ships of 500 gross tons, drawing 2.5 metres at 7 knots.

MEKONG RIVER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Co-ordination Committee: Bangkok; f. 1957; set up by Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE), to develop the resources of the Mekong River.

Members: PHLEK CHHAT (Khmer Republic), OUKEO SOUVANNAVONG (Laos), Dr. BOONROD BINSON (Thailand), BUI HUU VINH (Republic of Viet-Nam).

Executive Agent: W. J. VAN DER OORD.

Australia, Canada, France, India, Iran, Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and the U.S.A. are giving assistance.

CIVIL AVIATION

Royal Air Lao: Head Office: 2 rue Pang Kham, B.P. 422, Vientiane; f. 1961; national airline, of which the Government owns 93 per cent; took over Lao Airlines in 1974; domestic services and international routes to Bangkok, Saigon, Hong Kong, Chiangmai, Phnom-Penh, Hanoi, and from Feb. 1975 to Canton and Kuala Lumpur; Pres. PHAGNA NGON SANANIKONE; Dir.-Gen. Prince PANYA SOUVANNA PHOUMA; Fleet: one Caravelle, three DC-4, two DC-3, one C-46 and one Cessna.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines are represented in Vientiane: Air France, Air Vietnam, Cathay Pacific Airways, Swissair, Thai Airways, Aeroflot, TWA, Pan Am and China Airlines.

TOURISM

Direction du Tourisme: P.O.B. 122, Setthathirat Rd., Vientiane.

UNIVERSITY

Université Sisavangvong: Vientiane; 130 teachers, 956 students.

LEBANON

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Lebanon lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean Sea. Its neighbour to the north and east is Syria, and to the south Israel. The climate varies widely, coastal lowlands being hot and humid in summer and mild in winter but in the hills there is a heavy winter snowfall. Rainfall is on the whole abundant. Arabic is spoken everywhere and French and English are widely understood. The population of the Lebanon is almost equally divided between Christians and Muslims. The Christians are mainly Maronites, but many other sects flourish. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of red, white (half the depth) and red. In the centre of the white stripe is a cedar tree. The capital is Beirut.

Recent History

Before the Second World War Lebanon was a French mandated territory. Independence was proclaimed in 1941 and French forces left the country in 1946. The Lebanon has been a member of the Arab League since 1945 and has tried to follow a policy of neutrality in the disputes between Arab states, although accepting the Arab policy of boycotting Israel. Israeli commandos raided Beirut airport in December 1968, destroying or damaging aircraft worth £15 million belonging to Arab airlines. The raid, said to be a reprisal for Palestinian guerrilla forces' use of Lebanon as a base, caused the fall of the coalition government in January 1969. A new ministry led by Rashid Karami resigned in April but continued as a caretaker government until November 1969. Sulaiman Franjiya was elected President in August 1970, and Saeb Salam formed a new Cabinet in October 1970. Palestinian guerrilla raids into Israel from bases on Lebanese territory have frequently provoked reprisals from Israeli forces, encouraging the Lebanese Government to restrain the guerrilla groups. An Israeli raid on Beirut in April 1973 resulted in the resignation of Saeb Salam's Government. Under the new Government of Dr. Amin Hafez fierce fighting broke out between the Lebanese army and the guerrillas. An agreement was eventually reached with the guerrillas, but in June 1973 Dr. Hafez resigned and was later replaced by Takieddin Solh as Prime Minister. Lebanon offered its assistance to the Arab cause in the war of October 1973 between the Arabs and Israel.

The growth of armed political party militias and a crisis of confidence in law and order led to the fall of Takieddin Solh's government in September 1974, and a new government was eventually formed at the end of October under Rashid Solh.

Government

Legislative power is exercised by the Chamber of Deputies, which has 99 members elected by universal adult suffrage. The electoral law maintains a ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies. The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years. He chooses the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers, who carry out laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies.

Defence

The strength of the Lebanese armed forces in 1974 was 15,250 men, with an army of 14,000, a navy of 250 and an air force of 1,000. The defence budget for 1974 was £L300 million.

Economic Affairs

Lebanon has traditionally favoured a private enterprise economy. Many people are employed in service industries, relatively few in agriculture. The principal crops are grain, olives and citrus fruits. Lebanon is a free market and about two-thirds of trade is transit traffic, Beirut being the principal commercial and financial centre of the Middle East. In October 1966 a national crisis was feared as a result of the failure of Intra Bank, the biggest of Beirut's international finance houses. The repercussions of the closure were widespread and the economy declined for four years. From September 1970, however, the economy has shown an upward trend, and is now booming, although inflation is presenting a problem. In 1974 the consumer price index rose by 11.1 per cent, but this is thought to under-estimate the true rate of inflation. Since late 1973 many foreign banks have acquired shares in Lebanese banks. The chief Lebanese industries are oil-refining, food processing and cement. Tourism is a valuable source of income, but was depressed by the internal situation in 1973.

Transport and Communications

There are over 400 kilometres of railway, some of it narrow gauge. Towns are connected by good roads and there is heavy traffic between Beirut and Damascus, the capital of Syria, Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping lines covering the eastern Mediterranean. The port of Tripoli is the terminus of an oil pipeline from Iraq, and Sidon of the pipeline from Saudi Arabia. Beirut is an important international air junction and some 40,000 aircraft use the airport annually.

Social Welfare

A scale of compensation for loss of employment was introduced by the State in 1963. Medical services are largely in private hands but there is a Social Security Fund which covers the medical expenses of workers. Under a national agreement, wages are paid by employers for up to 26 weeks during sickness.

Education

There is state primary and secondary education but private institutions provide the main facilities for secondary and higher education. The literacy rate is over 80 per cent, the highest in the Arab world.

Tourism

Lebanon is a tourist centre for the Middle East. Scenic beauty, sunshine and historical sites, notably Baalbek and Byblos, are the main attractions. There are many modern hotels, and about two million tourists visit the country annually.

Visas are not required to visit Lebanon by nationals of Arab League member-states.

Sport

Football, basketball, tennis, swimming, skiing, water-skiing and golf are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Feast of the Assumption), October 7th-8th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 22nd (Independence Day), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 31st (Evacuation Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 12th (Ashoura), February 9th (Feast of St. Maron), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), March 22nd (Arab League Anniversary).

April 16th (Good Friday—Western Church), April 19th (Easter Monday—Western Church), April 23rd (Good Friday—Eastern Church), April 26th (Easter Monday—Eastern Church), May 6th (Martyrs' Day), May 27th (Ascension Day—Western Church), June 3rd (Ascension Day—Eastern Church).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 piastres = 1 Lebanese pound (£L).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = £L5.30;

U.S. \$1 = £L2.25.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA
(hectares)

TOTAL	CULTIVATED	IRRIGATED	MARGINAL AND GRAZING	FOREST	WASTE
1,040,000	270,000	72,000	128,800	73,200	549,200

POPULATION

TOTAL* (1974)	BEIRUT* (capital—1972)	TRIPOLI* (1972)	BIRTHS (1973)	MARRIAGES (1973)	DEATHS (1973)
3,100,000	800,000	150,000	74,837	18,601	13,052

* Estimate.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (['] ooo hectares)			PRODUCTION (['] ooo tons)			YIELD (tons per hectare)
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973	1973
Wheat	48.2	50.5	50.1	41.0	63.7	55.1	1.1
Barley	7.3	7.8	7.3	6.3	7.6	6.5	0.9
Sugar Beet	2.8	3.8	2.5	146.2	190.0	139.4	55.4
Potatoes	9.0	9.2	8.9	108.8	116.5	116.2	13.1
Onions	1.8	1.6	1.5	35.7	29.5	31.2	20.7
Tobacco	7.6	7.8	7.5	8.4	9.5	9.9	1.3
Citrus Fruit	11.9	11.9	11.9	278.4	296.2	307.3	105.8
Apples	13.0	12.8	12.3	154.5	220.4	166.1	15.1
Grapes	17.8	17.8	18.2	115.0	109.4	107.4	6.1
Olives	27.5	28.0	30.2	54.8	39.6	32.2	1.1
Tomatoes	4.9	4.6	4.4	67.0	72.6	59.1	13.6

LIVESTOCK ([']ooo)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Goats	366	357	355	348
Sheep	244	242	239	213
Cattle	66	67	67	62
Donkeys	27	28	28	25
Poultry	18,260	19,234	20,164	17,463

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973
Tobacco Manufactures	tons	2,281	3,122	3,250	3,893
Timber	cu. metres	46,545	48,793	57,748	66,285
Cement	['] ooo tons	1,339	1,499	1,626	1,659
Electricity	million kWh.	1,230	1,375	1,548	1,791

OIL REFINING ([']ooo tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude Oil intake	1,730	1,803	1,849	1,992	2,001	2,039	2,329
Petrol	303	347	347	374	397	446	n.a.
Paraffin	180	190	207	212	218	155	n.a.
Gas Oil	269	281	318	338	343	329	369.8
Fuel Oil	891	897	884	958	947	1,082	895.1
Butane	21	24	23	22	24	26	48.8

FINANCE

100 piastres=1 Lebanese pound (£L).

Coins: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 pounds.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=£L5.30; U.S. \$1=£L2.25.

£L100=£18.87 sterling=\$44.44.

Note: Lebanon operates a free market in foreign currency. Prior to February 1973 the exchange value of the U.S. dollar usually fluctuated between £L2.97 and £L3.30. From 1965 to 1972, however, foreign trade statistics were compiled on the basis of a fixed official exchange rate of U.S. \$1=£L3.08 (£L1=32.47 U.S. cents). This was equivalent to £1 sterling=£L7.392 from November 1967 to August 1971. Since March 1974 the exchange rate for foreign trade has been U.S. \$1=£L2.34.

ORDINARY BUDGET ESTIMATES

(Expenditure 1973—million £L)

Defence	246.7
Education	201.6
Public Works and Transport	168.1
Ministry of the Interior	83.4
Debt Servicing	52.2
Hydro-electric Resources	25.8
TOTAL (including others)	1,080.8

1974 Budget: £L1,225 million.

1975 Budget: £L1,607 million.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(million £L at current prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	445	466	631
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	661	750	884
Electricity, Gas and Water	113	118	129
Construction	218	239	290
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1,527	1,723	2,009
Transport, Storage and Communication	401	438	478
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Services	165	197	235
Owner-Occupied Dwellings	430	495	558
Community, Social and Personal Services	482	522	676
Public Administration and Defence	424	451	477
TOTAL	4,866	5,399	6,365

EXTERNAL TRADE*

(£L'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	1,865,087	2,006,431	2,252,177	2,451,922	2,901,836	3,786,756
Exports	510,261	554,301	650,619	815,619	1,168,195	1,599,458
Transit Trade†	1,532,938	1,348,894	1,272,105	2,429,687	1,350,430	1,345,294

* Based on the rate of free market prices of the U.S. dollar.

† Through the free port of Beirut; includes crude oil pumped through the Lebanon.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	252,406	640,237	Vegetable Products	136,720	145,354
Vegetable Products	240,437	292,868	Precious Metals, Stones, Jewellery and Coins	114,612	333,989
Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	402,660	479,325	Animals and Animal Products	56,781	51,874
Textiles and Products	354,314	413,261	Machinery and Electrical Apparatus	123,707	168,238
Non-precious Metals and Products	250,286	346,365	Non-precious Metals and Products	95,992	114,037
Transport Vehicles	248,657	322,734	Textiles and Products	122,307	172,662
Animals and Animal Products	124,135	131,140	Beverages and Tobacco	81,400	87,559
Industrial Chemical Products	239,331	259,480	Transport Vehicles	126,631	150,162
Mineral Products	169,658	187,469			
Beverages and Tobacco	157,673	150,428			

* Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£L '000)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
Belgium	54,773	70,119	91,941	France	13,896	52,750	161,912
Czechoslovakia	41,384	56,463	70,057	German Federal Rep.	13,496	12,039	19,315
France	266,549	300,434	361,915	Greece	2,083	1,739	6,388
German Federal Rep.	264,295	316,107	380,839	Iraq	68,641	69,440	50,075
Iraq	98,017	121,819	119,919	Italy	14,855	16,875	22,695
Italy	187,269	246,474	293,724	Jordan	37,843	23,513	51,020
Japan	103,370	120,785	126,233	Kuwait	88,690	110,621	105,497
Jordan	13,895	16,605	21,021	Saudi Arabia	125,387	190,284	260,910
Netherlands	56,897	56,598	69,055	Spain	1,207	3,023	5,294
Saudi Arabia	32,983	52,537	69,506	Syria	75,654	83,366	77,403
Switzerland	228,307	189,587	141,886	U.S.S.R.	9,404	8,192	13,833
Syria	35,312	69,125	51,544	United Kingdom	26,508	44,962	148,288
Turkey	56,574	38,664	55,225	U.S.A.	23,164	71,636	72,069
United Kingdom	198,054	239,685	261,409				
U.S.A.	250,408	322,355	377,542				

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS ('000)		GOODS ('000)		REVENUE ('000 £L)		
	Journeys	Passenger-Kms.	Tons	Ton-kms.	Passengers	Goods	Total
1969	78	7,278	313	24,455	178	2,018	2,196
1970	76	7,430	258	20,082	187	1,916	2,103
1971	71	7,187	325	26,789	184	2,236	2,420
1972	55	5,004	417	33,116	134	2,313	2,447
1973	36	2,829	512	35,063	81	2,446	2,527

ROADS

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Motor cars (taxis and private)	129,674	136,016	146,270	164,790	185,935
Buses	1,763	1,794	1,905	2,067	2,258
Lorries	14,473	14,795	15,656	17,130	19,151
Motor cycles	12,004	9,800	9,731	10,734	12,036

SHIPPING IN BEIRUT

	SHIPS ENTERED		MERCHANDISE (Metric Tons)	
	Number	Tonnage	Entered	Cleared
1969	3,126	4,361,512	1,995,000	700,000
1970	3,128	4,428,491	2,289,321	728,144
1971	3,320	4,837,003	2,456,517	626,384
1972	3,594	6,197,000	2,666,821	677,378
1973	3,532	5,338,000	2,819,534	717,870

TRAFFIC THROUGH THE
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT IN BEIRUT

	AIRCRAFT USING AIRPORT	PASSENGERS USING AIRPORT	FREIGHT THROUGH AIRPORT (metric tons)
1969	42,733	1,571,667	53,594
1970	41,553	1,558,246	57,691
1971	39,643	1,832,514	69,742
1972	38,735	2,090,634	87,991
1973	40,037	2,258,474	109,560

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Foreign Visitors (except Syrians)	822,347	1,015,772	1,048,163	884,997
of which:				
Visitors from Arab countries	534,250	619,171	577,186	535,641
Visitors from Europe	149,518	213,698	250,914	171,338
Visitors from the Americas	67,190	94,076	116,153	75,606
Syrian Visitors	863,833	1,241,633	1,232,903	1,019,498
TOTAL	1,686,180	2,257,405	2,281,066	1,904,495

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Public:			
Primary and kindergarten	740	202,913	17,077
Upper primary	549	77,161	
Secondary	65	18,240	
Private:			
Primary and kindergarten	742	366,987	16,168
Upper primary and secondary	390		

Source: Direction Centrale de la Statistique, Ministère du Plan, and Direction Générale des Douanes, Beirut.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated May 23rd, 1926; amended by the Constitutional Laws of 1927, 1929, 1943 and 1947.)

According to the Constitution, the Republic of the Lebanon is an independent and sovereign State, and no part of the territory may be alienated or ceded. Lebanon has no State religion. Arabic is the official language. Beirut is the capital.

All Lebanese are equal in the eyes of the law. Personal freedom and freedom of the Press are guaranteed and protected. The religious communities are entitled to maintain their own schools, provided they conform to the general requirements relating to public instruction as laid down by the State. Dwellings are inviolable; rights of ownership are protected by law. Every Lebanese citizen who has completed his twenty-first year is an elector and qualifies for the franchise.

Legislative Power

Legislative power is exercised by one house, the Chamber of Deputies, with 99 seats, 53 of which are allocated to Christians and 45 to Muslims (for full details of allocation, see Parliament, p. 917). Its members must be over 25 years of age, in possession of their full political and civil rights, and literate. They are considered representatives of the whole nation, and are not bound to follow directives from their constituencies. They can be suspended only by a two-thirds majority of their fellow-members. Secret ballot was introduced in a new election law of April 1960.

The Chamber holds two sessions yearly, from the first Tuesday after March 15th to the end of May, and from the first Tuesday after October 15th to the end of the year. The normal term of the Chamber of Deputies is four years; general elections take place within sixty days before the

end of this period. If the Chamber is dissolved before the end of its term, elections are held within three months of dissolution.

Voting in the Chamber is public—by acclamation, or by standing and sitting. A quorum of two-thirds and a majority vote is required for constitutional issues. The only exceptions to this occur when the Chamber becomes an electoral college, and chooses the President of the Republic, or Secretaries to the Chamber, or when the President is accused of treason or of violating the Constitution. In such cases voting is secret, and a two-thirds majority is needed.

Executive Power

The President of the Republic is elected for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. He and his ministers deal with the promulgation and execution of laws passed by the Chamber of Deputies. The Ministers and the Prime Minister are chosen by the President of the Republic. They are not necessarily members of the Chamber of Deputies, although they are responsible to it and have access to its debates. The President of the Republic must be a Maronite Christian and the Prime Minister a Sunni Muslim; and the choice of the other Ministers has to reflect the division between the communities in the Chamber.

The President himself can initiate laws. Alternatively, the President may demand an additional debate on laws already passed by the Chamber. He can adjourn the Chamber for up to a month, but not more than once in each session. In exceptional circumstances he can dissolve the Chamber and force an election. Ministers can be made to resign by a vote of no confidence.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President of the Republic: SULAIMAN FRANJIYA (took office September 23rd, 1970).

THE CABINET

(February 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: RASHID SOLH (Sunni, independent).

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Environment and Co-operatives: MICHEL SASSINE (Greek Orthodox, National Liberal Party).

Minister of Justice: ADEL OSSEIRANE (Shiite).

Minister of National Defence: JOSEPH SKAFF (Greek Catholic).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: PHILIPPE TAKLA (Greek Catholic, non-parliamentary).

Minister of Agriculture: SULAIMAN EL ALI (Sunni).

Minister of Finance: KHALED JOUMBLATT (Druze, non-parliamentary).

Minister of Public Works: GEORGES SAADE (Maronite, Phalangist).

Minister of Transport and Communications: TONY FRANJIYA (Maronite).

Minister of Tourism: SOUREN KHANAMERIAN (Armenian Orthodox).

Minister of Information: MAHMOUD AMMAR (Shiite, affiliated to National Liberal Party).

Minister of Industry and Petroleum: LOUIS ABOU CHARAF (Maronite, Phalangist).

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: NADIM NAIM (Maronite, National Liberal Party).

Minister of Planning: ZAKI MAZBOUDI (Sunni).

Minister of Water Resources and Electricity: MALEK SALAM (non-parliamentary).

Minister of Economy and Commerce: ABBAS KHALAF (Greek Orthodox, Progressive Socialist).

Minister of National Education: MAJID HAMADE (Shiite, non-parliamentary).

Minister of Health: MAJID ARSLAN (Druze).

PARLIAMENT

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The electoral reform bill of April 1960 maintained the existing ratio of 6 Christians to 5 Muslims in the Chamber of Deputies. It is the custom for the President of the Chamber of Deputies to be a Shi'i Muslim.

President of Chamber: KAMAL ASAAD.

Deputy President of Chamber: NASIM MAJDALANI.

RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Maronite Christians	30
Sunni Muslims	20
Shi'i Muslims	19
Greek Orthodox	11
Greek Catholics	6
Druzes	6
Armenian Orthodox	4
Armenian Catholics	1
Protestants	1
Others	1
TOTAL	99

There was a General Election in May 1972, but the diversity of allegiance in the Chamber makes a strict analysis by party groupings impossible. The distribution of seats among religious groups is laid down by law.

POLITICAL PARTIES

al-Baath: f. in Syria, 1940, by MICHEL AFLAK; secular party with policy of Arab union, branches in several Middle Eastern countries; 2 mems. in Chamber of Deputies; See. ABDUL MAJID RAFII, Place de l'Étoile, Chambre des Députés, Beirut.

Bloc National: f. 1943; policy of power-sharing and the exclusion of the military from politics; 5 mems. in the Chamber of Deputies; Leader RAYMOND EDDÉ; Sec.-Gen. EDOUARD IBRAHIM HONEIN, Chambre des Députés, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

ad-Dustour (Constitutional Party): f. 1943; led struggle against French mandate, established 1943 Constitution; party of the political and business elite; Leader MICHEL BECHARA AL-KHOURY, rue Michel Chiha, Kantari, Beirut.

al-Harakiyines al-Arab: Beirut; f. 1948 by GEORGES HABACHE; Arab nationalist party, with Marxist tendencies.

al-Hayat al-Wataniya: Beirut; f. 1964 by AMINE ARAYSSI.

al-Jabha al-Damukratiya al-Barlamaniya (Parliamentary Democratic Front): Beirut; mainly Muslim support; Leader RACHID ABDUL HAMID KARAME, Chambre des Députés, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

al-Kata'eb (Phalanges Libanaises, Phalangist Party): P.O.B. 992, Place Charles Hélou, Beirut; f. 1936; nationalist, reformist, democratic social party; 70,260 mems.; Leader PIERRE GEMAYEL; Vice-Pres. JOSEPH CHADER; Gen. Sec. JOSEPH SAADE; 7 mems. in Chamber of Deputies; publs. *al-Amal* (Arabic daily), *Action—Proche Orient* (French political and scientific monthly).

Mouvement de l'Action Nationale: f. 1965; Founder and Leader OSMAN MOSBAH AD-DANA, P.O.B. 5890, Centre Starco, Bloe Sud, Beirut.

an-Najjadé: f. 1936; unionist; 3,000 mems.; Founder and Pres. ADNANE MOUSTAPHA AL-HAKIM, Sawt al-Uruba, P.O.B. 3537, Beirut; publ. *Sawt al-Uruba* (Arabic daily).

an-Nida' al-Kawmi: f. 1945; Founder and Leader KAZEM AS-SOLH, Ramlet al-Baïda, Imm. Chammat, Beirut.

Parti Communiste Libanais (Lebanese Communist Party): rue al-Hout, Imm. du Parti Communiste Libanais, Beirut; f. 1924; officially dissolved 1948–71; Marxist, much support among intellectuals; 1 mem. in Chamber of Deputies; Sec.-Gen. NICOLAS CHAOUTI; publs. *an-Nida* (daily), *al-Akhbar* (weekly), *al-Tarik* (monthly), *Gantch* (Armenian weekly).

Parti Démocrate: f. 1969; supports a secular, democratic policy, private enterprise and social justice; Sec.-Gen. JOSEPH MUGHAIZEL; co-founder ÉMILE BITAR, rue Kantari, Imm. Labban, Beirut.

Parti National Liberal (al-Wataniyin al-Ahrar): f. 1958; liberal reformist party; 9 mems. and assocs. in Chamber of Deputies; Founder and Pres. CAMILLE CHAMOUN, Chambre des Députés, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

Parti Populaire Syrien (Social Nationalist Party); f. 1932, banned 1962–69; advocates a "Greater Syria", composed of Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Palestine and Cyprus; 1 supporter in Chamber of Deputies; MICHEL MAALLOULI, Chambre des Députés, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

Parti Socialiste Progressiste (al-Takadumi al-Ishteraki): P.O.B. 2893, Zkak el-Blat, Beirut; f. 1948; progressive party, advocates constitutional road to socialism; over 16,000 mems.; 10 mems. in Chamber of Deputies; Founder and Pres. KAMAL JOUMBLATT; publ. *al-Anbala'* (weekly).

Parti Socialiste Révolutionnaire: Beirut; f. 1964; Leader YOUSSEF MOUBARAK.

Parti Tachnag: f. 1890; principal Armenian party; collective leadership; 5 mems. in Chamber of Deputies, including KHATCHIG BABIKIAN, Chambre des Députés, Place de l'Étoile, Beirut.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO LEBANON

(Beirut unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Rue Rachidin, Tallet el-Khayyat, Imm. Land and Construction No. 3, 7th Floor, Apt. 14 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDEL-WAHID KARIM.

Algeria: Jnah (opposite Coral Beach) (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD YAZID.

Argentina: 149 Ave Fouad 1er (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO SUAYA

Australia: SFAH Bldg., Rue Kantari (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE HUTTON.

Austria: Quartier Sursock, Rue Négib Trad, Villa Nicolas Cattani (E); *Ambassador:* HANS WALSER.

Bahrain: Sami Fouad Hamzeh Bldg., Bir Hassan; *Ambassador:* ALI IBRAHIM AL MAHROUS

Bangladesh: Rue Tabet (Verdun), Imm. Said Jaafar; *Ambassador:* KHONDKER GOLAM MUSTAFA.

Belgium: 15th Floor, Centre Verdun, Rue Dunant (E); *Ambassador:* HUBERT BEDUWE.

Bolivia: Place de l'Etoile, Imm. Tchatalbadjian (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NAJIB BICHARA GHOSN.

Brazil: Rue Verdun, Imm. Mahmassani (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE D'ESCRAGNOLLE TAUNAY.

Bulgaria: Blvd Chah-Hadath, Imm. Lati (E); *Ambassador:* GUEORGUI TANEV

Cameroon: Cairo, Egypt (E)

Canada: Rue Hamra, Centre Sabbagh (E); *Ambassador:* LEOPOLD AMYOT

Chad: Blvd. Sami Solhi, Forêt Kfoury, Imm. Kalot Frères (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* NODJIMADJE N'GARTORI.

Chile: Rue Maamari, Imm. Lion's (E); *Ambassador:* General ALFREDO CANALES.

China, People's Republic: Rue 62, Nicolas Ibrahim Sursock, Ramlet El-Baida (E); *Ambassador:* HSU MING.

Colombia: Chouran, Imm. Jaber al-Ahmad al-Sabbah (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERTO LOSADA LARRA.

Congo People's Republic: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Costa Rica: Rue Hamra (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* RIAD ABDEL-BAKI.

Cuba: Rue Abdel Sabbah between Rue Sakiet el-Janzir and Rue de Vienne, Imm. Abdel Rahman et Bahjat Ghazal (E); *Ambassador:* MIGUEL BRUGUERAS DEL VALLE.

Cyprus: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Czechoslovakia: Rue Fouad 1er, Imm. Kayssi (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KAREL BLAZEK.

Denmark: Rue Clemenceau, Imm. Minkara (E); *Ambassador:* MOGENS WARBERG.

Dominican Republic: Raouché, Imm. Minkara (E).

Egypt: Rue Ramlat el-Baida (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD LOUTFI MOUTAWALLI.

Ethiopia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Finland: Centre Gefinor, Rue Clemenceau (E); *Ambassador:* HEKKI KALAH.

France: Rue Clemenceau (E); *Ambassador:* MICHEL RAUL GUILLAUME FONTAINE.

German Democratic Republic: Ave. de Paris (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. BRUNO SEDLACZEK.

Germany, Federal Republic: Rue Hamra, Imm. Arida (E); *Ambassador:* HANS CHRISTIAN LANKES.

Ghana: Jnah, Imm. Cheikh Sabah Ahmad Al-Sabah (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. CLELAND COFIE BRUCE.

Greece: Rue de France (E); *Ambassador:* EUSTACHE KALAMIDAS.

Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Haiti: Rue du Fleuve, Imm. Sarkis (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE SARKIS.

Hungary: Jnah, Imm. Cheikh Salem Al-Sabah (E); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS VERES.

India: Rue Kantari, Imm. Samharini (E); *Ambassador:* SHILENDRA K. SINGH.

Indonesia: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Iran: Jnah, Imm. Sakina Mattar (E); *Ambassador:* MANSOUR GHADAR.

Iraq: Jnah, Face Eden Rock (E); *Ambassador:* KHALED MAKKI AL-HASHIMI.

Italy: Rue Makdissi, Imm. Cosmidis (E); *Ambassador:* VINCENZI DE BENEDICTIS.

Ivory Coast: Avenue Sami Solh, Imm. Georges Tazbek (E); *Ambassador:* AMADOU BOCOUM.

Japan: Corniche Chouran, Imm. Olfat Nagib Salha (E); *Ambassador:* NOBORU SUGIURA.

Jordan: Rue Verdun, Imm. Belle-Vue (E); *Ambassador:* AKRAM ZOAITER.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Kuwait: Bir Hassan, The Stadium Roundabout (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD YOUSSEF AL-ADASSANI.

Liberia: Rome, Italy (E).

Libya: Jnah, Imm. Cheikh Abdallah Khalifé Al-Sabbah; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-KADER GHOUKA.

Malaysia: Cairo, Egypt (E)

Mali: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Malta: Achrafé, Rue Marian Geahchan, Imm. Varkés Sarafian (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* BERNARD FATTAL.

Mauritania: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Mexico: Rue Hamra, Imm. Arida (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCISCO APODACA.

Morocco: Corniche Masraa, Imm. Chamat (E); *Ambassador:* DRISS BENNOUNA.

Nepal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Netherlands: Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* ADRIANUS CORNELIS VROON.

Nigeria: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Norway: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Oman: Bir Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH ALI AL-QUTABI.

Pakistan: 2699 Rue de Lyon (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. S. M. KORESHI.

Panama: Corniche Mazraa, Imm. Saab (E).

Peru: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Poland: Furn el-Chebbak, Rue Asile des Vieillard's, Imm. Haddad Frères (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONI PIERZCHALA.

Qatar: Dibs Building, Chouran Street (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD BEN HAMAD AL THANI.

Romania: Avenue Sami el-Solh, 215 Forêt Kfoury, Imm. Boutros et Chammah (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIHAIL LEVENTE.

LEBANON

- Saudi Arabia:** Rue Bliss, Manara (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD AL-MANSOUR AL-RUMAIH.
- Senegal:** Corniche Mazraa, Rue Ibn el-Assir, Imm. Kholy el-Kataby (E); *Ambassador:* ALPHONSE N'DIAYE.
- Singapore:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Spain:** Ramlet el Baida, Imm. White Sands (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS FLOREZ-ESTRADA.
- Sri Lanka:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Sudan:** Rue Mme Curie, Imm. Minkara (E); *Ambassador:* SALAH AHMAD.
- Sweden:** Rue Clemenceau, Imm. Moukarzel et Rubeiz (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN-JAQUES VON DARDEL.
- Switzerland:** Avenue Perthus, Imm. Achou (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES-ALBERT DUBOIS.
- Thailand:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Tunisia:** Ramlet el-Baida, Imm. Roek and Marble (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD AMAMOU.
- Turkey:** Bir Hassan (E); *Ambassador:* NECMETTIN TUNCEL.
- U.S.S.R.:** Rue Mar Elias el-Tina (E); *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER SOLDATOV.
- United Arab Emirates:** Jnah, Face Eden Roek, Imm. Wafie Tabbara (E); *Ambassador:* RASHED MAKKAWI.

Lebanon also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Central African Republic, Dahomey, Ecuador, El Salvador, Gabon, Guatemala, Honduras, Ireland, Khmer Republic, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Monaco, Nicaragua, Niger, Paraguay, Philippines, Sierra Leone, Togo, Upper Volta.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Law and justice in the Lebanon are administered in accordance with the following codes, which are based upon modern theories of civil and criminal legislation:

- (1) Code de la Propriété (1930).
- (2) Code des Obligations et des Contrats (1932).
- (3) Code de Procédure Civile (1933).
- (4) Code Maritime (1947).
- (5) Code de Procédure Pénale (Code Ottoman Modifié).
- (6) Code Pénal (1943).
- (7) Code Pénal Militaire (1946).
- (8) Code d'Instruction Criminelle.

The following courts are now established:

(a) Fifty-six "Single-Judge Courts", each consisting of a single judge, and dealing in the first instance with both civil and criminal cases; there are seventeen such courts at Beirut and seven at Tripoli.

(b) Eleven Courts of Appeal, each consisting of three judges, including a President and a Public Prosecutor, and dealing with civil and criminal cases; there are five such courts at Beirut.

(c) Four Courts of Cassation, three dealing with civil and commercial cases and the fourth with criminal cases. A Court of Cassation, to be properly constituted, must have at least three judges, one being the President and the other two Councillors. The First Court consists of the First President of the Court of Cassation, a President and two Councillors. The other two civil courts each consist of a President and three Councillors. If the Court of Cassation reverses the judgment of a lower court it does not refer the case back but retries it itself.

First President of the Court of Cassation: BADRI MEOUCHI.

(d) The Council of State, which deals with administrative cases. It consists of a President, Vice-President and four Councillors. A Commissioner represents the Government.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

- United Kingdom:** Avenue de Paris, Ain el-Mreissé (E); *Ambassador:* P. H. G. WRIGHT, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- U.S.A.:** Ave. de Paris (Corniche), Imm. Ali Reza (E); *Ambassador:* McMURTRIE GODLEY.
- Uruguay:** Rue Verdun, Fayoumé, Imm. Mohamad Hussein Ben Moutahar (E); *Ambassador:* RODOLFO COMAS AMARO.
- Vatican:** Rue Georges Picot; *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. ALFREDO BRUNIERA.
- Venezuela:** Rue Kantari, Imm. Sahmarani (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO J. BARRADAS.
- Viet-Nam, Republic:** Ankara, Turkey (E).
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Blvd. Khaldé-Quzai, Imm. Ingénieur Ryad Amaiche (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD MOHAMAD MACHA AL MOUTAWAKEL.
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** Ramlet el Baida, Imm. Ramlet el Baida (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* AHMAD ALI MAISARI.
- Yugoslavia:** Imm. Daouk, Arts et Metiers Quarter (E); *Ambassador:* MILIC BUGARCIC.
- Zaire:** Cairo, Egypt (E).
- Zambia:** Cairo, Egypt (E).

President of the Court of the Council of State: ABOU KHAIR.

(e) The Court of Justice, which is a special court consisting of a President and eight judges, deals with matters affecting the security of the State.

In addition to the above, Islamic, Christian and Jewish religious courts deal with affairs of personal status (marriages, deaths, inheritances, etc.).

There is also a Press Tribunal.

RELIGION

PRINCIPAL COMMUNITIES

	1958	1972*
Christians	792,000	n.a.
Roman Catholics	529,500	1,089,438
Armenian Rite	14,500	24,500
Chaldean Rite	n.a.	5,957
Greek (Melkite) Rite	91,000	183,345
Latin Rite		20,000
Maronite Rite	424,000	837,636
Syrian Rite	n.a.	18,000
Orthodox	219,000	n.a.
Greek	150,000	n.a.
Armenian	69,000	n.a.
Protestant	14,000	n.a.
Muslims	624,000	n.a.
Sunni	286,000	n.a.
Shi'i	250,000	n.a.
Druzes	88,000	n.a.
Jews	6,600	n.a.

* The 1972 figures for members of the Roman Catholic churches are based on estimates by the curias of dioceses based in the Lebanon. National and diocesan boundaries do not necessarily correspond.

LEBANON

It will be seen that the largest single community in the Lebanon is the Maronite, a Uniat sect of the Roman Church. The Maronites inhabited the old territory of Mount Lebanon, i.e. immediately east of Beirut. In the south, towards the Israeli frontier, Shi'i villages are most common whilst between the Shi'i and the Maronites live the Druzes (divided between the Yazbakis and the Jumblatis). The Bekaa has many Greek Christians, whilst the Tripoli area is mainly Sunni Muslim. Altogether, of all the regions of the Middle East, the Lebanon probably presents the closest juxtaposition of sects and peoples within a small territory. As Lebanese political life is organized on a sectarian basis, the Maronites also enjoy much political influence, including a predominant voice in the nomination of the President of the Republic.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

ARMENIAN RITE

Patriarchate of Cilicia: Patriarchat Arménien Catholique, Beirut; includes Patriarchal Diocese of Beirut; 23 priests, 24,500 Catholics; Patriarch IGNACE PIERRE XVI BATANIAN.

CHALDEAN RITE

Diocese of Beirut: Evêché Chaldéen-Catholique, B.P. 8566, Beirut; 8 priests, 5,957 Catholics; Bishop RAPHAEL BIDAWID.

LATIN RITE

Apostolic Vicariate of Beirut: Vicariat Apostolique, Villa Maria, B.P. 4224, Beirut; 240 priests, 20,000 Catholics; Vicar Apostolic (vacant).

MARONITE RITE

Patriarchate of Antioch: Patriarchat Maronite, Bkerké (winter), Dimane (summer); includes Patriarchal Diocese of Gibail and Batrun; 200 priests, 184,763 Catholics; Patriarch ANTOINE KHORACHÉ. The Maronite Rite includes the Archdioceses of Beirut, Tripoli and Tyre, and the Dioceses of Baalbek, Saida and Sarba.

MELKITE RITE

Patriarchate of Antioch: Patriarchat Grec-Melkite Catholique, B.P. 50076, Beirut; jurisdiction over the Melkites of Egypt and the Sudan, Jerusalem and Iraq; publs. *Sophia* (English), *Le Lien* (French); Patriarch of Alexandria, Antioch and Jerusalem MAXIMOS V

HAKIM. The Melkite Rite includes the Metropolitan Archdioceses of Tyre, Beirut and Gibail, and the Archdioceses of Baalbek, Baniyas, Saida, Tripoli, and Zahleh and Furzol.

SYRIAN RITE

Patriarchate of Antioch: Patriarchat Syrien-Catholique, rue Damas, Beirut; jurisdiction over Syrian Catholics of Palestine, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey; Patriarch IGNACE ANTOINE II HAYEK.

Patriarchal Vicariate of the Lebanon: Vicariat Patriarchal Syrien, rue de Syrie, Beirut; 13 priests, 18,000 Catholics; Vicar Patriarchal FLAVIEN ZACHARIE MELKI.

Note: The statistics of priests and Catholics are estimates by the diocesan curias for the situation on December 31st, 1972.

OTHER RELIGIOUS GROUPS

Armenian Orthodox: Leader Mgr. KHOREN I PAROYAN, Catholics of Cilicia and All the East, Catholicos des Arméniens Orthodoxes, Antélias.

Greek Orthodox: Leader Mgr. ELIAS IV MOUAWAD, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, Patriarchat Grec-Orthodoxe, Damascus, Syria.

Syrian Orthodox: Leader Mgr. IGNATIUS III YACOB, Patriarch of Antioch and All the East, Patriarchat Syrien Orthodoxe, Beirut.

Shi'i Muslims: Leader Imam SAYED MOUSSA AS-SADR, Pres. of the Supreme Islamic Council of the Shi'i Community of the Lebanon, Dar al-Iftaa al-Jafari, Beirut.

Sunni Muslims: Leader S.G. Sheikh HASSAN KHALED, Grand Mufti of the Lebanon, Tarik Jadidé, rue Boustany, Beirut.

Druzes: Leader S.G. Sheikh MUHAMMAD ABOUCHACRA, Supreme Spiritual Leader of the Druze Community, rue Abou Chacra, Beirut.

Jews: Leader CHAHOUD CHREIM, Beirut.

Protestants: Leader Rev. Dr. FARID AUDEH, Pres. of Nat. Evangelical Union of the Lebanon, P.O.B. 5224, rue Maurice Barrès, Beirut.

Union of the Armenian Evangelical Churches in the Near East: P.O.B. 377, Beirut; Moderator Prof. Hov P. AHARONIAN; the Union includes some thirty Armenian Evangelical Churches in Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, Cyprus, Greece, Iran and Turkey.

THE PRESS

With 96 newspapers, some 40 of them dailies, serving a readership drawn from a population of only two and a half million, the Lebanese Press is highly competitive. It is also relatively free from external controls, compared with most of the other Middle East countries. Freedom of the press, along with freedom of expression and association, is guaranteed, within the limits of the law, by article 13 of the Constitution. However, the legal limitations on the expression of opinion are somewhat restrictive. The basic press law is that of 1948, under which all papers and periodicals have to be licensed by the Ministry of the Interior. The licence can be withdrawn if a paper ceases publication temporarily within six months of its inception, or if circulation drops below 1,500 for thirty days. The editor must have a university qualification, and must deposit a security. The 1948 law also made journalists subject to the judgements of a tribunal of discipline. After a period of conflict between the Government and the Press, the existing law was revised by the press law of 1958,

which abolished the procedure for detaining journalists pending investigations, and, with certain exceptions, made it possible for persons convicted of infringement of press regulations to lodge an appeal.

The most important dailies are *al-Anwar* and *an-Nahar*, which have the highest circulations, *The Daily Star*, *al-Jarida* and *L'Orient-Le Jour*, the foremost French paper. The latter two are owned by Georges Naccache; former Lebanese ambassador to France, and tend to take a pro-government line. In a country where most of the élite speak French the other French daily, *Le Soir*, is also influential, and, for the same reason, the twice-weekly publication *Le Commerce du Levant* occupies an important place in the periodical press.

The Lebanese Press has benefited indirectly from Beirut's status as by far the most important base for foreign correspondents covering the Middle East. Long-distance communications have consequently been developed to a high standard.

DAILIES

- al-Amal:** P.O.B. 992, place Charles Hélou, Beirut; f. 1939; Phalangist Party; Arabic; circ. 14,000; Editor GEORGES ONEIRA.
- al-Anba':** P.O.B. 955, Beirut; f. 1948; Arabic.
- al-Anwar:** P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1959; independent; Arabic; Supplement, Sunday, cultural and social; published by Dar Assayad S.A.L.; circ. 75,200; Propr. SAID FREIHA; Editor ISSAM FREIHA.
- Ararat:** P.O.B. 756, Nor Hagin, Beirut; f. 1937; Communist; Armenian; circ. 3,000; Editor KRIKOR JABULIANO.
- Ayk:** P.O.B. 2623, Beirut; f. 1953; Armenian.
- Aztag:** P.O.B. 587, rue Zokak el-Blatt, Beirut; f. 1926; Armenian; circ. 4,500.
- al-Ba'raq:** P.O.B. 1800, rue Monot, Beirut; f. 1911; Arabic; published by Soc. Libanaise de Presse; Editors ASSAD and FADEL AKL; circ. 3,000.
- Bairut:** P.O.B. 7944, Beirut; f. 1952; Arabic.
- Bairut al-Massa:** P.O.B. 1203, place des Capucins, Beirut; f. 1932; Arabic; Editor ABDULLAH MASHNUQ; circ. 6,000.
- ach-Chaab:** P.O.B. 5140, Beirut; f. 1961; Arabic; Nationalist; Propr. and Editor MUHAMMAD AMIN DUGHAN; circ. 7,000.
- ach-Chams:** P.O.B. 7047, Beirut; f. 1925; Arabic.
- ach-Charq:** P.O.B. 838, rue de la Marseillaise, Beirut; f. 1945; Arabic; Editor KHAIRY AL-KA'KI.
- Daily Star:** P.O.B. 11-987, rue al-Hayat, Beirut; f. 1952; independent; English; Chief Editor JIHAD KHAZEN; circ. 12,300.
- ad-Dunia:** P.O.B. 4599, Beirut; f. 1943; Arabic; political; Chief Editor SULIMAN ABOU ZAID.
- ad-Dustour:** P.O.B. 886, Beirut; Arabic; Owner and Editor ALI BALLOUT.
- al-Hadaf:** P.O.B. 212, rue Béchir, Imm. Esseilé, Beirut; f. 1969; Arabic.
- al-Hadith:** P.O.B. 5858, Beirut; f. 1927; Arabic.
- al-Hayat:** P.O.B. 11-987, rue al-Hayat, Beirut; f. 1946; independent; Arabic; circ. 32,538.
- al-Jarida:** P.O.B. 220, place Tabaris, Beirut; f. 1953; independent; Arabic; Editor ABDULLA SKAFF; circ. 22,600.
- al-Joumhouria:** P.O.B. 7111, Beirut; f. 1924; Arabic.
- al-Khatib:** P.O.B. 365, rue Georges Picot; Arabic.
- al-Kifah:** P.O.B. 1462, rue Mère Gelas, Beirut; f. 1950; Arabic; Editor RIAD TAHA; circ. 21,000.
- Lissan-ul-Hal:** P.O.B. 4619, rue Chateaubriand, Beirut; f. 1877; Arabic; Editor GEBRAN HAYEK; circ. 33,000.
- al-Liwa':** P.O.B. 2402, Beirut; f. 1970; Arabic.
- al-Moharrer:** P.O.B. 5366, Beirut; f. 1962; Arabic; nationalist; Editor TAUFIQ KHATTAB; circ. 4,000.
- an-Nahar:** P.O.B. 226, rue Banque Centrale du Liban, Press Co-operative Bldg., Beirut; f. 1933; Arabic; independent; Publisher and Editor-in-Chief GHASSAN TUENI; Co-Editor MICHEL ABOU JAOUDE; circ. 74,538.
- an-Nass:** P.O.B. 4886, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic.
- Nida:** P.O.B. 4744, Beirut; f. 1958; Arabic; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; Editor KARIM MROUE; circ. 3,500.
- Nida' al-Watan:** P.O.B. 6324, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic.
- an-Nidal:** P.O.B. 1354, Beirut; f. 1939; Arabic.

- L'Orient-Le Jour:** P.O.B. 2488, rue Banque du Liban, Beirut; f. 1924; French; independent; Dir. RENÉ AGGIOURI; Editor GEORGES NACCACHE; circ. 20,000.
- Raqib al-Ahwad:** P.O.B. 467, rue Patriarche Hoyek, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic; Editor SIMA'N FARAH SEIF.
- Rayah:** P.O.B. 4101, Beirut; Arabic.
- ar-Ruwad:** P.O.B. 2696, rue Mokhalsieh, Beirut; f. 1940; Arabic; Editor BESHARA MAROUN.
- Sada Lubnan:** P.O.B. 7884, Beirut; f. 1951; Arabic.
- Sadal Janoub:** Beirut; f. 1936; Arabic.
- as-Safa:** P.O.B. 9192, Beirut; f. 1972; French; published by Soc. Nat. de Presse et d'Édition S.A.L.; Editor RENÉ AGGIOURI; circ. 15,000.
- Sawt al-Uruba:** P.O.B. 3537, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; an-Najjadé Party; Editor ADNANE AL-HAKIM.
- Le Soir:** P.O.B. 1470, rue de Syrie, Beirut; f. 1947; French; political independent; Dir. DIKRAN TOSBATH; Editor ANDRÉ KECATI; circ. 16,500.
- Telegraf—Bairut:** P.O.B. 1061, rue Béchara el Khoury, Beirut; f. 1930; Arabic; political, economic and social; Editor TOUFIC ASSAD MATNI; circ. 15,500 (5,000 outside Lebanon).
- al-Yawm:** P.O.B. 1908, Beirut; f. 1937; Arabic; Editor WAFIC MUHAMMAD CHAKER AT-TIBY.
- az-Zamane:** P.O.B. 6060, rue Boutros Karamah, Beirut; f. 1947; Arabic; Editor ROBERT ABELA.
- Zartouk:** P.O.B. 617, rue de l'Hôpital Français, Beirut; f. 1937; Armenian; official organ of Armenian Liberal Democratic Party; Editor P. TOUMASSIAN.

WEEKLIES

- Achabaka:** Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1956; society and features; Arabic; Propr. SAID FREIHA; Editor GEORGE IBRAHIM EL-KHOURY; circ. 126,500.
- al-Ahad:** Rue Mère Gelas, P.O.B. 1462, Beirut; Arabic; RIAD TAHA; circ. 32,000.
- al-Akhbar:** Beirut; Arabic; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; circ. 21,000.
- al-Anba':** Rue Maroun Naccache, P.O.B. 2893, Beirut; Progressive Socialist Party; Arabic; Editor KAMAL JUMBLATT.
- al-Anwar Supplement:** P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; cultural-social; every Sunday; supplement to daily *al-Anwar*; Editor ISSAM FREIHA; circ. 90,000.
- Argus:** Bureau des Documentations Libanaises et Arabes, P.O.B. 3000, Beirut; circ. 1,000.
- al-Ash-Shir':** 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; f. 1948; Catholic; Arabic; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTBAWI.
- Assayad:** Dar Assayad, P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; Propr. SAID FREIHA; Editor RAFIQUE KHOURY; circ. 94,700.
- al-Awasf:** Homs Bldg., P.O.B. 2492, Beirut; f. 1953; Arabic; political, independent; Dir. DAHER KHALIL ZEIDAN; circ. 10,500.
- Combat:** Beirut; French; Editor GEORGES CORBAN.
- Le Commerce du Levant:** P.O.B. 687, Kantari St., SFAH Bldg., Beirut; f. 1929; twice weekly; also publishes monthly edition; commercial; French; circ. 15,000; Editor: Société de la Presse Economique; Pres. E. S. SHOUCAIR.
- Dabbour:** Museum Square, Beirut; f. 1922; Arabic; Editors MICHEL RICHARD and FUAD MUKARZEL; circ. 12,000.
- al-Dyar:** P.O.B. 959, Verdun St., Bellevue Bldg., Beirut; f. 1941; Arabic; political; Editor YASSER HAWARI; circ. 46,000.
- Gantch:** Beirut; Armenian; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; circ. 2,200.

LEBANON

- al-Hawadess:** P.O.B. 1281, Beirut; f. 1911; Arabic; political; Chair. and Gen. Man. SALIM LOZI; Deputy Gen. Man. MAHMOUD MARAACHLI; Editor-in-Chief NABIL KHOURY; circ. 130,000.
- al-Hurriya:** P.O.B. 857, Beirut; f. 1960; voice of Arab Nationalist Movement; Arabic; Chief Editor MUHSIN IBRAHIM; circ. 12,000.
- al-Iza'a:** Rue Selim Jazaerly, P.O.B. 462, Beirut; f. 1938; politics, art, literature and broadcasting; Arabic; circ. 11,000; Editor FAYEK KHOURY.
- al-Jamhour:** Mussaitbeh, P.O.B. 1834, Beirut; f. 1936; Arabic; illustrated weekly news magazine; Editor FARID ABU SHAHLA; circ. 45,000, of which over 30,000 outside Lebanon.
- Kul Shay':** Rue Béehara el Khoury, P.O.B. 3250, Beirut; Arabic.
- al-Liwa:** Rue Abdel Kaim Khalil, P.O.B. 2402, Beirut; Arabic; Propr. ABDEL GHANI SALAAM.
- Magazine:** Quartier Sursock, Achrafieh, P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; f. 1956; in French; political and social; Publ. Les Editions Orientales S.A.L.; Publisher GEORGE ABOU ADAL; Editor-in-Chief ALINE LAHOUN; circ. 15,983.
- Massis:** Place Debbas, Beirut; f. 1949; Armenian; Catholic; Editor F. VARTAN TEKEYAN; circ. 2,000.
- an-Nahda:** Abdul Aziz St., P.O.B. 3736, Beirut; Arabic; independent; Man. Editor NADIM ABOU-ISMAIL.
- Middle East Economic Survey:** Middle East Research and Publishing Centre, P.O.B. 11-1224, Beirut; f. 1957; oil topics; Editor and Publ. FUAD W. ITAYIM.
- al-Ousbou' al-Arabi** (Arab Week): Quartier Sursock, Achrafieh, P.O.B. 1404, Beirut; f. 1959; Arabic; political and social; Publishers Les Editions Orientales, S.A.L.; Publisher GEORGE ABOU ADAL; Editor-in-Chief ASSAD MOKADDEM; circ. 147,500 (circulates throughout the Arab world).
- al-Rassed:** P.O.B. 11-2808, Beirut; Arabic; Editor GEORGE RAJJI.
- Revue du Liban:** Rue Allenby, Beirut; f. 1928; French; Editor IBRAHIM MAKHLUF; circ. 15,000.

OTHER SELECTED PERIODICALS

Note: published monthly unless otherwise stated.

- al-Adib:** P.O.B. 878, Beirut; f. 1942; Arabic, artistic, literary, scientific and political; Editor ALBERT ADIB.
- al-Afkar:** Rue Mère Gelas, Beirut; international; French; Editor RIAD TAHA.
- Alam Attijarat** (*Business World*): Strand Bldg., Hamra St., Beirut; f. 1965 in association with Johnston International Publishing Corp., New York; monthly; commercial; Editor NADIM MAKDISI; international circ. 17,500.
- Arab Oil & Gas Journal:** Arab Petroleum Research Centre, P.O.B. 7167, Beirut; Arabic (monthly), French and English (fortnightly); Publisher and Editor Dr. NICOLAS SARKIS.
- L'Economie des Pays Arabes:** B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1969; French; published by Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques Financières et Sociales S.A.L.; Pres. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS; Dir.-Gen. Dr. SABBAAH AL HAJ; circ. 5,000.

International Crude Oil and Product Prices: Middle East Petroleum and Economic Publications, P.O.B. 11-1224, Beirut; f. 1971; twice yearly review and analysis of oil price trends in world markets; Publisher FUAD W. ITAYIM.

al-Intilak: c/o Michel Nehme, al-Intilak Printing and Publishing House, P.O.B. 4958, Beirut; f. 1960; literary; Arabic; Chief Editor MICHEL NEHME.

Lebanese and Arab Economy: Allenby St., P.O.B. 1801, Beirut; f. 1951; fortnightly; Arabic, English and French; Publisher Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry and SAMI N. ATYEH; Editor and Dir. ABDEL-WAHAB RIFA'I.

Majallat al Izaat al Loubnaniat: Lebanese Broadcasting Corporation, Beirut; Arabic; broadcasting affairs.

Naft al Arab: Beirut; f. 1965; monthly; Arabic; oil; Publisher ABDULLAH AL TARIQI.

Nous Ouvriers du Pays: 144 Rue Gouraud, Beirut; Catholic; English-French; social welfare; Editor Father ANTOINE CORTEBAWI.

Rijal al Amal (*Businessmen*): P.O.B. 220, Corniche Square, Beirut; business magazine; Arabic, with special issues in English and French; Editor G. W. SKAFF; circ. 12,000.

Sawt al-Mar'ah: Dar al-Kitab, P.O.B. 1284, Beirut; Lebanese Women's League; Arabic; Editor: Mrs. J. SHABBOUB.

Tabibok: P.O.B. 4887, Beirut; f. 1956; medical, social, scientific; Arabic; Editor Dr. SAMI KABANI; circ. 78,000.

al-Tarik: Beirut; cultural and theoretical; published by the Lebanese Communist Party; circ. 5,000.

al-'Ulum: Dar al Ilm Lil Malayeen, rue de Syrie, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; scientific review.

Welcome to Lebanon and the Middle East: Tourist Information and Advertising Bureau: Starco Centre, North Block 711, P.O.B. 4204, Beirut; f. 1959; on entertainment, touring and travel; English; Editor SOUHAIL TOUFIK ABOU-JAMRA; circ. 6,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ANSA:** rue Verdun, Immeuble Safeddine, B.P. 1525, Beirut; Correspondent EDOUARD SAAB.
- AP:** Antoine Massoud Building, Rue Mgr. Chebli, No. 12, Beirut; Chief of Middle East Services ROY ESSOYAN.
- Četeka** (*Czechoslovak News Agency*): P.O.B. 5069, Beirut; Chief Middle East Correspondent VLADIMIR OTRUBA.
- Middle East News Agency:** 72 Al Geish St., P.O.B. 2268, Beirut.
- North American Newspapers Alliance:** Palm-Beach Hotel, Beirut; Chief ANDREW J. NASH.
- UPI:** Press Co-operative Building, Rue Hamra, Beirut; Bureau Man. GERARD LOUGHRAN.
- DPA, Iraq News Agency and Reuters also have offices in Beirut.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Lebanese Press Syndicate: P.O.B. 3084, Beirut; f. 1911; 12 mems.; Pres. RIAD TAHA; Vice-Pres. FARID ABU SHAHLA; Sec. MOHAMMAD BADIH SERBEY.

PUBLISHERS

Arab Institute for Research and Publishing: Syria St. and Samadi Bldg., 5th Floor, P.O.B. 5460, Beirut; works in Arabic and English.

Dar al Adab: Beirut; literary and general.

Dar al Iim Lil Malayeen: Rue de Syria, P.O.B. 1085, Beirut; f. 1945; dictionaries, textbooks, Islamic cultural books; owners: MUNIR BA'ALBAKY and BAHJ OSMAN.

Dar-Alkashaf: P.O.B. 112091, A. Malhamee St., Beirut; f. 1930; publishers of *Alkashaf* (Arab Youth Magazine), maps and atlases; printers and distributors; Propr. M. A. FATHALLAH.

Dar al-Kitab al-Jadid: Hamra St., Hindi Building, P.O.B. 1284, Beirut; political studies; owner: FUAD BADR.

Dar al-Makshouf: Rue Amir Bchir, Beirut; scientific, cultural and school books; owner: Sheikh FUAD HOBEISH.

Dar Al-Maaref Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 2320, Esseily Bldg., Riad Al-Solh Square, Beirut; f. 1959; children's books and textbooks in Arabic; Gen. Man. JOSEPH NASHOU; Sales Man. ADEL HOSNI.

Dar Al-Mashreq (Imprimerie Catholique): P.O.B. 946, Beirut; f. 1853; religion, art, literature, history, languages, science, philosophy, school books, dictionaries and periodicals; Dir. PAUL BROUWERS, SJ.

Dar An-Nahar S.A.L.: B.P. 226, Beirut; f. 1967; publishes *Kadaya Mous'sira* (quarterly); circ. 7,000; Pres. MOHAMED ALI HAMADE.

Dar Assayad S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1038, Beirut; f. 1943; publishes in Arabic *Al-Anwar* (daily), *Assayad* (weekly), *Al-Tayar* (weekly), *Achabaka* (weekly), *Samar* (weekly), *Dar-Assayad Yearbook*; has offices and correspondents in Arab countries and most parts of the world; Centre for Research, Studies and Archives; Chair. SAID FREIHA; Man. Dir. BASSAM FREIHA.

Dar Beirut: Librairie Beyrouth, Immeuble Lazariah, rue Amir Bchir, Beirut; f. 1936; Propr. M. SAFIEDDINE.

Institute for Palestine Studies, Publishing and Research Department: Ashqar Bldg., Clémenceau St., P.O.B. 7164, Beirut; f. 1963; private non-profit Arab research organization; to promote better understanding of the Palestine problem; publishes research papers, documentary material, yearbooks (English and Arabic), *Bulletin* (fortnightly, Arabic), *Journal of Palestine Studies* (quarterly, English); library 8,000 vols.; Chair. CONSTANTINE ZURAYK; Exec. Sec. WALID KHALIDI; Gen. Consultant GEORGE TOMEH.

The International Documentary Center of Arab Manuscripts: Maqdisi St., Ras Beirut Hanna Bldg., P.O.B. 2668, Beirut; f. 1965; publishes and reproduces ancient and rare Arabic texts; Propr. ZOUHAIR BAALBAKI.

Khayat Book and Publishing Co. S.A.L.: 90-94 rue Bliss, Beirut; Middle East, Islam, oil, Arab publications and reprints; Man. Dir. PAUL KHAYAT.

Librairie du Liban: Riad Solh Sq., P.O.B. 945, Beirut; f. 1944; dictionaries, Middle East, travel, Islam; Proprs. KHALIL and GEORGE SAYEGH.

Middle East Publishing Co.: Beirut, Rue George Picot, Imm. El Kaissi; f. 1954; publishes *Medical Index* and *Revue Immobilière* (Real Estate); Man. Editor ELIE SAWAF.

New Book Publishing House: Beirut.

Rihani Printing and Publishing House: Jibb En Nakhl St., Beirut; f. 1963; Propr. ALBERT RIHANI; Man. DAUD STEPHAN.

Other publishing houses in Beirut include: *Dar al-Andalus*, *Dar Majalaat Shiir*, *Imprimerie Catholique*, *Imprimerie Universelle*, *Al Jamiya al Arabi*, *Al Kitab al Arabi*, *Librairie Orientale*, *Al Maktab al-Tijari*, *Middle East Stamps Inc.*, *Mu'assasat al-Marif*, *Nofal and Bait al Hikmat*, *Saidar*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Lebanese Broadcasting Station: rue Arts et Métiers, Beirut; is a part of the Ministry of Information; f. 1937; Dir.-Gen. K. HAGE ALI; Technical Dir. J. ROUHAYEM; Dir. of Programmes N. MIKATI; Head of Administration A. AOUN; Public Relations FAOUZI FEHMY.

The Home Service broadcasts in Arabic on short wave, the Foreign Service broadcasts in Portuguese, Arabic, Spanish, French and English.

Number of radio receivers: 605,000.

TELEVISION

Compagnie Libanaise de Télévision (C.L.T.): P.O.B. 4848, Beirut; f. 1959; commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on four channels; Pres. Dir.-Gen. General S. NOFAL; Technical Man. M. S. KARIMEH; Programme Dir. PAUL TANNOS.

Télé Orient: P.O.B. 5054, Beirut; f. 1960; Compagnie de Télévision du Liban et du Proche-Orient (S.A.L.); commercial service; programmes in Arabic, French and English on two channels (11 and 5); Acting Gen. Man. CLAUDE SAWAYA.

Number of TV receivers: 325,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; Lf=Lebanese f; res.=reserves.)

Beirut has for long been the leading financial and commercial centre in the Middle East, as can be seen from the extensive list of banking organizations given below. However, public confidence in the banking system was strained by the closing of the Intra Bank, the largest domestic bank, late in 1966 when its liquid funds proved insufficient to cope with a run of withdrawals. The bank obtained enough guarantees to re-open in January 1968, though it is now an investment bank managed by a New

York company. Before this crisis the government had passed a law stipulating a minimum capital of £L 3 million for all banks. This was followed in 1967 by a new law authorising a government take-over of a private bank facing difficulties threatening the interests and deposits of its clients; all depositors are to be paid in full by the State. This law was invoked in June 1968 when the Banque al-Ahli was taken over. The Bank Control Commission has taken over a number of small banks and assisted in the

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liquidation of several others. The major foreign-owned banks now have a much larger proportion of deposits than before the Intra crisis. In 1970 the decision was taken to grant no new licences (except for medium-term lending institutions) until 1976, and foreign banks have therefore been acquiring interests in Lebanese-owned banks to establish a foothold in Beirut.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Lebanon: P.O.B. 976, Riad el Solh Square, Beirut; f. 1959; serves and promotes the interests of the banking community in the Lebanon; mems.: over 100 banks and banking rep. offices.

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Liban: P.O.B. 5544, rue Masraf Loubnane, Beirut; f. 1964; central bank; cap. L£15m.; res. L£31.6m. (Dec. 1972); Gov. ELIAS SARKIS.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

National Bank for Industrial and Touristic Development: Tabariz Sq., Ave. Fouad Chehab, S.N.A. Bldg., 5th Floor, B.P. 8412, Beirut; f. 1973; cap. L£60m.; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. SALIM HOSS; Dir. of Loans Dr. ROY KARAOGLAN; Dir. of Research Dr. JOSEPH FULEIHAN.

Investment and Finance Bank (INFI): P.O.B. 13-5110, Fouad Chehab Ave., St. Nicolas Area, Beirut; f. 1974; loans for development projects; associated with Banque Audi; cap. L£15m., 60 per cent from Lebanese sources.

PRINCIPAL LEBANESE BANKS

Arab Libyan Tunisian Bank S.A.L.: Riad Solh Sq., Shaker & Oueni Bldg., P.O.B. 9575, Beirut; f. 1973; subsidiary of Libyan Arab Foreign Bank and Société Tunisienne de Banque; cap. p.u. L£10m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. MOHAMED ABDEL JAWAD.

Bank Almashrek S.A.L.: Bank Almashrek Bldg., Riad El Solh St. 52, Beirut; Affil. with Morgan Guaranty Trust; cap. L£15m., dep. L£64.4m. (1973); Chair. FAHD ALBAHAR; Man. Dir. RODNEY B. WAGNER.

Bank of Beirut and the Arab Countries S.A.L.: Allenby St., P.O.B. 1536, Beirut; f. 1957; cap. L£5m., dep. L£138.2m. (1973); Chair. TOUFIC S. ASSAF; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. NASHAT SHEIKH EL-ARD; Joint Gen. Man. AMIN M. ALAMEH.

Banque al-Ahli (Banque Nationale) Foncière, Commerciale et Industrielle S.A.L.: Rue Foch, P.O.B. 2868, Beirut; f. 1953; cap. L£10m.; res. L£3.16m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. BOUTROS EL KHOURY (see note above).

Banque Audi S.A.L.: Fouad Chehab Ave., St. Nicolas Area, P.O.B. 2560, Beirut; f. 1928; cap. p.u. L£10m.; dep. L£173.2m. (1972); Chair. and Gen. Man. GEORGES OUIDH AUDI.

Banque de Crédit Agricole, Industriel et Foncier: Beirut; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh BOUTROS EL KHOURY; took over several banks in 1967-68, including Banque de l'Economie Arabe, Banque d'Epargne and Union National Bank.

Banque de Crédit National S.A.L.: rue Allenby, Beirut, P.O.B. 204; f. 1959; cap. and reserves L£4.2m.; dep. L£25.8m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. and Gen. Man. EDMOND J. SAFRA; Deputy Gen. Man. HENRI KRAYEM.

Banque de l'Industrie et du Travail, S.A.L.: B.P. 11-3948, rue Riad Solh, Beirut; f. 1961; cap. L£10m.; dep. L£103m. (1973); Chair. LAURA EMILE BUSTANI; Man.-Dir. W. F. GOSLING, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. Dr. ASSAAD F. SAWAYA.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer (S.A.): Ajami Square, Beirut; f. 1951; cap. p.u. L£8m., dep. L£315.9m. (Dec. 1973); Chair., Gen. Man. Dr. NAAMAN AZHARI.

Banque Libano-Française-Beyrouth: 1 rue Riad El Solh, Beirut; f. 1968; cap. p.u. L£5m.; dep. L£381m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. and Chair. JEAN GIBERT; Dir. and Gen. Man. FARID RAPHAEL.

Banque de la Méditerranée S.A.L.: P.O.B. 348, Beirut; f. 1944; cap. L£5m.; dep. L£111m. (1973); Pres. Baron JACQUES DE DUMAST; Gen. Man. JOSEPH A. EL-KHOURY.

Banque Française pour le Moyen-Orient S.A.L.: P.O.B. 393, Imm. Starco, Rue Omar Daouk, Beirut; f. 1971 to take over branches in Lebanon of Société Centrale de Banque; affil. to Banque de l'Indochine; cap. L£5m.; total resources L£284.9m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. and Gen. Man. RENÉ BOUSQUET.

Banque Libanaise pour le Commerce S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1126, rue Riad El-Solh, Beirut; f. 1950; cap. L£5m.; res. L£15m. (Dec. 1973); Man. JEAN FARES SAAD ABIOUJADE.

Banque Libano-Bresilienne S.A.L.: P.O.B. 3310, Maarad St., Beirut; f. 1962; cap. L£5m.; res. L£1.3m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. N. A. GHOSN; Gen. Man. J. A. GHOSN.

Banque Sabbag S.A.L.: P.O.B. 144, Sabbag Centre, Hamra, Beirut; f. 1880 as H. Sabbag et Fils, since 1950 a joint stock company with Banque de L'Indochine and Banca Commerciale Italiana; cap. L£6m.; dep. L£149m. (1974); Chair. PAUL-MARIE CRONIER.

Banque Saradar S.A.L.: Kassatly Bldg., Fakhry Bey St., P.O.B. 1121, Beirut; f. 1948; cap. L£5m.; dep. L£88.9m. (Oct. 1974); Pres.-Gen. Man. JOE MARIUS SARADAR; Asst. Gen. Man. ABDO I. JEFFI.

Banque G. Trad (Crédit Lyonnais) S.A.L.: P.O.B. 113, Weygand St., Beirut; f. 1951; cap. L£3m.; dep. L£329m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. G. A. TRAD.

Beirut-Riyad Bank S.A.L.: Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., Riad Solh St., P.O.B. 4668, Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. L£12.5m.; dep. L£175m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. and Gen. Man. HUSSEIN MANSOUR.

British Bank of the Lebanon S.A.L.: rue Trablos, P.O.B. 11-7048, Beirut; f. 1971; dep. L£40.8m. (1973); subsidiary of British Bank of the Middle East; Chair. J. C. KELLY, O.B.E.; Man. Z. N. AUDEH.

Byblos Bank: P.O.B. 5605, Beydoun Bldg., al-Arz St., Beirut; f. 1962; cap. L£11m.; res. L£2.7m.; dep. L£226.4m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. SEMAAN M. BASSIL; Gen. Man. FRANÇOIS S. BASSIL.

Chemical Bank (Middle East) S.A.L.: Rabiya Metn, Beirut; subsidiary of Chemical Bank, New York.

Continental Development Bank, S.A.L.: Beydoun Bldg., Arz St., P.O.B. 3270, Beirut; f. 1961; subsidiary of Continental Bank, Chicago; cap. L£8m.; total resources L£217m. (1973); Chair. RICHARD K. O. CAREY.

Crédit Libanais S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1458, Riad el-Solh Square, Beirut; f. 1961; cap. L£12m.; dep. L£214m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Gen. Man. B. Y. OBÉGI; Gen. Man. H. Y. OBÉGI.

Federal Bank of Lebanon S.A.L.: Parliament Square, P.O.B. 2209, Beirut; f. 1952; cap. L£10m.; Pres. M. SAAB; Vice-Pres. A. FARID M. SAAB; Mans. G. A. KHOURY, A. B. ATAMIAN.

First National Bank of Chicago (Lebanon) S.A.L.: P.O.B. 1629, Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1958; wholly-owned subsidiary of First National Bank of Chicago, U.S.A.; cap. L£4m.; total resources L£159.1m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Gen. Man. ZIAD H. IDILBY.

Jammal Investment Bank, S.A.L.: Jallad Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; f. 1963 as Investment Bank, S.A.L.; cap. p.u. L£10m.; dep. L£70m. (1974).

MEBCO BANK—Middle East Banking Co. S.A.L.: B.P. 3540, Beydoun Bldg., Beirut; f. 1959; cap. p.u. Lf6.25m.; dep. Lf53.5m. (1973); Chair. and Gen. Man. MOHAMED ALI CHALABI.

Rifbank S.A.L.: Head Office: P.O.B. 5727, rue Kantari Beirut; f. 1965; in association with Commerzbank A.G., The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K., The Commercial Bank of Kuwait S.A.K.; cap. p.u. Lf4m.; dep. Lf118m. (1973); Chair. A. A. BASSAM; Man. G. H. CLAYTON, F.I.B.

Royal Bank of Canada (Middle East) S.A.L.: St. Charles City Centre, Omar Daouk St., P.O.B. 11-250, Beirut; f. 1969; cap. Lf5m.; dep. Lf86m. (1973); Pres. BRUCE LAMONT; Gen. Man. EDWARD BROKES; Man. KHALIL KIKANO.

Société Bancaire du Liban S.A.L.: rue Allenhy, Beirut; P.O.B. 11-435; f. 1899; cap. p.u. and reserves Lf5m.; dep. Lf68.6m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. S. S. LEVY.

Société Générale Libano-Européenne de Banque S.A.L.: Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 2955, Beirut; f. 1953; cap. p.u. Lf5m.; dep. Lf235m. (1973); Chair. A. M. SEH-NAOUI; Gen. Man. GÉRARD GLORIEUX.

Société Nouvelle de la Banque de Syrie et du Liban S.A.L.: P.O.B. 957, Beirut; f. 1963; cap. p.u. Lf10.4m.; res. Lf4.2m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. GUY TRANCART.

Trans Orient: Beirut; f. 1966; cap. p.u. Lf3m.; joint venture with the International Bank of Washington and Lebanese private investors.

Union Bank S.A.L.: Beirut; f. 1974; merchant bank; cap. Lf15m.

PRINCIPAL FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (General Bank of the Netherlands): Amsterdam, Netherlands; P.O.B. 3012, Beirut.

Arab African Bank: Cairo, Egypt; Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 6066, Beirut.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; Beirut Main Branch: Riad Solh St., Beirut.

Banca Commerciale Italiana S.p.A.: Milan, Italy; P.O.B. 7481, Starco North Bldg. 706, Beirut.

Banco Atlántico S.A.: Barcelona, Spain; P.O.B. 7376, Beirut.

Banco di Roma S.p.A.: Rome, Italy; Beirut, Saidia and Tripoli.

Bank of America (National Trust and Savings Asscn.): San Francisco, U.S.A.; P.O.B. 3965, Beirut; Man. C. HOLLANDER.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Halifax, Canada; Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 4446, Beirut; Man. A. J. BRIDI.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo, Japan; Arab Bank Bldg., P.O.B. 11-1187, Beirut; Reps. T. KOBAYAKAWA, K. KATO, M. TANI.

Bank Saderat Iran: Teheran, Iran; Beirut Branch, P.O.B. 5126, Beirut.

Bankers Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; Shaker Oueini Bldg., Place Riad Solh, P.O.B. 6239, Beirut; f. 1903; Vice-Pres. Resident Rep. MUHAMMAD SALEEM.

Banque de l'Union Européenne S.A.: Paris, France; Beirut.

Banque Nationale de Paris S.A.: Paris, France; Beirut.

Banque Nationale de Paris Intercontinentale S.A.: Paris, France; Immeuble Fattal, rue Allenby, Beirut.

Bayerische Vereinsbank: Munich, Federal Republic of Germany; KLM Bldg., rue de l'Armée, Beirut; Rep. PETER SCHMID-LOSSBERG; also representing Berliner Bank A.G., Frankfurter Bank, Norddeutsche Kreditbank A.G., Westfalenbank A.G.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; Bab Edriss, Beirut; brs. at Ras Beirut, St. George's Bay, Mazra'a and Tripoli.

The Chartered Bank: London; P.O.B. 3996, Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; Man. in Beirut G. R. LOVELL.

Československá Obchodní Banka A.S. (Commercial Bank of Czechoslovakia Ltd.): Prague, Czechoslovakia; Middle East Office: B.P. 5928, Beirut.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; P.O.B. 11-3684, Beirut; Vice-Pres. and Man. DONALD RICHTENBURG; Regional Rep., Investment Adviser ANTOINE ASFOUR; 2nd Vice-Pres. Petroleum ANTOINE COURBAGE; Asst. Rep. NIZAR OMARY.

Chemical Bank: 20 Pine St., New York, N.Y. 10015; P.O.B. 7286, Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; Rep. MICHAEL DAVIES.

Commerzbank A.G.: Düsseldorf, Federal Republic of Germany; P.O.B. 3246, Beirut; Rep. KLAUS TJADEN.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co.: Chicago, U.S.A.; P.O.B. 7239, Arab Bank Bldg., rue Riad Solh, Beirut.

Crédit Commercial de France S.A.: Paris, France; Aoueni Bldg., Riad el-Solh Square, Beirut; Rep. M. HEMAYA.

Crédit Suisse: Zürich, Switzerland; P.O.B. 8244, rue Trablos 7, Beirut; Rep. MAJED DAJANI.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: Frankfurt (Main), Germany; Beirut.

Dresdner Bank A.G.: Frankfurt/Main, Federal Republic of Germany; Imm. Starco, B.P. 4831, Beirut; Reps. M. S. HADDAD and REINER AURICH.

First National Bank of Boston: Boston, U.S.A.; Suite 501, Arab Bank Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y. 10022; P.O.B. 113648, Beirut; Resident Vice-Pres. MEHLI M. MISTRI.

Frankfurter Bank: Frankfurt, German Federal Republic; P.O.B. 3247, Beirut (see Bayerische Vereinsbank).

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Beirut.

Jordan National Bank, S.A.: Amman, Jordan; Beirut, Tripoli and Saidia.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; B.I.T. Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; Rep. HASSAN HUSSEINI.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.: New York, U.S.A.; P.O.B. 5752, Beirut-Riyad Bank Bldg., rue Riyad Solh, Beirut; Rep. in Middle East FREDERICK H. S. ALLEN.

Moscow Narodny Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London, E.C.4; Beirut Branch: P.O.B. 5481, Beirut; Man. in Beirut T. ALIBEKOV.

Rafidain Bank: Head Office: Baghdad, Iraq; Beirut Branch: Bazirkan Souk, Beirut, P.O.B. 1891; f. 1941.

Saudi National Commercial Bank: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia; P.O.B. 2355, Beirut; f. 1938.

State Bank of India: Bombay, India; P.O.B. 7252, 5th Floor, Arab Bank Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut.

Swiss Bank Corporation: Basle, Switzerland; Beirut Riyad Bldg., Riad el-Solh St., Beirut; Rep. KASPAR SCHATTEMEIER.

Trade Development Bank (Banque pour le Développement Commercial): Geneva, Switzerland; rue Allenby, Beirut.

Union Bank of Switzerland: Zürich, Switzerland; P.O.B. 5734, Starco South 1001-4, Beirut; Reps. B. FISCHER, G. E. SALAWI.

United California Bank: Los Angeles, U.S.A.; Beirut.

LEBANON

Association of Banks in Lebanon: Army St., P.O.B. 976, Beirut; f. 1959; 94 mems.; Pres. JOSEPH GEAGEA; Gen. Sec. Dr. PIERRE NASRALLAH; publ. studies of Lebanese economy, especially banking.

INSURANCE NATIONAL COMPANIES

"La Phenicienne" (S.A.L.) (formerly *al Ahli*): Centre GEFINOR, rue Clemenceau, P.O.B. 5652, Beirut; f. 1964; Chair., Gen. Man. ANTOINE K. FEGALY; Dep. Gen. Man. NICOLAS MAASSAB.

al-Ittihad al-Watani: Head Office: Immeuble Fattal P.O.B. 1270, Beirut; Chair. JOE I. KAIROUZ.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd. S.A.L.: Arabia House, Phoenicia St., P.O.B. 11-2172, Beirut; Vice-Chair. and Gen. Man. BADR S. FAHOUM.

Commercial Insurance Co. S.A.L.: Starco Centre, P.O.B. 4351, Beirut; f. 1962; Chair. J. SABET; Gen. Man. R. M. ZACCAR.

Compagnie Libanaise d'Assurances (S.A.L.): Riad el-Solh St., P.O.B. 3685, Beirut; f. 1951; Man. Dir. ELIA F. S. ABOUJAOUDE; Man. BAHJAT DAGHER.

Some twenty of the major European companies are also represented in Beirut.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Beirut Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sanayeh, Spears St., Chamber of Commerce & Industry Bldg., P.O.B. 111801, Beirut; f. 1898; 10,000 mems.; Pres. ADNAN KASSAR; Gen. Dir. WALID AHDAB; publ. *The Lebanese and Arab Economy* (20 issues per annum).

Tripoli Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Tripoli.

Sidon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sidon.

Zahlé Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zahlé; f. 1939; 497 mems.; Pres. ALFRED SKAFF.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Association of Lebanese Industrialists: Chamber of Commerce and Industry Bldg., Justinian St., P.O.B. 1520, Beirut.

Conseil National du Patronat: Beirut; f. 1965.

TRADE UNION FEDERATIONS

Confédération Générale des Travailleurs du Liban (C.G.T.L.): Beirut; confederation of the following four federations; Pres. GABRIEL KHOURY.

Federation of Independent Trade Unions: Central Bldg., rue Mère Galace, Beirut; f. 1954; estimated 6,000

mems. in 7 trade unions; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; Pres. MOHAMED EL-ASSIR; Sec.-Gen. ALI HOURANI; publ. *Sawt al 'Amel*.

Federation of Unions of Workers and Employees of North Lebanon: Al-Ahram Building, Abu-Wadi Square, Tripoli; f. 1954; affiliated to Confed. of Arab T.U.'s; 3,700 mems. in 14 trade unions; Pres. MOUSTAFA HAMZI; Sec.-Gen. KHALED BARADI; publ. *Al 'Amel*.

Ligue des Syndicats des Employés et des Ouvriers dans la République Libanaise (League of Trade Unions of Employees and Workers in the Lebanese Republic): Immeuble Rivoli, Place des Canons, Beirut; f. 1946; estimated 6,000 mems. in 21 trade unions; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. HUSSEIN ALI HUSSEIN; Vice-Pres. HALIM MATTAR; Sec.-Gen. FOUAD KHARANOUGH; Foreign Sec. ANTOINE CHIHAI; Del. to ICFTU and mem. of Exec. Cttee. ANTOINE CHIHAI; publ. *Al-Awassef*.

United Unions for Employees and Workers: Imm. Waqf Bzoummar, rue Béchara el Khoury, Beirut, B.P. 3636; f. 1952; affiliated to ICFTU; 16,000 mems. in 21 trade unions; Pres. GABRIEL KHOURY; Sec.-Gen. ANTOINE AOUN; publ. *La Gazette*.

RESEARCH CENTRE

ICFTU Trade Union Research Centre: P.O.B. 3180, Beirut; f. 1964.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Office des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Libanais et du Transport en Commun de Beyrouth et de sa Banlieue: Head Office: P.O.B. 109, Souk el-Arwam, Beirut; since 1960, all railways in Lebanon have been state-owned. There are 335 km. of standard-gauge railway and 82 km. of narrow-gauge local lines; the coastal line between Israeli and Syrian frontiers is open only from Zahran to Tripoli, due to political disturbances; Chair. ADEL HAMIE; Interim Dir.-Gen. ANTOINE BAROUKI.

ROADS

Lebanon has 7,100 km. of roads, of which 1,990 km. are main roads. Most are generally good by Middle Eastern standards. The two international motorways are the north-south coastal road and the road connecting Beirut with Damascus in Syria. Among the major roads are that crossing the Bekaa and continuing South to Bent-Jbail and the Chtaura-Baalbek road. Hard-surfaced roads connect Jezzine with Moukhtara, Bzebdine with Metn, Meyroub with Afka and Tannourine.

Automobile et Touring Club du Liban: Immeuble Fattal, rue du Port, P.O.B. 3545, Beirut.

SHIPPING

Beirut is the principal port of call for the main shipping and forwarding business of the Levant. Tripoli, the northern Mediterranean terminus of the oil pipeline from Iraq (the other is Haifa), is also a busy port, with good equipment and facilities. Saida is still relatively unimportant as a port.

There are many shipping companies and agents in Beirut. The following are some of the largest:

"Adriatica" S.p.A.N.: Rue Riad E. Solh, Immeuble Gellad, Beirut, P.O.B. 1472; Dir. ALDO SILLI.

American Lebanese Shipping Co. S.A.L.: P.O.B. 215, Imm. Fattal, rue du Port, Beirut; f. 1951; Pres. P. PARATORE.

American Levant Shipping & Distributing Co.: P.O.B. 1429, Rue Patriarch Hoyek, Immeuble Anwar Dassouki & Co.; agents for: Holland America Line, Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Prudential Steamship Corp., Ciro

LEBANON

- Pellegrino & Figlio, Bernare—Marittima di Navigazione; branches and correspondents throughout Middle East; Pres. E. SEAHOLM; Man. Dir. SAMIR ISHAK.
- Arab Shipping and Chartering Co.:** P.O.B. 1084; agents for China National Chartering Corp., China Ocean Shipping Co., Kiu Lee Shipping Co. Ltd., Chinese-Tanzanian Joint Shipping Co.
- Barrad Shipping Co. S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 181, Beirut; refrigerated tramp services; 3 cargo reefer vessels; Chair. P. H. HELOU.
- British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd.:** rue du Port, agents for: Ellerman and Papayanni Line Ltd., Ellerman's Wilson Line Ltd., Prince Line Ltd., etc.
- Gatoni & Co. S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 800, rue du Port; f. 1960; Chair. H. J. BEARD; agents for: British Maritime Agencies (Levant) Ltd., Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Lloyd's.
- Ets. Derviche Y. Haddad:** rue Derviche Haddad, P.O.B. 42; agents for: Armement Deppe, Antwerp and Compagnie Maritime Belge, Antwerp.
- Daher & Cie. S.A.L.:** Byblos Bldg., Place des Martyrs, P.O.B. 254; agents for: Cie. de Navigation Daher, Concordia Line, Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsulaire, Société Maritime des Petroles B.P., Cie Navale des Petroles, Cie. Générale Transatlantique, Nouvelle Cie. de Paquebots, Sudcargos.
- O. D. Debbas & Sons:** Head Office: Sahmarani Bldg., Kantary St., P.O.B. 11-003, Beirut; Man. Dir. ELIE O. DEBBAS.
- Fauzi Jemil Ghandour:** P.O.B. 1084; agents for: Denizcilik Bankası T.A.O. (Denizyolları), D.B. Deniz Nakliyatı T.A.Ş. (Dbcargo), Iraqi Maritime Transport Co.
- T. Gargour & Fils:** rue Foch, P.O.B. 371; f. 1928; agents for: Assoc. Levant Lines S.A.L.; Dirs. NICOLAS T. GARGOUR, HABIB T. GARGOUR.
- Globe Shipping, Chartering and Tourist Co.:** P.O.B. 6986, Beirut; agents for Hellenic Mediterranean Lines Piraeus Uiterwyk Shipping Co., Tampa Linca C, Genoa, Sintra S.p.a., Palermo, Lykiardopulo & Co., Livanos Shipbrokers, General Steam Navigation, and other companies.
- Henry Heald & Co. S.A.L.:** Im. Fattal, Rue du Port, P.O.B. 64; f. 1837; agents for: Canadian Pacific Lines, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, P. & O. Group, Royal Mail Lines, Scandinavian Near East Agency, Vanderzee Shipping Agency, Worms and Co.; Chair. J. L. JOLY; Dirs. G. HANI, M. J. H. MOFFETT.
- Hitti Frères:** Rue de Phenicie, P.O.B. 511; airlines and shipping agents.
- Khedivial Mail Line:** Rue du Port.
- Raymond A. Makzoum:** rue de la Marseillaise, P.O.B. 1357; agents for: Yugoslav Lines, Italian Lines, Hellenic Lines Ltd. (New York), Fenton Steamship Co. Ltd. (London).
- Mediterranean Maritime Co. S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 1914, Bourse Bldg., Hoyek St., Beirut; managers for National Maritime Agencies Co. W.L.L., Kuwait.
- Mena Shipping and Tourist Agency:** P.O.B. 11-884, Modern Bldg., El Arz St., Beirut; 5 cargo vessels; Man. Dir. W. LEHETA.
- Messageries Maritimes:** Rue Allenby, P.O.B. 880.

Transport, Tourism, Universities

- Rudolphe Saadé & Co. S.A.L.:** Freight Office: P.O.B. 2279, Rue de la Marseillaise; Travel Office: Ave. des Français; agents for American Export Lines, Rosade Lines and Syrian Arab Airlines; f. 1964; Pres. JACQUES R. SAADE.
- Union Shipping & Chartering Agency S.A.L.:** P.O.B. 2856; agents for Yugoslav vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

- MEA (Middle East Airlines, Air Liban):** MEA Bldgs., Airport Blvd., Beirut, P.O.B. 206; f. 1945; regular services throughout Europe, the Middle East and Africa; fleet of 3 Boeing 707/320C, 16 Boeing 720; Pres. and Chair. Sheikh NAJIB ALAMUDDIN; Gen. Man. ASAD NASR.
- Trans-Mediterranean Airways (TMA):** Beirut International Airport, P.O.B. 3018, Beirut; f. 1953; world-wide cargo services between Europe, Middle East, S.-E. Asia, the Far East and U.S.A., including a round-the-world cargo service; fleet of 7 Boeing 707/320C; Pres. and Chair. MUNIR ABU-HAIDAR; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. V. RICHMOND.
- The following foreign companies also operate services to Lebanon: Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Air France, Air India, Alia, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, AUA, British Airways, CSA, EgyptAir, Ethiopian, Garuda, Ghana Airways, Iberia, Interflug, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, JAL, JAT, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Libyan Arab Airlines, LOT, Lufthansa, Malev, Olympic Airways, Pan American, PIA, Sabena, SAS, Saudia, Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, Tarom (Romania), THY (Turkey), TWA, UTA, Varig, Viasa and Yemen Republic Airlines.

TOURISM

- Ministry of Tourism:** Beirut; f. 1966; official organization; Dir.-Gen. MITRI NAMMAR; Head International Relations Dept. ANTOINE ACCAOUI; Head Speleological Service SAMI KARKABI.
- National Council of Tourism:** P.O.B. 3544, rue de la Banque du Liban, Beirut; government-sponsored autonomous organization; overseas offices in New York, Paris, Frankfurt, Stockholm, Brussels and Cairo; Pres. CHEIKH HABIB KAYROUZ; Vice-Pres. SELIM SALAM.
- Baalbeck International Festival:** Beirut; Dir. WAGIH GHOSSOUB.
- THEATRES**
- Baalbeck Festival Modern Theatre Group:** Baalbeck; Dir. MOUNIR ABU-DEBS.
- National Theatre:** Beirut; Dir. NIZAR MIKATI.

UNIVERSITIES

- American University of Beirut:** Beirut; 500 teachers, 4,250 students.
- Beirut Arab University:** Tarik El-Jadidé, P.O.B. 5020, Beirut; 163 teachers, 23,000 students.
- Université Libanaise (Lebanese University):** Bir Hassan, Beirut; 733 teachers, 14,826 students.
- Université Saint Joseph:** B.P. 293, Beirut; 65 teachers, 3,500 students.
- Université Saint-Esprit De Kaslik:** Jounieh; 117 teachers, 403 students.

LESOTHO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Lesotho, formerly the British High Commission Territory of Basutoland, is completely surrounded by the Republic of South Africa, with the Orange Free State to the north and west, Natal and Griqualand East to the east, and Cape Province to the south. Rainfall averages about 28 in. per year, mostly falling between October and April. There are two main geographic regions: the Lowlands (about 5,000–6,000 feet above sea level, in the west, and the Highlands (rising to over 11,000 feet), in the east. The official languages are English and Sesotho, the language of the Basotho people. Eighty per cent of the people of Lesotho are Basotho; and about 75 per cent are Christians, mainly Roman Catholic, Lesotho Evangelical and Anglican. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is blue with green and red vertical stripes at the hoist, and a white Basotho hat in the centre. The capital is Maseru.

Recent History

Basutoland's progress to independence as the Kingdom of Lesotho was initiated by the Constitution of 1959 which established representative government. On April 30th, 1965, Basutoland became self-governing under a new constitution, with a bi-cameral parliament and a ministerial council. Lesotho achieved independence within the Commonwealth on October 4th, 1966. Following the general election of January 27th, 1970, in which the opposition Congress Party claimed to have won a majority, Chief Leabua Jonathan, the Prime Minister at the time, declared a state of emergency, suspended the Constitution and arrested Mr. Ntsu Mokhehle and other leaders of the Congress Party. King Moshoeshoe II, who had previously been detained in December 1966, was also placed under house arrest and later exiled, though he returned to Lesotho in December 1970, after accepting a government order prohibiting the monarchy from participating in politics in any way. Most of those detained in January 1970 had been released by January 1972, during Chief Jonathan's declared "holiday from politics", and during 1973 there was hope of a gradual return to democracy. Political instability returned in early 1974 with the failure of an attempted *coup*, reportedly backed by the Congress Party, and the arrest or escape of prominent Congress leaders. Strict new security laws were introduced in February 1974. In November 1974 32 members of the Congress Party went on trial on treason and sedition charges.

Chief Jonathan has recently adopted an anti-South African posture, though Lesotho's landlocked position and total dependence on South Africa gives the country little chance of an independent foreign policy. During 1974 and early 1975 clashes involving Basotho workers in South African mines caused tension between the two countries and an exodus of thousands back to Lesotho. However, the country depends heavily on the remittance of absentee workers in South Africa.

Government

The Independence Constitution was suspended in January 1970. Fresh elections are promised after the drawing up of a new constitution. In 1973 Chief Jonathan created

an interim National Assembly in which his own National Party has an inbuilt majority. This remains in force but strong opposition protests followed the arbitrary manner in which it was set up. Serious unrest in early 1974 made the constitutional position extremely uncertain. Lesotho is divided into nine Districts.

Defence

Lesotho has no armed forces, but the police force of 1,500 includes some para-military units.

Economic Affairs

The economy is primarily agricultural, R20 million of the Gross Domestic Product of R58.4 million in 1971–72 being accounted for by agriculture. Development in this sphere is greatly hampered by a complicated and archaic system of land tenure. Lesotho's main exports are diamonds, wool, mohair and livestock, but the economy suffers from huge balance of payments problems, lack of natural resources, a shortage of job opportunities outside government employment, eroded land with low yields and overwhelming dependence on South Africa, where more than 100,000 of the population work as migrant labourers on five-year contracts in the mines. A hydro-electric scheme, the Malibamatso River Project, using the waters of the Oxbow Gorge, has been studied, and it has potential in the long term but the first stage of its development would cost an estimated \$115 million.

Until recently half Lesotho's revenue consisted of grants from the United Kingdom. With Namibia (South West Africa), Botswana and Swaziland, Lesotho forms part of the customs and monetary area of South Africa, with which Lesotho's government signed a new customs union agreement in December 1969. This replaced the principle of fixed proportions of the total revenue of the union for each member with a more complicated method of calculating the division of the revenue. It makes provision for consultation, and for some protection for infant industries in the former High Commission territories, by levying additional duties on imports. Lesotho's earnings from this agreement rose from R1.9 million in 1968–69 to R6 million in 1972–73 and an estimated R10.3 million in 1974–75. They now account for well over 50 per cent of the country's total national revenue. The United Kingdom is still the largest aid donor. Lesotho's trade gap widened to R51.7 million in 1973.

Transport and Communications

There is no railway apart from one mile of South African Railway line at Maseru. The main road from Buthe-Buthe to Quthing is 304 km. long, 144 km., from Leribe to Tsoaing, being tarred. There are 589 km. of minor roads. The first airport, Leabua, was opened in December 1968, and there are 32 airstrips throughout the country. No international airlines serve Lesotho but there is now a scheduled thrice-weekly air service to Johannesburg in South Africa.

Education

All primary education is free, and is largely in the hands of the three main missions (Lesotho Evangelical, Roman

LESOTHO

Catholic and Church of England) under the direction of the Ministry of Education. There are 1,145 schools and institutions in the country which has one of the highest literacy rates in Africa. Post-secondary education is provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which has 724 students at the Roma branch (1973).

Tourism

The tourist trade in Lesotho is rapidly expanding. In 1973 there were 120,000 visitors, and the Lesotho National Development Corporation is planning new hotels, a national park near Maseru and a ski resort in the Maluti Mountains. The magnificent scenery and a casino are the main tourist attractions.

Visas are not required to visit Lesotho by nationals of Belgium, Commonwealth countries, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, South Africa and Sweden.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Sport

Football is the national sport and tennis, athletics and netball are also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th (National Tree Planting Day), October 1st (National Sports Day), October 4th (National Independence Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 12th (Moshesh's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 3rd (King's Birthday), May 27th (Ascension Day), June 13th (Commonwealth Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system of weights and measures is in force.

Currency

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.624 rand;

U.S. \$1 = 68.87 S.A. cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA

11,716 square miles.

POPULATION

(1966 Census)

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
African . . .	367,087	482,926	850,013
European . . .	801	781	1,582
Asian . . .	367	399	766
TOTAL . . .	368,255	484,106	852,361
Absentee* . . .	97,529	19,744	117,273
GRAND TOTAL .	465,784	503,850	969,634

* Citizens working in South Africa.

Mid-1974 estimate: 1,016,000, excluding absentee workers.

Births and Deaths: Birth rate 36.7 per 1,000, death rate 14.5 per 1,000 (1973 estimates).

DISTRICTS

(1973 est.)

Each District has the same name as its chief town.

	POPULATION*
Maseru	237,800
Berea	135,600
Butha-Buthe	73,800
Leribe	187,600
Mafeteng	134,600
Mohale's Hoek	132,200
Mokhotlong	70,000
Quacha's Nek	72,300
Quthing	86,600
TOTAL	1,130,500

* Including absentee workers in South Africa.

Capital: Maseru, population 14,000 in 1966.

EMPLOYMENT

There were about 21,000 people employed in non-agricultural activities in Lesotho in 1971. During 1973, 110,978 Basotho were recruited to the gold mines and collieries in the Republic of South Africa.

Lesotho's labour force was estimated at about 535,650 persons in 1973. About 45% of the male labour force of 263,220 and 6-10% of the female labour force sought employment in South Africa. In 1966 of the resident African population of 850,013, an estimated 743,000 were dependent on agriculture.

RECRUITMENT AND REMITTANCES OF BASOTHO IN SOUTH AFRICA

	1971	1972	1973
Numbers Recruited . . .	88,012	101,515	110,978
Voluntary Deferred Pay . . .	R2,690,040	R3,425,301	R4,679,345
Remittance Payments . . .	R2,018,092	R2,392,874	R3,963,265

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1970

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	368
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	2,479
Other Areas	189
TOTAL	3,036

LIVESTOCK

	1973
Sheep	1,556,900
Goats	961,900
Cattle	465,500
Pigs	75,600
Horses	114,000
Asses	97,400
Mules	2,500

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Wheat	58	21	25
Barley	0	3*	n.a.
Maize	70*	59	} 207
Sorghum	60*	14	
Dry Peas	4	3	7

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk	16,000	16,000	16,000
Beef and Veal*	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mutton and Lamb*	4,000	4,000	4,000
Wool: Greasy	4,695	5,100	5,160
Clean	2,250	2,250	2,300

* Including goat's meat.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

(1972)

Wool	kilogrammes	3,708,314
Mohair	"	767,065
Wheat	tons	1,835
Sorghum	"	1,240
Peas	"	1,571
Beans	"	2,889
Hides	number	9,478
Skins	"	44,482

Maize Imports (bags): (1967-68) 176,200; (1968-69) 370,000; (1969-70) 360,000.

MINING
DIAMONDS

(carats)

1971	6,815
1972	9,019
1973	8,588

FINANCE

South African currency: 100 cents=1 rand (R).

Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.624 rand; U.S. \$1=68.87 S.A. cents.

100 rand=£61.57=\$145.20.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on South Africa.

BUDGET

('000 rand, years ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1970-71	1971-72	EXPENDITURE	1970-71	1971-72
Taxes	1,908	2,358	Education	2,971†	2,228
Customs and Excise*	6,317	5,932	Agriculture	1,083	1,237
Posts and Telecommunications	534	737	Health and Social Welfare	n.a.	1,028
Licences and Duties	448	472	Police	1,558	1,525
Fees of Court or Office	144	145	Public Works	982	1,107
Judicial Fines	74	87	Interior	495	457
Earnings of Departments	647	676	Justice	415	430
Interest	78	66	Finance	1,299	1,088
Rents from Government Property	171	181	Prisons	385	367
Miscellaneous	376	442	Posts and Telecommunications	411	514
Reimbursements	24	37	Prime Minister's Office	831	988
TOTAL	10,721	11,133	Foreign Affairs	387	462
Grant in Aid	395	1,206	Other Departments	169	143
Overseas Service Aid Scheme	122	71	TOTAL CONTROLLABLE EXPENDITURE	10,986	11,574
British Exchequer Loan	171	—	All Other Items	1,266	807
TOTAL REVENUE	11,409	12,410	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	12,252	12,441

Recurrent Revenue 1974-75: R.17.25 million.

Recurrent Budget Expenditure 1974-75: R.17.25 million; Capital Budget Expenditure 1974-75: R.11.94 million.

* Lesotho is a member of the South African Customs Union, and receives a percentage of the total revenue collected.

† Including Health and Social Welfare.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Rand '000)

	1971-72		
	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services	13,931	35,941	-22,010
Transfer Payments	12,550	134	12,416

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Rand million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	23.9	23.9	22.8	27.9	43.0	60.5
Exports	3.4	5.0	4.2	3.0	6.1	8.8

COMMODITIES

(Rand '000)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1972	1973
Foodstuffs and Livestock .	10,071	16,014	Livestock and Foodstuffs:		
Beverages and Tobacco .	1,616	2,186	Cattle	686	1,561
Crude Materials	529	404	Sheep	252	414
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants .	2,440	2,836	Other Live Animals	6	23
Animal and Vegetable Oils .	381	465	Wheat	140	144
Chemicals	2,172	2,776	Peas and Beans	503	183
Basic Manufactures	9,095	11,348	Other Foodstuffs	47	10
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,042	6,893	TOTAL	1,634	2,335
Miscellaneous Manufactured Goods	11,626	17,557	Crude Materials:		
TOTAL	42,972	60,479	Wool	2,040	3,191
			Mohair	1,122	1,526
			Hides and Skins	48	147
			Diamonds	196	225
			Other	2	30
			TOTAL	3,408	5,119
			TOTAL OTHER EXPORTS	1,051	1,316
			TOTAL EXPORTS	6,093	8,770

Most trade is with the Republic of South Africa; detailed figures for trade by countries are not available.

TRANSPORT

MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION

(1973)

Total: 5,698; Private cars 1,786, Vans 1,347, Landrovers 524, Trucks 554, Buses 172, Tractors 733, Motor cycles 92, Trailers 296.

CIVIL AVIATION*

(1973)

Passengers carried: 20,160; Number of internal flights: 6,366.

* Lesotho Airways only.

EDUCATION

(1973)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	ENROLMENT
Primary	1,065	3,951	187,459
Secondary	56	551	12,559
Teachers training colleges	7	59	383
Technical and vocational schools	16	170	623*
Universities	1	127	724

* 1972.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Maseru (except where otherwise stated).

THE CONSTITUTION

(The Constitution was suspended in January 1970 and a new one is being drawn up.)

The King, Motlalehi Moshoeshe II, is Head of State and constitutional monarch. The executive body is the Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not fewer than 7 other Ministers. There are two houses in the Parliament. The Senate contains the 22 principal chiefs and 11 other persons nominated by the King.

The National Assembly has 60 members elected by universal adult suffrage in 60 single member constituencies. The Prime Minister must be able to command majority support in the National Assembly. If challenged, the government must establish in the courts, that where there are several ways of achieving its objective, the means least restrictive of civil liberties has been chosen.

In March 1973 Chief Jonathan said that Lesotho would return to parliamentary rule with an Interim National Assembly of nominated members. The Assembly was inaugurated on April 27th, and incorporates the Senate making provision for 93 members. The State of Emergency was lifted in July 1973, but stringent new security measures, such as the Internal Security Bill of February 1974, were subsequently introduced.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: His Majesty King MOSHOESHE II
(christened Constantine Bereng Seiso).

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

Prime Minister, Defence and Internal Security, Chief of Electoral Affairs: Chief J. LEABUA JONATHAN.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Works, Posts and Telecommunications: Chief SEKHONYANA N. MASERIBANE.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: J. R. KOTSOKOANE.

Minister of the Interior: J. MONALELI.

Minister of Finance: RETS 'ILISITSOE SEKHONYANA.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: J. MOITSE.

Minister of Justice: C. D. MOLAPO.

Minister of Health: Chief PATRICK MOTA.

Minister of Education: A. S. RALEBITSO.

Minister of Agriculture: J. T. K. RAKHETLA.

Minister to the Prime Minister: GABRIEL C. MANYELL.

Ministers of State: Chief TLOHANG LEROTHOLI, J. KHASOANE.

Minister of State attached to Minister of Health: J. MOTHEPU.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

ELECTION, JANUARY 27TH, 1970

Only 46 seats had been declared before a state of emergency was declared and the election results invalidated. At that time the National Party had reportedly won half the 46 seats and the Congress Party the other half.

INTERIM NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The interim National Assembly consists of the 22 principal chiefs, 11 nominees, and 60 nominated members from different political parties. Seven members of the Congress Party including its leader who were nominated as members boycotted the Assembly, and replacements have since been nominated.

PARTY	SEATS
Basotho National Party	34*
Opposition Parties	26
Principal Chiefs	22
Nominees for "distinguished services"	11
	93

* Includes 9 ministers and 3 ministers of state.

There is also a College of Chiefs which has the power under traditional law to depose the king by a vote of the majority.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Basotho National Party: P.O.B. 124, Maseru; f. 1959; 80,500 mems.; Leader Chief LEABUA JONATHAN; Gen. Sec. M. KATISO.

Congress Party: P.O.B. 111, Maseru; f. 1952; 75,000 mems.; Leader GERARD RAMOREBOLI; Sec.-Gen. K. CHAKELA; Treas.-Gen. S. R. MONHEHLE (detained); Nat. Chair. G. KHASU.

Marema Tlou Freedom Party: P.O.B. 475, Maseru; f. 1962; 50,000 mems.; Pres. (vacant); Vice-Pres. EDWIN LEANYA; Sec.-Gen. B. M. KHAKETLA.

Lesotho United Democratic Party: Nqechane, P.O. Leribe; Leader CHARLES MOFELI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO LESOTHO

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Belgium: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

China (Taiwan): Maseru (E); *Ambassador:* TA-JEN LIVO.

France: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Blantyre, Malawi (E).

Ghana: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

India: Blantyre, Malawi (HC).

Iran: Johannesburg, South Africa (E).

Israel: Mbabane, Swaziland (E).

Italy: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Kenya: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Netherlands: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Nigeria: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Sweden: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Switzerland: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

LESOTHO

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers, etc.

United Kingdom: Maseru (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. J. MOYNIHAN, C.M.G., M.C.

U.S.A.: Maseru (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* N. H. FRISBIE

Vatican City: Pretoria, South Africa.

Zambia: Gaborone, Botswana (HC)

Lesotho also has diplomatic relations with Liberia, Tanzania and Uganda

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice in Lesotho is the responsibility of the Minister of Justice.

Chief Justice of Lesotho: Hon J. T. MAPETELA.

Court of Appeal. A Lesotho Court of Appeal was established after independence in 1966 to replace the previous Court of Appeal which served all three former High Commission Territories. Members of the Court of Appeal are: Justice I. A. MAISELS, Q.C. (President), Justice KENNEDY, Q.C., Justice A. J. SMIT and Justice N. OGILVIE THOMPSON.

The High Court. This is a Superior Court of Record, and in addition to any other jurisdiction conferred by statute it is vested with unlimited original jurisdiction to determine any civil or criminal matter. It also has appellate jurisdiction to hear appeals and reviews from the Subordinate Courts. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeal.

Subordinate Courts. Each of the nine districts possesses the following subordinate courts: Resident Magistrate Courts, or First Class, Second Class and Third Class.

Judicial Commissioners' Courts. These deal with civil and criminal appeals from Central and Local Courts. Further appeal may be made to the High Court.

Central and Local Courts. There are 71 of these courts, of which 58 are Local Courts and 13 are Central Courts which also serve as courts of appeal from the Local Courts. They have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases.

RELIGION

About 75 per cent of the people are Christians.

Christian Council of Lesotho: Gen. Sec. P.O.B. 260, Maseru.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bishop of Lesotho: P.O.B. 87, Maseru; Rt. Rev. J. J. A. ARROWSMITH MAUND, M.C., B.A.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archdiocese of Maseru: P.O.B. 267, Maseru; 275,247 adherents; Archbishop: Most Rev. ALPHONSO LIQUORI MORAPPEL.

Diocese of Leribe: P.O.B. 1, St. Monica; 87,090 adherents; Bishop: Rt. Rev. PAUL KHOARAI.

Diocese of Qacha's Nek: P.O.B. 5, Qacha's Nek; 79,149 adherents; Bishop: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH DELPHIS DE ROSIERS.

LESOTHO EVANGELICAL

President: Rev. J. M. DIAHO, P.O. Morija; Exec. Sec. Rev. THAKHOLI.

THE PRESS

Leselinyana la Lesotho (*Light of Lesotho*): P.O.B. 7, Morija; f. 1863; Lesotho Evangelical Church; fortnightly; Sesotho, with occasional articles in English; Editor E. M. MOTURA; circ. 22,000.

Mareng-A-Meso (*Dawn*): P.O.B. 557, Maseru; f. 1965; supports Basotho National Party; weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor Chief N. J. MOLAPO.

Mochochono (*Comet*): P.O.B. 353, Maseru; publ. by Dept of Information.

Moeletsi oa Basotho (*The Counsellor of Basotho*): P.O. Mazenod; f. 1933; Catholic weekly; Sesotho and English; Editor WILLIAM LESENYA; circ. 14,000.

Mohlabani (*The Warrior*): Mohlabani Printers and Publishers, P.O.B. 65, Maseru; f. 1954; fortnightly; Sesotho and English; Editor B. M. KHAKETLA; circ. 10,000.

PUBLISHERS

Mazenod Institute: P.O.B. 18, Mazenod, Lesotho; f. 1931; educational and religious books; Sotho literature and dictionary; *Moeletsi oa Basotho*; Man. Father F. MAIROU, O.M.I.

Morija Sesuto Book Depot: P.O.B. 4, Morija; f. 1861; run by the Lesotho Evangelical Church; publishers and booksellers of religious works, school books, linguistic and historical books and novels mainly in Sesotho and English.

RADIO

Radio Lesotho: P.O.B. 552, Maseru; programmes in Sesotho and English; one medium wave transmitter, one short wave transmitter and one FM transmitter; Dir. of Broadcasting V. M. MALEBO.

Radio Station 7PA22: Catholic School Secretariat, P.O.B. 80, Maseru; one short-wave station; educational programmes in Sesotho, English and French; Dir.-Gen. M. GAREAU, O.M.I.; Mgr. F. MARIOT; Dir. Tec. B. CHABOT.

Number of radio receivers: 10,500.

FINANCE

BANKING

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: P.O.B. 115, Maseru; Man. J. A. BAMBER, Maseru; 1 sub-branch and 5 agencies; Leribe Branch, P.O.B. 121, Leribe; Man. F. J. SEARLE.

Lesotho National Development Bank: P.O.B. 999, Maseru; dep. R.4.5 million; Man. Dir. K. H. BECHTEL; Man. Mr. MATIKE.

Standard Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1001, Maseru; Chief Lesotho Man. G. M. TABOR; branches at Maseru, Moleale's Hoek and Maputsoe and 9 agencies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Lesotho National Development Corporation: P.O.B. 666, Maseru; f. 1967; first national factory, Kolonyama candle factory, opened under its auspices in September 1968; carpet and tyre-retreading factories opened early 1969; other operations include a furniture factory, potteries, two diamond prospecting operations, a fertilizer factory, a clothing factory, a diamond cutting and polishing works, a jewellery factory, a housing company, an international hotel with a gambling casino, Lesotho Airways Corporation and a training centre for motor mechanics; Chair. Prime Minister Chief LEABUA JONATHAN; Man. Dir. K. H. BECHTEL.

MARKETING ORGANIZATION

Lesotho Farmers' Produce Marketing Corporation: P.O.B. 800, Maseru; f. 1971; sole organization for marketing livestock from Lesotho; agents appointed by it give farmers advance payments of up to one-half the estimated slaughter value of their stock and pay out the balance later after the animals have been resold in South Africa; the agents operate under the rules of the South African Meat Control Board; Man. Dir. D. P. G. MAKOAE.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Union of Employers in Lesotho: P.O.B. 79, Maseru; f. 1961; Chair. E. R. CLIFFORD; Sec. P. S. HOGGE.

TRADE UNIONS

Lesotho General Workers' Union: P.O.B. 322, Maseru; f. 1954; Chair. L. RAMATSOSO; Sec. A. MOFAMMERE.

Lesotho Industrial Commercial and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 144, Maseru; f. 1952; Chair. R. MONESE; Sec. T. MOKHEHLE.

Lesotho Labour Organization: P.O.B. 26, Mphahle's Hoek; f. 1962; Chair. J. MOKHAPI; Sec. A. MOTSEKO.

Lesotho Transport and Telecommunication Workers' Union: P.O.B. 266, Maseru; f. 1959; Pres. S. RAFUTO; Sec. S. MOREKE.

Lesotho Union of Printing, Bookbinding and Allied Workers: P.O. Mazenod, Maseru; f. 1963; Pres. G. MOTEBANG; Sec. P. K. MONESE.

National Union of Construction and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1967; Pres. L. PUTSOANE; Sec. T. TLALE.

Union of Shop Distributive and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 327, Maseru; f. 1966; Pres. P. BERENG; Sec. J. MOLAPO.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Registrar of Co-operatives: J. MOLLO, P.O.B. 89, Maseru.

By the end of 1960, there were 193 co-operative societies with a total membership of about 21,000 and a turnover of roughly R204,700. The development of these societies is a Government responsibility, and the first Registrar of Co-operative Societies was appointed in 1968.

Co-op Lesotho Ltd.: Maseru.

Lesotho Co-operative Savings Society: P.O.B. 167, Maseru; Sec. J. NTEBELE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The territory is linked with the railway system of the Republic of South Africa by a short line from Maseru to Marseilles on the Bloemfontein/Natal main line.

ROADS

The main road system, 896 km., is principally confined to the western lowlands. A 144-km. stretch of the main lowland road, from Leribe in the north to Tsoaing, past Maseru, has been bitumenized and is now all-weather. Other parts of this road are being improved to an all-weather gravel surface. Many other new roads, principally in the mountains, are being constructed under self-help campaigns, and the government has given top priority to road construction. There are 589 km. of minor roads serving trading stations and Basotho villages; these are maintained by the traders and subsidized by the government. There are about 2,560 km. of bridge paths which are constructed and maintained by the Basotho Administration.

CIVIL AVIATION

Lesotho Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 861, Maseru; f. 1971, successor to Lesotho Airways (Pty.) Ltd.; fleet of one BN Islander, one Cessna 337, four Cessna 206, one Cessna 180; Chair. H. M. NTS'ABA; Gen. Man. M. S. PIKE.

There are 32 air strips in Lesotho, with scheduled charter, tourist, government communications and mail services between Maseru and all the main centres. There is also a scheduled passenger service (thrice weekly), using HS 748 pressurized aircraft, between Maseru and Jan Smuts Airport, near Johannesburg, operated jointly by Lesotho Airways Corporation and South African Airways.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: P.O. Roma, Lesotho; f. 1964; 127 teachers, 724 students (1973).

LIBERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Liberia lies on the west coast of Africa with Sierra Leone and Guinea to the north and the Ivory Coast to the east. The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 65°F (18°C) to 120°F (49°C). English is the official language but the 28 tribes speak their own languages and dialects. Liberia is officially a Christian state, though some Liberians hold traditional beliefs. There are about 200,000 Muslims. The national flag (proportions 19 by 10) has 11 horizontal stripes, alternately of red and white, with a navy blue square canton, containing a five-pointed white star, in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Monrovia.

Recent History

Liberia has played a leading part in African affairs and in 1961 initiated the meeting of twenty African nations in Monrovia which founded the Inter-African and Malagasy States Organization (the Monrovia Group), subsequently re-formed as Organisation Commune Africaine et Malgache—(OCAM). President Tubman, in office since 1944, died in July 1971, and was succeeded by his Vice-President, William R. Tolbert. There have been no major changes of policy since he took office. The "open door" policy of the late President, William Tubman, remains in force and, the country continues its close alliance both with the U.S.A. and with other African states.

Government

The Constitution is based on that of the United States. Executive power lies with the President, assisted by a Vice-President and Cabinet. The bi-cameral legislature consists of the Senate of 18 members and the House of Representatives of 52 members. The President is elected for an initial eight-year term and may stand for re-election every four years. The country is divided into the Coastal Region of five Counties and the Hinterland of four Counties. Each County is headed by a Superintendent appointed by the President.

Defence

In 1974 the armed forces of Liberia consisted of a National Guard of about 5,000 men and a para-military force of 1,300 men. There is a small navy for coastguard duties with 200 men and an air force with 20. Military service commences at the age of sixteen. The United States provides technical assistance.

Economic Affairs

The economy is predominantly agricultural, about 90 per cent of the population living on the land. Much farming is at subsistence level, but there are plantations producing chiefly rubber. Other crops include cassava, maize, rice, cocoa, coffee and palm oil. Timber resources are vast and since 1967 timber production has greatly increased. The country is rich in iron ore, which as an export far exceeds the value of rubber, Liberia's traditional export. In 1973 76 per cent of Liberia's total export earnings came from iron ore and diamonds. A free zone embracing Liberia, Guinea, Ivory Coast and Sierra Leone came into being in

March 1965, though these countries receive only one per cent of Liberia's exports. Liberia's economy has expanded very fast as a result of her "open door" policy to foreign investors. The Liberian-American-Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCO) has exploited the biggest iron ore deposits, constructed Africa's first pelletizing plant at Buchanan, a new port at Buchanan and a 170-mile railway as part of the Nimba project which is one of the largest private enterprises in Africa. Foreign investment in Liberia, particularly in mining, is vast, totalling some \$800 million in 1973. Japanese and American companies are to invest \$1,000 million to open new sources of iron ore and plan to nearly double production by 1984. This has led to a difficult budgetary situation and much inequality of wealth, in spite of excellent trade returns. In 1973 exports, at \$324 million, far exceeded imports, which totalled \$193 million. Liberia receives large quantities of aid, mostly from the United States.

Transport and Communications

The railways are used to carry iron ore to the coast and a passenger service was introduced in 1964. New roads are being constructed and a highway crossing the country from west to east was completed late in 1963. Most roads, however, are poor in quality. There are nine ports including the deep-water berths at Monrovia. A large number of vessels based in many countries are registered as belonging to the Liberian merchant fleet. In 1967 this became the world's largest merchant fleet, and in 1974 2,285 vessels were registered, totalling nearly 52 million gross tons. Liberian National Airways and foreign lines operate internal and international air services.

Social Welfare

The only state social welfare service is the free care of children until the age of two. Initiating this in October 1972, President Tolbert said this was the first step towards the formation of a state welfare system and he has laid special stress on the need for improvements in the housing sphere. The state runs a number of hospitals and others are operated by U.S. Missionary Societies.

Education

Liberia still spends a lower proportion of her total expenditure on education than most other African countries do, but the education programme is being expanded. Literacy is estimated at 15 per cent. Enrolment in government schools in 1973 was about 128,000, an increase of 30 per cent over 1971, and tuition is free. Secondary education is mostly subsidized also, and there is a university with about 1,000 students.

Tourism

Tourism is slowly being developed, though communications outside Monrovia are poor and this is a major hindrance to expansion as is the scarcity of funds for tourist facilities. There were only 1,004 tourists in 1972.

Visas are required by all nationalities.

Sport

Football and athletics are the most popular sports

LIBERIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1975: July 26th (Independence Day), August 24th (Flag Day), November 6th (Thanksgiving Day), December 1st (Matilda Newport Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 7th (Pioneer's Day), February 11th (Armed Forces Day), March 10th (Decoration Day), March 15th (J. J. Roberts' Birthday), April 9th (Fast and Prayer Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 14th (National Unification Day), May 26th (African Liberation Day).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures, modified by United States usage, are in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Liberian dollar (L\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = L\$2.36;

U.S. \$1 = L\$ 1.00.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. miles	POPULATION (February 1974)	
	Total	MONROVIA (capital)
43,000	1,496,000	180,000

Foreign Population (1964): 30,818.

Births and Deaths (1969-70): Annual birth rate 51 per 1,000, death rate 16 per 1,000.

EMPLOYMENT

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION (1962 census)*

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	194,581	138,536	333,117
Mining	14,071	370	14,441
Manufacturing	7,730	742	8,472
Construction	11,852	180	12,032
Electricity, Gas and Water	366	9	375
Commerce	7,604	3,936	11,540
Transport and Communications	3,683	94	3,777
Services	21,230	3,708	24,938
Others	2,443	659	3,102
TOTAL	263,560	148,234	411,794

* Excluding armed forces.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Agency, *Statistical Newsletter*.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1964 ('000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops .	3,850
Permanent Meadows and Pastures .	240
Forest	3,622
Other Land	1,919
Inland Water	1,506
TOTAL	11,137

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (⁰000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	33*	33*	n.a.
Rice (paddy)	138	138	150
Sweet Potatoes	8*	8*	8*
Yams	8	8*	8*
Cassava (Manioc)	235	237	240*
Taro (Coco Yam)	6*	6*	6*
Bananas	60	61*	62*
Pineapples	7	6*	7*
Palm Kernelst	13.2	15	17
Coffee (green)	5.1	4.8	5.1
Cocoa Beans†	2.2	2.2	1.8*
Natural Rubber (dry weight)†	83.4	86	85

Palm oil production (1970-73): 7,000 metric tons per year (FAO estimate).

* FAO estimate. † Exports only. ‡ Twelve months ending September.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION OF RUBBER CONCESSIONS AND PRIVATE RUBBER FARMS (lb. dry rubber content—1972)

ENTERPRISE	LOCATION	ACREAGE UNDER RUBBER	ACREAGE IN PRODUCTION	PRODUCTION
Firestone Plantations Company	Harbel and Cavalla	92,068	60,920	92,939,113
The Liberia Company	Cocopa	5,569	3,709	4,782,416
B. F. Goodrich Liberia Inc.	Clay (Kle)	14,013	11,639	14,702,294
African Fruit Company Laeisz & Co.	Greenville	5,376	4,658	3,547,204
Uniroyal Liberian Agricultural Company	Buchanan	18,201	11,709	11,109,770
Salala Rubber Corporation	Salala	5,133	4,424	5,910,248
Other Companies	Liberia	150,900	88,000	48,100,000
GRAND TOTAL	Liberia	291,260	185,059	181,091,045

LIVESTOCK (1971 Census estimates)

Sheep	28,202
Goats	58,895
Pigs	17,491
Cattle	25,862
Chickens	346,457
Ducks	22,568
Turkeys	1,333

Production of hen eggs (FAO estimates, metric tons):
1,500 in 1969; 1,600 in 1970; 1,700 in 1971.

FORESTRY ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION (⁰000 cubic metres)

1968	1,303
1969	1,500
1970	1,562
1971	1,600
1972	1,700

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1972
Atlantic Ocean	15,600	18,500	13,223
Inland Water*	4,000	4,000	4,000
TOTAL CATCH	19,600	22,500	17,223
Value of Fish Landed (U.S. \$'000)	5,157	6,116	4,881

* FAO estimate.

1970-71: 23,000 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

MINING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Iron Ore ('000 metric tons)*	12,745	15,813	16,073	22,543
Gold (kg.)	35	20	79	41
Diamonds ('000 carats)†	836	826	739	890

* Metal content.

† Exports only.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE CONCESSIONS
(iron content, million long tons—1972)

CONCESSION	LOCATION	PRODUCTION
Liberian American Swedish Minerals Company (LAMCO)	Nimba Mountains	8.29
Libeth American Swedish Mineral Company	Nimba Mountains	2.46
The Liberia Mining Company (LMC)	Bomi Hills	2.65
The National Iron Ore Company (NIOC)	Mano River	3.62
German-Liberian Mining Company (DELIMCO)	Bong Range	5.36
TOTAL	Liberia	22.38

Source: Information from the iron ore concessions.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Beer	'000 hectolitres	3	3	3
Manufactured Tobacco	metric tons	200	200	n.a.
Cement	'000 metric tons	91	91	91
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	54	55	53
Kerosene and Jet Fuel	" " "	23	24	18
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	113	168	202
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	213	261	322
Electric Energy	million kWh.	502	650	846

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1973.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Liberian dollar (L\$).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 Liberian dollar (U.S. coins are also legal tender).

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 U.S. dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=L\$2.36; U.S. \$1=L\$1.00.

L\$100=L42.41=U.S. \$100.00.

Note: Since 1940 the Liberian dollar has been at par with the U.S. dollar. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=L\$2.40 from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=L\$2.6057 (\$1=38.377 new pence) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET
(U.S. \$'000)

REVENUE	1971	1972	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Income Tax	7,600	7,611	Recurrent Expenditure	42,034	44,888
Iron Ore Profit Sharing	14,000	13,612	Debt Servicing	20,479	20,786
Other Direct Taxes	8,100	11,886	Development Expenditures	8,686	7,374
Import Duties	19,000	20,817			
Export Duties	825	868			
Consular Fees, etc.	1,500	1,722			
Vessel Registration and Tonnage Tax	6,200	7,232			
Other Revenues	11,520	10,843	TOTAL	71,200†	73,048†
IMF Drawings (net)	2,100	3,520			
TOTAL	70,845	78,111	Development Financed from Abroad	n.a.	n.a.

† Revised figures: \$71.8 million in 1971, \$78.1 million in 1972.

Budget (1973): Revenue \$89.8 million; Expenditure \$87.9 million.

Budget (1974): Estimated Expenditure \$98 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1970) \$149.7 million; (1971) \$162.4 million; (1972) \$178.7 million; (1973) \$193.5 million.

Exports: (1970) \$235.9 million; (1971) \$246.6 million; (1972) \$269.8 million; (1973) \$324.0 million.

COMMODITIES
(\$'000)

IMPORTS	1972	1973
Food and Live Animals . . .	25,500	30,200
Beverages and Tobacco . . .	3,800	4,100
Crude Materials (excl. fuels) . .	1,600	1,600
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants . .	12,000	14,700
Oils and Fats	1,300	1,200
Chemicals	9,900	12,800
Basic Manufactures	40,600	39,000
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	63,400	68,800
Miscellaneous	20,600	21,100
TOTAL	178,700	193,500

EXPORTS	1972	1973
Rubber	29,000	42,900
Iron Ore	182,100	196,700
Palm Kernels	500	200
Cocoa	1,500	1,900
Coffee	4,600	4,900
Diamonds	31,700	49,300
Other Commodities	20,400	28,100
TOTAL	269,800	324,000

COUNTRIES
(\$'000)

IMPORTS	1972	1973
United States	54,200	53,800
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	20,700	23,900
United Kingdom	16,400	18,400
Netherlands	9,600	6,300
France	4,500	7,300
Belgium	2,700	4,900
Japan	13,900	12,400
Italy	4,100	4,600
Sweden	7,600	10,000
Others	45,000	51,900
TOTAL	178,700	193,500

EXPORTS	1972	1973
United States	50,500	65,700
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	42,500	55,700
United Kingdom	7,800	10,100
Netherlands	35,900	40,600
France	13,400	19,100
Belgium	35,200	56,800
Japan	18,700	16,200
Italy	43,800	38,900
Sweden	400	500
Others	21,600	20,400
TOTAL	269,800	324,000

TRANSPORT

SEA TRAFFIC: MONROVIA
(long tons)

	1972	1973
General Cargo Landed and Loaded	624,615	740,669
Iron Ore Loaded	11,145,165	12,515,541
Petroleum Landed	599,943	488,159
TOTAL CARGO HANDLED	12,369,723	13,744,369

ROADS
(Number of registered vehicles)

1969	21,136
1970	23,210
1971	21,033
1972	22,173

EDUCATION

	NO. OF SCHOOLS	NO. OF STUDENTS	NO. OF TEACHERS
1970 . . .	1,087	138,125	4,265
1971 . . .	1,121	146,571	4,316
1972 . . .	1,118	146,306	3,596
1973 . . .	1,135	175,572	4,913

Source: Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, Monrovia; Ministry of Education, Monrovia.

THE CONSTITUTION

Liberia was founded by the American Colonisation Society in 1821, and constituted a free and independent Republic on July 26th, 1847. The Constitution of the Republic is modelled on that of the United States of America. Authority is divided into the Legislative, the Executive and the Judicial.

Legislative authority is vested in a Legislature consisting of two Houses: the Senate, with 18 members, elected for a

six-year term; and the House of Representatives elected for four years, consisting of 52 members.

Electors must either pay a hut tax, or own property in fee simple, or own land. They must be citizens of Liberia.

The Executive power rests with the President, who, with the Vice-President, is elected for an eight-year term. They may be re-elected for periods of four years.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. WILLIAM R. TOLBERT, Jr.
Vice-President: JAMES EDWARD GREENE.

THE CABINET

(February 1975)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: CECIL C. DENNIS.
Minister of Finance: STEPHEN TOLBERT.
Attorney-General: LAWRENCE MORGAN.
Postmaster-General: MCKINLEY A. DE SHIELD.
Minister of National Defence: ALLEN H. WILLIAMS.
Minister of Local Government, Rural Development and Urban Reconstruction: EVERETT J. GOODRIDGE.
Minister of Education: JACKSON DOE.
Minister of Public Works: GABRIEL J. TUCKER.
Minister of Agriculture: JAMES T. PHILIPS, Jr.

Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation: WILLIAM E. DENNIS, Jr.

Minister of National Planning and Economic Affairs: D. FRANKLIN NEAL.

Minister of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism: Dr. EDWARD B. KESSELY.

Minister of Health and Welfare: OLIVER BRIGHT.

Minister of State for Presidential Affairs: E. REGINALD TOWNSEND.

Chairman of Public Utilities Authority: BENJAMIN DARPOH (acting).

Minister of Lands and Mines: NYEMA JONES.

Minister of Youth and Labour: J. JENKINS PEAL.

Ministry of Action for Development and Progress: JULIUS COOPER.

CONGRESS

SENATE

Eighteen members.
President: F. TOLBERT.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Fifty-two members.
Speaker: R.A. HENRIES.

POLITICAL PARTY

True Whig Party: in power for more than fifty years; progressive democratic.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBERIA
(In Monrovia unless otherwise indicated)

Argentina: Ducor Intercontinental Hotel; Ambassador: Dr. HIPOLITO BARREIRO.

Cameroon: P.O.B. 616; Ambassador: MARTIN EPIE.

Central African Republic: P.O.B. 545; Ambassador: (vacant).

China (Taiwan): P.O.B. 27; Ambassador: WEILIANG YIN.

Egypt: P.O.B. 462; Ambassador: HASSAN A. ELSINBAWI.

Ethiopia: P.O.B. 640; Ambassador: GETANEH HAILE MARIAM.

LIBERIA

France: P.O.B. 279; *Ambassador:* LOUIS DOLLOT.
Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 34; *Ambassador:* KARL HEINZ ROUETTE.
Ghana: P.O.B. 471; *Ambassador:* Commodore PHILEMON F. QUAYE.
Guinea: P.O.B. 416; *Ambassador:* TOURÉ SOULEY-MANE BEN DAOUDA.
Haiti: P.O.B. 41; *Ambassador:* JEAN CORADIN.
Italy: P.O.B. 225; *Ambassador:* DINO PUCCIONI.
Ivory Coast: P.O.B. 126; *Ambassador:* GEORGES ANOMA.
Japan: P.O.B. 2053; *Ambassador:* JUNNOSUKE KATAYAMA.
Korea, Republic: P.O.B. 7760; *Ambassador:* MYUNG WON SHIM.
Lebanon: P.O.B. 134; *Ambassador:* FOUAD KHOURY.
Malta: Mamba Point; *Chargé d'Affaires:* UMBERTO DENTE DEGLI SCROVEGNI (acting).
Netherlands: P.O.B. 284; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Nigeria: P.O.B. 366; *Ambassador:* C. O. HOLLIST.
Poland: Sinkor 10th St.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MAKSYMILIAN ROMANOWSKI.
Romania: *Ambassador:* PETRACHI TEROFIN.
Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 575; *Ambassador:* HECTOR R. S. BULTMAN.
Spain: P.O.B. 275; *Ambassador:* JUAN JOSO CANO Y ABASCAL.
Sweden: P.O.B. 335; *Ambassador:* BENGT FRIEDMAN.
Switzerland: P.O.B. 283; *Chargé d'Affaires:* THEODOR SCHOPFER.
U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 2010; *Ambassador:* DMITRI SAFONOV.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 120; *Ambassador:* JOHN REISS.
U.S.A.: P.O.B. 98; *Ambassador:* MELVIN A. MANFULL.
Vatican City: P.O.B. 298; *Apostolic Pronuncio:* Archbishop FRANCIS J. CARROLL.
Viet-Nam, Republic: P.O.B. 1547; *Ambassador:* DANG NGOC-TRAN.
Zaire: P.O.B. 1038; *Ambassador:* NAWAJ A. MUSHITU.

Liberia also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Austria, Canada, Denmark, the Gambia, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Senegal, Somalia, the Sudan, Tanzania, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial authority in the Republic of Liberia is vested in the Supreme Court, the Circuit Courts, and the Lower Courts. There are ten Circuit Courts, two established at Monrovia and the others throughout the country. One Territorial Court is established in the Marshall Territory, and one in River Cess Territory. Lower Courts function in the Districts and Settlements.

Chief Justice: JAMES A. A. PIERRE.

Associate Justices: W. WORDSWORTH, G. HENRIES, ROBERT G. AZANGO, S. RAYMOND HORACE.

RELIGION

Liberia is officially a Christian state though complete religious freedom is guaranteed throughout the Republic. Christianity and Islam are the two main religions. There are a large number of sects and some Liberians hold traditional beliefs.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, etc.

Christian Churches represented in Liberia include the following:

Providence Baptist Church: Corner of Broad and Center Sts., Monrovia; f. 1822; oldest church and oldest building in Liberia; Pastor Rev. Dr. JOHN B. FALCONER; Chair. of Board of Trustees Deacon F. STEWART; Sec. Deacon SAMUEL HILL. Associated with: **The Liberia Baptist Missionary and Educational Convention, Inc.:** f. 1880; Pres. Rev. Dr. WILLIAM R. TOLBERT, Jr.; National Vice-Pres. Dr. ADVERTUS A. HOFF; Gen. Sec. NATHANIEL R. RICHARDSON.

Methodist Church in Liberia: P.O.B. 1010, Monrovia; f. 1822; 24,000 adherents, 244 congregations, 245 ministers, 13 schools; Resident Bishop BENNIE D. WARNER; Sec. Rev. ISAAC M. DAVIS; Educational Sec. ELWYN HULETT.

Roman Catholic Church: Catholic Mission, P.O.B. 297, Monrovia; f. 1907; approx. 20,000 mems., 7,000 pupils in elementary schools, 5,000 in high schools and colleges.

Vicar-Apostolic of Monrovia: His Grace, Archbishop P. FRANCIS CARROLL, S.M.A., Apostolic Nunciature, Monrovia.

Vicar-Apostolic of Cape Palmas: Bishop DAILEE.

Education Secretary: F. VAN VYFFEYKEN, S.M.A.

Assemblies of God in Liberia: P.O.B. 40, Monrovia; 235 churches; approx. 9,000 adherents.

American Protestant Episcopal Church: Monrovia; f. 1836; approx. 12,612 mems.; 40 elementary schools, 5 high schools and 1 college; approx. 12,600 mems.; Bishop: Rt. Rev. GEORGE D. BROWNE.

Other denominations are: Evangelical Lutheran Church, National Baptist Mission, Presbyterian Church in Liberia, Jehovah's Witnesses, Prayer Band, Church of the Lord Aladura.

Islam: divided into two denominations, Ahmadyya and Mohammedanism. The total community is about 200,000.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

Liberian Age, The: P.O.B. 286, Monrovia; f. 1946; twice weekly; organ of the True Whig Party; Editor STANTON PEABODY; circ. 10,000.

Liberian Star, The: P.O.B. 691, United Nations Drive, Monrovia; f. 1964; five times a week; independent; Publisher Liberia Publishing Co. Inc.; Editorial Dir. JAMES L. MARSHALL; circ. 7,000.

Sunday Express: P.O.B. 907-2218, 70 Benson St., Monrovia; publ. by Trans-Continental Associates; Editor JOHN F. SCOTLAND.

PERIODICALS

Journal of Commerce, Industry and Transportation: Bank of Liberia Bldg., Monrovia; twice-yearly; publ. by Palm Pubs. for Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation; Editor JAMES DENNIS.

Kpelle Messenger, The: Kpelle; Kpelle-English monthly newspaper; Kpelle Literary Center, Lutheran Church. P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia; Editor BENNIE D. WARNER.

Liberia Journal of Commerce and Industry: Palm Publications Co., Bank of Liberia Bldg., Monrovia; quarterly; Man. Editor JAMES C. DENNIS.

Liberian Review, The: P.O.B. 268, Monrovia; illustrated quarterly; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 5,000.

LIBERIA

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Liberian Trade and Industry Handbook: P.O.B. 286, Monrovia; annual; Editors HENRY B. COLE and ARTHUR B. CASSELL, Sr.; circ. 10,000.

Liberian Year Book, The: P.O.B. 268, Monrovia; f. 1956; Editor HENRY B. COLE; circ. 15,000.

Loma Weekly Paper, The: P.O.B. 1046, Monrovia; bilingual weekly in Loma and English.

New Day: Ministry of Education illustrated monthly for new literates; Editor JAMES DENNIS.

Palm: Monrovia; news magazine; monthly.

PRESS AGENCIES

Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism: Monrovia; receives world news from centres, UPI, AP, AFP, and Tass.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Reuters (Correspondent S. PEABODY) and UPI (Correspondent J. ROBINSON) have offices in Monrovia.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Liberian Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; controls all forms of broadcasting; Chief Excc. Officer CHAUNCEY COOPER; Radio Man. JONATHAN REFFELL; Television Man. J. EUSTACE SMITH.

RADIO

ELBC: P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1960; commercial station sponsored by Liberian Government.

ELWA: P.O.B. 192, Monrovia; Station of the Sudan Interior Mission; religious, cultural and educational broadcasts in English, French, Arabic and 35 West African Languages; Broadcasting Dir. BARTON BLISS.

Lamco Broadcasting Station (ELNR): Nimba; owned by Lamco J. V. (see Transport); broadcasting of Liberian news, music, cultural, political and educational programmes in English; relay of BBC World Service News from ELBC; local news in African languages (Mano, Gio, Bassa, Via, Lorma, and Kpelc) for LAMCO employees; Dir. T. NELSON WILLIAMS; Chief Technician KURT ERIKSSON.

Voice of America: Washington, D.C. 20547, U.S.A.; Monrovia; a short-wave relay station, the biggest in Africa, came into operation in 1964; broadcasts in English, French and Swahili.

Number of radio receivers: 260,000 (1974).

TELEVISION

ELTV: Liberian Broadcasting Corporation, P.O.B. 594, Monrovia; f. 1964; commercial station sponsored by the Liberian Government.

Number of TV receivers: 8,500 (1974).

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Liberia Inc.: P.O.B. 131, Carey and Warren Streets, Monrovia; f. 1955; affiliate of Chemical Bank, New York; full service commercial bank; Gen. Man. AUGUSTINE F. JEHLE.

Bank of Monrovia: P.O.B. 280, Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1955 as fully owned affiliate of the First National City Bank, New York; 4 brs.; Man. ELLISE BRADFORD.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.: Corner of Randall and Ashmun Streets, P.O.B. 181, Monrovia; f. 1961; one sub-branch; f. 1970; Gen. Man. PETER G. BATES.

Commercial Bank of Liberia: P.O.B. 262, Monrovia; Pres. LEROY E. FRANCIS.

International Trust Co. of Liberia: P.O.B. 292, 80 Broad St., Monrovia; f. 1948; br. at Nimba; Pres. HENRY N. CONWAY, Jr.; Man. FREDERICK J. HEINEN.

Liberian Bank for Industrial Development and Investment (LBIDI): 100 Broad St., P.O.B. 547, Monrovia; f. 1965 by IFC, Liberian, European and U.S. investors; development bank; cap. \$1m.

Liberian Trading and Development Bank Ltd. (TRADEVCO): P.O.B. 293, 80 Ashmun St., Monrovia; f. 1955; subsidiary of Mediobanco, Malan, Interomer International Holding, Luxembourg; general banking, travel insurance in Monrovia; Chair. MASSIMO SPADA; Man. F. BERNANDINI.

National Bank of Liberia: E. C. W. King Plaza; Gov. CHARLES GREEN.

Union National Bank (Liberia) Inc.: Water-Randall Sts., P.O.B. 655, Monrovia; f. 1962; Lebanon-owned with a 20 per cent holding by Liberians; cap. \$1m.

INSURANCE

American Life Insurance Co.: Union National Bank Bldg. P.O.B. 60, Monrovia; Man. ALLEN BROWNE.

Insurance Co. of Africa: 80 Broad St., P.O.B. 292, Monrovia; Pres. THOMAS C. BREEN, Jr.; Vice-Chair. HENRY C. CONWAY, Jr.

Liberian Insurance Agency Inc.: P.O.B. 131, Bank of Liberia Bldg., Monrovia.

Lone Star Insurances Inc.: 51 Broad St., P.O.B. 1142, Monrovia; represents St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co., St. Paul, Minnesota, U.S.A.; mem. of AFIA-Worldwide Insurance; Gen. Man. REINHARD F. RICHTER.

Royal Exchange Insurance: P.O.B. 666, Monrovia; Man. R. WOODS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Liberia Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 92, Monrovia; f. 1951; Pres. CHRISTIAN D. MAXWELL; Sec.-Gen. DAVID N. HOWELL.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Liberian Development Corporation: United Nations Drive, P.O.B. 9043, Monrovia; f. 1961, restructured with broader scope 1974; autonomous public corp.; to stimulate industrial and housing development; promote employment opportunities, activate viable business enterprises and foster existing industries; Gen. Man. E. SPENCER WARD; Deputy Gen. Man. Mrs. MARIE E. PARKER; publs. *Prefeasibility and Feasibility Studies*, other technical reports.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

National Enterprises Corporation: P.O.B. 518, Monrovia; Pres. EMMANUEL SHAW, Sr.

TRADE UNIONS

Congress of Industrial Organizations: 29 Ashmun St., P.O.B. 415, Monrovia; Pres. AMOS GRAY; Sec. J. WELLINGTON ROSS, Jr. (acting); 5 affiliated unions.

LIBERIA

Labour Congress of Liberia: 71 Gurley St., Monrovia; Sec.-Gen. P. C. T. SONPON; 8 affiliated unions.

United Workers' Congress: Pres. EMMETT HARMON; Sec.-Gen. FRANK G. WALKER.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Bong Mining Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 538, Monrovia; 47 miles of track to transport iron ore concentrates and pellets from Bong Mine to Monrovia; Gen. Man. K. A. HEDDERICH.

Liberia Mining Co.: P.O.B. 251-2, Monrovia; 91 miles of track, Bomi to Monrovia, for transport of iron ore; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. J. L. PERVOLA.

Lamco J.V. Operating Co.: P.O.B. 69, Monrovia; 170 miles of standard track extending from Buchanan to the iron ore mine at Nimba; opened 1963; Gen. Man. O. WIJKSTROEM; Man. Operation Buchanan OLLE GORANSSON; Man. Operation Nimba BO STENBERG.

ROADS

The mileage of public and private roads is 6,375. The main trunk road is the Monrovia-Sanniquellie Motor Road extending north-east from the capital to the country's border with Guinea, near Ganta, and eastward through the hinterland. A trunk road has been completed to Tapita, headquarters of District 3, Central Province, and has been extended through Eastern Province. The entire route from Monrovia to Cape Palmas was finished in 1963. In October 1972 the Government, with the assistance of the World Bank, embarked on a \$38 million five-year highway maintenance and development plan. In July 1973 a highway was completed between Monrovia and Robertsport, Cape Mount County.

SHIPPING

In 1971, the National Port Authority took over the direction of the Free Port from the Monrovia Port Management Co. Ltd. The Free Port covers 550 acres and is the largest of Liberia's nine ports; Man. Dir. National Port Authority GEORGE E. TUBMAN, P.O.B. 14, Monrovia.

There are about 150 shipping companies registered at Monrovia. In 1973 2,331 vessels of which 863 were tankers were registered with Liberia which has the largest merchant navy in the world (2,285 ships totalling 52 m. tons in 1974).

Transport, Tourism, University

The principal lines calling at Monrovia are: Chargeurs Réunis, Delta Lines, East Asiatic Co., Elder Dempster Lines, Farrell Lines, Guinea Gulf Lines, Hanseatischer Afrika-Dienst, Holland-West Africa Line, Jugolinija, Lloyd Triestino, Nigerian National Line, Nordana, Palm Line, Royal InterOcean Lines, Scandinavian West Africa Line, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Liberia's chief airport is at Robertsfield Airport, 50 miles east of Monrovia. A five-year development plan for this airport was financed by a \$4,500,000 loan agreement between the U.S. and Liberian Governments for a new Control Tower, landing system and taxiway. Spriggs Payne Airfield, Sinkor, Monrovia, handles chiefly internal traffic. There are numerous other airfields and airstrips, some linking Spriggs Payne Airfield with Robertsfield.

NATIONAL LINES

Air Liberia: Roberts International Airport; f. 1949 as Liberian National Airways, reorganized 1974 with participation of Hughes Air West; services from Roberts International Airport and Monrovia to Sinoc, Cape Palmas and Tchien; fleet includes two DC-3, two Fokker F-27; Chair. WILLIAM E. DENNIS, Jr.

Air Taxi Company of Liberia: P.O.B. 183, Monrovia; operates internal services; Pres. Hon. SAMUEL D. GEORGE; Bus. Man. J. CAESAR GREENE.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Monrovia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique (Ivory Coast), Air Guinée, Air Mali, British Caledonian, Ghana Airways, KLM, MEA, Nigeria Airways, Pan American, Sabena, SAS, Sierra Leone Airways, Swissair, UTA.

TOURISM

Tourism in Liberia is still in its infancy. The number of tourists in 1971 was 250 and this rose to 1,004 in 1972.

Bureau of Tourism: Office in the Ministry of Information, Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Government Wharf, Freetown; Minister Dr. the Hon. EDWARD B. KESSELY; Assistant Minister for Tourism Miss VALERIE MORRIS.

UNIVERSITY

University of Liberia: Capitol Hill, Monrovia; f. 1862; 110 teachers, 1,000 students.

LIBYA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Libyan Arab Republic stretches along the Mediterranean from Tunisia to Egypt. Even at the coast the climate is dry and desert conditions prevail over most of the territory with average temperatures between 55° and 100°F (13° and 38°C). Arabic is the official language but English and Italian are used in trade. The great majority of the population are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three equal horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with an eagle emblem in gold at the centre of the white stripe. The capital is Tripoli.

Recent History

Formerly an Italian colony, Libya was conquered in 1942 by British and French troops, Cyrenaica and Tripolitania being subsequently governed by the British and Fezzan by the French. In 1949 the United Nations General Assembly resolved that Libya should become an independent state and the United Kingdom of Libya was duly formed in 1951. Libya then drew upon British and American aid in return for the uses of Libyan bases by Allied troops, but since the discovery of oil this has not been necessary. Libya enjoyed internal political stability and good relations with both the Arab world and the West, though oil supplies to the latter were restricted immediately after the "Six-Day War" between Israel and the Arab states in June 1967. The bloodless revolution of September 1969 brought a group of young nationalist army officers to power and deposed the aged King, then convalescing abroad.

Since the coup Libya has assumed a much more active role in the Arab world. In January 1972 various schemes for Arab unity at last came to fruition with the formation of the Federation of Arab Republics, comprising Libya, Egypt and Syria. In August 1972 Libya concluded an agreement with Egypt to merge the two countries in September 1973. Neither of these unions has proved effective in practice and in January 1974 the Chairman of the Revolution Command Council, Col. Gaddafi, announced impending union with Tunisia, which also proved abortive.

In April 1973 Col. Gaddafi introduced a "cultural revolution", which involved the formation of people's committees and an attempt to run the country on a wholly Islamic basis. Relations with Egypt, strained when the Libya-Egypt union took place in principle rather than in fact, further deteriorated when President Sadat embarked on the October 1973 war with Israel without consulting Col. Gaddafi. In April 1974 Col. Gaddafi announced that, while remaining Chairman of the Revolution Command Council, he would concentrate more on matters of ideology and organization. After a five-month withdrawal from active direction of the government, Col. Gaddafi re-emerged in the autumn of 1974, and again became publicly in charge of the government.

Government

All power is now centred in the Revolution Command Council, which announced a provisional constitution in

December 1969. The Council appoints the Cabinet, the judiciary and the local governors. In July 1970 the country was officially divided into ten provinces. There is no National Assembly and the Arab Socialist Union is the only political party.

Defence

Libya's armed forces totalled 32,000 in 1974. Military service became compulsory in January 1975. The army is equipped with British and Soviet tanks, while France has supplied jet fighters for the air force. Libya's defence budget for 1974 amounted to LD 119 million.

Economic Affairs

Until several years after independence Libya had to rely on U.S., U.K. and UN aid to supplement a primarily subsistence agriculture with some export of livestock, hides and skins, nuts and seeds. From 1955 to 1970 prospecting for petroleum yielded increasing returns and Libya is now one of the largest oil producers in the world. Expansion was particularly rapid owing to political stability, nearness to the Western European markets, and to the oil's freedom from sulphur which makes it especially suitable for refining. Libya now has the highest gross national product per head in Africa and oil now accounts for over 90 per cent of Libya's export earnings, although it provides employment for only about 5 per cent of the total labour force.

Libya also exports liquefied natural gas. In common with other oil-producing countries Libya has been entering into participation agreements with some of the foreign oil companies operating on her soil and in some cases has nationalized their assets. She has been in the forefront of moves to limit oil production and secure higher prices for crude oil since 1973. By early 1975 oil production had dropped to less than one million barrels per day, compared with a peak of 3.7 million barrels per day in April 1973. Libya has also used some of her wealth from oil in sending aid to some of the drought-stricken countries of Africa and in providing finance for revolutionary movements throughout the world.

Transport and Communications

Good main roads run along the coast, and inland from Tripoli to Sebha, chief city of the Fezzan area. The Tripoli-Benghazi highway has been improved. A 149-km. railway line linking Libya and Egypt is under construction. The port of Tripoli is a natural deep-water harbour and those of Benghazi and Tobruk are being improved. Tripoli and Benina (for Benghazi) are international airports and Tripoli provides internal links with Benghazi and Sebha.

Social Welfare

The Government runs medical services including two big hospitals in Benghazi and Tripoli. There is a scheme of national insurance and Government servants contribute to a pension scheme.

LIBYA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Education

Primary education is compulsory and there are secondary schools and institutes for agricultural, technical and vocational training. There are a number of foreign schools in Tripoli and Benghazi. There are universities in Tripoli and Benghazi. According to the 1964 census, the literacy rate was then just over 25 per cent.

Tourism

Tripoli with its beaches and clubs and its annual International Fair, attracts numerous visitors, while three Roman provincial cities, Sabratha, Leptis Magna and Cyrene, have been well excavated and are of considerable interest. Inland are the historic Oases of Ghadames and Mizda.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1975: July 23rd (National Day—Egypt), September 1st (Revolution Day), October 7th (Evacuation Day and Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 12th (Ashoura), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), June 11th (Evacuation Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but plans have been announced to revert to Arab weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 dirhams = 1 Libyan dinar (LD).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 698.09 dirhams;

U.S. \$1 = 296.05 dirhams.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	1964 Census	1973 Census
1,759,400	1,564,369	2,257,037

About 30 per cent of the population are nomadic or semi-nomadic according to 1964 census.

POPULATION BY DISTRICT

(1964 Census)

Tripoli	379,925	Khoms	136,679
Benghazi	278,826	Jebel Akhdar	88,016
Zavia	190,708	Darna	84,112
Jebel Gharbi	180,883	Sebha	47,436
Misurata	145,894	Ubari	31,890

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1960 census—'000 hectares)

	TRIPOLITANIA	CYRENAICA	FEZZAN
Arable	1,605	742	28
Pasture	1,121	15	—
Permanent Crops, Forests	154	37	7

LIVESTOCK (Estimates—'000)

	1970	1971
Sheep	2,163	2,284
Goats	1,234	1,141
Cattle	108	101
Camels	163	120

PRINCIPAL CROPS (tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Barley	52,808	32,127	116,395
Wheat	21,112	17,726	41,585
Olives	71,154	5,000	94,533
Citrus Fruits	20,050	24,918	27,138
Groundnuts	10,685	11,075	13,692
Almonds	3,787	3,560	4,515
Tomatoes	136,413	130,816	170,038
Dates	49,111	66,190	59,544
Potatoes	9,982	22,813	49,046

Tobacco leaf production (1970) 2 million kilos, manufactured tobacco production 170,000 kilos. Grapes are also grown in quantity (about 7,000 metric tons in 1970).

INDUSTRY

(Value of Output in LD'000—Large establishments only)

	1970	1971
Food Manufacturing	8,258	10,221
Beverage Industries	2,174	2,252
Tobacco Manufactures	9,219	11,286
Chemicals and Products	5,060	4,916
Textiles	1,743	2,011
Cement and Products	2,371	2,786
Fabricated Metal Products	1,828	1,747
TOTAL (incl. others)	30,653	38,323

OIL

CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

1966	72,645,000
1967	83,477,000
1968	125,539,000
1969	149,728,000
1970	161,708,000
1971	132,396,000
1972	106,400,000
1973	105,200,000

FINANCE

1,000 dirhams=1 Libyan dinar (LD).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dirhams.

Notes: 250 and 500 dirhams; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=698.09 dirhams; U.S. \$1=296.05 dirhams.

100 Libyan dinars=£143.25=\$337.78.

Note: The dinar is equivalent to the former Libyan pound (of 1,000 millièmes), which it replaced in September 1971. From September 1949 to August 1971 the Libyan pound was valued at U.S. \$2.80 (\$1=357.14 millièmes). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the new Libyan dinar (replacing the pound) was worth \$3.04 (\$1=328.95 dirhams). The present dollar valuation became effective in February 1973. The Libyan pound was at par with the pound sterling from 1945 to November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £1 sterling=857.14 millièmes or dirhams (Lib£1 of 1 dinar=£1.167 sterling) until June 1972.

ADMINISTRATIVE BUDGET EXPENDITURE 1975

(LD million)

Interior and police	36.1	Industry and mineral wealth	2.2
Foreign affairs	10.0	Oil	0.8
Education	31.4	Support of state corporations	31.2
Health	10.0	Miscellaneous	23.8
Communications authorities	5.0	Local administration	167.3
Social affairs and social insurance	3.0	Armed forces	60.0
Housing	2.8		
Agriculture and agrarian reform	3.6	TOTAL (incl. others)	437.3

DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL THREE-YEAR PLAN

In March 1972 a three-year development budget was published, to run until the end of March 1975. In the Spring of 1973 this budget was revised to bring the three-year total expenditure to LD 1,965 million.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(LD'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	241,301	198,002	250,352	343,204	539,940
Exports	772,765	841,829	959,918	966,307	1,197,120

SELECTED COMMODITIES (LD'000)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	39,326	47,574	53,128	Crude Petroleum	841,134	959,392	948,230
Beverages and Tobacco	2,532	2,484	1,201	Groundnuts	—	235	408
Mineral Fuel	3,618	5,770	7,393	Hides and Skins	202	284	1,247
Animal and Vegetable				Castor Oil Seed	5	3	16
Oils and Fats	2,777	5,539	2,786	Wool and other Animal			
Inedible Crude Mater-				Hair	488	—	311
ials excluding Fuel	6,309	8,307	9,950				
Chemicals	11,415	15,123	16,646				
Manufactures	42,384	52,025	81,220				
Machinery	58,708	72,963	117,780				
Miscellaneous	30,942	40,557	53,069				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (LD'000)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Italy	54,788	42,712	57,712	88,352
U.S.A.	45,152	27,307	17,323	21,635
U.K.	29,768	18,579	24,866	29,911
Germany, Federal Republic	21,426	17,950	23,167	32,825
Netherlands	8,871	6,190	7,600	10,135
France	12,015	12,724	21,402	24,206
Belgium	5,318	2,212	—	—
Japan	11,747	11,116	15,193	19,930
China, People's Republic	5,388	3,781	6,444	8,433
Lebanon	3,726	5,628	7,335	11,149
Other Countries	n.a.	50,003	53,847	96,628

EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL (LD'000)

COUNTRY	1969	1970	1971	1972
U.K.	106,405	127,697	157,230	129,620
Germany, Federal Republic	167,732	147,305	168,260	238,332
Italy	178,618	218,090	230,526	185,714
France	89,871	113,344	119,492	84,619
Netherlands	78,457	79,627	56,928	44,063
U.S.A.	39,548	22,251	57,746	74,867
Belgium	30,327	32,634	23,550	11,132
Spain	38,503	38,363	39,060	24,107
TOTAL (incl. others)	771,857	841,134	956,867	948,231

TRANSPORT ROADS

	1969	1970	1971
Private Cars	86,814	95,762	110,312
Lorries	39,947	44,582	50,435
Buses	727	820	877
Taxis	3,884	4,357	4,703

SHIPPING

	SHIPS (^{'000} N.R.T.)		CARGO (^{'000} metric tons)	
	Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
1969 .	4,908	4,886	27	3,099
1970 .	4,381	4,357	39	2,600
1971 .	4,559	4,487	18	3,004
1972 .	4,792	4,801	22	5,649

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Passengers			
Entering	165,369	128,005	274,243
Leaving	170,854	124,356	237,548
Cargo Unloaded (tons) .	8,835	12,111	13,808
Cargo Loaded (tons) .	2,459	2,412	2,763

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

STATE SCHOOLS	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Primary	1,413	407,805	14,421
Preparatory	203	43,790	3,039
Secondary	39	9,642	1,007
Teacher Training	20	5,984	518
Technical	9	3,202	376

Source: Census and Statistical Dept., Ministry of Economy and Trade, Tripoli

THE CONSTITUTION

A new provisional constitution of 37 articles was proclaimed in December 1969. The following is a summary of its principal features:

Libya is a democratic and free Arab Republic with sovereignty of the people who constitute part of the Arab nation and whose objective is comprehensive Arab unity.

The official religion of the state is Islam but the state guarantees religions freedom.

Supreme authority is vested in the Revolution Command Council which has power to appoint the Council of Ministers, to sign and modify treaties and to declare war. It retains power over the armed forces and the diplomatic corps.

All citizens are equal and the foundations of the country are built on family unity.

The state will aim to achieve socialism by means of

social justice which forbids all forms of exploitation. It will work towards the liberation of the national economy from every foreign influence, guiding it towards productivity and stability.

The property of the state is also the property of the public. Private property cannot be exploited and is guaranteed by the state. It can only be expropriated as laid down by law.

Freedom of speech is guaranteed as long as it does not transgress the principles of the revolution.

The extradition of political prisoners is forbidden.

All titles, including those granted by the previous government, have been revoked.

Medical care is a guaranteed right for all citizens; education will be compulsory until the end of primary stage (now at the age of nine).

THE GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTION COMMAND COUNCIL

Chairman: Col. MUAMMAR AL-GADDAFI.

Members: Lt.-Col. ABU BAKAR YUNIS JABER, Maj. ABDUL SALAM JALLOU, Maj. BASHIR AL SAGHER HAWADY, Maj. ABDUL MONIEM AL TAHER AL HUNY, Maj. AL KHOWEILDY AL HAMIDY, Maj. MUSTAFA AL KHARROBY, Maj. MUKHTAR ABDULLAH AL GERWY, Maj. MUHAMMED NAJIM, Maj. AWAD ALI HAMZA, Maj. OMAR AL-MEHESHI.

CABINET

(February 1975)

Prime Minister: Maj. ABDUL SALAM JALLOUD.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Maj. ABDUL MONIEUM AL TAHER AL-HUNY
Minister of the Interior: Maj. AL-KHOWEILDY AL-HAMIDY.
Minister of Planning and Scientific Research: Maj. OMAR ABDALLA AL-MEHEISHI
Minister of Justice: MUHAMMAD ALI AL-GADI
Minister of Health: Dr. MOFTAH AL-OSTA OMAR
Minister of Labour and Civil Service: ABDUL ALI AL-OBEIDI.
Minister of Petroleum: EZZEDIN AL-MABROUK
Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: MUHAMMAD ALI AL-TABU
Minister of Housing: Eng. MUHAMMAD AL-MANKROUSH.
Minister of Communications: Eng. TAHA AL-SHERIF BEN AMER.

Minister of Economy: ABU BAKR ALI SHERIF.
Minister of Industry and Mineral Resources: Eng. JADALLA AZOUZ TALHI.
Minister of Treasury: MUHAMMAD ZAROUK RAJAB.
Minister of Education: Dr. MUHAMMAD SHERIF.
Minister of State for Agricultural Development: Eng. ABDUL-MEJEID AL-Go'UD.
Minister of Social Affairs and Social Security: Eng. ABDUL SALAM AL-FITURI.
Minister of State: MUHAMMAD ABUL-QASSIM ZUWAI.
Minister of State for Nutrition and Marine Resources: Dr. OMAR AHMAD AL-MAGSI.
Minister of Municipal Affairs: MOFTAH MUHAMMAD KEIBA.
Minister of Marine Transport: MANSOUR MUHAMMAD BADR.
Minister of Electric Power: Eng. JOMAA SALEM AL-ARBASH.

PARLIAMENT

The Senate and House of Representatives were dissolved after the *coup d'état* of September 1969, and the provisional constitution issued in December 1969 made no mention of elections or a return to Parliamentary procedure. However, in January 1971 Col. GADDAFI announced that a new Parliament would be appointed, not elected; no date was mentioned. All political parties other than the Arab Socialist Union are banned.

POLITICAL PARTY

Arab Socialist Union: f. 1971; the only legal party; at the General Conference held in November 1974 it was decided that the Arab Socialist Union should take charge, at all levels, of supervision and direction of people's committees (*see* Recent History); Sec.-Gen. Major BASHIR HAWADY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO LIBYA**

(Tripoli unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Algeria: Sharia Qayrouan 12 (E); *Ambassador:* 'ALI KAAFI.
Argentina: Sharia Mouzafar al Aftas (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR MUHAMMAD VAQUIR.
Austria: Sharia al Amir Abdulkadir al Jazairi (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OTTO PLEINERT.
Belgium: Sharia Sidi 'Isa (E); *Ambassador:* CHARLES LOODTS.
Brazil: Oasis Building (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS F. LECKIE LOBO.
Bulgaria: Sharia Murad Agha (E); *Ambassador:* STOYAN KARASLAVOV.
Canada: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Chad: Sharia Bin 'Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* KAHLIL OTHMAN.
Chile: Cairo, Egypt (E).
China (Taiwan): Sharia al-Hadi Ka'bar (E); *Ambassador:* TSAI PA.
Czechoslovakia: Sharia Mahmud Shaltut (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF VARHOLIK.
Denmark: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Egypt: Sharia Bin 'Ashur (Relations Office); *Acting Head:* SA'ADADDIN SARDANI.

Finland: Sharia Mustafa Kamel (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANTON RATIA.
France: Sharia Huper (E); *Ambassador:* GUY GEORGY.
German Democratic Republic: (E); *Ambassador:* RONALD BÖTTCHER.
Germany, Federal Republic: Sharia Hassan al-Masha (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUNTHER F. WERNER.
Greece: Sharia Jalal Bayar, 18 (E); *Ambassador:* STEFANO ROCANAS.
Guinea: Cairo, Egypt (E).
Hungary: Sharia Talha Bin Ubaidallah (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GYULA BOGNAR.
India: Sharia Mahmud Shaltut (E); *Ambassador:* HOMI J. H. TALEYARKHAN.
Iran: Tunis, Tunisia (E).
Iraq: Sharia Nasser (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Italy: Sharia 'Oran 1 (E); *Ambassador:* ALDO CONTE MAROTTA.
Japan: 37 Sharia Bin Ka'ab (E); *Ambassador:* ARAO OHTA.
Kuwait: Sharia Bin Yassir (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MUHAMMAD ABDUL AZIZ SALEH.
Lebanon: Sharia Bin Yassir (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD MALEK.

LIBYA

Mali: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Malta: Sharia Bin Ka'ab, 13 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* EVARIST SALIBA.

Mauritania: Sharia Bin Ka'ab (E); *Ambassador:* AHMAD DUBBEH.

Morocco: Sharia Bashir al-Ibrahimi (E); *Ambassador:* IDRIS AL-FALLAH.

Netherlands: Sharia Jelal Bayar 20 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. J. J. DE ROOS.

Niger: Sharia Bin 'Ubaydallah (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Nigeria: Sharia Ammar Ben Yaser (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ADAM JUMBA.

Norway: Rabat, Morocco (E).

Pakistan: Sharia al-Khitabi (E); *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. RAHMAN GUL.

Poland: Sharia Ben Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* JANUSZ LEWANDOWSKI.

Romania: Sharia Ben Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* NICOLAE VERES.

Rwanda: Hay al Andalus (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JEAN-MARIE SIBOMANA.

Saudi Arabia: Sharia al-Qayrouan 2 (E); *Ambassador:* ABD AL-MUSHIN AL-ZAYD.

Senegal: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Somalia: Sharia Khalid Ben Elwalid (E); *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD HASHI ABDI.

Spain: Sharia al-Jazayri (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS ROBLES.

Sri Lanka: Cairo, Egypt (E).

Sudan: Sharia Donato Suma (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUL AAL SANADA.

Sweden: Sharia Mugaryef (E); *Ambassador:* TORSTEN HYLANDER.

Switzerland: Sharia Jeraba (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HERMANN RIEDER.

Syria: Sharia Muhammed Rashid Rida, 4 (Relations Office); *Acting Head:* 'ALY HASAN.

Tunisia: Sharia Bashir al-Ibrahimi (E); *General Commissioner:* MAHMUD SHARSHUR.

Turkey: Sharia al-Fatah 36 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Uganda: Cairo, Egypt (E).

U.S.S.R.: Sharia Solároli (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN N. YAKUSHIN.

United Arab Emirates: Sharia Ben Ashur (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SAIF ALY AL JARWAN.

United Kingdom: Tariq al-Fatah (E); *Ambassador:* D. F. MURRAY.

U.S.A.: Sharia al-Nasr (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ROBERT STEIN.

Venezuela: Sharia Abdulrahman Kwakby (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yemen Arab Republic: Sharia Ubai Ibn Kaa'b 36 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Sharia Bin 'Ashur (E); *Ambassador:* ALI AHMED AL-SULAMI.

Yugoslavia: Sharia Bashir al-Ibrahimi (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS RAFAJLOVSKI.

Zaire: Aziz al Masri (E); *Ambassador:* LOUYA LONDOALE.

Libya also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Costa Rica, Cyprus, Dahomey, Gabon, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Panama, Togo, and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the Supreme Court: MUHAMMAD ABDULKAREEM AZZUZ.

The law of the Judicial System of 1954 established the following courts: the Federal Supreme Court, the Courts of Appeal, the Courts of First Instance and the Summary Courts. Sittings are in public, unless the court decides to hold them *in camera* in the interests of decency or public order. Judgment is in all cases given in public. The language of the courts is Arabic, but there is a translation office attached to each Court to help non-Arabic speaking parties, judges or lawyers.

In October 1971 the Revolution Command Council decreed that all legislation should conform with the basic principles of Islamic Law and set up committees to carry this out. All existing laws, formulated under the monarchy, were suspended by Colonel Gaddafi in April 1973. The Revolution Command Council reintroduced *Sharia* (Islamic law).

The **Supreme Court** consists of a Chief Justice and ten justices appointed by the Revolution Command Council.

Courts of Appeal exist in Tripoli, Benghazi and Misurata, consisting of a President, Vice-President and three judges; judgments must be given by three judges. Each Court of Appeal includes a Court of Assize consisting of three judges.

Courts of First Instance are set up in the provinces, consisting of a President, Vice-President and a number of judges; judgment in these courts is given by one judge.

Summary Courts, composed of one judge, exist within the territorial jurisdiction of every Court of First Instance.

The **People's Court** is a special court set up by decree in October 1969. It deals with any crimes the Revolution Command Council sees fit to refer to it, but is particularly concerned with cases of political or administrative corruption.

RELIGION

Muslims: The Libyan Arabs practically without exception follow Sunni Muslim rites.

Chief Mufti of Libya: Sheikh TAHER AHMED AL ZAWI.

Christians: The Christian community numbered about 35,000, mostly Italian Roman Catholics, before the 1969 revolution; its numbers have been greatly reduced by the departure of the Italians during 1970. The Roman Catholic Cathedral in Tripoli was transformed into a mosque in November 1970.

Roman Catholic Church: Apostolic Vicariates of Benghazi, Derna and Tripoli, Apostolic Prefecture of Misurata; 9 priests, 4,000 Catholics (1972).

THE PRESS

In October 1973 the Revolution Command Council decreed the nationalization of all private newspapers, which were to be handed over to the Public Press Organization.

DAILIES

TRIPOLI

Al-Fajr al-Jadid: Sharia Tariq; f 1969; official journal; Editor NURI AL HUMAIDI.

Al Fateh.

Al Jihad: Editor SALIM WALIY.

LIBYA

PERIODICALS

TRIPOLI

Al Fateh: weekly; Editor ALY FAITURI.

The Libyan Arab Republic Gazette: published by the Ministry of Justice; legal; weekly.

Al Shura: monthly.

Al Taqafa al Arabiya: monthly.

Al Wahdah: monthly.

NEWS AGENCIES

Arab Revolution News Agency: Tripoli; f. 1965; attached to Ministry of Information and Culture. Serves the Libyan radio network, newspapers and Government departments (name changed from Libyan News Agency, June 1973).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

DPA. Reuters and Tass have offices in Tripoli.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

General Organization of People's Revolution Broadcasting: P.O.B. 333, Tripoli; P.O.B. 274, Benghazi; f. 1957 (TV 1968); broadcasts in Arabic and English from Tripoli and Benghazi; from September 1971 special daily broadcasts to Gaza and other Israeli-occupied territory were begun; under the direction of the Minister of Information and Culture; Dir.-Gen. IBRAHIM EL BISHARY.

Number of radio receivers: 100,000 (1973).

A national television service was inaugurated in December 1968. Number of TV receivers: 15,000 (1973).

FINANCE

BANKING

(br. = branch; cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; LD = Libyan Dinar; m. = million; res. = reserves)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Libya: Sharia al Malik Seoud, P.O.B. 1103, Tripoli; f. 1955; bank of issue and central bank carrying Government accounts and operating exchange control; commercial operations transferred to National Commercial Bank 1970; cap. LD 1m.; res. and dep. of commercial banks LD 86.5m. (March 1972); Governor K. M. SHERLALA.

OTHER BANKS

Libyan Arab Foreign Bank: Tripoli.

Masraf al Gumhouria: Giaddat Martyr Imhemmed Mgarief, P.O.B. 396, Tripoli; f. 1969 as successor to Barclays Bank International in Libya; government-owned; 23 brs. throughout Libya; cap. LD 1.5m.; dep. LD 84.2m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. NURI A. BARYUN.

National Commercial Bank: Shuhada Square, P.O.B. 4647, Tripoli; f. 1970 to take over commercial banking division of Central Bank and brs. of Aruba Bank and Istiklal Bank; 13 brs.; cap. LD 2.5m.; dep. LD 75.8m.; res. LD 10.8m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. and Gen. Man. BASHIR M. SHARIF.

Sahara Bank: Sharia 1 September, P.O.B. 270, Tripoli; f. 1964 to take over br. of Banco di Sicilia; 7 brs.; Chair. and Gen. Man. FARAG A. GAMRA.

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance, Oil

Umma Bank S.A.L.: 1 Sharia Omar Mukhtar, P.O.B. 685, Tripoli; f. 1969 to take over brs. of Banco di Roma; 9 brs.; cap. LD 500,000; res. LD 2.4m.; total resources LD 373.6m. (March 1974); Chair. and Gen. Man. YOUSEF I. AGHIL.

Wahda Bank: Sharia Gamal Abdul Nasser, P.O.B. 452, Benghazi; f. 1970 to take over Bank of North Africa, Commercial Bank, S.A.L.; Nahda Arabia Bank; Kafila Ahly Bank and Soc. Africaine de Banque; cap. and res. LD 4.7m.; dep. LD 77m. (Dec. 1973); Chair and Gen. Man. MOHAMED S. KHEIF.

Yugoslav Bank for Foreign Trade (Jugobanka): Belgrade; Representative Office in Tripoli.

OIL

Petroleum affairs in Libya are dealt with entirely by the Ministry of Petroleum which is charged, in accordance with Article 2 of Law 170 of 1970, with organization, control, follow-up and supervision of petroleum resources within the limits of the State's general policy, development plan and regulations in force concerning petroleum matters. Since 1973 Libya has been entering into participation agreements with some of the foreign oil companies, and nationalizing others.

Ministry of Petroleum: P.O.B. 256, Tripoli.

NATIONAL COMPANIES

Libyan National Oil Corporation (LINOCCO): P.O.B. 2655, Tripoli; f. 1970 as successor to the Libyan General Petroleum Corporation, to undertake joint ventures with foreign companies; to build and operate refineries, storage tanks, petrochemical facilities, pipelines and tankers; to take part in arranging specifications for local and imported petroleum products; to participate in general planning of oil installations in Libya; to market crude oil and to establish and operate oil terminals; Chair. SAID ALI JAMHOOR.

Arabian Gulf Exploration Co.: Chair. NURY SENOUSY.

Brega Oil Marketing Co.: Chair. ALI FITURY.

Um Al-Jawaby Petroleum Co.: Chair. HADI S. BELAZI.

National Drilling Co.: P.O.B. 1454, Tripoli; Chair. MUHAMMAD ATTIGA.

PARTICIPATION COMPANIES

Oasis Oil Co.: Chair. OMAR MUNTASSER.

Esso Standard: Chair. ABDUSSALAM ZAGAAR.

Occidental of Libya: Chair. ABDULLATIF ZARRUG.

Mobil Oil Libya: P.O.B. 690, Tripoli; Chair. AZZEDIN CREUT; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. F. PENDLEY.

Agip Oil Co.: Chair. MESSEUD GERNAZ.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Aquitaine Libya: Man. HENRY BATAI.

Amoco Libya: Man. JIM MACDONALD.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tripolitania Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sharia Al Jnmhouria, Tripoli; f. 1952; Pres. ABDUL LATIF KEKHIA; Sec.-Gen. KAMAL ARAB; 40,000 mems.; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin, Commercial Directory* (annual, English and Arabic).

Benghazi Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 208-1286, Benghazi; f. 1953; Pres. HASAN H. MATAR; Sec.-Gen. MUHAMMAD H. ALGAZERI; 5,400 mems.

DEVELOPMENT

Industrial and Real Estate Bank of Libya: Tripoli and Benghazi; f. 1965; state industrial development and house-building finance agency, cap. LD 10m.; Dir. MOHAMED RABEI.

Kufrah and Sevir Authority: Council of Agricultural Development, Benghazi; f. 1972 to develop the Kufrah Oasis and Sevir area in south-east Libya.

National General Organization for Industrialization: P.O.B. 4388, Tripoli; f. March 1970; Chair. ABDEL SALAM JALOOD; Deputy Chair. ABU-BAKR SHERIF.

NATIONALIZED INDUSTRIES

General Tobacco Company: P.O.B. 696, Tripoli; develops the production and curing of tobacco; leaf production 1,000,000 kilos, manufactured tobacco production 2,800,000 kilos (1973).

TRADE UNIONS

National Trade Unions' Federation: (affiliated to ICFTU); P.O.B. 734, 2 Sharia Istanbul, Tripoli; f. 1952; Sec.-Gen. SALEH SHITA; 30,000 mems.; Publ. *Attalia* (weekly).

Engineering Union: Tripoli; f. 1971; membership open to foreign engineers working in Libya, as well as Libyans.

Union of Petroleum Workers of Libya: Tripoli; also branch in Benghazi.

TRADE FAIR

Tripoli International Fair: P.O.B. 891, Tripoli; under control of General Board of Tourism and Fairs; annual fair March 1st-20th; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. SALEH F. AZZABI.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

In September 1973 it was announced that construction of a railway linking Libya to Egypt was to begin. It was expected to take two years to build, and to cost £25 million. An agreement was reached with Tunisia in June 1974 to build a 220 mile railway from Gabes to Tripoli.

ROADS

The most important road in Libya is the national coast road, 1,822 km. in length, which runs the whole way from the Tunisian to the Egyptian border, passing through Tripoli and Benghazi. This road has recently been widened and re-surfaced. It has a second link between Barce

and Lamlnda, which is 141 km. long. The other federal road completed (in 1962) runs from a point on the coastal road 120 km. south of Misurata through Sebha (capital of Fezzan) to Ghat near the Algerian border (total length of 1,250 km.). There is a branch 260 km. long running from Vaddan to Sirte. There is a new road crossing the desert from Sebha to the frontiers of Chad and Niger.

In addition to the national highways, the west of Libya has about 1,200 km. of black-top and macadamized roads and the east about 500 km. Practically all the towns and villages of Libya, including the desert oases, are accessible by motor vehicle, but the going is sometimes rough.

General Corporation for Public Transport (GCPT): Tripoli; f. 1971 to manage public transport utilities throughout the country.

SHIPPING

Principal ports are Tripoli, Benghazi, Port Brega and the Oasis Marine Terminal at Es-Sider. Port Brega was opened to oil tankers in 1961. A 30-inch crude oil pipeline connects the Zelten oilfields with Marsa El Brega. Another pipeline joins the Sarir oilfield with Marsa Hariga, the port of Tobruk, and a pipeline from the Sarir field to Zuetina was opened in 1968. There is another oil port at Ras Lunnf. Libya also has the use of Tunisian port facilities at Sfax and Gabes, to alleviate congestion at Tripoli.

General Maritime Transport Organization: 10 Granata St., P.O.B. 4673, Tripoli; f. 1970 to handle all projects dealing with maritime trade.

The following shipping companies are among those operating services through Libyan ports:

Abdurrahman R. Kikhia and Co. (Shipping Division): f. 1958; offices in Tripoli: P.O.B. 401; Benghazi: P.O.B. 157; Tobruk: P.O.B. 16.

The Libyan Transport Co.: Benghazi; Sharia Omar El Mukhtar, P.O.B. 94; f. 1949; brs. at Beida, Tobruk, Marsa Brega and Cairo; Dirs. A. S. FERGANI, A. T. BUZER, A. F. JIAFAR.

Giaber Agency: f. 1946; membership 25; Head Office: Tripoli, 12-16 Jebba St.

National Navigation Co. of Libya: Tripoli: 67 Bagdad St., P.O.B. 2437; Benghazi: P.O.B. 139; f. 1964; regular services from Tunisian, French, Spanish, Moroccan, Algerian, Turkish and Italian ports to Tripoli and Benghazi; Man. L. TAKTAK.

Tirrenia, Società per Azioni di Navigazione: Tripoli: c/o Libyan Shipping and Travel Agency, Sharia Istiklal, Badri Bldg., P.O.B. 985; Benghazi: G. Gabriel, c/o Libyan Transport Co., Sharia Omar El Mukhtar 19.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are four civil airports:

The International Airport, situated at Ben Gashir, 21 miles from Tripoli.

Benina Airport, 12 miles from Benghazi.

Sebha Airport.

Misurata Airport (domestic flights only).

Libyan Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 2555, Tripoli; f. 1965; passenger and cargo services from Tripoli and Benghazi to Rome, Paris, London, Geneva, Cairo, Athens,

LIBYA

Khartoum, Tunis, Beirut, Algiers and Malta; domestic services throughout Libya; fleet of one Boeing 727-200, three Caravelle, two Fokker F-27, one Boeing 720-B on lease from M.E.A., three Boeing 727-200 on order, delivery 1975, six Fokker F-27 on order, delivery 1975/76, Chair AHMED ARABI ZAWI, Gen. Man. MASOOD ABOU AMER

Linair (*Libyan National Airways*): 18 Sharia Enasser, P.O.B. 3583, Tripoli; f. 1962; domestic services, charter and oil-prospecting support operations; fleet of three Fokker F-27, Pres. Z. Y. LENGHI, Gen. Man. P. W. BAKKER

Libya is also served by the following foreign airlines. Aeroflot, Air Algérie, Alitalia, British Caledonian, ČSA, EgyptAir, JAT, KLM, Lufthansa, Malta Airlines, Saudia, Sudan Airways, Swissair, Syrian Arab Tunis Air, UTA

Transport, Tourism, Universities

TOURISM

General Board of Tourism and Fairs: Tripoli; f. 1964.

Tourism is being developed in Libya, but major potential attractions include the superb Roman remains at Leptis Magna, Sabratha and Cyrene, the fine climate, mountains and hundreds of miles of unspoilt beaches.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Benghazi: P.O.B. 1308, Benghazi; f. 1955; 170 teachers, 7,100 students.

University of Tripoli: Tripoli; f. 1973; c. 300 teachers, c. 5,300 students.

MADAGASCAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Malagasy Republic occupies the island of Madagascar (by which name it is generally known), and lies in the Indian Ocean about 500 km. off the coast of Mozambique. The climate is tropical. The northern parts of the island receive monsoon rains from December to April but the rest of the country is fairly dry. The official languages are Malagasy and French. Hova and other dialects are widely spoken. About half the population follow animist beliefs, Christians constitute about 40 per cent and the remainder are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has a vertical white stripe (one-third of the length) at the hoist and horizontal stripes of red and green. The capital is Tananarive.

Recent History

Formerly a French colony, Madagascar became independent in June 1960 under President Philibert Tsiranana. Before independence France encouraged Tsiranana's *Parti social démocrate* (PSD), identified with the majority coastal tribes (*côtiers*), as an alternative to the more nationalist highland people, the Merina, the traditional ruling group in the island.

Tsiranana maintained close relations with France after independence and his party won large majorities in elections. After 1967 the economy declined and there was growing opposition to the Government's authoritarianism and subservience to French interests. Other parties were too small or localized to challenge the Government, but in April 1971 discontent surfaced in an armed uprising in the poor Tuléar region, involving the *Mouvement national pour l'indépendance de Madagascar* (MONIMA). The uprising was suppressed but MONIMA won increasing support.

In January 1972 Tsiranana, as sole candidate for the Presidency, was re-elected by 99.9 per cent of votes cast. However, on May 13th, 1972, riots broke out in the capital between security forces and a group combining students, teachers, labourers and the *zoam* (urban unemployed), who with others formed the May 13th Movement (KIM). After three days of violence the President handed over full powers to his Chief-of-Staff, Major-Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa.

A referendum in October 1972 gave Gen. Ramanantsoa a mandate to rule for five years, and he took office as Head of Government in November. Many of KIM's recommendations were adopted as government policy. Agreements with South Africa were disavowed and diplomatic relations were established with Communist states. In 1973 the Government renegotiated all co-operation agreements with France, obtaining the closure of French military bases on the island, and withdrew Madagascar from OCAM. There was a drive to "Malagasize" education and industry. Political parties were allowed to operate freely, although none was represented in the Government. Opposition came from extreme left elements, supporters of ex-President Tsiranana and *côtiers* who resented the domination of the new government by Merinas. In early 1973 there was violent rioting in coastal

areas against local Merina officials. Many *côtiers* gained economic advantage from good relations with France and resented the Government's anti-French policies.

Despite widespread discontent caused by inflation, unemployment and food shortages, the elections to the People's National Development Council in October 1973 provided a great victory for pro-government parties. The drive, initiated in March 1973, to replace the administrative system inherited from the French by traditional rural assemblies (*fokonolona*) continued through 1974, animated by the Minister of the Interior, Col. Richard Ratsimandrava.

The economic situation continued to worsen during 1974. On December 31st, rebellious security forces, led by Col. Brechard Rajaonarison, attempted a *coup* and precipitated a crisis within the Government. On January 25th, 1975, Gen. Ramanantsoa dissolved the Government and on February 5th he handed over full power to Col. Ratsimandrava. Six days later, however, the new Head of State was assassinated. On February 12th Brig.-Gen. Gilles Andriamahazo, Minister of State in Col. Ratsimandrava's short-lived government, assumed power at the head of a military directorate and imposed martial law. The rebel security forces were swiftly subdued. All political parties were suspended and some of their leaders arrested, including ex-President Tsiranana.

Government

The presidential form of government adopted under the 1959 Constitution was put into abeyance in May 1972 and officially suspended for five years in November 1972, when Major-Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa was granted full powers for five years. Two new representative advisory bodies were set up to replace the suspended bi-cameral legislature. Rural communes were replaced by the traditional community units, *fokonolona*, which form the basis of a four-story pyramid structure of government. In February 1975 a Military Directorate assumed power and martial law was declared.

Defence

In 1974 total armed forces numbered 4,250 men; army, 3,700; navy, 275; and air force, 275. There is a paramilitary gendarmerie of 4,000. Under an agreement signed in 1973 all French land troops have been withdrawn from the island and the French naval base at Diégo-Suarez has been closed.

Economic Affairs

The economy is principally agricultural with the great majority of the population living on the land. Agricultural produce is mainly for subsistence but also forms the bulk of exports, the most important of which is coffee, followed by cloves and clove oil, vanilla, rice and sugar. Tobacco, pepper and bananas are also grown for export. Large herds of cattle are maintained but contribute little to the economy. There are extensive mineral deposits including graphite, mica, nickel and copper, but only limited commercial exploitation. Since 1969 chromite deposits at

Andriamena have been mined, and in 1972 over 46,000 tons of chromium ore were extracted. In 1971 bauxite was found in the south and a company set up to mine it. The oil refinery at Tamatave, which is based on imported petroleum, has contributed significantly to exports since 1967. Industry is confined largely to processing agricultural produce. Gen. Ramanantsoa's government pursued a policy of "Malagasization" of the economy. Essential sectors of the economy were nationalized. Some Europeans were replaced by Malagasy in top posts, and efforts were made to ensure that the profits of enterprises in Madagascar benefited the local people. These measures led to a serious drop in foreign investment. Madagascar withdrew from the Franc Zone in 1973, but France continued to support the Malagasy currency. There is a chronic balance of payments deficit, and the solvency of the Government is seriously in question. Foreign aid enables the economy to continue functioning. The rate of inflation was over 25 per cent in 1974 and there have been serious shortages, especially of rice, the basic food on the island. Unemployment is widespread and increasing.

Transport and Communications

The terrain is difficult and transport is not well developed. There are 884 km. of railway, mainly single track and narrow gauge. Of the 38,000 km. of roads and tracks, most can be used only in dry weather. Most of the west coast rivers are navigable for about 160 km., and on the east coast the Pangalanes canal follows the coast from Tamatave to Farafungana. The chief ports are Tamatave, Majunga and Diégo-Suarez. The international airport is at Ivato, near Tananarive, and there is an extensive internal airways network which provides the main means of travel, especially in the wet season.

Social Welfare

All medical services are free and there are family allowances as well as benefits for industrial accidents and occupational diseases. Much welfare is offered by Christian missions.

Education

Madagascar has both public and private schools. Efforts are being made to increase the number of schools and the primary schools can now accommodate over half the children. There is one university. The education system is closely modelled on that of France, and many of the teachers are French nationals, but changes are being introduced to "Malagasize" it. These changes have met with opposition from French-speaking *côtiens*.

Tourism

Plans have been prepared to develop tourism and it was hoped to increase the number of tourists from 6,000 in 1968 to 20,000 in 1973, but this has proved over-optimistic.

Visas are not required to visit the Malagasy Republic by nationals of France.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, rugby, basketball and swimming. Athletics, tennis, golf and volleyball also have their following.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), October 16th (Madagascar National Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st, 2nd (New Year), March 29th (Commemoration of 1947 Rebellion), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension Day), May 28th (African Liberation Day), June 7th (Whitsun), June 26th (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc Malgache (MG).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc MG = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs MG;

U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs MG.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1972)						
	Total	Malagasy	French	Comorians	Indians	Chinese	Others
587,041	7,928,868	7,819,525	30,786	43,540	18,250	10,167	7,000

PRINCIPAL ETHNIC GROUPS (1972)

Merina (Hova)	2,066,994	Sakalava	470,156
Betsimisaraka	1,165,592	Antandroy	428,350
Betsileo	953,968	Antaisaka	406,468
Tsimihety	572,847		

MAIN TOWNS
(estimated population, 1972)

Tananarive (capital)	366,530	Diégo-Suarez	45,487
Majunga	67,458	Tuléar	38,978
Tamatave	59,503	Antsirabé	33,287
Fianarantsoa	58,818		

REGISTERED BIRTHS AND DEATHS, 1972

BIRTHS	BIRTH RATE	DEATHS	DEATH RATE
280,131	35.3 per 1,000	81,760	10.3 per 1,000

Birth registration is estimated to be 80 per cent complete and death registration 60 per cent complete. Rates for 1966 (based on a sample survey) were: Births 46 per 1,000, deaths 25 per 1,000.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1969
(⁰000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops	2,856
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	34,000
Forest	12,470
Other Land	8,828
Inland Water	550
TOTAL	58,704

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(⁰000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	109	113	121*
Rice (Paddy)	1,865	1,873	1,925*
Sugar Cane	1,115	1,189*	1,450*
Potatoes	94	125	126*
Sweet Potatoes	350	344	345*
Yams	23*	23*	23
Cassava (Manioc)	1,218	1,213	1,310*
Dry Beans	49	52*	52*
Oranges	57	54	60*
Bananas	262	256	260*
Pineapples	35	39	40*
Groundnuts (in shell)	41	41	45*
Cottonseed	12	14	16
Cotton (Lint)	7.2	8.0	9.4
Tung Oil	1.1	0.9	0.5*
Coffee	66.6	57.7	60.0*
Cocoa Beans	1.0	0.9	1.1
Tobacco	4.4	5.9	6.0*
Sisal	24.6	20.7	21.4
Cape Peas	20.5	n.a.	23
Cloves	12	n.a.	5
Vanilla	1.2	n.a.	1.5
Pepper	n.a.	n.a.	2.5

* FAO estimate.

† Twelve months ending in September of year stated.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle . . .	9,881	9,917	9,316
Pigs . . .	525	510	509
Sheep† . .	492	556	498
Goats . . .	876	739	825
Chickens . .	11,000	11,200	11,400*
Ducks . . .	2,000	2,100	2,200*
Geese . . .	2,000	2,100*	n a
Turkeys . .	1,000*	1,100	1,200*

* FAO estimate.

† Figures relate to animals registered for taxation

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION

('000 cubic metres)

1968 . . .	4,781
1969 . . .	4,862
1970 . . .	5,211
1971 . . .	5,416

Sawnwood: 100,000 cubic metres in 1971.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1970	1971*	1972*
Cows' milk . . .	38,000*	40,000	40,000
Beef . . .	112,000*	113,000	106,000
Pigs' meat . . .	20,000*	19,000	19,000
Poultry meat . .	32,000*	33,000	34,000
Hen eggs . . .	9,200	9,500	9,000
Honey . . .	9,600	10,200	11,000
Cattle hides . .	15,824	15,904	14,918

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FISHING

(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Inland Water . .	35,100	36,900	37,600
Indian Ocean . .	10,400	11,100	11,500
TOTAL CATCH . .	45,500	48,000	49,100

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973
Graphite . . .	metric tons	20,051	18,154	13,963
Salt . . .	" "	28,000	n.a.	n.a.
Mica . . .	" "	588	398	890
Chromium Ore . .	" "	46,400	46,400	n.a.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973
Raw Sugar . . .	metric tons	102,000	93,310	103,806	99,175
Tapioca . . .	" "	3,695	3,754	2,001	2,895
Vegetable Oils . .	" "	7,159	5,898	6,137	6,847
Beer . . .	hectolitres	92,764	112,440	120,770	138,468
Cigarettes . . .	metric tons	951	944	1,092	1,317
Chewing Tobacco . .	" "	1,551	1,755	1,869	1,811
Cotton Yarn . . .	" "	4,900	6,200	n.a.	n.a.
Woven Cotton Fabrics . .	" "	4,700	5,500	n.a.	n.a.
Cement . . .	" "	76,000	76,930	64,177	69,863
Liquefied Petroleum Gas . .	" "	8,000	8,000	10,000	n.a.
Motor Spirit (Petrol) . .	" "	125,000	114,000	120,000	n.a.
Kerosene . . .	" "	75,935	70,372	77,910	98,309
Distillate Fuel Oils . .	" "	157,000	149,000	165,000	n.a.
Residual Fuel Oils . .	" "	210,000	212,561	201,208	240,320
Paints . . .	" "	2,561	n.a.	2,611	2,320
Soap . . .	" "	6,444	9,802	12,343	12,546
Electric Energy (for public use)	million kWh.	172	195	213	221

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc malgache (Malagasy franc).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 francs MG.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs MG.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc MG = 2 French centimes; £1 sterling = 514.50 francs MG;

U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs MG.

1,000 francs MG = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: Between January 1959 and August 1969 the value of the Malagasy franc was 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1 = 246.853 Malagasy francs). Since January 1960 the Malagasy franc has been equivalent to 2 French centimes (1 French franc = 50 Malagasy francs). In August 1969 the Malagasy franc was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 3.2 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 Malagasy franc = 0.3601 U.S. cent (\$1 = 277.71 Malagasy francs) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 Malagasy franc = 0.3909 U.S. cent (\$1 = 255.785 Malagasy francs). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within agreed margins. As a result, the value of the Malagasy franc has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1 = 666.503 Malagasy francs (1 Malagasy franc = 0.15004p). In 1974 preparations were being made for the introduction of a new currency, the ariary, equivalent to 5 Malagasy francs.

Budget (1973): balanced at 89,084 million FMG.**Budget (1974):** Expenditure 93.400 million FMG; Revenue 71,000 million FMG.**Development Plan (1974-77):** total investments 169,200 million FMG (rural economy 23.2 per cent, industry 18.7 per cent, roads 18.2 per cent, social and cultural services 8.9 per cent).**Currency in Circulation (May 1973):** 24,940 million francs MG.EXTERNAL TRADE
(million FMG)*

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	35,004	35,847	41,937	47,198	47,346	59,220	51,753	45,155
Exports	24,132	25,711	28,608	29,154	40,222	40,807	41,864	44,751

* Excluding trade in gold and military goods.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million FMG)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
Chemical Products	6,511	5,453	n.a.	Coffee (Green)	10,811	11,643	13,300
Mineral Products	4,750	5,065	4,812	Rice	2,050	1,651	559
of which Crude Petroleum	2,428	3,089	3,315	Vanilla	3,566	3,819	2,217
Cotton Textiles	3,329	3,002	2,065	Sugar	1,099	1,475	1,574
Metal Products	6,692	5,509	4,719	Tobacco	684	922	878
Machinery	7,028	7,012	4,163	Cloves and Clove Oil	6,501	4,962	5,355
Electrical Equipment	4,396	4,048	3,700	Raffia	420	473	473
Vehicles and Parts	7,953	6,545	5,501	Groundnuts	n.a.	328	290
				Petroleum Products	1,470	1,671	2,280

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million FMG)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
Belgium/Luxembourg	1,152	560	697	France	13,937	16,051	16,679
France	33,397	28,645	22,138	Germany, Federal Republic	1,335	1,448	1,770
Germany, Federal Republic	5,179	4,922	3,483	Italy	832	801	843
Iran	503	479	930	Japan	1,828	1,936	2,877
Italy	2,373	2,002	1,381	Malaysia	2,822	1,763	2,749
Japan	1,325	2,302	2,035	Netherlands	541	735	1,020
Netherlands	1,843	1,225	1,020	Réunion	3,403	3,184	3,804
United Kingdom	1,215	895	720	United Kingdom	641	691	881
U.S.A.	2,881	2,024	3,408	U.S.A.	9,094	8,573	7,820

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers ('000)	2,595	2,587	2,958
Passenger/km. (millions)	200	192	212
Freight ('000 metric tons)	751	648	656
Ton/km. (millions)	246	205	206

ROADS
VEHICLES IN USE

	1969	1970	1971
Cars	45,780	48,874	52,395
Lorries	29,220	31,147	33,497
Buses	2,866	3,149	3,598
Other Commercial Vehicles	2,483	2,660	2,892

Source: IRF World Road Statistics, 1969-73.

SHIPPING

	MAJUNGA			TAMATAVE		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Vessels Entered	1,620	1,603	1,842	945	721	588
Passengers Arrived	2,530	1,802	1,138	2,227	556	340
Passengers Departed	3,248	2,763	1,814	2,511	588	520
Freight Entered ('000 tons)	222	194	200	365	274	305
Freight Cleared ('000 tons)	120	108	112	287	259	262

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (metric tons)	
	Arrived	Departed	Unloaded	Loaded
1969	80,425	77,231	1,863	3,679
1970	83,284	84,929	2,033	4,672
1971	92,359	93,456	2,154	5,031

COMMUNICATIONS
TELEPHONES IN USE

1970	27,000
1971	28,000
1972	29,000

Source: UN Statistical Yearbook 1973.

EDUCATION

	1971			1972		
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Schools	Teachers	Pupils
Primary*	5,706	14,424	938,015	6,054	15,553	1,004,447
Secondary†	514	n.a.	101,412	526	n.a.	105,320
Technical†	128	665	9,006	128	684	10,177
Higher (University)	1	n.a.	5,293	1	n.a.	5,874

* Figures refer to both public and private schools.

† Figures refer to public schools only; in addition approximately 70,000 pupils attended private secondary schools.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Institut National de la Statistique et de la Recherche Economique, Tananarive.

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional law adopted after the referendum of October 1972, granted Major-Gen. Gabriel Ramanantsoa full powers for five years as Head of Government, and in December 1972 it was announced that "until the adoption of the new Constitution and the establishment of new institutions, the attributes, powers and prerogatives conferred on the President of the Republic by the former Constitution of April 29th, 1959, and the legislation in force will be exercised by the Head of Government". The Senate and the National Assembly were suspended for the five-year term of Gen. Ramanantsoa's Government, which, however, established two representative advisory bodies, a Higher Institutional Council and a People's National Development Council. Local government was reorganized on traditional lines with *fokonolona* (small communities) replacing communes within the Provinces. On February 5th, 1975, Major-Gen. Ramanantsoa transferred his powers to Col. Richard Ratsimandrava. After the assassination of Ratsimandrava, a Military Directorate comprising 19 officers assumed power on February 12th, 1975.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

A Military Directorate comprising 19 officers performs the functions of Head of State and Head of Government, and supervises the activities of Ministers. The head of the Military Directorate is Brig.-Gen. GILLES ANDRIAMAHAZO.

CABINET

Head of the Military Directorate: Brig.-Gen. GILLES ANDRIAMAHAZO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Pastor ALBERT ZAKARIASY.

Minister of the Interior: GILBERT SAMPSON.

Minister of Finance: Maj. DÉSIRÉ RAKOTOARIJAONA.

Minister of Trade: WILLY LEONARD.

Minister of Transport and Food Supplies: JEAN BEMANANJARA.

Minister of Information: Maj. RICHARD ANDRIAMAHOLISON.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: Lt.-Col. JOEL RAKOTOMALALA.

Minister of Social Affairs: Dr. CÉLESTIN RADIO.

Minister of Justice: ROBERT MODESTE VENANCE.

Minister of Rural Development: Maj. SOJA.

Minister of Public Works: Maj. RAVELOSON-MAHASAMPO.

Minister of Youth and Sports: JEAN-PIERRE TOTOBESOLA.

Minister of the Civil Service and Labour: DANIEL RAJAKOBA.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: CHRISTIAN RÉMY RICHARD.

HIGHER INSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL

The *Conseil supérieur des institutions* is to have control over the Government's legislative power and advise it in its executive functions. It is also the upholder of the temporary five-year constitution and must ensure that the people are periodically consulted.

PEOPLE'S NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL

The *Conseil national populaire de développement* is the consultative body which replaces Parliament for five years under the temporary constitution. It has 162 members of whom all but 18 government appointees are elected by universal suffrage. Elections were held on October 21st, 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

On assuming power in February 1975, Gen. Andriamahazo's Military Directorate announced an indefinite suspension of all political parties. The following parties were active before that date:

Elan populaire pour l'unité nationale (VONJY): Tananarive; f. 1973; nationalist; Leader Dr. JÉRÔME RAZANABAHINY MAROJAMA.

Mouvement national pour l'indépendance de Madagascar (MONIMA): left wing, nationalist party; Leader MONJA JAONA.

MFPM (Mouvement pour le pouvoir prolétarien or "pouvoir aux petits"): extreme left-wing party; Leader MANANDAFY RAKOTONIRINA.

Parti du congrès de l'indépendance de Madagascar (PCIM or AKFM): 43 Lalana Rakotomalala Ratsimba, Andravoahangy, Tananarive; f. 1958; 457 member sections; left wing; Pres. RICHARD ANDRIAMANJATO; Sec.-Gen. GISÈLE RABESAHALA.

Parti socialiste malgache (PSM): Tananarive; f. 1974 by merging of *Parti social démocrate* and *Union socialiste malgache*; favours closer links with France; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ RESAMPA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MADAGASCAR

(In Tananarive unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Australia: Ambassador: JOHN A. FORSYTHE.
Austria: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya.
Canada: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
China, People's Republic: Ambassador: TIEN CHIN-TUNG.
France: Maison de France, Antaninarenina; Ambassador: ANDRÉ ROGER.
German Democratic Republic: Ambassador: M. MATHES.
Germany, Federal Republic: 101 route circulaire, Ambo-dirotra; Ambassador: ALFRED B. VESTRING.
Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Greece: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
India: 77 ave. Maréchal Foch; Ambassador: NUGAHALI KESAVAN.
Italy: 22 rue Docteur Besson, Ankadivato; Ambassador: LIONELLO COZZI.
Japan: 20 rue Clémenceau; Ambassador: SHIRO SHIMIZI.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ambassador: JANG ILMAN.

Madagascar also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Finland, Luxembourg, Philippines, Romania and Tunisia.

Korea, Republic: Paris, France.
Netherlands: Ambassador: JOHANUS CAROLUS VAN DEN BERG.
Nigeria: Ambassador: Mr. OSOBASE.
Norway: Nairobi, Kenya.
Pakistan: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Spain: Nairobi, Kenya.
Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Switzerland: 17 rue Cavayon; Ambassador: HEINZ LANGENBACHER.
Turkey: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
U.S.S.R.: Ambassador: ALEXANDER ALENEEV.
United Kingdom: rue Choiseul, Pare d'Ambohijatovo; Ambassador: TIMOTHY CROSTHWAIT.
U.S.A.: 14 rue Rainitovo, Antsahavola; Ambassador: JOSEPH A. MENDENHALL.
Vatican: Carrefour d'Ivandry, Amboniloha (Apostolie Nunciature); Apostolic Nuncio: MICHEL CECCHINI.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Ambassador: DUONG THIET SON.
Yugoslavia: Nairobi, Kenya.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: 8 Anosy, Tananarive; Pres. EDILBERT RAZAFINDRALAMBO.
 Attorney-General: RAFAMANTANANTSOA.
 Chamber Presidents: RANDRIANARIVÉLO, RANDRIANA-SOLO, BENAC.
 Advocates-General: RATSISALOZAFY, RANDRIAMAN-DRANTO, Mme. RADAODY-RALAROSY, RATSIRAHONANA.
Court of Appeal: Tananarive; Pres. ARMAND RAFALIHERY.
 Attorney-General: VICTOR RAMANITRA.
 Chamber Presidents: RABEMALANTO, Mme. RAKOTOARI-SOA, Mme. RAKOTONIRINA, Mme. RAJAONAH.
Courts of First Instance: at Tananarive, Tamatave, Majunga, Fianarantsoa, Diégo-Suarez and Tuléar; for civil and commercial matters; also Courts of Petty Sessions.
Criminal Courts: at the Court of Appeal; presided over by a Counsellor. Justices of the Peace sit in the main centres.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 57 per cent of the population follow traditional animist beliefs, 38 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20 per cent of the total population) and 5 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Church: Three archdioceses:

Archbishop of Tananarive: Cardinal JÉRÔME RAKOTOMALALA, Andohalo, Tananarive; there are four dioceses (Ambatondrazaka, Antsirabé, Minirinarivo and Tsironanomandidy) and about 541 mission centres with a total personnel of 1,800.

Archbishop of Diégo Suarez: B.P. 415, Diégo-Suarez; Mgr. ALBERT JOSEPH TSAHOANA; three dioceses (Ambanja, Tamatave and Majunga).

Archbishop of Fianarantsoa: Mgr. GILBERT RAMANANTOANINA; B.P. 1170; seven dioceses (Farafangana, Fort-Dauphin, Ihosy, Mananjary, Morombe, Morondava and Tuléar).

Eglise Episcopale de Madagascar: 24 rue Jean Laborde, Tananarive; f. 1874; about 35,000 mems.; Anglican; Bishop in Madagascar Mgr. JEAN MARCEL.

Eglise de Jésus-Christ à Madagascar: 19 rue V. Manifatra, B.P. 623, Tananarive; f. 1968; Pres. Rev. JOSEPH RAMAMBASOA; Gen. Sec. Rev. RICHARD RAKOTONDRAIBE; publ. *Vaovao F.J.K.M.* (French and Malagasy information bulletin).

Christian Council of Madagascar: Theological College, Fianarantsoa; f. 1963; Pres. Prof. Dr. RAKOTO ANDRIANARIJAONA.

Lutheran Church: Fianarantsoa; Pres. Dr. R. ANDRIANARIJAONA.

Church of the Lord's Disciples: Soatanana; Pres. BENJAMIN RANDRIANAIVO.

Adventist Church: Mandrosoa, Tananarive; Pres. M. RAJOELISON.

Independent Church of Antranobiriky: rue Admiral Peter, Tananarive; Pres. M. Z. RANDRIANAIVO.

THE PRESS

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Imongo Vaovao: 11-k 4 bis Andravoahangy, Tananarive; opposition paper; Dir. RAMAMONJISOA CLEMENT; circ. 1,000.

Madagascar-Matin: Imprimerie Centrale, 1 ave de Lattre de Tassigny, Tananarive; in French and Malagasy; Editor ROBERT HANTZBERG; circ. 30,300.

Madagasikara Mahaleotena: Imprimerie Centrale, Analakely, Tananarive; official; Editor E. RABARISON; circ. 5,000.

MADAGASCAR

Maresaka: 12 ave. Rigault-Isotry, Tananarive; f. 1954; independent; Editors S. RAKOTOARIMAH, M. RALAIARI-JAONA; Malagasy circ. 5,500.

Ny Nosy Vaovao: Tananarive.

Sahy: Tananarive; Malagasy.

PRINCIPAL PERIODICALS

Bulletin de Madagascar: Direction de la Presse (Ministère de l'Information), Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1950; economics, society, culture, linguistics, education; bi-monthly; Editor M. RANDRIAMAROZAKA; circ. 1,400.

Bulletin de la Société du Corps Médical Malgache: Imprimerie Volamahitsy, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. RAKOTOMALALALA.

L'Ecole Publique de Madagascar: Direction des Services Académiques de la République Malgache; f. 1951; teaching administration; monthly.

Fanasina (Salt): B.P. 1574, Analakely-Tananarive; f. 1957; independent; politics, economics, literature; weekly; Dir. PAUL RAKOTOVOLOLONA; circ. 10,000.

Fanilo: Imprimerie Catholique Fianarantsoa; weekly; Dir. J. RAJAOBELINA.

Hohy: B.P. 1648, Tananarive; f. 1949; fortnightly; humorous; Editor C. ANDRIAMANANTENA; circ. 15,000.

Info-Madagascar: Service de la Presse, Direction de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1966; weekly; in French; Editor G. RAMAMONJISOA; circ. 1,000.

L'Information Economique Juridique de Madagascar: Tananarive; every two months.

Journal Officiel de la République Malgache: B.P. 38, Tananarive; f. 1883; official publication; French; weekly; Dir. LUCIEN REJO.

Lakroan'i Madagasikara: Imprimerie Catholique Ambatomena, Fianarantsoa; weekly; Editors F. RÉMY RALIBERA, F. XAVIER TABAO; circ. 8,000.

Lumière: Fianarantsoa; French Catholic weekly; Dir. CHARLES R. RAKOTONIRINA; circ. 10,500.

La République: Tananarive; organ of the Parti Social Démocrate; Dir. VINCENT RABOTOVAVY; Editor A. ANDRIATSIATAJATO; circ. 8,000.

Revue de Madagascar: Service de Presse du Ministère de l'Information, B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1933; annual; Dir. DÉSIRÉ RAZANAMAHOLY; circ. 1,600.

Revue Médicale de Madagascar: B.P. 1655, Tananarive; monthly; Dir. Dr. GOULESQUE.

Vaovao: B.P. 271, Tananarive; f. 1894; Government paper; Editor XAVIER RANAIVO; weekly; circ. 17,000.

PRESS AGENCY

Agence Madagascar-Presse: 3 rue du R. P. Callet, Behoririka, B.P. 386, Tananarive; f. 1962; Dir. EMILE RAKOTONIRAINY; publ. *Bulletin Quotidien d'Information*.

PUBLISHERS

Fanontam-Boky Malagasy: Tananarive.

Imprimerie des Arts Graphiques: B.P. 194, rue Dupré, Tananarive; f. 1931.

Imprimerie Industrielle Catholique: Fianarantsoa.

Imprimerie Nationale: B.P. 38, Tananarive; all official publications; Dir. PARFAIT RAVALOSON.

Librairie-Imprimerie Protestante: Imarivolanitra, Tananarive; f. 1865; religious and school books; Man. GEORGES ANDRIAMANANTENA.

Société Malgache d'Édition: Ankorondrano, B.P. 659, Tananarive; f. 1943; Gen. Man. ANDRÉ IZOUARD.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Société Nouvelle de l'Imprimerie Centrale: P.O.B. 1414, Tananarive; f. 1959; university and school books, daily newspaper *Madagascar-Matin*; Man. M. HANTZBERG.

Société de Presse et d'Édition de Madagascar (SPÉM): B.P. 1570, Tananarive; f. 1962; Mme. RAJAOFERA-ANDRIAMBELO.

Trano Printy Loterana: B.P. 5389, Lalana Jeneraly Rabehevitra, Antsahamanitra, Tananarive; f. 1967; religions, educational and fiction; Man. ABEL ARNESA.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Nationale Malgache: Tananarive, B.P. 442; Government station; fourteen transmitters; programmes in French and Malagasy; foreign service in French and English; Dir. ROGER RABESAHALA.

There is also a Rediffusion station at Fenoarivo, with eight transmitters.

Number of radio receivers: 540,000 in 1970.

Télévision Malagasy: Tananarive, B.P. 442; f. 1967 by Government decree to install and operate a national television service; started operations in Tananarive district 1967; reception in Tananarive, Ambatolampy, Arivonimamo and Diego-Suarez areas; programmes in Malagasy and French; Dir. JOCELYN RAFIDINARIVO; Editor-in-Chief JEAN RASAMOELY.

Number of television receivers: 6,000 in 1974.

FINANCE

BANKS

NATIONAL BANKS

Institut d'Émission Malgache: ave. Le-Myre-de-Villers, BP 550, Tananarive; f. 1962; administrative council of eight; Pres. VICTOR MIADANA; Dir. Gen. JEAN KIENZ. (To be replaced by a Central Bank under entirely Malagasy administration).

Banque Financière et Commerciale Malgache Mandroso: 25 rue de Liège, B.P. 440, Tananarive; rue du Commerce, B.P. 72, Tamatave.

Banque Malgache d'Escompte et de Crédit (BAMES): Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 183, Tananarive; f. 1964; cap. FMG 750m.; Pres. RAYMOND RANDRIAMANDRANTO; Gen. Man. JEAN MARIE SÉCUR.

Banque Nationale Malgache de Développement (BNP): ave. Le-Myre-de-Villers, B.P. 365, Tananarive; f. 1961; administrative council of twelve; cap. FMG 2,000m.; Pres. JEAN FRANÇOIS INDRIANO; Dir. Gen. CHRISTOPHE ANDRIANARIVO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Commerciale Malgache: B.P. 196, Tananarive; f. 1974; formerly *Banque de Madagascar et des Comores*; Man. Dir. RAYMOND MANAJEAN RABENANDRASANA.

Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (Océan Indien): 7 place Vendôme, Paris 1e, France; 74 ave. du 18 Juin, B.P. 174, Tananarive; f. 1919; cap. 25m. French frs.; dep. 995m. French frs.; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. BERONIE (Paris); 15 brs. in Madagascar.

INSURANCE

Assurance France-Madagascar: B.P. 188, Tananarive; f. 1951; Dir. GILBERT FERRE.

Compagnie Malgache d'Assurances et de Réassurances ny Havana: 30 rue Général-Rocques, Tananarive; Dir. MICHEL FRUGIER; Pres. RAYMOND RABENORÔ.

MADAGASCAR

Société Malgache d'Assurances Faugère, Jutheau et Cie: B.P. 673, Tananarive; Dir. YVES DENIER.

Syndicat Professionnel des Agents Généraux d'Assurances: Tananarive, 3 rue Benyowski, B.P. 487; f. 1949; Pres. RICHARD MAYER; Sec. YVES DENIER.

The principal French insurance companies, and a few British and Swiss companies, have offices in Tananarive.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Fédération des Chambres de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture de Madagascar: B.P. 166, 20 rue Colbert, Tananarive; Pres. JEAN RAMAROMISA; Sec.-Gen. H. RATSINDAVANA.

There are Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry at Antalaha (Pres. C. TSIHOMANKARY), Antsirabé (Pres. RAJAOFERSON), Diégo-Suarez (Pres. BLAISE RANTOANINA), Fianarantsoa (Pres. JUSTIN MAHALANONA), Fort-Dauphin (Pres. D. N. RAJOELINA), Majunga (Pres. J. RAZAFINDRABE), Mananjary (Pres. MICHEL RATSIMBAZAFY), Morondava (Pres. M. BABILASY), Nossi-Bé (Pres. M. BLEUSEZ), Tamatave (Pres. J. RAMORASATA), Tananarive (Pres. H. RAZANATSEHENO) and Tuléar (Pres. J. ETONO).

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Société Nationale de Commerce (SONACO): B.P. 3187, Tananarive; f. 1973; cap. 120 million FMG; Dir. Gen. H. RAZAFINDRAMANDRA NIRIMARISOA.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau de Développement et de Promotion Industriels (BDPI): 43 SIAG, ave. Marcel Olivier, B.P. 31, Tananarive.

Société Nationale d'Investissement (SNI): B.P. 222, Tananarive; f. 1962; by the end of 1972 SNI had nearly 2,000. FMG invested in 50 industrial projects; Dir. Gen. DAVID RAKOTOPARE.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupe des Entreprises Privées de Madagascar: Kianja MDRM sy Tia Tanindrazana, B.P. 1338, Tananarive; f. 1973; 18 syndicates and 14 firms; Sec.-Gen. Mme C. VABOIS-ANDRIAMADY.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs: Tananarive, 407 route Circulaire, B.P. 522.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Vanille de Madagascar: Antalaha; 23 mems.; Pres. Monsieur BOURDILLON.

Syndicat des Importateurs et Exportateurs de Madagascar: 2 rue Georges Mandel, B.P. 188, Tananarive; Pres. Monsieur FONTANA.

Syndicat des Industries de Madagascar: 41 rue de Choiseul, B.P. 1695, Tananarive; f. 1961; Pres. LÉOPOLD RAJOÉLY.

Syndicat des Planteurs de Café: Tananarive, rue de Liège, B.P. 173.

Syndicat des Riziers et Producteurs de Riz de Madagascar: 2 rue Georges Mandel, B.P. 1329, Tananarive.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération des Travailleurs Malgaches (Fivondronam-Ben'ny Mpiasa Malagasy—FMM): 3 ave. Maréchal Joffre, Ambatombitsanga, B.P. 1558, Tananarive; f. 1957; Sec.-Gen. C. RANDRIANATORO; 30,000 mems.

Trade and Industry, Transport

Confédération Malgache des Syndicats Libres (Forca Ouvrière): Tananarive.

Fédération de l'Education Nationale (FEN): Tananarive; Sec.-Gen. JEAN FAUGEROLLE.

Fivondronam Ben'ny Sendika Kristianina Malagasy—SEKRIMA (Christian Confederation of Malagasy Trade Unions): Soarano, route de Majunga, B.P. 1035, Tananarive; f. 1937; Pres. CHARLES RALAINAORINA; Gen. Sec. HUBERT BLAISE ROBEL; 158 affiliated unions, 41,670 mems.

Union des Syndicats Autonomes de Madagascar (USAM): Ampasadratsarahoby, Lot II-H-67, Faravohitra, B.P. 1038, Tananarive; Pres. NORBERT RAKOTOMANANA; Sec.-Gen. VICTOR RAHAGA; 46 affiliated unions; 29,445 mems.

Union des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar (Firaisan'ny Sendika eran'i Madagaskara—FISEMA): f. 1956; Cimelta, Tananarive; 30,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 884 km. of one metre gauge track. One line links Tamatave on the east coast with Antsirabé in the interior via Briehaville, Moramanga and Tananarive, with a branch line from Moramanga to Vohidiala which divides to Lake Alaotra and Morarano to collect chromium ore. The other links Manahara on the south-east coast and Fianarantsoa, and it is proposed to join the lines between Fianarantsoa and Antsirabé.

Réseau National des Chomins de Fer: B.P. 259, Tananarive; f. 1909; Gen. Man. RAYMOND RANAIVOARIVELO.

ROADS

Madagascar has 8,400 km. of national highways of which 3,370 are bitumen-surfaced. There are also 17,600 km. of provincial roads and 12,000 km. of local roads. In each category large parts of roads are not servicable throughout the year.

Automobile Club de Madagascar: rue Ravoninahitriniarivo, B.P. 571, Tananarive; f. 1949; Pres. OLIVIER RAZAFINDRATANDRA; Dir. CHARLES RAKOTONDRAIMBO; publ. *Guide Routier et Touristique* (includes Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius, Comores, Seychelles).

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Pangalanes Canal runs for 700 km. near the east coast from Tamatave to Farafangana. In the west the rivers are navigable.

SHIPPING

There are 18 ports, the largest being at Tamatave and Majunga. A new port is planned in the Bay of Narinda, 140 km. north of Majunga.

Compagnie Malgache de Navigation: rue Rabearivelo, B.P. 1021, Antsahavola, Tananarive; coasters; Pres. J. BARNAUD; Dir. F. MONTY.

Cie. des Messageries Maritimes: B.P. 1185, Tananarive; Dir. ALBERT RAPI.

Navale et Commerciale Havraise Peninsulaire (NGHP): B.P. 1021, Tananarive; Dir.-Gen. MICHEL LAROCHE.

S. A. M. Darrieux et Cie.: B.P. 1248, Tananarive; agents for Royal Inter-Ocean Lines; Dir. CHRISTIAN FONTANA.

MADAGASCAR

Transport, Tourism, University

Société Industrielle et Commerciale de l'Emyrne: B.P. 150, Tananarive; f. 1911; Pres. MICHEL MENEUR; Dir. CHRISTIAN FONTANA.

Société Malgache des Transports Maritimes: B.P. 4077, Tamatave; f. 1963; services to Europe; Pres. LAMBERT LODA ABDOU; Dir. HUBERT RAJAABELINA.

Société Maritime de Madagascar: B.P. 140, ave. Grandidier, Tananarive; f. 1965; tankers; Pres. Dir.-Gen. AUGUSTIN RENAUD.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is at Tananarive. In all there are 199 aerodromes of which 86 are private and many are small, but in addition to Tananarive both Tamatave and Majunga have facilities for jets.

Société Nationale Malgache des Transports Aériens (*Air Madagascar*): B.P. 437, 31 ave. de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1962; internal service between all the principal towns and weekly external services; 51 per cent owned by the state, 40 per cent by Air France; fleet comprises one Boeing 707, two Boeing 737, three DC-4, one DC-3, one Nord, ten Pipers, five Twin Otter; Pres. D. ANDRIANTSITOHAINA; Dir.-Gen. MAURICE RAJAOFETRA.

Madagascar is also served by Air France, Alitalia and East African Airways.

TOURISM

Alliance Touristique de l'Océan Indien: B.P. 3835, Tananarive.

Office National du Tourisme de Madagascar: Place d'Ambohij-atovo, B.P. 610, Tananarive.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministère de l'Information, du Tourisme et des Arts traditionnels: Ave. de France, Tananarive.

Département des Arts du Ministère des Affaires Culturelles: Place Goulette, Tananarive; concerned in promoting all the arts.

Imadefolk—Institut Malgache des Arts dramatiques et folkloriques: Centre Culturel Albert Camus, ave. de l'Indépendance, Tananarive; f. 1964; theatre tours at home and abroad; traditional songs and dances; Dir. ODÉAM RAKOTO.

Ny Antsaly: Anatihazo-Isotry, Tananarive; f. 1960; traditional music and dancing; Dir. SYLVESTRE RANDAFISON.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Tananarive: Campus Universitaire Ambohitsaina, B.P. 566, Tananarive; 260 teachers, 7,000 students.

MALAWI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Malawi, formerly the British Protectorate of Nyasaland, is an inland state in southern central Africa, with Zambia to the west, Mozambique to the south and east, and Tanzania to the north. Lake Malawi (formerly Lake Nyasa) forms most of the eastern boundary. The climate is tropical, but much of the country is high enough to modify the heat. The official language is English, though Chichewa is being promoted as the basis for a "Malawi Language". Most Africans follow traditional beliefs. There are about 10 per cent Protestants and 10 per cent Roman Catholics, and there is a Muslim community among the Asians, as well as a Hindu minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has black, red and green horizontal stripes, with a rising sun in red on the black stripe. The capital is Lilongwe.

Recent History

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, set up in 1953, was dissolved at the end of 1963 and Nyasaland, under the name of Malawi, became independent in July 1964. The country became a Republic and one-party state in July 1966, with Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda as President. In 1967 the country created a major controversy amongst African states by officially recognizing the Republic of South Africa and this recognition has continued to draw much criticism from leaders of other African states. In 1971 Dr. Banda became Life President of Malawi. In August 1971 he became the first African head of state to visit South Africa, and in September he paid an official visit to Mozambique.

Malawi, both economically and militarily, lies in the South African sphere of influence. Malawi has an extradition agreement with South Africa, which has also supplied Malawi with arms. Relations with its neighbours, Zambia and Tanzania, were strained for some years though they have since improved. At the end of 1972 some 20,000 Jehovah's Witnesses fled from Malawi to Zambia, claiming persecution by the ruling Congress Party, but were repatriated in December 1972. In July 1974 the new Portuguese government severed diplomatic relations with Malawi, claiming that Dr. Banda had supported the leader of a white secessionist movement in Mozambique. Dr. Banda remains firmly in control in Malawi, though he tolerates no opposition to his paternalistic and puritanical rule.

Government

Malawi is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth, with an elected President whose term of office is normally five years, though Dr. Banda is now President for life. Executive power is vested in the President and there is a National Assembly of 75 members, 60 elected and 15 nominated. The country is divided into three Regions and 24 Districts.

Defence

Malawi's defence forces include a battalion of regular infantry, and territorial and reserve forces. A second

battalion is being formed. There are also national police forces totalling about 3,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Malawi has small resources. Most of her population are farmers, and there are few European settlers. The principal crops are cotton, groundnuts, tobacco, maize and tea. Production of both tea and tobacco has risen appreciably over the last few years, the latter crop being helped by the difficulties of the industry in Rhodesia. In 1972 agricultural products still accounted for 96 per cent of domestic export receipts and supported 90 per cent of the population. Malawi's economy is hampered by a consistently adverse balance of trade, although the variety in her agricultural exports is some protection against fluctuations in domestic production and world prices. The lack of mineral wealth is a seriously limiting factor. Trade is mainly with the United Kingdom, Rhodesia and South Africa, with the United Kingdom accounting for by far the largest share of imports and exports. The 1965-69 development plan has been extended yearly and the 1974/75-1976/77 programme provides for the expenditure of K104 million with priority being given to transport (K34.4 million) and agriculture (K23.1 million). In November 1973 Malawi broke the links between the kwacha and sterling. Foreign exchange reserves have risen consistently since 1967.

Transport and Communications

Malawi railways operate 289 miles of the 515-mile rail link from Salima to the Mozambique Port of Beira. The system also has a link with Nacala in Mozambique to serve the new capital of Lilongwe. There are about 2,000 miles of trunk roads; and as well as Air Malawi there are air charter firms. Since the Rhodesian Government's declaration of independence, Blantyre has become a focal point for regional air services in southern Africa. Lake Malawi carries an important traffic with Mozambique and Tanzania, though it operates at a loss.

Social Welfare

A social development agency, now part of the Ministry of Labour, was set up in 1958. Its work includes care and protection of young people, the destitute, and the physically handicapped, probation work, sport, community centres and women's clubs. The Ministry of Community Development and of Social Welfare, created in 1972, initiates and expands welfare projects. Hospitals and health facilities are to be extended under a 15-year plan compiled by the Ministry of Health.

Education

Malawi has high literacy and in 1972-73 there were nearly 500,000 African children receiving primary education. Secondary education is provided in government and government-aided schools. The University of Malawi opened in October 1965 and now has more than 1,000 students. The Malawi Correspondence College had enrolled nearly 28,000 students by the end of 1972. Many students go to the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Tourism

The country has a small but growing tourist industry. Big game, fine scenery and an excellent climate form the basis of the country's tourist potential.

Visas are not required to visit Malawi by nationals of EEC countries (except France), Finland, Iceland, Israel (diplomatic and military only), Madagascar, Norway, Portugal, Rhodesia, San Marino, South Africa, Sweden, Commonwealth countries and United States of America (for duration of six months).

Public Holidays

1975: August 4th (Bank Holiday), October 17th (Mother's Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 3rd (Martyrs' Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 14th (Kamuzu Day), June 6th (Republic Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 tambala = 1 kwacha (K).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.9765 kwacha;

U.S. \$1 = 83.82 tambala.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

(Census of August 9th, 1966)

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	ASIANS AND OTHERS
45,747*	4,039,583	4,020,724	7,395	11,464

Total Population (estimate): 4,791,000 (July 1st, 1973).

* Includes 9,422 sq. miles of inland water.

REGIONS

REGIONS	POPULATION	CHIEF TOWNS	POPULATION
Southern	2,067,140	Zomba (capital)	19,666
Central	1,474,952	Blantyre	104,461
Northern	497,491	Lilongwe	19,425
		Mzuzu	8,490

LAND DISTRIBUTION

(1968—'000 acres)

Unalienated African Trustland	19,500
Unalienated Government Land	3,200
Freehold	400
Leasehold	200
TOTAL	23,300

EMPLOYMENT

	1971		1972		1973	
	Number Employed*	Percentage of Total Employment	Number Employed*	Percentage of Total Employment	Number Employed†	Percentage of Total Employment
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	57,380	33.3	63,743	33.6	78,492	36.5
Manufacturing	21,760	12.6	23,158	12.2	25,353	11.8
Mining and Construction	18,371	10.7	18,973	10.0	20,798	9.7
Transport, Power, etc.‡	11,309	6.6	12,222	6.5	13,159	6.1
Distribution and Finance§	15,192	8.8	17,298	9.1	19,971	9.2
Other Services n.e.s.||	48,269	28.0	54,159	28.6	57,375	26.7
TOTALS: Private	119,451	69.3	130,544	68.9	150,164	69.8
Government	52,830	30.7	59,009	31.1	64,984	30.2
GRAND TOTAL	172,281	100.0	189,553	100.0	215,148	100.0

* Estimated from first three-quarters.

† Estimated from past trends and the first three-quarters of 1973.

‡ Includes transport and communications; storage, electricity, water and sanitation.

§ Includes wholesale and retail trade, hotels, restaurants, banks, insurance and business services.

|| Community, personal and social services.

AGRICULTURE **MARKETED PRODUCTION OF MAIN CROPS**

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Tea (production of made tea—million lb.)	37.1	34.8	37.3	41.3	41.0	45.6
Tobacco (million lb.)	35.6	33.5	28.8	48.9	57.9	67.6
Flue Cured (auction sales)	4.0	6.1	6.1	10.3	14.1	19.1
Burley (auction sales)	5.9	6.7	7.6	12.5	12.5	12.4*
Fire Cured (auction sales)	23.2	18.4	13.0	22.0	26.2	29.7
Sun/Air (auction sales)	2.5	2.3	2.1	4.1	5.1	6.4
Groundnuts (ADMARC's purchases—'000 short tons)	47.3	25.1	40.9	29.8	40.5	43.3
Seed Cotton (ADMARC's purchases—'000 short tons)	13.2	12.8	20.2	23.5	24.5	24.3
Maize (ADMARC's purchases—'000 short tons)	100.0	92.2	58.1	9.1	38.2	67.5
Pulses (ADMARC's purchases—'000 short tons)	23.3	3.8	18.1	8.9	19.0	17.6
Raw and Refined Sugar (production—'000 short tons)	18.1	21.9	29.6	36.1	35.7	37.1
Paddy (ADMARC's purchases—'000 short tons)	5.1	2.3	9.3	9.9	20.0	21.7

* Includes carry over of 500,000 lb. from 1971 crop.

TEA PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS 1969-73

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Tea Acreage ('000 acres)	37.6*	n.a.	39.1	40.1
Production (million lb.)	41.3*	41.0	45.6	51.9
Exports (million lb.)	39.0	40.0	40.0	51.9
Exports f.o.b. (K million)	11.0	11.9	12.0	13.7
Average Price c.i.f. (new pence per kilo)†	39.9	39.5	37.4	37.8

* Estimate.

† Weighted average London auction price.

LIVESTOCK ('000)

	1967	1968	1969
Cattle	464	480	491
Sheep	81	90	81
Goats	668	617	599
Pigs	149	180	150

FOREST INDUSTRY DIVISION SALES BY CATEGORIES

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Sawn Timber (K)	388,300	532,422	708,491	950,000
Volume (cu. ft.)	277,360	354,950	543,590	575,000
Creosoted Products (K)	83,496	82,436	92,827	140,000
Other Products (K)	156,274	183,352	205,042	360,000

* Estimate.

FISH IMPORTS, EXPORTS AND ESTIMATED LANDINGS

	1971	1972	1973*
Landings (short tons)	43,100	48,500	40,600
(K)	2,758,400	3,686,000	3,248,000
Imports (short tons)	304,800	400,000	266,000
(K)	172,400	220,000	200,100
Exports (short tons)	1,056,800	1,494,600	1,316,900
(K)	105,300	135,800	187,300
Aquarium Fish Exports (K)	55,000	76,800	86,100

* Estimate.

FINANCE

100 tambala=1 Malawi kwacha (K).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 tambala.

Notes: 50 tambala; 1, 5 and 10 kwacha.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.9765 kwacha; U.S. \$1=83.82 tambala.

100 Malawi kwacha=£50.59=\$119.30.

Note: The Malawi kwacha was introduced in February 1971, replacing the Malawi pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of £1=2 kwacha. From November 1967 the exchange rate was £1=U.S. \$2.40, so the initial value of the kwacha was \$1.20 (\$1=83.33 tambala). This valuation remained in force until August 1971. The exchange rate was 1 kwacha=\$1.303 (\$1=76.75 tambala) from December 1971 to June 1972, when the kwacha began "floating" with the pound sterling. The fixed rate of £1 sterling=2 kwacha remained effective until November 1973, since when the exchange rate of the kwacha has been determined independently.

BUDGET

(K'000)

	TOTAL RECEIPTS	TOTAL EXPENDITURE
1969	59,926	60,504
1970-71	85,498	82,115
1971-72	83,774	81,628
1973-74	51,690*	61,400
1974-75†	52,690	67,600

* Excludes aid, borrowings, etc.

† Estimates.

MONEY SUPPLY

(K'000)

1968 (Dec.)	1969 (Dec.)	1970 (Dec.)	1971 (Dec.)	1973 (Dec.)
15,113	28,481	32,681	38,810	22,810

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(K'000—at December 31st)

RESERVES	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Reserve Bank	15,054	14,410	14,146	21,050	22,276	23,892
Commercial Banks	-5,112	-3,494	-2,542	-2,536	-1,745	-1,318
Banking System	9,942	10,916	11,604	18,514	20,531	22,574
Other Official*	3,701	4,350	3,357	3,285	2,226	3,922
TOTAL	13,643	15,266	14,961	21,799	22,757	26,496

* Other official reserves consist of the Reserve position with IMF, Treasury balances with the Crown Agents and a balance account of the proceeds from the sale of the Zambezi Bridge.

GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS—
REVENUE AND DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS
(K'000)

FUNCTION	1971-72	1972-73
Direct Taxes	14,138	16,201
Indirect Taxes	21,901	23,074
Other Compulsory Transfers	1,453	473
Voluntary Current Transfers	3,656	3,439
Income from Entrepreneurship and Property	2,468	2,957
Miscellaneous	113	414
Capital Transfers	200	200
Interest and Loan Redemption	3,321	5,623
Borrowing	27,776	24,398
Fees Sales and Recoveries	5,664	6,130
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS	80,690	83,096

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE—
REVENUE AND DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNTS
(K'000)

FUNCTION	1970-71	1971-72
General Services	11,452	13,232
Natural Resources	9,861	12,342
Education	10,806	10,392
Health	3,246	3,645
Transport	20,758	9,522
Other Economic Services	11,784	17,391
TOTAL (incl. others)	82,115	81,628

1972-73: Total expenditure K 83,733,000.

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
1974/75-76/77

HEAD	(K'000)	%
Community and Social Development	140	0.1
Education	4,848	3.3
Finance, Commerce and Industry	2,905	2.0
Government Buildings	5,571	3.8
Health	5,500	3.8
Housing	2,875	2.0
Miscellaneous Services	1,019	0.6
Agriculture	33,750	23.1
Fisheries	903	0.6
Forestry and Game	9,335	6.4
Surveys and Lands	1,327	0.9
Veterinary Services	2,195	1.5
New Capital	5,979	4.1
Posts and Telecommunications	5,189	3.5
Power	7,938	5.4
Transportation	50,371	34.4
Water Supplies and Sanitation	4,532	3.1
Works Organization	2,063	1.4
TOTAL	146,440	100.0

MALAWI DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION
INVESTMENT
(K'000)

	TOTAL MDC INVESTMENT		
	End of 1972*	End of 1973†	End of 1974‡
Milling, Food, Beverages	1,690	1,880	1,943
Tourism, Hotels, Catering	991	1,017	1,017
Wholesaling, Retailing	938	940	1,190
Finance, Property	862	804	850
Agriculture, Fisheries	659	555	555
Textiles, Clothing	383	383	383
Construction Materials	155	4,421	4,421
Metal Products	86	86	86
Chemicals, Paper, Electronics	216	260	260
TOTAL	5,980	10,346	10,705

* Audited.

† Provisional.

‡ Estimated.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(K million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	71.5	77.8	90.3	114.7
Exports (incl. re-exports)	49.7	59.3	64.5	68.8

COMMODITIES
(K'000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973||	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973||
Goods Mainly for Final Consumption:				Smallholder Crops:			
Motor Cars and Bicycles	2,794	2,298	3,385	Tobacco*	11,671	11,708	12,089
Piece Goods	3,906	4,104	5,165	Groundnuts	5,883	7,123	6,707
Motor Spirit	2,283	2,606	2,910	Cotton	2,547	2,567	1,674
Other	15,497	18,103	20,140	Beans, Peas, etc.	1,227	1,218	700
TOTAL	24,480 (27%)	27,111 (26%)	31,600 (28%)	Maize	411	1,302	3,450
Capital Equipment:				Cassava	545	824	1,000
Transport Equipment n.e.s.	9,696	14,472	12,280	Sunflower Seed	317	359	440
Other	10,378	12,290	12,480	Rice	956	1,092	2,550
TOTAL	20,074 (22%)	26,762 (26%)	24,760 (22%)	Coffee	161	84	140
Materials for Building Construction	7,423 (8%)	10,286 (10%)	9,740 (8%)	TOTAL	23,718	26,277	28,750
Goods Mainly for Intermediate Consumption:				Estate Crops:			
Petroleum Products n.e.s.	5,325	5,792	6,940	Tobacco†	10,395	13,260	18,130
Parts, Tools and Miscellaneous appliances	4,040	3,065	3,455	Tea	11,905	12,022	13,747
Other	27,037	28,563	35,630	Tung Oil	239	127	275
TOTAL	36,402 (41%)	37,420 (36%)	46,025 (41%)	Sisal	—	—	—
Other	1,371 (2%)	1,415 (2%)	1,144 (1%)	Sugar	314	360	2,535
TOTAL	89,750 (100%)	102,994 (100%)	113,269 (100%)	TOTAL	22,853	25,769	34,687
				Main Manufactures:			
				Cattle Cake	360	408	770
				Cement	—	1	—
				Wooden Boxes	76	107	100
				Clothing and Footwear	388	295	370
				Other‡	273	201	180
				TOTAL	1,097	1,012	1,420
				TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS (incl. other)§	49,577	55,142	68,337

* Dark-fired, fire-cured, sun/air-cured and oriental tobacco.

† Flue-cured and burley tobacco.

‡ Glycerol, paper products, holloware, fishing nets.

§ Mainly: fish, hides and skins, precious stones and migrants' effects.

|| Estimate.

COUNTRIES
(K'000)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1971	1972*	1973		1971	1972*	1973
United Kingdom . . .	25,224	31,060	28,472	United Kingdom . . .	21,625	23,696	26,684
Rhodesia	13,247	16,771	17,142	Rhodesia	3,437	3,398	4,498
South Africa	9,421	12,982	20,586	South Africa	2,390	3,076	3,145
Japan	6,504	7,453	7,378	Zambia	2,278	1,803	3,132
Zambia	3,134	3,630	5,328	U.S.A.	2,343	2,951	5,275
U.S.A.	3,649	1,921	2,609	Netherlands	2,379	2,917	3,840
Germany, Federal Re- public	3,655	3,073	3,824	Ireland	2,304	2,558	3,159
Australia	2,573	2,239	1,180	Germany, Federal Re- public	964	1,347	1,765
All Other Countries .	22,343	23,865	28,132	All Other Countries .	11,857	13,396	17,304
TOTAL	89,750	102,994	114,651	TOTAL	49,577	55,142	68,802

* Not adjusted.

Source: Standard Bank Review, December 1974.

TOURISM

	1971	1972
Arrivals	10,221	14,422
Total Expenditure (K'000) .	578	876

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973*
Passengers (number)	862,200	989,600	972,100
Freight (short ton miles)	127,800	136,100	179,180

* Estimated.

ROADS

(Number of licensed motor vehicles)

	1972	1973
Cars	10,408	10,218
Goods vehicles	8,121	9,036
Tractors	908	881
Motor cycles	2,529	2,614

TRAFFIC AT CHILEKA AIRPORT (BLANTYRE)

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT ('000 kg.)	MAIL ('000 kg.)
1969	131,423	1,094.1	161.7
1970	163,879	1,134.1	188.2
1971	193,209	1,499.9	194.6
1972	224,171	1,792.9	210.0
1973	268,897	2,906.1	284.4

EDUCATION**AFRICAN EDUCATION**

GOVERNMENT, LOCAL AUTHORITY, AIDED AND UNAIDED SCHOOLS

(1972-73)

	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Primary	484,676	9,590
Secondary	13,451	604
Teacher Training	1,321	96
Technical and Vocational	1,600	84

The University of Malawi at Blantyre had 1,027 full-time students in 1973.

Source: Malawi Statistics 1974.

Sources: National Statistical Office, Zomba; *Budget Document No. 4*, Malawi Government Annual Economic Report.**THE CONSTITUTION**

A new Constitution was introduced in 1966. Malawi is a one-party state with a Presidential form of government. There is a unicameral parliament of 73 members.

Fundamental Rights

The following rights are guaranteed by the Constitution: life, personal liberty, protection from slavery and forced labour, from inhuman treatment, from deprivation of property, privacy of the home, security under the law, freedom of conscience, of expression, of assembly and association, of movement, protection from racial discrimination.

The President

Malawi is a Republic with a President. By an amendment of November 1970, provision was made for a Life President limited to the present presidency only. Dr. Banda accepted the position in 1971.

Parliament

There is a Parliament, consisting of the President and the National Assembly. The National Assembly has 73 members, 60 elected and 13 nominated. The number is soon to be increased to 76. A Speaker is elected from among the ordinary members of the Assembly. The Assembly may change the Constitution by a two-thirds majority on the second and third readings. All members must belong to the Malawi Congress Party. The Parliamentary term is normally five years. The President has power to prorogue or dissolve Parliament.

Executive Powers

Executive power is exercised by the President acting as Prime Minister. Ministers are responsible to the President.

THE GOVERNMENT

Life President: Ngwazi Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA, LL.D., PH.B., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., Minister of External Affairs, Works and Supplies, Agriculture and Natural Resources.

CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of Finance, and of Trade, Industry and Tourism:
DICK T. MATENJE.

Minister of Health: P. L. MAKHUMULA NKHOMA.

Minister of Education: R. T. C. MUNYENYEMBE.

Minister of Justice, of Local Government and Attorney-General: RICHARD BANDA.

Minister for Community Development and Social Welfare:
D. D. KAINJA-NTHARA.

Minister of Labour, Transport and Communications:
WATSON B. DELEZA.

Minister of State in the President's Office: A. MUWALO
NGUMAYO.

Minister of Youth and Culture: G. C. CHAKUAMBA PHIRI.

Regional Ministers:

Northern Region: M. M. LUNGU.

Central Region: J. R. KUMBWEZA BANDA.

Southern Region: (vacant)

Minister for Organization of African Unity Affairs: R. B. CHIDZANJA NKHOMA.

Ministers without Portfolio: A. E. GADAMA, M. Q. Y. CHIBAMBO.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: N. T. KHOWJE

The Malawi Congress Party holds all seats. The last election was held in April 1971.

POLITICAL PARTY

Malawi Congress Party: P.O.B. 5250, Limbe; f. 1959; succeeded the Nyasaland African Congress; Life Pres. Dr. HASTINGS KAMUZU BANDA; Sec.-Gen. A. MUWALO NGUMAYO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MALAWI

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Belgium: Bujumbura, Burundi (E).

Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

Canada: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).

China (Taiwan): Glyn Jones Rd., Blantyre, P.O.B. 929 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHIN YUNG CHAO.

Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

France: Kamuzu Highway, Blantyre, P.O.B. 90 and 920 (E); *Ambassador:* RENÉ DE CROUY-CHANEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kamuzu Highway, Limbe, P.O.B. 5695 (E); *Ambassador:* HERT VON WARTENBURG.

Greece: Pretoria, South Africa.

India: Hotel Rd., P.O.B. 681, Lilongwe (HC); *Chargé d'Affaires:* P. BALAKRISHNAN.

Iran: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).

Israel: 3rd Floor, Development House, Henderson St., P.O.B. 689, Blantyre (E); *Ambassador:* JACOB MONBAZ.

Italy: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Netherlands: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Nigeria: Kampala, Uganda (HC).

Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

South Africa: 6th Floor, Delamere House, Victoria Ave., Blantyre, P.O.B. 1072 (E); *Ambassador:* LOUIS VOSTER.

Sweden: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Turkey: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

United Kingdom: Victoria Ave., P.O.B. 479, Blantyre (HC) *High Commissioner:* K. G. RITCHIE, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 4th Floor, Unit House, Victoria Ave., Blantyre, P.O.B. 380 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT A. STEVENSON.

Vatican: Lusaka, Zambia.

Zambia: Kanabar Bldg., Victoria Ave., P.O.B. 556, Blantyre (HC); *High Commissioner:* WINSTON K. KAMWANA.

Malawi also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon and Spain.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Courts administering justice are the Supreme Court of Appeal, High Court, Magistrates' Courts and Traditional Courts.

The High Court consists of the Chief Justice and three Puisne Judges. The High Court has unlimited jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. It hears appeals from the Magistrates' Courts. The Regional Traditional Courts hear all homicide cases involving Malawians. They hear appeals from Traditional Courts and from Regional Traditional Courts appeal lies to the National Traditional Court of Appeal. The Minister of Justice has the power to restrict appeals from Traditional Courts where the majority of civil cases are heard and determined to Traditional Appeals Courts. Appeals from the High Court go to the Supreme Court of Appeal in Blantyre.

Chief Justice: The Hon. J. SKINNER.

Registrar: N. S. JERE, P.O.B. 30244, Blantyre.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most of the Africans follow their traditional religions.

CHRISTIANS

Anglican Community: Bishop of Lake Malawi: Rt. Rev.

JOSIAH MTEKATEKA, P.O.B. 24, Nkhotakota; f. 1882; 50,000 mems.; Bishop of Southern Malawi: Most Rev. DONALD S. ARDEN (Archbishop of Central Africa), P.O. Kasupe; f. 1888; 30,000 mems.; publ. *Ecclesia* (monthly); circ. 2,250.

Roman Catholic Church: Archbishop of Blantyre: Most Rev. JAMES CHIONA, Archbishop's House, P.O.B. 385, Blantyre; Bishops: Lilongwe: Rt. Rev. PATRICK AUGUSTINE KALILOMBE, w.f., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 33, Lilongwe; Zomba: Rt. Rev. MATHIAS CHIMOLE, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 115, Zomba; Dedza: Rt. Rev. CORNELIUS CHITSULO, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 80, Dedza; Mzuzu: Rt. Rev. JEAN JOBIDON, w.f., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 2, Mzuzu; Chiromo: Rt. Rev. E. J. F. VROEMEN, s.m.m., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 14, Chiromo; Mangochi: Rt. Rev. A. ASSOLARI, s.m.m., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 86, Mangochi; Catholic Secretariat, P.O.B. 5368, Limbe; Major Seminary, P.O.B. 23, Mchinji; the Roman Catholic Church has 927,200 baptized members and 87,551 catechumens, and runs 751 primary schools and 26 post-primary institutions in Malawi.

Church of Central Africa (Presbyterian): Blantyre Synod: P.O.B. 413, Blantyre; Gen. Sec. Rev. J. D. SANGAYA; Livingstonia Synod: P.O. Livingstonia; Gen. Sec. Rev. P. C. MZEMBE; Mkhoma Synod: Gen. Sec. Rev. K. MGAWI; total membership 711,000.

MALAWI

The Catholic Secretariat: P.O.B. 5368, Limbe; Sec.-Gen. Rev. Fr. G. v.d. ASDONK, S.M.M.

Christian Council of Malawi: P.O.B. 362, Blantyre; f. 1939; Chair. Rev. W. S. SAUKILA; Sec. Rev. A. V. SMITH.

Evangelical Association: Chair. W. S. SAUKILA, P.O.B. 13, Tbyolo; Sec. Rev. M. E. UDD, P.O.B. 5436, Limbe.

Bible Society: P.O.B. 740, Blantyre.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Of the Asians in Malawi over 50 per cent are Muslims and about 25 per cent are Hindus. There are also a small number of African Muslims.

THE PRESS

African, The: P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; f. 1950; fortnightly; Catholic periodical; English, Chichewa; Editor A. MBEDE; circ. 14,000.

Boma Lathu: f. 1973; publ. by the Dept. of Information and Broadcasting; Chichewa.

Kuunika: Presbyterian Church of Central Africa, P.O. Mkhoma; f. 1909; Chichewa; Editor J. J. MBUKA BANDA.

Malawi Government Gazette: Government Printer, Box 53, Zomba; f. 1894; weekly.

Malawi News: P.M.B. 39, Blantyre; f. 1959; English and Chichewa; organ of Malawi Congress Party; once a week; Editor HARVEY MLANGA; circ. 20,000.

Moni: P.O.B. 5592, Limbe; f. 1964; Chichewa, English; monthly; Editors Montfort Press; circ. 22,000.

The Daily Times: Private Bag 39, Ginnery Corner, Blantyre; f. 1895; English; daily; Editor AL. S. OSMAN; circ. 14,000.

This is Malawi: Published by the Dept. of Information and Broadcasting, P.O.B. 494, Blantyre; f. 1964; monthly; Government publication in English.

PUBLISHERS

Blantyre Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1895; Man. Dir. G. P. BARRETTA; Asst. Man. J. E. MARSHMENT.

The White Fathers: Likuni Press, Likuni Parish, P.O.B. 133, Lilongwe; Treas.-Gen. H. ROSARY PARISH.

RADIO

Malawi Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 30133, Chichiri, Blantyre 3; f. 1964; Dir.-Gen. S. D. KALIYOMA; Dir. of Programmes P. T. KANDIERO; statutory body; semi-commercial, semi-state financed; domestic services in English and Chichewa, 0300-2115 (G.M.T.) daily, incl. "International Service" 1600-1800 hrs. (G.M.T.) in the 90 metre band.

There are over 200,000 radio sets in use in Malawi (1974).

There is no television service in Malawi.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; m.=million; dep.=deposits)

Reserve Bank of Malawi: P.O.B. 565, Blantyre; f. 1964; Bank of Issue; Gov. J. Z. U. TEMBO.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio, etc.

Commercial Bank of Malawi: Head Office: P.O.B. 1111, Blantyre; London Office: Halton House, 20-23 Holborn, E.C.1; f. 1970; jointly owned by Malawi Development Corporation and Portuguese interests; encourages greater Malawian participation in business; Chair. J. P. JARDIM; Deputy Chair. J. POMBEIRO DE SOUSA; Gen. Man. R. D. MANSELL; cap. K1,150,000; dep. K19,000,000; 9 brs.

Investment and Development Bank of Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 1358, Blantyre; f. 1972; cap. K8m.; to provide loans to private enterprises in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors, on a joint-financing basis.

National Bank of Malawi: Head Office, P.O.B. 945, Henderson St., Blantyre; cap. Kim.; Chair. J. G. KAMWENDO; Man. Dir. O. A. STEPHENSON; brs. at Blantyre (3), Lilongwe (2), Limbe (2), Mzuzu, Zomba; agency representation throughout Malawi.

INSURANCE

The National Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 501, Blantyre; f. 1971; cap. K200,000; agencies throughout Malawi.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Malawi Buying and Trade Agents: 32-34 St. John's Wood Rd., London, NW8 8RA; official buying agents to the Malawi Government, the Malawi Railways and all Statutory Corporations in Malawi; promotion of Trade and Investment in Malawi; recruitment of Professional and Technical staff for service in Malawi; registered office Malawi Railways Ltd.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Malawi: P.O.B. 258, Blantyre; f. 1892; 400 mems.; Chair. R. A. S. STURGESS; Sec./Man. A. E. SINGNI.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Tea Association (Central Africa) Ltd.: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1936; 29 mems.; Chair. J. C. SANDERSON; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 15, Blantyre; f. 1928; 159 mems.; Chair. J. A. A. HENDERSON, M.P.; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Tobacco Exporters' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 5653, Limbe; f. 1931; 16 mems.; Chair. J. E. BISHOP.

Agricultural Development and Marketing Corporation (ADMARC): P.O.B. 5052, Limbe; is the statutory trading organization which markets the agricultural crops grown by Malawi's small-holder farmers; is the sole exporter of Malawi's confectionery groundnut kernels, albar cotton lint, maize, rice, cassava and sunflowerseed, is responsible for the primary marketing of Malawi's tobaccos, also handles wheat, arabica coffee and a wide variety of beans, peas, pulses and other seed and vegetable products and co-operates with commercial companies in the growing and processing of agricultural and horticultural produce; Exec. Chair. L. W. MASIKU.

GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Malawi Development Corporation: P.O.B. 566, Blantyre; f. 1964; to assist commerce and industry by way of equity, loans and management advice; Chair. S. B. SOMANJE; Gen. Man. G. E. HELMORE.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Employers' Consultative Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1963; 31 mems.; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Agricultural Employers' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; f. 1960; 46 mems.; Chair. A. SCHWARZ; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Master Builders', Civil Engineering Contractors' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; registered 1955; Chair. W. E. ANSTEAD; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Master Printers' Association: Private Bag 39, Blantyre; f. 1962; 9 mems.; Chair. G. P. BARRETTA; Sec. J. E. MARSHMENT.

Motor Traders' Association of Malawi: P.O.B. 311, Blantyre; registered 1954; paid-up membership 35; Chair. J. COTTINGHAM; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

Road Transport Operators' Association: P.O.B. 950, Blantyre; registered 1956; paid-up membership 9; Chair. J. BROOKFIELD; Sec. Business Services Ltd.

TRADE UNIONS

Trades Union Congress of Malawi: P.O.B. 355, Blantyre; f. 1964; 6,500 mems.; Chair. J. D. LIABUNYA; Gen. Sec. L. Y. MVULA; Treas. J. E. P. NJILU.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED UNIONS

Building Construction, Civil Engineering and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 110, Limbe; f. 1961; 1,300 mems.; Pres. D. J. CHANACHE; Gen. Sec. G. SITIMA.

Malawi Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 393, Limbe; f. 1954; 2,100 mems.; Pres. F. L. MATENJE.

Organizations not affiliated to T.U.C.M.:

Teacher's Union of Malawi: P.O.B. 252, Limbe; f. 1964; 3,000 mems.; Pres. M. M. MKANDAWIRE; Sec. S. J. MACHINGA.

Malawi Government Employees' Association, The: P.O.B. 64, Blantyre; 300 mems.; Pres. M. MUGHOGHO; Gen. Sec. G. M. NAMATE.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Malawi Railways Ltd.: Regd. Offices: 32/34 St. John's Wood Rd., London, N.W.8; P.O.B. 5144, Limbe; Exec. Chair. D. R. KATENGIZA; Gen. Man. A. BAKER.

Malawi Railways Ltd. and the Central Africa Railway Co. Ltd., its wholly-owned subsidiary, operate between Border Station on the southern border with Mozambique and Salima in the north, and between Nkaya, from a point ten miles south of Balaka, and Nayuei on the eastern border with Mozambique, a total route mileage of 352 miles. The two railways, together with the Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd. and Mozambique Railways form the links from the Mozambique ports of Beira and Nacala to Malawi and countries to the west. The most spectacular engineering feature is the Lower Zambezi Bridge across the River Zambezi at Sena, with its thirty-three main spans and a length of 12,064 ft., the largest single track railway bridge in the world.

The line has a rail/lake interchange station at Chipoka on Lake Malawi from where steamer services are operated by the railways to other lake ports in Malawi.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

Malawi Railways also operate a local collection and delivery road service in Blantyre and co-ordinated trunk road haulage arrangements are carried out by Road Motor Services Ltd., a subsidiary of Malawi Railways Ltd., in all regions of the country.

ROADS

The total road mileage in the country is approximately 6,700 miles, of which 1,830 miles are main roads. The spinal column of the road system runs from the Salisbury-Blantyre road east and then north through Blantyre, Lilongwe and Mzimba to join Tanzania and Zambia at Tunduma. Other important roads link this north-south route with the railway and Lake Malawi in the east, and Zambia and Portuguese East Africa in the west. A 300-mile highway along the edge of Lake Malawi, the "Kamuzu Highway", is under construction. All main, and most secondary roads, are all-weather roads. A further 140 miles from Liwonde to the new capital at Lilongwe has been completed and bitumenized. Most of the lakeshore road from Balaka to Salima is now tarred as is a large part of the Nkhokotaka-Nkhata Bay Road.

CIVIL AVIATION

The country's main airport is at Chileka, 11 miles from Blantyre.

Air Malawi Ltd.: P.O.B. 84, Blantyre, also in Johannesburg, Salisbury and Nairobi; f. 1967; services to Salisbury, Zomba, Beira, Johannesburg, Lusaka, Manzini, Ndola, Nairobi, Seychelles, Lilongwe, Mzuzu, Karonga, Salima and Mangochi; a new weekly service to London is operated and a London office opened in 1974; Chair. P. HOWARD; Gen. Man. JOHN BYRNE; fleet of one BAC One-Eleven 475, two HS 748, one VC10, two Viscount 700, two Britten-Norman Islander.

Leopard Air Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Thyolo, Blantyre Airport; private air charter company; Cessna Dealer, P.O. Chileka.

Capital Air Services Ltd.: P.O.B. 14, Zomba.

Malawi is also served by the following foreign airlines: British Airways, British Caledonian, DETA, EAA, SAA, Air Rhodesia and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism, Kanabar House, P.O.B. 402, Blantyre; responsible for Malawi tourist policy, administers government rest houses, sponsors training of hotel staff; publs. tourist literature; in 1972 foreign exchange receipts from tourism totalled K1,335,610; Dir. J. T. X. MUWAMBA.

Hotels and Tourism Ltd.: established by the Government to promote tourist enterprises.

UNIVERSITY

University of Malawi: P.O.B. 278, Zomba; f. 1964; 162 teachers, 1,027 students (1973).

MALAYSIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federation of Malaysia is divided into two parts. Peninsular Malaysia (known until 1973 as West Malaysia) consists of the eleven States of the former Federation of Malaya, which make up the southern part of the Kra peninsula, with Thailand to the north and the island of Singapore to the south. Peninsular Malaysia is separated by several hundred miles of open sea from Sabah and Sarawak (formerly known as East Malaysia) in northern Borneo, bordering Indonesia. The climate is tropical, with uniformly high temperatures and rain in all seasons. The indigenous population of Peninsular Malaysia, apart from some 50,000 primitive animists, consists of Muslim Malays, who make up about 53 per cent of the total population; a further 35 per cent are Chinese and 10 per cent Indian or Pakistani in origin. In Sabah and Sarawak the animists of the interior outnumber the Malays and the large Chinese community on the coast. The official language is *Bahasa Malaysia*, based on Malay, but English is widely used. Malaysia's national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has 14 horizontal stripes, alternating red and white, with a blue canton containing a yellow crescent and star. The capital is Kuala Lumpur.

Recent History

In 1948 the Federation of Malaya was created under British protection. In the same year an armed Communist revolt broke out and was not completely suppressed until 1960. In August 1957 Malaya became a sovereign, independent nation.

Malaysia was established on September 16th, 1963, through the union of the independent Federation of Malaya, the internally self-governing state of Singapore, and the former British colonies of Sarawak and North Borneo (Sabah). Singapore left the federation in August 1965 and later became an independent Republic. Malaysia (as Malaya) joined the UN in 1957, and is also a member of the Colombo Plan and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN), which incorporates the former Association of South-East Asia (ASA).

Indonesia opposed the establishment of Malaysia and maintained an economic blockade against the new state. This policy of "confrontation" was brought to an end in August 1966 with the signing of a joint agreement at Bangkok. Diplomatic relations were established with Indonesia in August 1967. In March 1970 a Treaty of Friendship between the two countries was signed.

In September 1970 Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya since independence and the politician chiefly responsible for the creation of Malaysia, resigned and was succeeded as Prime Minister by Tun Abdul Razak. His National Front was successful in broadening its support by creating a coalition with local and ethnic parties, particularly the Partai Islam, which gave the Government an overwhelming majority in Parliament in the 1974 elections. Outside Parliament it met with growing opposition; there was a resurgence of Communist guerrilla activity in the Peninsula and in Sarawak, and the racial

tension between Malays and Chinese, which led to severe rioting in 1969, remains unresolved. The economic and managerial dominance of the Chinese community still causes considerable resentment among Malays, and the Government's policy of encouraging Malay participation in business has offended the Chinese. Under Tun Abdul Razak Malaysia has tended to move away from its previous pro-Western, anti-Communist stance in international affairs, taking a more neutral line and recognizing Communist states. Diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China were established in June 1974.

The Government

Malaysia is a federation of the following 13 states: Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Malacca, Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Penang, Perak, Perlis, Sabah, Sarawak, Selangor, Trengganu. The capital, Kuala Lumpur, became a separate Federal Territory in February 1974. The Supreme Head of Malaysia is an elected monarch. The monarch acts on the advice of Parliament and a Cabinet. Parliament consists of the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has 58 members, 26 elected and 32 appointed. The House of Representatives consists of 154 elected members, 114 from Peninsular Malaysia, 24 from Sarawak and 16 from Sabah.

Defence

Malaysia is responsible for its own defence and in 1974 had armed forces totalling 66,200: army 56,100, navy 4,000, and air force 5,300. The Five-Power Defence Arrangement for joint consultations between Malaysia, New Zealand, Australia and the United Kingdom in the event of actual or potential aggression established a token Commonwealth force in Malaysia. In April 1972 a mutual defence agreement was signed with Indonesia to counter Communist terrorism on the Sarawak-Kalimantan border. Estimated spending for 1974 totalled M\$746.1 million.

Economic Affairs

The bulk of the Federation's rapidly growing population is found in Peninsular Malaysia, which has always been the more economically advanced region. The primary sector of the economy (subsistence farming, cultivation of export crops and mining), employs about 60 per cent of the working population, while about 10 per cent and 30 per cent are engaged in the secondary and tertiary sectors respectively.

The economy is based on the export earnings of a narrow range of products, in which rubber, tin, palm oil and timber predominate. Malaysia is the world's leading producer of natural rubber. The main growing areas are on the west coast of Peninsular Malaysia and rubber is grown both in plantations, which are owned mostly by Europeans and Chinese, and on smallholdings. Rubber provides about one-third of total export earnings, but exports suffered from a drop in prices in 1974 and the government introduced a stockpile programme in an effort to stabilize prices. Timber exports also fell in 1974 owing to a recession in construction

and a shift in demand to finished products. However, the prices of palm oil, tin and petroleum continued to increase. Other plantation crops, such as pineapples, tea and pepper, are grown. The peasant sector of the economy is mainly involved in rice-growing, although hunting remains a significant activity in Sarawak and Sabah.

Malaysia is also the world's major producer of tin, providing about 40 per cent of the total output in non-Communist countries. Mined exclusively in Peninsular Malaysia, tin ores and concentrates provide about one-quarter of total export earnings and are sold mainly to the U.S.A. Iron ore (shipped mostly to Japan), gold, ilmenite and bauxite are also valuable resources. Minor deposits of coal are found in East Malaysia. Oil production is becoming increasingly important. At present oil is produced in commercial quantities only in the offshore fields of Sarawak, but oil and gas have been found off Sabah and the east coast of the Peninsula. Esso and Shell have refineries at Port Dickson in the Peninsula, and much of the Sarawak production goes to the refinery at Lutong. Long-established industries process plantation crops and minerals for export, and private foreign investment is developing manufacturing industries. Local industry is small-scale and predominantly owned by Chinese. A wide range of consumer goods is produced. Both thermal and hydro-electric power are generated; the potential for hydro-electricity is great and a major project is under way in the Cameron Highlands.

Transport and Communications

Communications within Peninsular Malaysia are excellent and there are frequent services by air and sea between Peninsular Malaysia and Sarawak and Sabah. In Peninsular Malaysia there are over 4,000 miles of Federal roads and 10,000 miles of State roads. The state-owned Malayan Railway has a total length of 1,659 km.; the system connects with the State Railway of Thailand. The country has a network of airfields and four major international airports at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu. The major ports, which have undergone considerable extension, are Penang, Port Klang, Dungun, Teluk Anson, Malacca and Port Dickson.

A major port expansion programme, costing M\$120 million, was launched at the end of 1971. It includes the reconstruction of the two main ports of Sabah—Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan—and of Kuching and Sibuan ports in Sarawak. It is expected to be completed by the end of 1975.

A second satellite station was set up in late 1973. The first, at Kuantan in Pahang, was commissioned in April 1970 and provides satellite communications with 51 countries.

Social Welfare

Social welfare comes under the two Malaysian Ministries of Health and of Welfare Services. Employers and employees contribute to the Employees' Provident Fund for retirement benefits. The independent Social Welfare Lotteries Board contributes large sums to welfare schemes. Government-sponsored social work among the aged and

disabled is supported by many voluntary societies. Under the Second Five-Year Plan (1971-75), M\$1,105 million was to be spent on social services.

Education

Total school enrolment in 1973 was estimated at more than 2.6 million. In 1974, 91 per cent of the 6 to 11 age group in Peninsular Malaysia were enrolled at primary schools. Some 70 per cent of the total population are literate. Education between the ages of 6 and 15 is free and compulsory in Peninsular Malaysia. Sabah and Sarawak, although under the Federal Ministry of Education, enjoy some local autonomy over education. There are four universities.

Tourism

Malaysia has a fast-growing tourist industry, the cultures of the many ethnic groups present being a particular attraction. Tourists totalled 2,895,657 in 1972.

Visas are not required to visit Malaysia by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, German Federal Republic, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Commonwealth and U.S.A.

Sport

The national sport is football but badminton, cricket, tennis, golf, basketball, table tennis and bowling are also played. There is some sea-fishing and jungle exploration.

Public Holidays

Each State has its own public holidays, and the following federal holidays are also observed:

1975: August 31st (Hari Kebangsaan), October 6th and 7th (Hari Raya Puasa, and of Ramadan), November 2nd (Deepavali), December 13th (Hari Raya Haji), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), February 6th and 7th (Chinese New Year), March 13th (Moloud, Birth of Muhammad), May 1st (Labour Day), Wesak Day (in May), June 4th (Birthday of H.M. the Yang di-Pertuan Agong).

Weights and Measures

Since 1972 Malaysia has gradually converted from the imperial system to the metric system. There is also a local system of weights and measures:

1 cupak	= 1 quart
1 gantang	= 1 gallon
1 tahil	= 1½ ounces
16 tahils	= 1 kati = 1¼ lb.
100 katis	= 1 picul = 133½ lb.
40 piculs	= 1 koyan = 5,333½ lb.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Malaysian dollar (M\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = M\$ 5.425;
U.S. \$1 = M\$ 2.30.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (Census, August 24th-25th, 1970)*			ESTIMATED POPULATION (Dec. 31st, 1972)	1972 DENSITY (per sq. mile)
		Males	Females	Total		
Peninsular Malaysia	50,806	4,431,311	4,370,088	8,801,399	9,379,927	184.6
Sabah	28,460	339,727	315,895	655,622	736,684	25.9
Sarawak	48,050	492,009	485,004	977,013	1,033,157	21.5
TOTAL	127,316†	5,263,047	5,170,987	10,434,034†	11,149,768	87.6

* Excluding transients afloat.

† 329,747 square kilometres.

‡ Provisional figures. Revised total is 10,319,324 (males 5,198,418, females 5,120,906), excluding persons afloat and persons residing in institutions (approximately 94,200).

PRINCIPAL RACES

(Estimated as at December 31st, 1972)

	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK
Chinese	3,325,595	158,205	315,985
Malays	4,991,405	30,347	196,922
Indians and Pakistanis	989,679	—	—
Land Dyak	—	—	89,801
Malanau	—	—	55,613
Kadazan	—	198,316	—
Bajau	—	84,146	—
Murut	—	32,912	—
Ibans	—	—	311,750
Other Indigenous	—	139,536	52,638
Other	73,248	93,222	10,265

STATES

	AREA sq. miles	POPULATION* 1970 Census	CAPITAL	POPULATION* 1970 Census
Johore	7,330	1,276,969	Johore Bahru	136,229
Kedah	3,639	954,749	Alor Star	66,260
Kelantan	5,765	686,266	Kota Bharu	55,124
Malacca	637	404,135	Malacca Town	87,160
Negri Sembilan	2,565	481,491	Seremban	80,921
Pahang	13,886	504,900	Kuantan	43,358
Penang and Province Wellesley	399	775,440	George Town	269,247
Perak	8,110	1,569,161	Ipoh	247,969
Perlis	307	120,991	Kangar	8,758
Sabah	28,460	654,043	Kota Kinabalu	40,939
Sarawak	48,050	977,438	Kuching	63,535
Selangor	3,166	1,630,707	Kuala Lumpur†	451,810
Trengganu	5,002	405,539	Kuala Trengganu	53,320

* 1970 Population and Housing Census of Malaysia (Community Groups).

† Capital of Malaysia.

INDUSTRY

Peninsular Malaysia

PRODUCTION OF FACTORY REMILLED RUBBER AND SMOKED SHEETS (R.S.S.)

(Excludes production in Estate Factories)

(tons)

	R.S.S.	THIN REMILLED CREPE	THICK REMILLED CREPE	THIN LIGHT BROWN CREPE	FLAT BARK CREPE	TOTAL CREPE
1968 .	102,349	4,018	14,677	146,121	882	165,698
1969 .	141,111	7,722	16,063	125,113	1,558	150,456
1970 .	167,417	n.a.	17,387	135,174	n.a.	159,330
1971 .	134,213	—	—	—	—	141,581
1972 .	123,968	—	—	—	—	113,179
1973 .	151,440	—	—	—	—	86,070

MANUFACTURED GOODS

		1971	1972	1973
Rubber:				
Foam Rubber (excl. mattresses)	'000 lb.	3,726	3,679	4,268
Foam Rubber Mattresses	" "	5,885	6,135	8,444
Rubber Compound	" "	12,016	12,482	15,971
Tubing and Hoses	" "	48	40	36
Tubing and Hoses, part rubber	" "	1,704	1,432	1,446
Inner Tubes	'000 picces	4,372	4,581	5,411
Footwear	doz. pairs	1,920,089	1,973,525	1,677,317
Cement	tons	1,078,221	1,142,021	1,257,947
Cigars, Cigarettes, Cheroots and other Manu- factured Tobacco	'000 lb.	20,296	21,330	24,417
Aerated Waters and Cordials	'000 gallons	18,100	20,579	21,742

FINANCE

100 cents (sen) = 1 Malaysian dollar (M\$) or ringgit.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = M\$5.425; U.S. \$1 = M\$2.30.

M\$100 = £18.43 = U.S. \$43.48.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million M\$)

REVENUE	1972	1973	1974 (est.)	EXPENDITURE	1972	1973	1974 (est.)
Duties, Taxes and Licences	2,394	2,904	3,075	Defence and Internal Se- curity	774	883	904
Government Services	92	115	136	Health	234	244	290
Commercial Undertakings*	63	72	79	Social Welfare	8	10	12
Rent and Interest	87	80	84	Education	798	703	846
Miscellaneous Receipts	283	131	131	Posts	36	40	45
Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur	—	—	30	Administration	1,066	1,139	1,246
				Allocations to States	163	168	125
				Ministry of Works and Power	47	56	62
TOTAL	2,919	3,302	3,535	TOTAL	3,126	3,193	3,530

* Radio, Television, Civil Aviation and Posts, excluding Telecommunications.

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET
(million M\$)

EXPENDITURE	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL
1971	1,044	39	59	1,142
1972	1,118	69	55	1,242
1973	1,406	96	107	1,609
1974 (estimates)	1,604	141	149	1,894

SECOND MALAYSIA PLAN 1971-75

PUBLIC SECTOR	million M\$
Agriculture and Rural Development	2,073.7
Other Economic Services	3,355.9
Social Services	1,105.1
Defence and Security	1,050.9
General Administration	262.5
TOTAL	7,848.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	6,175.0
GRAND TOTAL	14,023.1

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(At 30 June—million M\$)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Official Reserves including Gold	2,818	2,805	3,224	3,781
Commercial Banks (Net)	85	27	-70	-154
Currency in Circulation (Gross)	1,078.1	1,194.5	1,523.1	1,970.3

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million M\$)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Imports	3,581.9	4,288.4	4,416.2	4,543.2	5,899.1
Exports	5,051.6	5,136.1	5,016.8	4,854.0	7,372.2

* Provisional.

COMMODITIES
(million M\$—1973)

IMPORTS*	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food	878.4	102.1	93.3	1,073.8
Beverages and Tobacco	80.1	14.7	4.4	99.2
Crude Materials, inedible, excluding fuels	343.3	5.4	22.9	371.6
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	278.7	25.9	86.1	390.7
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	23.1	2.9	0.7	26.7
Chemicals	489.9	13.8	18.3	522.0
Basic Manufactures	1,098.0	83.1	60.1	1,241.2
Machinery and Transport Equipment	1,510.9	193.7	71.3	1,775.9
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	295.9	20.8	12.6	329.3
Miscellaneous Transactions and Commodities	56.0	3.6	9.1	68.7
TOTAL	5,054.3	466.0	378.8	5,899.1

COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS*	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Food	331.7	29.5	77.5	438.7
Beverages and Tobacco	10.7	11.1	0.2	22.0
Crude Materials, inedible, excluding fuels	2,994.7	372.5	288.3	4,155.3
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials	23.8	3.2	344.0	371.0
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	516.3	38.7	3.5	558.5
Chemicals and Products	65.0	0.4	0.1	65.5
Basic Manufactures	1,248.1	24.4	49.0	1,321.5
Machinery and Transport Equipment	139.9	9.3	1.3	150.5
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	216.5	1.5	0.4	218.4
Miscellaneous Transactions n.e.s.	57.6	5.6	7.6	70.8
TOTAL	5,604.3	996.0	771.9	7,372.2

* Provisional figures.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million M\$—1973)

IMPORTS*	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	395.7	11.6	12.9	420.2
China, People's Republic	260.9	48.9	54.8	364.6
German Federal Republic	299.1	16.9	10.8	326.8
Indonesia	126.7	1.6	21.0	149.3
Japan	1,155.1	128.8	53.4	1,337.3
Singapore	345.0	72.6	45.8	463.4
Thailand	230.1	15.3	16.8	262.2
United Kingdom	539.4	33.6	31.1	604.1
U.S.A.	418.7	67.0	20.9	506.6
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,054.3	466.0	378.8	5,899.1

EXPORTS*	PENINSULAR MALAYSIA	SABAH	SARAWAK	TOTAL MALAYSIA
Australia	140.9	5.3	4.6	150.8
Canada	121.8	0.1	0.5	122.3
France	177.3	4.2	0.6	182.1
German Federal Republic	231.0	10.9	37.6	279.5
Italy	185.1	2.4	14.8	202.3
Japan	580.0	597.7	156.6	1,334.2
Netherlands	263.9	3.8	6.3	274.0
Singapore	1,271.6	66.6	376.5	1,714.7
U.S.S.R.	253.7	n.a.	n.a.	253.7
United Kingdom	503.5	28.6	50.9	583.0
U.S.A.	752.8	4.7	40.3	797.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	5,604.3	996.0	771.9	7,372.2

* Provisional figures.

**TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
Peninsular Malaysia**

	TOTAL RAILWAY REVENUE	TOTAL RAILWAY EXPENDI- TURE	PAYING COACH MILEAGE	PAYING GOODS MILEAGE	FREIGHT TONS	NET TON MILEAGE FREIGHT	PASSENGERS	PASSENGER MILES	TRACK MILEAGE
	'000 Malaysian dollars		'000 miles		'000 tons	'000 ton-miles	'000	'000 miles	miles
1969 .	65,665	75,886	2,621	3,453	3,687	744,293	5,103	333,718	1,342
1970 .	69,190	82,239	2,687	3,652	3,633	735,012	5,181	386,389	1,342
1971 .	68,730	82,179	2,731	3,400	3,328	673,719	5,272	401,851	1,343
1972 .	76,284	84,276	2,734	3,291	3,401	718,852	5,645	451,479	1,343
1973 .	78,995	82,255	2,490	2,957	3,413	665,183	5,644	495,611	n.a.

Sabah

	PASSENGER-MILES	FREIGHT TON-MILES
	'000	'000
1970 . .	15,340	3,629
1971 . .	14,713	1,619
1972 . .	17,185	2,566
1973 . .	16,185	1,214

ROADS

Peninsular Malaysia

REGISTRATION OF VEHICLES

	Private Motor Cycles	Private Motor Cars	Buses	Lorries and Vans	Taxis
1969	312,686	213,247	5,347	51,375	5,955
1970	350,049	231,539	5,932	55,823	6,715
1971	389,133	253,491	6,447	60,543	7,179
1972	435,334	279,300	6,839	64,979	7,256
1973	507,096	316,894	7,274	72,164	7,394

Sabah: Licensed motor vehicles: (1967) 24,960; (1968) 26,728; (1969) 31,265; (1970) 34,992; (1971) 40,342; (1972) 44,701; (1973) 47,903.

Sarawak: Licensed vehicles: (1967) 24,680; (1968) 28,927; (1969) 33,538; (1970) 39,512; (1971) 46,139; (1972) 52,271; (1973) 57,789.

SHIPPING

Peninsular Malaysia

**FOREIGN TRADE
(vessels over 75 n.r.t.)**

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1970 . .	5,206	20,557	5,190	20,704
1971 . .	5,059	18,861	5,057	18,842
1972 . .	5,242	20,791	5,236	20,765
1973 . .	4,845	20,380	4,819	20,252

Sabah (1973): Passengers entered and departed 111,849*; Freight loaded and unloaded 6,866,654 tons.

Sarawak (1973)†: Tonnage entered 5,451,757; tonnage cleared 5,371,980.

* 1972 figure.

† Vessels below 75 tons n.r.t. included.

COASTAL TRADE
Peninsular Malaysia
(vessels over 75 tons n.r.t.)

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons	No. of vessels	'000 net registered tons
1969 . .	3,059	868,334	3,024	862,229
1970 . .	3,066	974,222	3,042	970,870
1971 . .	3,169	1,004,889	3,159	1,008,634
1972 . .	3,263	1,050,230	3,244	1,043,067
1973 . .	3,023	1,163,999	2,785	1,011,607

CIVIL AVIATION
Peninsular Malaysia

	AIRCRAFT LANDINGS		PASSENGERS LANDED		TOTAL FREIGHT HANDLED		TOTAL MAIL HANDLED	
	Internal Flights*	International Flights†	Internal Flights*	International Flights†	'000 kilos			
					Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1968	10,296	7,814	124,242	163,872	1,888	1,472	517	482
1969	10,625	8,386	138,787	179,298	1,722	1,372	547	514
1970	11,880	9,407	160,846	243,337	2,028	1,445	514	539
1971	12,770	10,876	196,096	306,489	2,266	1,662	491	751
1972	12,354	14,865	239,837	352,659	2,990	1,832	516	865
1973	12,583	15,690	380,757	515,717	4,889	3,938	692	1,172

* Includes Singapore flights.

† Excludes Singapore flights.

Sabah (1973): Total passengers embarked 734,240; total passengers disembarked 556,733.

Sarawak (1973): Total passengers embarked 286,215; passengers disembarked 281,754.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA
Peninsular Malaysia
(1972)

Television sets in use	261,636*
Radio receivers in use	343,228*
Total daily newspaper readership . .	585,557

* September.

TOURISM
Peninsular Malaysia

	TOURISTS
1966	45,914
1967	42,602
1968	50,588
1969	53,071
1970	76,374
1971	765,232*
1972	2,895,657*

* Since 1971 the system of enumerating arrivals and departures has been extended; comparison with figures for earlier years is not possible.

EDUCATION
Peninsular Malaysia
(1973)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
SCHOOLS:			
Malay Medium	2,683	29,252	1,099,936
English Medium	967	24,727	519,086
Chinese Medium	1,055	13,777	475,436
Tamil Medium	633	3,381	78,958
Vocational and Professional	113	3,238	48,666
TOTAL	5,451	74,375	2,222,082

Sabah (1973): Primary: schools 759, pupils 121,912;
 Secondary: schools 100, pupils 42,435; Technical and
 Vocational: schools 2.

Sarawak (1973): Total schools 1,324; primary pupils
 157,867 (provisional); secondary students 42,098
 (provisional).

Source: Department of Statistics, Kuala Lumpur, Kuching and Kota Kinabalu.

THE CONSTITUTION

Supreme Head of State (YANG DI-PERTUAN AGONG)

His Royal Highness the Yang di-Pertuan Agong (King or Supreme Sovereign) is the Supreme Head of Malaysia. Every act of government flows from his authority although he acts on the advice of Parliament and the Cabinet. The appointment of a Prime Minister lies within his discretion, and he has the right to refuse to dissolve Parliament even against the advice of the Prime Minister. He appoints the Judges of the Federal Court and the High Courts on the advice of the Prime Minister. He is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong is elected by the Conference of Rulers, and to qualify for election he must be one of the nine Rulers. He holds office for five years or until his earlier resignation or death. Election is by secret ballot on each Ruler in turn, starting with the Ruler next in precedence after the late or former Yang di-Pertuan Agong. The first Ruler to obtain not less than five votes is declared elected. A Deputy Supreme Head of State (the Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong) is elected by a similar process. On election the Yang di-Pertuan Agong relinquishes, for his tenure of office, all his functions as Ruler of his own State and may appoint a Regent. The Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong exercises no powers in the ordinary course, but is immediately available to fill the post of Yang di-Pertuan Agong and carry out his functions in the latter's absence or disability. In the event of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong's death or resignation he takes over the exercise of sovereignty until the Conference of Rulers has elected a successor.

Conference of Rulers

The Conference of Rulers consists of the Rulers and Governors. Its prime duty is the election by the Rulers only of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and his deputy. The Conference must be consulted in the appointment of Judges, the Attorney-General, the Elections Commission and the Public Services Commission. The Conference must likewise be consulted and concur in the alteration of State boundaries, the extension to the Federation as a whole of Muslim religious acts and observances, and in any bill to amend the Constitution. Consultation is mandatory in matters affecting public policy or the special position of the Malays and natives of the Borneo States. The Conference

also considers matters affecting the rights, prerogatives and privileges of the Rulers themselves.

Federal Parliament

Parliament has two Houses—the Dewan Negara (Senate) and the Dewan Ra'ayat (House of Representatives). The Senate has a membership of 58, made up of 26 elected and 32 appointed members. Each State Legislature, acting as an electoral college, elects two Senators; these may be members of the State Legislative Assembly or otherwise. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints the other 32 members of the Senate. Members of the Senate must be at least 30 years old. The Senate elects a President and a Deputy President from among its members. It may initiate legislation, but all money bills must be introduced in the first instance in the House of Representatives. All bills must be passed by both Houses of Parliament before being presented to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong for the Royal Assent in order to become law. A bill originating in the Senate cannot receive Royal Assent until it has been agreed to by the House of Representatives, but the Senate has only delaying powers over a bill originating from and approved by the House of Representatives. Senators serve for a period of six years, but the Senate is not subject to dissolution. Parliament can by statute increase the number of Senators elected from each State to three. The House of Representatives consists of 154 elected members. Of these, 114 are from the 11 States of Malaya, 26 from Sarawak and 14 from Sabah. Members are returned from single-member constituencies on the basis of universal adult franchise. The life of the House of Representatives is limited to five years, after which time a fresh general election must be held. The Yang di-Pertuan Agong may dissolve Parliament before then if the Prime Minister so advises.

The Cabinet

The Yang di-Pertuan Agong appoints a Cabinet to advise him in the exercise of his functions, consisting of the Prime Minister and an unspecified number of Ministers who must all be members of Parliament. The Prime Minister must be a citizen born in Malaysia and a member of the House of Representatives who, in the opinion of the Yang di-Pertuan Agong, commands the confidence of that House. Ministers are appointed on the advice of the Prime Minister. A number of Assistant Ministers (who are not

members of the Cabinet) are also appointed from among Members of Parliament. The Cabinet meets regularly under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to formulate policy.

Public Services

The Public Services, civilian and military, are non-political and owe their loyalty not to the party in power but to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong and the Rulers. They serve whichever government may be in power, irrespective of the latter's political affiliation. To ensure the impartiality of the service, and to protect it from political interference, a number of Services Commissions are established under the Constitution to select and appoint officers, to place them on the pensionable establishment, to decide as to promotion, and to maintain discipline.

The States

With the exception of Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak, each of the States has a Ruler. The Ruler of Perlis has the title of Raja and that of Negri Sembilan, Yang di-Pertuan Besar. The rest of Their Highnesses are Sultans. The heads of the States of Malacca, Penang and Sarawak are Governors. The Head of State of Sabah is designated Yang di-Pertuan Negara. Each of the 13 States has its own written Constitution, and a single Legislative Assembly. Every State Legislature has powers to legislate on matters not reserved for the Federal Parliament. Each State Legislative Assembly has the right to order its own procedure, and the members enjoy parliamentary privilege. All members of the Legislative Assemblies are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The Ruler or Governor acts on the advice of the State Government, which advice is tendered by the State Executive Council

or Cabinet in precisely the same manner as the Federal Cabinet tenders advice to His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Legislative authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor in the State Legislative Assembly. The executive authority of the State is vested in the Ruler or Governor but executive functions may be conferred on other persons by law. Every State has an Executive Council or Cabinet to advise the Ruler or Governor, headed by a Chief Minister (in Malacca, Penang, Sabah and Sarawak) or Mentri Besar (in other States), and collectively responsible to the State legislature. Each State in Malaya is divided into administrative districts under a District Officer. Sabah is divided into four residencies: West Coast, Interior, Sandakan and Tawau with headquarters at Kota Kinabalu (formerly Jesselton), Keningau, Sandakan and Tawau respectively. The island of Labuan is administered by a District Officer responsible direct to the State Secretary in Kota Kinabalu. Sarawak is divided into five Divisions, each in charge of a Resident—the First Division, with headquarters at Kuching; the Second Division, with headquarters at Simanggang; the Third Division, with headquarters at Sibul; the Fourth Division, with headquarters at Miri; the Fifth Division, with headquarters at Limbang.

Amendment

From February 1st, 1974, the city of Kuala Lumpur, formerly the seat of the Federal Government and capital of Selangor State, is designated the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur. It is administered directly by the Federal Government and returns five members to the Dewan Ra'ayat.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(His Majesty the Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

His Majesty Sultan ABDUL HALIM MU'AZZAM SHAH ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan BADLISHAH (Sultan of Kedah).

DEPUTY SUPREME HEAD OF STATE

(Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong)

H.R.H. Tuanku YAHAYA PUTRA ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM (Sultan of Kelantan).

THE CABINET

(September 1974)

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs: Tun Haji ABDUL RAZAK bin Datuk HUSSEIN.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Co-ordinator of Public Corporations: Datuk HUSSEIN bin ONN.

Minister of Communications: Tan Sri V. MANICKAVASAGAM.

Minister of Trade and Industry: Datuk HAMZAH bin Haji ABDUL SAMAH.

Minister of Labour and Manpower: Datuk LEE SAN CHOON.

Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development: Encik ABDUL GHAFFER bin BABA.

Minister of Transport and Works: Datuk Haji ABDUL GHANI GILONG.

Minister of Power, Technology and Research: Tuan Haji MOHAMED bin YAACOB.

Minister of Health: Tan Sri Lee SIOK YEW.

Minister of Lands, Mines and Special Functions: Datuk Haji MOHAMED ASRI bin Haji MUDA.

Minister of Defence: Tun Datu MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN.

Minister of Law and Attorney-General: Tan Sri ABDUL KADIR bin YUSOF.

Minister of Home Affairs: Tan Sri MUHAMMAD GAZALI bin SHAFIE.

Minister of Local Government and Environment: Datuk ONG KEE HUI.

Minister of Primary Industries: Datuk MUSA HITAM.

Minister of Welfare Services: Puan Hajjah AISHAH GHANI.

Minister of Housing and New Villages: Encik MICHAEL CHEW WING SUN.

Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport: Datuk ALI bin Haji ACHMAD.

Minister of Education: Dr. MAHATHIR MOHAMED.

Minister of Information and Special Functions (Foreign Affairs): Tunku ACHMAD RITHAUDDEEN Al Haj bin Tunku ISMAIL.

Minister of General Planning and Socio-Economic Research: Datuk TAIB bin MAHMUD.

PARLIAMENT

DEWAN NEGARA

(Senate)

58 members, 26 elected, 32 appointed. Each State Assembly elects two members. The Monarch appoints the other 32 members.

DEWAN RA'AYAT

(House of Representatives)

144 elected members, 104 from Malaya, 16 from Sabah and 24 from Sarawak.

(September 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	135
Democratic Action Party	9
Sarawak National Party	9
Social Justice Party (PEKEMAS)	1

THE STATES

JOHORE

(Capital: Johore Bahru)

The Sultan of Johore: His Royal Highness Sultan ISMAIL Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.J., S.P.M.K., D.K. (Brunei), K.B.E., C.M.G., D.K. (Pahang).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Datuk Haji OTHMAN bin Haji SA'AD.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	31
Democratic Action Party	1
TOTAL	32

KEDAH

(Capital: Alor Star)

The Regent of Kedah: His Royal Highness Tengku Bendahara, Tengku ABDUL MALIK.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Datuk SYED AHMAD bin SYED MAHMUD SHAHBUDDIN, S.P.M.K., J.M.N., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	24
Democratic Action Party	1
Independent	1
TOTAL	26

KELANTAN

(Capital: Kota Bharu)

The Sultan of Kelantan: His Royal Highness Tuanku YAHAYA PUTRA Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan IBRAHIM, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.K., S.J.M.K., S.M.N., D.K. (Trengganu), D.K. (Selangor), D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Kedah).

Chief Minister: Datuk Haji MOHD. bin NASIR, D.P.M.K., J.P.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	36
TOTAL	36

MALACCA

(Capital: Malacca)

The Governor of Malacca: His Excellency Tan Sri ABDUL AZIZ bin Haji ABDUL MAJID, P.M.N., D.P.M.K., P.J.K.

Chief Minister: Tuan Haji ABDUL GHANI bin ALI.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	16
Democratic Action Party	4
TOTAL	20

NEGRI SEMBILAN

(Capital: Seremban)

The Yang di-Pertuan Besar: His Royal Highness Tuanku JAAFAR Al-Haj Ibni AL-MARHUM Tuanku ABDUL RAHMAN, D.M.N., D.K. (Brunei).

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): Datuk MANSOR bin OSMAN, Datuk Setia Lela di-Raja, K.M.N., P.J.K.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	21
Democratic Action Party	3
TOTAL	24

PAHANG

(Capital: Kuantan)

The Sultan of Pahang: His Royal Highness Sultan AHMAD SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ABU BAKAR.**Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar):** Datuk MOHD. bin JUSOH, D.I.M.P., J.S.M.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	32
TOTAL	32

PENANG

(Capital: George Town)

The Governor of Penang: His Excellency Tun SYED SHEH bin SYED HASSAN BARAKBAH, S.S.M., S.M.N., S.P.M.K., P.S.B. (Kedah).**Chief Minister:** Dr. LIM CHONG EU.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	23
Democratic Action Party	2
PEKEMAS	1
Independent	1
TOTAL	27

PERAK

(Capital: Ipoh)

The Sultan of Perak: His Royal Highness Sultan IDRIS AL-MUTAWAKIL ALLALLAH SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ISKANDAR SHAH KADDASALLAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.P., D.K. (Johore), P.J.K., C.M.G.**Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar):** Tan Sri Haji MOHD. GHAZALI bin Haji JAWI, P.M.N., D.P.C.M., P.N.B.S.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	31
Democratic Action Party	11
TOTAL	42

PERLIS

(Capital: Kangar)

The Raja of Perlis: His Royal Highness Tunku SYED PUTRA Ibni AL-MARHUM SYED HASSAN JAMALULLIAL, D.K., D.M.N., S.M.N., S.P.M.P.**Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar):** Datuk JA'AFAR bin HASSAN.STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	12

SABAH

(Capital: Kota Kinabalu)

Yang di-Pertuan Negara (Head of State): His Excellency Tan Sri MOHD. FUAD, P.S.M., P.D., P.M.B.S.**Chief Minister:** Tun Datu Haji MUSTAPHA bin Datu HARUN, S.M.N., P.N.B.S., S.P., D.K., S.P.M.J., K.V.O., O.B.E.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front (elected)	32
National Front (nominated)	7
TOTAL	39

SARAWAK

(Capital: Kuching)

Governor: His Excellency Tun Tuanku Haji BUJANG bin Tuanku Haji OTHMAN, S.M.N., P.S.N., O.B.E.**Chief Minister:** Datuk Haji ABDUL RAHMAN bin YAKUB, S.P.D.K., P.N.B.S., B.M. (Indonesia), O.S.E.(G.S.), O.S.M.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	30
Sarawak National Party	18
TOTAL	48

SELANGOR

(Capital: Kuala Lumpur*)

The Sultan of Selangor: His Royal Highness Sultan SALAHUDDIN ABDUL AZIZ SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan HISAMUDDIN HALIM SHAH, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.J., D.K. (Brunei), D.K. (Trengganu).**Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar):** Datuk HARUN bin IDRIS, S.P.M.S.

STATE ASSEMBLY

(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	30
Democratic Action Party	1
Independent	2
TOTAL	33

* Following the amendment to the Constitution (q.v.) in which Kuala Lumpur is redesignated as the Federal Territory of Kuala Lumpur, a new Selangor State capital is to be established at Shah Alam in 1976 or 1977.

TRENGGANU
(Capital: Kuala Trengganu)

The Sultan of Trengganu: His Royal Highness Sultan ISMAIL NASIRUDDIN SHAH Ibni AL-MARHUM Sultan ZAINAL ABIDIN, D.K., D.M.N., S.P.M.T., D.K. (Kelantan), D.K. (Selangor), K.C.M.G.

Chief Minister (The Mentri Besar): WAN MOKHTAR bin AHMAD, K.M.N., J.P., P.J.K.

STATE ASSEMBLY
(Elected August 1974)

PARTY	SEATS
National Front	27
Independent	1
TOTAL	28

POLITICAL PARTIES

The National Front: a multiracial coalition of nine parties; 135 seats in the House of Representatives. The component parties of the National Front are:

United Malays National Organization (UMNO): UMNO Bldg., 399 Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; Pres. Tun ABDUL RAZAK.

Malaysian Chinese Association (MCA): MCA Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 626, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949.

Malaysian Indian Congress (MIC): 1 Jalan Pasar Borong, off Jalan Maxwell, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946.

Parti Islam Se Tanah Melayu (PAS): 300-6B Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1951.

Parti Gerakan Rakyat Malaysia (GERAKAN): 4320 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1968.

People's Progressive Party of Malaysia (PPP): 7 Hale St., Ipoh; f. 1955; Pres. S. P. SEENIVASAGAM.

Sarawak United People's Party (SUPP): Central Rd., Kuching; f. 1959.

Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PPBP): Sarawak.

Sabah Alliance Party: P.O.B. 1014, Kota Kinabalu; composed of United Sabah National Organization and Sabah Chinese Association.

Democratic Action Party: f. 1966; Opposition; advocates multiracial Malaysia based on democratic socialism; Chair. Dr. CHEN MAN HIN; 9 seats in House of Representatives.

Parti Keadilan Masyarakat (PEKEMAS): f. 1971; Sec.-Gen. Dr. TAN CHEE KHOO; 1 seat in House of Representatives.

Parti Sosialis Rakyat Malaya (PSRM): People's Socialist Party.

Kesatuan Insaf Tanah Ayer (KITA): National Consciousness Party.

Independent People's Progressive Party (IPPP).

Sarawak National Party (SNAP): 115 Green Rd., Kuching; f. 1961; 9 seats in House of Representatives.

Parti Bisamah: Sarawak.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALAYSIA

(In Kuala Lumpur unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: 13 Sundar Nagar, New Delhi, India (E).

Argentina: 116/1 Silom Road, Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Australia: 44 Jalan Ampang (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. R. PARSONS.

Austria: 518/2 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Belgium: 2 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* P. Y. DE VLEESCHAUWER.

Brazil: 518/2 Ploenchit Rd., Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Bulgaria: Chartered Bank Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* N. PAPAZOV.

Burma: 7 Jalan Taman Freeman (E); *Ambassador:* U HLA MAW.

Canada: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. R. RETTIE.

Denmark: 86 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* KARL RAAVAD.

Egypt: 118 Jalan Berhala, Brickfields (E); *Ambassador:* MOHD. KHAIR EL-DIN NASSER.

France: 210 Jalan Bukit Bintang (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCOIS SIMON DE QUIRIELLE.

Germany, Federal Republic: Bangunan UMBC, 17th Floor, Jalan Suleiman, P.O.B. 23 (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD FISCHER, K.M.N.

Ghana: Canberra, Australia (HC).

Greece: P.O.B. 3058, New Delhi, India (E).

Hungary: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

India: 19 Malacca St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* Shri A. K. DAR.

Indonesia: 91 Jalan Campbell (E); *Ambassador:* Brig.-Gen. SUPERDJO.

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Iraq: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

Italy: Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PIER MARCELLO MASOTTI.

Japan: AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGERU HIROTA.

MALAYSIA

- Jordan:** Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
- Khmer Republic:** 69 Jalan Ampang Hilir (E); *Ambassador:* NONG KIMMY.
- Korea, Republic:** 422 Circular Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SUNG YONG KIM.
- Kuwait:** Tokyo, Japan (E).
- Laos:** Bangkok, Thailand (E).
- Morocco:** Islamabad, Pakistan (E).
- Nepal:** 16 Natmauk Yciktha, Rangoon, Burma (E).
- Netherlands:** 86 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* G. J. DE GRAAG.
- New Zealand:** 6th Floor, Bangunan Sharikat Polis, Jalan Suleiman (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).
- Norway:** Bangkok, Thailand (E).
- Pakistan:** 132 Ampang Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* S. IRFIZA HUSSAIN.
- Philippines:** 1 Changkat Kia Peng (E); *Ambassador:* Josef M. EVANGELISTA.
- Poland:** 65 Jalan Diponegoro, Jakarta, Indonesia (E).
- Romania:** Jakarta, Indonesia (E).
- Saudi Arabia:** 5th Floor, Bangunan Sharikat Polis, Jalan Sulciman (E); *Ambassador:* Tan Sri HUSSEIN FATANY.

Diplomatic relations are also maintained with Bangladesh, the People's Republic of China, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Ireland, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lebanon, Libya, Qatar and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The two High Courts, in Malaya and Borneo, have original, appellate and revisional jurisdiction as the federal law provides. Above these two High Courts is a Federal Court which has, to the exclusion of any other court, jurisdiction in any dispute between States or between the Federation and any State; and has special jurisdiction as to the interpretation of the Constitution. There is also unlimited right of appeal from the High Courts to the Federal Court and limited right of appeal from the Federal Court to the Yang di-Pertuan Agong who refers such appeals to Her Britannic Majesty's Privy Council. The High Courts each consist of the Chief Justice and a number of Puisne Judges. The Federal Court consists of the Lord President together with the two Chief Justices of the High Courts and four Federal Judges. The Lord President and Judges of the Federal Court, and the Chief Justices and Judges of the High Courts, are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong on the advice of the Prime Minister, after consulting the Conference of Rulers.

The Sessions Courts, which are situated in the principal urban and rural centres, are presided over by a President, who is a member of the Federation Legal Service and is a qualified barrister. Their criminal jurisdiction covers the less serious indictable offences, excluding those which carry penalties of death or life imprisonment. Civil cases

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

- Singapore:** Straits Trading Bldg., Leboh Pasar Besar (HC); *Ambassador:* Dr. CHIANG HAI DING.
- Spain:** Bangkok, Thailand (E).
- Sri Lanka:** AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 990 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. K. DAVID.
- Sudan:** New Delhi, India (E).
- Sweden:** AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* ERIC VIRGIN.
- Switzerland:** 16 Pesiaran Madge (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. THEO SCHMIDLIN.
- Thailand:** 206 Ampang Road (E); *Ambassador:* M. R. SANGKADIS DISKUL.
- Turkey:** Bangkok, Thailand (E).
- U.S.S.R.:** 263 Jalan Ampang (E); *Ambassador:* V. N. KUZNETSOV.
- United Kingdom:** Wisman Damansara, Jalan Samantan (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir ERIC NORRIS.
- U.S.A.:** AIA Bldg., Jalan Ampang Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JACK WILSON LYDMAN.
- Viet-Nam, Republic:** 8th Floor, Bangunan Sharikat Polis, Jalan Suleiman (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN DUY QUANG.
- Yugoslavia:** Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

are usually heard without a jury. Civil jurisdiction of a President Sessions Court is up to \$5,000 and Special President's Sessions Courts can hear cases of up to \$10,000. The Presidents are appointed by the Yang di-Pertuan Agong.

The Magistrates' Courts are also found in the main urban and rural centres and have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, although of a more restricted nature than that of the Sessions Courts. The Magistrates consist of officers from either the Federation Legal Service or are seconded from the administration to the Judicial Department for varying periods up to three years. They are appointed by the Rulers of the States in which they officiate on the recommendation of the Chief Justice.

Lord President of the Federal Court of Malaysia: Hon. Tan Sri MOHAMED SUFTIAN bin HASHIM, P.S.M., D.I.M.P., S.M.B. (Brunei), J.M.N., P.J.K., Hon. LL.D. (Singapore), Hon. D.LITT. (Malays), M.A. (Cantab.), LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar-at-Law.

Chief Justice of the High Court in Peninsular Malaysia: (vacant).

Chief Justice of the High Court in Sabah and Sarawak: Hon. Tan Sri ISMAIL KHAN, P.M.N.

RELIGION

Islam is the religion of Malaysia, but every person has the right to practise his own religion. All Malays are Muslims. A small minority of Chinese are Christians but most Chinese follow Buddhism, Confucianism and Taoism. Of the Indian community, about 70 per cent are Hindu, 20 per cent Muslim, 5 per cent Christian and 2 per cent Sikh. In Sabah and Sarawak there are many animists.

ISLAM

President of the Majlis Islam: Al-Ustaz MOHAMMED MORTAZA bin Haji DAUD.

CHRISTIANITY

ANGLICAN COMMUNION

Bishop of Peninsular Malaysia: The Rt. Rev. J. G. SAVARI-MUTHU, B.D., 14 Pesiaran Stonor, Kuala Lumpur.

Bishop of Sabah: Rt. Rev. LUKE CHHOA HENG SZE, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 811, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah.

Bishop of Kuching: Rt. Rev. BASIL TEMENGONG, Bishop's House, P.O.B. 347, Kuching, Sarawak.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Archbishop of Singapore: The Rt. Rev. M. OLCOMENDY, 31 Victoria St., Singapore 7.

Archbishop of Kuala Lumpur: Rt. Rev. DOMINIC VENDORGON, 528 Jalan Bukit Nanas, Kuala Lumpur.

Bishop of Penang: Rt. Rev. GREGORY YONG, Sooiinghean, 1 Bell Rd., Penang.

Bishop of Kuching: Rt. Rev. CHARLES REITERER.

Bishop of Miri: Rt. Rev. A. D. GALVIN, Catholic Mission, P.O.B. 108, Sarawak.

Vicar Delegate: The Very Rev. J. MUHREN, Catholic Mission, Kuching.

Bishop of Melaka-Johor: Rt. Rev. J. CHAN, 24 Jalan Meranti, P.O.B. 319, Johor Baru.

Bishop of Kota Kinabalu: Rt. Rev. P. CHUNG, Catholic Seminary, Jalan Ramin, P.O.B. 289, Kota Kinabalu.

METHODIST CHURCH

Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: Rev. YAP KIM HAO; P.O.B. 483, Singapore 6; the Church has 40,000 members.

THE PRESS

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malay Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1896; afternoon; Editor P. J. JOSHUA; circ. 25,000.

Straits Echo: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1903; morning; Editor WILSON DE SOUZA; circ. 10,000.

New Straits Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; also published in Singapore; Editor-in-Chief LEE SIEW YEE; circ. Malaysia 135,000, Singapore 134,000.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Chung Kuo Pao (China Press): 2 Market St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; morning; Editor S. H. WONG; circ. 36,700.

Kin Kwok Daily News: 21 Panglima St., Ipoh; f. 1940; morning; Editor CHONG YOUN HING; circ. 12,000.

Kwong Wah Yit Poh: 15 Pitt St., Penang; f. 1910; morning; Editor WEN TZE-CHUAN; circ. 41,000.

Malayan Thung Pau: 40 Jalan Lima off Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Editor CHONG CHEE MENG; circ. 75,400.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 80 Jalan Riong, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1923; Editor CHU CHEE CHUAN; circ. 85,000 (daily), 110,000 (Sunday).

Shin Min Daily News: 82-B Jalan Rodger, Kuala Lumpur; Editor PAUL CHIN.

Sin Chew Jit Poh (Malaysia): 54 Jalan Masjid India, P.O.B. 634, Kuala Lumpur; Editor-in-Chief NG CHONG LEE (acting).

Sing Pin Jih Pao: 8 Leith St., Penang; f. 1939; morning; Gen. Man. Foo YEE FONG; circ. 45,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Malar: Jalan Bersatu, Petaling Jaya; f. 1963; Editor S. MOHIDEEN; circ. 13,150.

Tamil Murasu: 3 Jalan 201, Petaling Jaya; Editor G. SARANGAPANY.

Tamil Nesan: 37 Ampang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1924; morning; Independent Malaysia; Propr. N. M. NAGAPAN; Man. M. SETHURAMAN; Editor MURUGU SUBRAMANIAN; circ. 20,000 (daily), 30,000 (Sunday).

Sevika: 3A Mount Erskine Rd., Penang; f. 1945; afternoon; Editor T. S. KANAGASUNDRUM; circ. 2,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor SAMAD bin ISMAIL; circ. Malaysia 36,000, Singapore 20,000.

Majlis: 157 Batu Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1930; afternoon; Editor A. SAMAD HAMAD; circ. 3,000.

Mingguan Malaysia: 31 Jalan Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Sunday; Editor Enche MELAN ABDULLAH; circ. 72,000.

Utusan Malaysia: 46M Chan Chow Lin Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965; Editor Enche ZAINUDDIN MYDIN; circ. 34,000.

Utusan Melayu: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; morning; Editor MELAN bin ABDULLAH; circ. 50,000.

Warta Negara: P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; f. 1945; morning; Editor MISBAH TAHIR; circ. 10,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Malaya Samachar: 256 Jalan Bricklands, Kuala Lumpur; Editor TIRLOCHAN SINGH.

Navjiwan: 52 Jalan 8/18, Petaling Jaya; Assoc. Editor TARA SINGH.

MALAYSIA

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Gazette: 216 Penang Rd., Penang; f. 1930; morning; Editor CHEAH CHEONG LIN; circ. 16,000 (see Straits Echo, Penang).

Sunday Mail: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; Editor P. J. JOSHUA; circ. Malaysia 35,000, Singapore 18,000.

Sunday Times: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Editor P. C. SHIVADAS; circ. Malaysia 172,000, Singapore 146,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Minggu: 31 Jalan Riong, P.O.B. 250, Kuala Lumpur; Editor SAMAD bin ISMAIL; circ. Malaysia 55,000, Singapore 20,000.

Utusan Zaman: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Editor MAZLAN NORDIN; circ. 69,000.

Warta Mingguan: P.O.B. 471, 34 Argyll Rd., Penang; Sunday Edition of *Warta Negara*; Editor MISBAH TAHIR.

PERIODICALS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Malayan Forester, The: Malayan Forest Department, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1931; Business Editor ISMAIL bin Haji ALI.

Malayan Nature Journal, The: P.O.B. 750, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1940 by the Malayan Nature Society; Pres. Dr. F. S. P. NG; Hon. Editor Dr. C. H. CHEAH; Hon. Sec. P. J. VERGHESE; circ. 800.

Malaysia Warta Kerajaan Seri Paduka Baginda (H.M. Government Gazette): Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly.

Malaysian Agricultural Journal: Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1901; twice yearly.

Malaysian Digest: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Jalan Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur; English; twice monthly; airmail edition.

Planter, The: No. 1, Pesiaran Lidcol, off Jalan Yap Kwan Seng, P.O.B. 262, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1919; Incorporated Society of Planters' monthly; Editor W. NEWALL; circ. 1,700.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Sin Lu Pao (New Path News): P.O.B. 513, Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Psychological Warfare Section; monthly; circ. 50,000 (Chinese), 3,200 (English).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Balai Muhibbah: National Goodwill Council, Kuala Lumpur; Editor ABU BAKAR bin KAMAT.

Dewan Masyarakat: c/o Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur; Editor KAMALUDDIN bin MUHAMMAD.

Dewan Pelajar: c/o Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Chief Editor KAMALUDDIN bin MUHAMMAD.

Filem dan Feshen: Utusan Melayu, Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly; Editor OSMAN ABADI.

Guru: Malay School, Jelutong, Penang; f. 1924 by Federation of Malay Teachers' Union of the Federation of Malaya (*Kesatuan Persakutuan Guru Melayu Persakutuan Tanah Melayu*); educational magazine; monthly; Pres. and Editor MOHAMED NOOR BIN AHMED; circ. 10,000.

Mastika: 46M Jalan Chan Sow Lin, Kuala Lumpur; Malayan illustrated magazine; monthly; Editor MELAN bin ABDULLAH; circ. 12,000.

Panduan Raayat: Brockman Rd., Kuala Lumpur; produced by the Information Services, Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor CHE RAMLY bin Haji TAHIR; circ. 65,000.

Pengasoh: Majlis Ugama Islam, Kota Bahru, Kelantan; f. 1925; monthly; Editor HASAN Haji MUHAMMAD; circ. 12,000.

Suara Umno: Johore Bahru; Editor SYED JA'AFFER BIN HASSAN ALBAR; circ. 1,500.

Utusan Film and Sports: 46M Jalan Lima, Chan Sow Lin Rd., Kuala Lumpur; weekly.

Utusan Pelajar: Utusan Melayu, Kuala Lumpur; fortnightly; Editor OSMAN ABADI.

Utusan Radio dan TV: Utusan Melayu, Kuala Lumpur; weekly; Editor OSMAN ABADI.

Wanita: Utusan Melayu, Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor OSMAN ABADI.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Janobaharl: Brockman Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1946; monthly; produced by Information Services; Editor C. V. KUPPUSAMY; circ. 25,000.

Solai: Messrs. Solai & Co., Kuala Lumpur; monthly; Editor K. L. RAMANATHAN; circ. 2,000.

SABAH

DAILIES

Api Siang Pau (Kota Kinabalu Commercial Press): P.O.B. 170, 24 Australian Place, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1954; Chinese; Editor LO KWOCK CHUEN; circ. 12,000.

Borneo Times: Tamah Merah, P.O.B. 455, Sandakan; f. 1956; Chinese; Editor CHAN KIAN TIEN; circ. 11,500.

Daily Express: P.O.B. 139, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1963; English and Malay; Editor LEONG C. SANG; circ. 25,795.

Hua Chiau Jit Pao (Overseas Chinese Daily News): P.O.B. 139, Kota Kinabalu; Chinese; f. 1936; Editor YEH PAO TZU, A.M.N.; circ. 27,925.

Kinabalu Daily News: P.O.B. 700, Sandakan; f. 1968; Chinese; circ. 2,000.

Kinabalu Sabah Times: P.O.B. 970, 67 Gaya St., Kota Kinabalu; f. 1947; English; Editor IGNATIUS P. DAIM; circ. 2,096.

Kinabalu Sabah Times: P.O.B. 970, 67 Gaya St., Kota Kinabalu; f. 1963; Chinese; Editor HALIM LOY CHEE FATT; circ. 12,000.

Malaysia Daily News: 7 Island Rd., Sandakan; f. 1968; Editor WONG CHING CHIONG.

Merdeka Daily News: P.O.B. 332, Sandakan; f. 1968; Chinese; Editor YAM YUE TUNG.

Overseas Chinese Daily News: P.O.B. 139, 9 Gaya St., Kota Kinabalu; f. 1936; Chinese; Editor HUI YUK SEN; circ. 22,670.

Sandakan Jih Pao: P.O.B. 337, Sandakan; f. 1960; Chinese; Editor CHAN CHONG FOON; circ. 8,789.

SARAWAK

DAILIES

Chinese Daily News: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1945; Chinese; Editor SIA SWEE WANG; circ. 2,400.

Daily Herald: 8 North Yu Seng Rd., Miri; f. 1973; Editor GEORGE RASIAH; circ. 12,000.

International Times: Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1965; Chinese; Editor WEE TIN FATT; circ. 5,000.

Malaysia Daily News: 7 Island Rd., Sibui; f. 1968; Chinese; Editor WONG YEW MING.

MALAYSIA

The Press, Publishers

- Miri Daily News:** 8 North Yu Seng Rd., Miri; f. 1957; Chinese; Editor CHAI SZE-VOON; circ. 15,420.
- Sarawak Siang Pau:** P.O.B. 370, Sibn; f. 1966; Chinese; daily; Editor CHEE GUAN HOCK; circ. 5,000.
- Sarawak Tribune and Sunday Tribune:** 19 Jalan Tun Haji Openg, Kuching; f. 1945; English; Editor DENNIS LAW; circ. 4,350.
- Sarawak Vanguard:** 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1952; Chinese; Editor DESMOND LEONG KOK SHIN; circ. 19,500.
- See Hua Daily News:** 11 Island Rd., Sibn; f. 1952; Chinese; daily; Editor HUI SU HO; circ. 17,000.
- Utusan Sarawak:** Abell Rd., Kuching; f. 1949; Malay; Editor MOHAMMED GOL SAFAR; circ. 5,000.
- The Vanguard:** 9 Temple St., Kuching; f. 1963; English; Editor DESMOND LEONG KOK SHIN; circ. 6,000.

PERIODICALS

- Nendak:** Borneo Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; f. 1967; Iban; monthly; Editor SINGKI LINTAN; circ. 1,385.
- Pedoman Ra'ayat:** Malaysian Information Service, Kuching; f. 1956; Malay; monthly; Editor AFFANDI bin TARIKH; circ. 6,000.
- Pelita Pelajar:** Borneo Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 1390, Kuching, Sarawak; English: f. 1960 (circ. 6,000); Chinese: f. 1961 (circ. 11,000); Nendak (Iban): f. 1967 (circ. 1,000); Perintis (Bahasa Malaysia): f. 1970 (circ. 5,000).
- Pemberita:** Malaysian Information Office, Kuching; f. 1956; Iban and Chinese; monthly; Editor FREDERICK AUGUST anak ENCHANA; circ. 6,000.
- Sarawak Dalam Sa-Minggu:** State Information Office, Kuching; weekly; Editor AFFANDI bin TARIKH.
- Sarawak Gazette:** Govt. Printing Office, Kuching; f. 1870; English; monthly; Editors SAFRI AWANG ZAIDEL, LOH CHEE YIN; circ. 500.
- Sarawak Karang Sa-Minggu:** State Information Office, Kuching; Editor FREDERICK AUGUST.

PUBLISHERS

Penang

- Kwong Wah Yit Poh Press Bhd.:** 15 Pitt St., P.O.B. 31; f. 1910; Man. Dir. CHOONG KOK SWEE; Man. YEW SIM HONG.
- National Press, The:** 46-48 Prangin Lane; Man. Dir. TAN CHENG TIT; Gen. Man. TAN CHONG HENG.
- Phoenix Press Limited:** 6-8 Church St.; Man. Dir. TAN CHIN BOON; Dir. OOI SIEW KEE; Man. TAN CHIEW SENG.

Perak

- Al-Zainiyah:** 66A Assam Kumbang, Taiping; religious books and periodicals.
- Caxton Press, The (Ipoh):** 130 Belfield St., P.O.B. 140, Ipoh; Man. CYRIL R. LABROOY.
- Charles Grenier Sdn. Bhd.:** Head Office: 37/39 Station Rd., P.O.B. 130, Ipoh; br. at 8 Medan Pasar, P.O.B. 183, Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. H. D. G. JANSZ.
- Peter Chong Printers Sdn. Bhd.:** 120 Belfield St., Ipoh; f. 1921; publishers, offset/letterpress; printers and stationers; Man. Dir. J. KONG.

Kuala Lumpur

- Commercial Press Sdn. Bhd.:** 99 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Man. Dir. YUEN SZE KIN.
- Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.:** Balai Berita, 170 Jalan Sungei Besi, Kuala Lumpur and River Valley Rd., Singapore 9; educational books; Gen. Man. P. Mowe.
- Longman Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.:** 2nd Floor, Wisma Damansara, Jalan Semantan, Damansara Heights, Kuala Lumpur; textbooks, educational materials.
- Loyal Press, The:** 16 Jalan Tun Perak, P.O.B. 162, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1933; Man. OOI PHEE CHENG.
- Malaysia Publishing House Ltd.:** 279 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; br. of *M.P.H. Ltd.* of Singapore.
- Marican and Sons (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.:** 321 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; publishers and book-sellers.
- M. S. Geetha Publishers:** 131 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur 01-08; history, education, reference and textbooks; Man. Dir. SETHU.

NEWS AGENCY

- Bernama (National News Agency of Malaysia):** Bernama, Wisma Belia, Jalan Lornie, P.O.B. 24, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1967; general news service, economic service, photo service and feature service; teleprinter network between Head Office and regional bureaux and newspaper offices throughout the country; daily output in Bahasa Malaysia and English; Gen. Man. MOHAMED SOPIEE.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse:** 73 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent N. G. NAIR.
- Antara News Agency:** 36 Jalan Jugra, off Jalan Klang, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent KAHARUDDIN.
- Associated Press:** China Insurance Bldg., 174 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent H. SUBRAMANIAM.
- Cathay Information Service:** 239 Jalan Pekeliling, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. SENYUNG CHOW.
- Central News Agency:** G-4 Sam Mansion, Jalan Tuba, Kuala Lumpur; Representative JACK C. WANG.
- Reuter and Visnews:** Asia Insurance Bldg., 2 Jalan Weld, Kuala Lumpur; Correspondent ALLAN REDITT.
- TASS Soviet National News Agency:** 6 Jalan Tebu, off Ulu Klang, Kuala Lumpur; Representative SERGEI FROLKIN.
- Thai News Agency:** 124-F Burmah Rd., Penang; Kuala Lumpur Representative SOOK BURANAKUL.
- United Press International:** 95 Jalan Travers, Kuala Lumpur; Man. MAX B. VANZI.

MALAYSIA

Oxford University Press: Bangunan Loke Yew, Jalan Belanda, Kuala Lumpur; Gen. Man. R. E. BRAMMAH; history, reference, geography and education.

Peter Chong and Co.: 31 Ampang St., Kuala Lumpur; educational books; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Shang-Wu Press, K.L., The: 41 Petaling St., Kuala Lumpur; sub-branch of *Commercial Press Ltd.*, Singapore; Man. SOON KAH KEE.

University of Malaya Press Ltd.: University Library, University of Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 22-11; economics, literature, history, philosophy, medicine, politics, social science.

Negri Sembilan

Bharathi Press: 23-24 Jalan Tuan Sheikh, Seremban; P.O.B. 74; f. 1939; Proprs. RAMA SINNIAN, C. RAMASAMY; Man. M. K. N. MUTHURENGAM.

Malay Press, The: 198 Tong Yen Rd., Kuala Pilah; Malay story books.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Peter Chong and Co.: 68 Birch Rd., Seremban; Propr. PETER CHONG.

Association of Southeast Asian Publishers (ASEAP): Kuala Lumpur; f. 1972; comprises 16 publishers from Indonesia, Khmer Republic, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines and Malaysia; Pres. Encik GHAZALI YUNUS; Sec. Gen. Encik R. NARAYANA MENON.

Sarawak

Borneo Literature Bureau: P.O.B. 1390, Kuching; sponsored by the State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak; educational, general and children's books in English, Iban, Malay, Chinese and other languages spoken in Sabah and Sarawak; also monthly magazines *Pelita Pelajar* (English and Chinese), *Perintis* (Bahasa Malaysia) and *Nendak* (Iban); Dir. EDWARD ENGGU.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Department of Broadcasting: P.O.B. 1074, Federal House, Kuala Lumpur; stations of "Radio Malaysia" are operating at Kuala Lumpur, Penang, Malacca, Ipoh, Kota Bharu, Johore Bahru, Kuantan and Kuala Trengganu; broadcasts 419 hours 20 minutes weekly in Malay, English, Tamil and Chinese (four dialects); Dir.-Gen. DOL RAMLI.

Rediffusion (Malaya) Ltd.: subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; P.O.B. 570, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 2 programmes; Gen. Man. M. J. BLEECK; 18,584 subscribers in Kuala Lumpur; 8,881 subscribers in Penang; 5,996 subscribers in Ipoh.

SABAH

Dept. of Broadcasting (Sabah): P.O.B. 1016, Kota Kinabalu; inaugurated in 1955 and broadcasts programmes 126 hours a week in Malay, English, Chinese (3 dialects), Kadazan, Murut, Indonesian and Bajau; Dir. of Broadcasting, Sabah, SUHAIMI HAJI AMIN.

Note: A television service began in December 1971 for 5 hours daily.

SARAWAK

Radio Malaysia (Sarawak): Broadcasting House, Kuching; f. 1954, incorporated as a department of Radio Malaysia 1963; broadcasts 323 hours (1974) in Malay, English, Chinese, Iban, Bidayuh, Melanau and Kayan/Kenyah; Schools Broadcasting Service started 1959; branch station at Limbang opened April 1971; Dir. of Broadcasting, Sarawak, MOHAMED SALLEH bin ASKOR, F.B.S.

In September 1974 there were 420,000 licensed radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Radio Television Malaysia: Dept. of Broadcasting, Angkasapuri, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1963; Dir.-Gen. DOL RAMLI, Dir. of Programmes RAJA ISKANDAR.

In September 1974 there were 293,006 licensed television receivers. Colour television is expected to be introduced by the end of 1976.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; brs. = branches; M\$ = Malaysian dollars.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank Negara Malaysia: Jalan Kuehing, P.O.B. 922, Kuala Lumpur; brs. at Kuala Lumpur, Pulau Pinang, Kota Kinabalu, Johore Bahru, Kuehing; f. 1959; bank of issue; cap. p.u. M\$40m., dep. M\$1,553.6m. (Oct. 31st, 1974); Gov. and Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL bin MOHAMED ALI, F.M.N.; Dirs. ABDULLAH bin AYUB, LIM HUCK AIK, Y. M. TUNKU AHMAD bin TUNKU YAHAYA, CHAN CHIN CHEUNG, J. S. SODHY; publ. *Malaysia in Figures*.

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Ban Hin Lee Bank Bhd.: 43 Beach St., Penang; f. 1935; cap. p.u. M\$6m.; dep. M\$17.2m.; Chair. YEAP HOCK HOE; Gen. Man. GOH ENG TOON.

Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Bhd.: P.O.B. 407, 21 Jalan Melaka, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; Commercial Bank established by the Government to facilitate capital formation, and provide banking and financial services to all sectors of the economy; 28 brs. including East Malaysia; wide network of corresponding banks throughout the world; cap. M\$20m.; cap. p.u. M\$16.5m.; dep. M\$754.9m.; Chair. TENGKU TAN Sri RAZALEIGH bin TENGKU HAMZAH.

Co-operative Bank of Malaysia Ltd.: 140 Jalan Ipoh, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1954; cap. p.u. M\$2m.; dep. M\$11m.; Man. Dir. INEHE ABU MANSOR BASIR, A.C.A.; Sec.-Gen. Man. INEHE ISMAIL DIN.

Development and Commercial Bank: 18 Jalan Silang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; 5 brs.; cap. p.u. M\$14.9m.; dep. M\$65.4m.; Chair. Sir HENRY H. S. LEE; Dir. and Gen. Man. O. P. CHAN.

Kwong Yik Bank Bhd.: 75 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 135, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1913; 6 brs.; cap. p.u. M\$4.0m.; dep. M\$110.1m.; Chair. INCHE AZMAN BIN HASHIM; Man. DIR. LIM KHIN SEONG; Man. PETER M. C. KWAN.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: 92 Jalan Bandar, P.O.B. 2010, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. M\$45m.; dep. M\$1,073.3m. (Nov. 1974); 89 brs.; Chair. Tan Sri TAIB bin Haji ANDAK, P.M.N., D.P.M.J.; Vice-Chair. HEW KIANG MAIN, F.A.S.A., C.P.A. (Malaysia).

Oriental Bank Bhd.: P.O.B. 243, 16 Jalan Silang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1937; 4 brs.; cap. p.u. M\$2m.; dep. M\$31m.; Dirs. Tan Sri Haji HUSSAIN bin Haji MOHD. SIDEK, P.S.M., J.M.N., S.M.P., P.K.T., P.J.K., CHO JOCK KIM, EDWIN T. NICHOLAS, Datuk Foo SEE MOI, D.P.M.K., J.P.; Man. JAMES L. P. LEOW; Sec. MOHAMED YUSOFF bin ABDUL LATIF.

Pacific Bank Berhad: 145 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1963; 2 brs.; cap. p.u. M\$3m.; dep. M\$296m.; Chair. RAJA TUN UDA bin RAJA MOHAMED; Gen. Man. CHEN JAN CHONG.

Public Bank Bhd.: 3rd Floor, Bangunan Ycc Seng, 15 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; 7 brs.; cap. p.u. M\$16m.; dep. M\$96.9m.; Chair. NIK AHMED KAMIL; Man. Dir. TEH HONG PIOW.

Southern Banking Bhd.: 21 Beach St., Penang; f. 1965; 7 brs.; cap. p.u. M\$10m.; dep. M\$74.6m.; Chair. SAW CHOO THENG; Gen. Man. SAW BIN SIT.

United Asian Bank Bhd.: 4 Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1973; cap. p.u. M\$10.0m.; dep. M\$199.3m.; Chair. Y. A. M. TENGKU IBRAHIM Ibni Sultan ABU BAKAR; Exec. Dir. K. V. MURTHY YERKADITHAYA.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: Bangunan UMBC, Jalan Sulciman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; cap. p.u. M\$30m.; dep. M\$545.6m. (Nov. 1974); Chair. SAW CHOO THENG; Man. Dir. KANG KOCK SENG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: 32 Vijzelstraat, Amsterdam; 15 Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur and 9 Beach St., Penang; dep. M\$12.3m.; Man. (Kuala Lumpur) W. J. J. COZIJNSSEN; Man. (Penang) H. TIJINK.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; 105 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; dep. M\$46.5m.; Man. ATHIT WASANTACHAT.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, California 94120; P.O.B. 950, 2 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; dep. M\$54.6m.; Man. K. W. JOHNSON.

Bank of Canton Ltd., The: 6 Des Voeux Rd. Central, Hong Kong; 18 Puda St., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1957; dep. M\$18m.; Man. CHANG PONG ZUNG.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6, 1-chome, Nihombashi Hongokuchio, Chuo-ku, Tokyo; 22 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1959; dep. M\$51.9m.; Gen. Man. KOICHI TOHYAMA.

Banque de l'Indochine: 96 blvd. Haussman, Paris; 44 Jalan Pudu, Kuala Lumpur; sub-branch at 488 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1958; dep. M\$51.9m.; Man. R. MARRIETTE.

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 2 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur, and 34 brs. in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah and Sarawak; dep. M\$1,135.9m.; Chief Man. C. LITTLE (Malaysia).

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015, U.S.A.; 9 Jalan Gereja, P.O.B. 1090, Kuala Lumpur; dep. M\$20.2m.; Man. DANIEL A. REID.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: Head Office: UOB Bldg., 1 Bonham St., Raffles Place, Singapore 1; 10-11 Medan Pasar, Lee Wah Bank Bldg. (2nd Floor), Kuala Lumpur 01-20; 34 brs.; f. 1950; dep. M\$324.2m.; Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW.

Europäisch Asiatische Bank AG (European Asian Bank): P.O.B. 944, 7 Rathausstrasse, Hamburg 1, Federal Republic of Germany; Bangunan Yce Seng, 15 Jalan Raja Chulan, Kuala Lumpur; brs. at Jakarta, Hong Kong, Karachi, Singapore; dep. M\$7.0m.; Man. HANS U. LIEERT.

First National City Bank: 399 Park Ave., New York; 99 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1812; 3 brs.; dep. M\$122.0m.; Resident Vice-Pres. RICHARD KENT BIRD; Man. HO CHIN PIAO.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Square, Karachi, Pakistan; 17 Jalan Gereja, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1964; dep. M\$7.0m.; Man. MOHAMED SALEEM AKHTAR.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: 1 Queen's Rd. Central, Hong Kong; 1 Benteng, Kuala Lumpur, and 34 other brs.; dep. M\$776.5m.; Man. D. A. MCKNIGHT.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: 18 South Canal Rd., Singapore; 10-14 Medan Pasar, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1956; dep. M\$123.3m.; Man. W. F. CHEN.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corp. Ltd.: Block 3, Upper Pickering St., Singapore; 30 Jalan Tun Perak, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1932; 23 brs.; dep. M\$567.8m.; Chair. Tan Sri TAN CHIN TUAN; Dir. and Gen. Man. LIN JO YAN.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Lee Yan Lian Bldg., Jalan Tun Perak, P.O.B. 621, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1958; 10 brs.; dep. M\$179.2m.; Man. HO MANG CHEW.

MERCHANT BANKS

Asian & Euro-American Merchant Bankers (M) Bhd.: P.O.B. 1057, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1973; cap. p.u. M\$7.0m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Tan Sri TAIB bin Haji ANDAK; Man. Dir. R. E. PHILLIPS.

Asian International Merchant Bankers Bhd.: P.O.B. 988, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1973; cap. p.u. M\$5.0m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Tan Sri OMAR YOKE LIN ONG.

Bumiputra Merchant Bankers Bhd.: P.O.B. 890, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1972; cap. p.u. M\$3.0m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. LORRAIN ESME OSMAN; Gen. Man. JAN-OTTO VAN BOETZELAER.

Chartered Merchant Bankers (M) Bhd.: P.O.B. 1001, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1970; cap. p.u. M\$3.75m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Tunku Tan Sri MOHAMED bin Tunku Besar BURHANUDDIN; Man. CHRISTOPHER M. MEYNELL.

D. & C. Nomura Merchant Bankers Bhd.: 10th Floor, Oriental Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1974; cap. p.u. M\$3.0m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Tun Sir HENRY HAU SHIK LEE; Gen. Man. KUNIHICO KATAYAMA.

Malaysian International Merchant Bankers Bhd.: P.O.B. 2250, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1970; cap. p.u. M\$5.9m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. GEH IK CHEONG.

Pertanian Baring Sanwa Multinational Bhd.: P.O.B. 2362, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1974; cap. p.u. M\$3.0m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Dr. AGOES SALIM; Gen. Man. JOCELYN MAURICE DE BUNSEN.

Rakyat First Merchant Bankers Bhd.: P.O.B. 2346, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1974; cap. p.u. M\$2.5m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. ABU MANSOR bin BASIR.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Association of Banks in Malaysia (Malayan Banking Bhd.): 92 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. HOOI KAM SOOI; Sec. CHANG YEE HOONG.

INSURANCE

Malaysian National Insurance Bhd.: 91 Jalan Campbell (3rd Floor), P.O.B. 799, Kuala Lumpur; state-run company handling non-life and general insurance; auth. cap. M\$10m.; Chair. Y. M. Tengku RAZALEIGH HAMZAH; Man. Dir. A. RAHMAN HAMIDON; Dirs. Y. B. Datuk KURNIA JASA Haji OSMAN bin TALIB, Y. B. Datuk ABDULLAH bin AYUB, Tahir bin ABDUL RAHIM.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Malaysia and Singapore: 7th Floor, Bangkok Bank Bldg., Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

SABAH

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank Negara Malaysia: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur; br. in Kota Kinabalu.

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office: London; Sabah: P.O.B. 99, Kota Kinabalu; brs. at Kudat, Labuan, Lahad Datu, Sandakan, Tcnom and Tawau; Man. A. A. NORRIE.

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; brs. in Sabah: P.O.B. 539, Kota Kinabalu; P.O.B. 902, Sandakan; P.O.B. 111, Tuaran; Man. for Sabah CHOW SHEE SENG, P.G.D.K., O.S.T.J.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp., The: Head Office: Hong Kong; brs. at Kota Kinabalu, Labuan, Beaufort, Sandakan, Papar and Tawau; Man. I. N. MACLEOD.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur; Sabah: 55 Jalan Dua, P.O.B. 374, Sandakan.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: Head Office: 175-179 Cecil St., Singapore; Regional Office: 22 Neil Malcolm St., Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; Man. CHOW CHUNG CHING.

SARAWAK

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank Negara Malaysia: Head Office: Kuala Lumpur; Kuching.

Chartered Bank, The: Head Office, London; Sarawak: Jalan Tun Haji Openg, Kuching; brs. at Sibu, Miri, Sarikei, Bintulu and Simanggang.

Hock Hua Bank Bhd.: Head Office: Central Rd., Sibu; f. 1952; cap. M\$5m.; res. M\$1.9m.; Chair. Datuk LING BENG SIEW, P.N.B.S.; Vice-Chair. Datuk LING BENG SIONG, P.N.B.S.; Man. Dir. Datuk TING LIX HUNG, O.B.E., P.N.B.S.; Excc. Dir. TING MING HUI; brs. in Kuala Lumpur, Kuching, Marudi and Miri; Associated Co. in Sandakan (Sabah) with branches in Kota Kinabalu and Tawau.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Head Office: Hong Kong; Sarawak: brs. in Kuching and Sibu.

Malayan Bank: Kuala Lumpur; brs. at Miri, Limbang and Kuching.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation, Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak: P.O.B. 60, Kuching.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Head Office: Singapore; Sarawak Branch: P.O.B. 653, 1 Main Bazaar, Kuching; Man. CHAN WAN CHEONG.

Post Office Savings Bank: Kuching; dep. M\$9.1m. (1973).

Sarawak Co-operative Central Bank: 46 Ban Hock Rd., Kuching; f. 1953; the Bank receives and invests funds from member societies and acts as agent to supply goods and make loans; 142 member societies.

Wah Tat Bank Bhd.: 12 Old St., Sibu; br. in Kuching; Man. Dir. CHEW CHOO SING.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

The National Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: P.O.B. 2529, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1962; 4 mems., namely Associated Malay, Chinese, Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia; Chair. Tengku RAZALEIGH HAMZAH, S.P.M.K.; Sec. JUNUS SUDIN, J.S.M.

Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: Chinese Assembly Hall, Ground Floor, 1 Jalan Birch, Kuala Lumpur 08-02.

Associated Indian Chambers of Commerce of Malaysia: 18 Jalan Mountbatten, P.O.B. 675, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. Sen. Tan Sri S. O. K. UBAIDULLA; Sec. G. S. GILL.

Associated Malay Chambers of Commerce: Room 201, MARA Bldg., Jalan Tunku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur.

Malacca Chamber of Commerce: 89 Wolferstan Rd., Malacca; f. 1948; Pres. GOH KENG HOW; Sec. C. F. GOMES & Co.; publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly)

The Malaysian International Chamber of Commerce (MICC): Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1916 as Federated Malay States (F.M.S.) Chamber of Commerce; 173 mem. companies; Pres. M. G. LOUGHLIN; Excc. Sec. D. C. L. WILSON; publ. *Annual Year Book*.

Penang Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 331, Penang, Peninsular Malaysia; f. 1795; Chair. J. McKEOWN; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Perak Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 136, Ipoh; f. 1906; Chair. E. J. HUGHES; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Selangor Branch: Chartered Bank Chambers, P.O.B. 192, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1906; Chair. A. KEOW; Secs. Evatt & Co.

Penang Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 2 Penang St., Penang; f. 1903; Pres. KOH PEN TING, A.M.N.; Sec. CHOY MENG FOOK, P.B., A.M.N.; 800 mems. (1974).

Perak Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 35-37 Halc St., Ipoh; f. 1908; Pres. YEOH KIM TIAN J.P.; Vice-Pres. LEE LOY SENG, J.P., NG SONG CHOON, J.P.; Hon. Gen. Sec. LOO WENG CHOON, J.P.; 1,500 mems.

Selangor Chinese Chamber of Commerce: Chinese Assembly Hall, 1st Floor, Birch Rd., Kuala Lumpur; Pres. The Hon. Y. T. LEE, D.P.M.S., J.M.N., P.J.K., J.P.; Exec. Sec. LAI KIM WAT.

Selangor Indian Chamber of Commerce: 116 (1st Floor), Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. AVTAR SINGH; Hon. Sec. AV. M. JAFFARDEEN.

Chinese, Indian and Malay Chambers of Commerce are also represented in most of the important towns of Peninsular Malaysia.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Commonwealth Development Corporation: Head Office: London; Malaysia Office: P.O.B. 494, Kuala Lumpur; Resident Man. R. E. BEACHAM.

Federal Land Development Authority: Jalan Maktab, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1957; to raise the productivity of low income groups and so their earned income and to open up new land for development; Chair. Dato HARUN ARIFFIN; Gen. Man. Y. M. R. M. ALIAS; publ. *Annual Report*.

Majlis Amanah Ra'ayat (Council of Trust for Indigenous People): 232 Jalan Tuanku Abdul Rahman, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1965 to carry on the manufacture, assembly, processing and marketing of products; to undertake research in industry and joint ventures; Dir.-Gen. Encik SULAIMAN bin OSMAN; Sec. Encik ABU BAKAR bin Haji MOHAMED.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS

Federal Industrial Development Authority: 5th and 6th Floor, Wisma Damansara, P.O.B. 618, Kuala Lumpur; Dir. Encik MOHD. ZAIN bin Haji ABDUL MAJID.

National Land Finance Co-operative Society Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Oriental Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960 to mobilize capital from rubber industry workers and others to purchase rubber estates; 60,300 mems.; owns 18 rubber, tea, oil-palm, cocoa and coconut plantations; cap. p.u. M\$15.02m.; Pres. Y. A. B. Tun V. T. SAMBANTHAN; Chair. Enche S. S. GOVINDASAMY; Vice-Chair. Dr. C. APPA RAO; Sec. Encik K. R. SOMASUNDARAM.

Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Bhd.: 117 Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 2110, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960 by the Government, Banks, Insurance Companies; shareholders include International Finance Corporation, Commonwealth Development Finance Co.; provides capital for industry; marketing services and builds factories; Chair. Tan Sri ISMAIL MOHAMED ALI; Gen. Man. H. F. G. LEMBRUGGEN.

Perbadanan Nasional Bhd. (PERNAS): 9th Floor, Bank Bumiputra Bldg., 21 Jalan Melaka, P.O.B. 493, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1969, incorporated 1971; a government sponsored company established to promote trade, property development, construction, mineral exploration, inland container transportation, mining, insurance, industrial development; Auth. cap. M\$50m.; cap. p.u. M\$11.25m.; has seven wholly owned subsidiary companies; Chair. TENGKU Dato SHARIMAN; Man. Dir. A. RAHMAN HAMIDON.

Petronas (National Oil Company): P.O.B. 2444, Jabatan Perdana Menteri, Jalan Datuk Onn, Kuala Lumpur; Chair. TENGKU RAZALEIGH HAMZAH.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority: Bangunan Wisma Yan, 17-19 Jalan Selangor, Petaling Jaya; f. 1965 to supervise, co-ordinate, improve existing markets and methods of marketing of agricultural produce and seek and promote new markets and outlets for agricultural produce; Chair. Y. B. Datuk Haji ABDULLAH bin MAHMOOD, S.J.M.K., D.P.M.K., J.M.N.

Three Agricultural Marketing Boards have been established under Section 6(1) of the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority's Act to manage and control the marketing of fish, pepper, coffee and other minor agricultural crops. The three Boards are:

The Fish Marketing Board: f. 1971, dissolved 1974; Chair. Encik ABDUL RAHMAN bin Haji YUSOF, A.M.N.

The Pepper Marketing Board: f. 1972; Chair. Encik LEONARD LINGGI JUGGAH.

The Agricultural Produce Marketing Board: f. 1972, dissolved 1974; Chair. Encik ABDUL RAHMAN bin Haji Yusof.

The Federation of Malaya Timber Exporters Association: 6th Floor, Bangunan Bangkok Bank, 105 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. TAN TEH TOON; 17 mems.

Federation of Malaysian Manufacturers: 4th Floor, Oriental Plaza, Jalan Parry, Kuala Lumpur; Pres. TENGKU TAN Sri MOHAMED.

Federation of Rubber Trade Associations of Malaysia: 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

Malayan Agricultural Producers' Association: Bangunan Getah Asli, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 1063, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1966; 467 member estates and 16 factories; Pres. Senator Tan Sri GAN TECK YEOW, P.S.M., J.M.N., M.P.; Dir. and Sec. W. FERNANDO, K.M.N.

The Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: P.O.B. 351, Batu 15, Jalan Scudai, Johore Bahru; Room 7, 2nd Floor, Malayan Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., Singapore 1; 25 Victoria St., London.

Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board: 150 Jalan Ampang, Kuala Lumpur 04-06; U.K. Office: 19 Buckingham St., London, WC2N 6EJ; undertakes research into natural rubber production and application; cost benefit analysis; classification, packaging, shipping and handling; responsible for government planning; offices in U.S.A., Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Austria, Spain, Italy, India, Japan and New Zealand; Controller of Research Dr. B. C. SEKHAR; publs. *Journal of RRIM* (irregular), *Rubber Developments* (quarterly), *Rubber Technology* (quarterly), *Planters Bulletin* (two a month).

The Malayan Rubber Goods Manufacturers' Association: c/o Messrs. Low and Co., 63 Klyn St., Kuala Lumpur.

Malaysia Timber Industry Board: 5th Floor, Wisma Bunga Raya, Jalan Ampang, P.O.B. 887, Kuala Lumpur; to promote, regulate and control the export of timber and timber products from peninsular Malaysia; f. 1968; Chair. Tuan Haji ABDUL MAJID bin Haji MOHAMED SHAHID; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL RAZAK bin ABDUL MAJID; Sec. AHMAD NAZIR bin MOHAMED YUSOFF; publs. *Timber Trade Review*, *Maskayu*.

Rubber Trade Association of Ipoh: 296 Brewster Rd., Ipoh.

Rubber Trade Association of Malacca: 128A Wolferston Rd., Malacca.

Rubber Trade Association of Penang: 16 Anson Rd., Penang; f. 1919; 170 mems.; Pres. SAW CHOO THENG; Sec. KOH PEN TING; Treas. TAN HOAY EAM.

Rubber Trade Association of Selangor and Pahang: 138 Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur.

States of Malaya Chamber of Mines: 1 Post office Rd., P.O.B. 127, Ipoh; f. 1914; Pres. P. A. W. THUELL; Vice-Pres. E. L. DEMPSTER; Sec. M. S. OLVER; no. of mems.: 50 companies, 162 individuals, 2 associations.

Timber Trade Federation of the Federation of Malaya: 2 Lorong Haji Taib Satu, Kuala Lumpur 02-07.

TRADE UNIONS

Malaysian Trades Union Congress: 19 Jalan Barat (First Floor), Petaling Jaya; P.O.B. 457, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 103 affiliated unions, 500,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. P. P. NARAYANAN; Sec.-Gen. S. J. H. ZAIDI; publ. *Suara Biroh* (monthly).

Affiliated Unions with membership over 10,000:

National Mining Workers' Union of Malaya: Bangunan Kesatuan, Kebangsaan Pelombong-Pelombong Malaysia, 84-1B Jalan Sungei Besi, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1955; about 14,000 mems.; Pres. MONIR bin BUYONG; Gen. Sec. ABDUL HALIM bin MAHMOOD.

National Union of Plantation Workers in Malaya: 2 Jalan Templar, P.O.B. 73, Petaling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1954; about 165,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. P. P. NARAYANAN.

Railwaymen's Union of Malaya: 258A Brickfields Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1960; about 14,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED bin ADAS; Gen. Sec. V. BARADAN.

INDEPENDENT FEDERATIONS

Malayan Federation of Clerical and Administrative Staff Unions: Chan Wing Bldg., Mountbatten Rd., Kuala Lumpur; f. 1949; 4 affiliates.

Amalgamated Union of Employees in Government Clerical and Allied Services: 1362 Kandang Kerbau Rd., Brickfields, Kuala Lumpur; about 6,000 mems.; Pres. ABDUL HAMID bin MAT DOM; Gen. Sec. A. H. PONNIAH.

All Malayan Federation of Government Medical Employees Trade Unions: District Hospital, Ipoh; f. 1947; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Government Medical Services Unions: General Hospital, Panang Rd., Kuala Lumpur; 9 affiliates.

Federation of Indian School Teachers' Unions: 5 affiliates.

SABAH

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 100, Beaufort; P.O.B. 63, Kota Kinabalu; P.O.B. 14, Keningau; P.O.B. 31, Labuan; P.O.B. 32, Lahad Datu; P.O.B. 28, Papar; P.O.B. 161, Sandakan; P.O.B. 12, Semporna; P.O.B. 164, Tawau; P.O.B. 6, Tenom; P.O.B. 37, Tuaran.

North Borneo United Chinese Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 156, Sandakan.

Sabah Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1204, Sandakan; Pres. R. J. A. LEE.

Sabah United Chinese Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 63, Kota Kinabalu.

TRADE UNIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Chinese School Teachers' Association: P.O. Box 10, Tenom; f. 1956; 74 mems.; Sec. VUN CHAU CHOI.

Employees' Trade Union: P.O. Box 295, Sandakan; f. 1955; 40 mems.; Sec. LOUIS L. QUYN.

Kota Kinabalu Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 282, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 258 mems.; Sec. K. J. JOSEPH.

Sabah Civil Service Union: P.O.B. 175, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1952; 1,356 mems.; Pres. J. K. K. VOON; Sec. STEPHEN WONG; publ. *Union News Letter*.

Sabah Commercial Employees' Union: P.O.B. 357, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1957; 1,200 mems.; Sec. KOK FUNG CHONG.

Sandakan Tong Kang Association: 120 Mile $\frac{1}{2}$, Leila Rd., Sandakan; f. 1952; 86 mems.; Sec. LAI KEN MIN.

The Incorporated Society of Planters, (North-East) Sabah Branch: P.O.B. 203, Sandakan; f. 1962; 44 mems.; Chair. A. J. WONG.

CO-OPERATIVES

Co-operatives include general purpose village stores for consumer needs and sale of produce; milling of rice and coffee; paddy storage; rubber curing and sale; buffalo rearing and grazing; sale of meat, vegetables and fish; transport; tractor ploughing; labour contracting; timber extraction; thrift and loan schemes; land purchase and land development.

SARAWAK

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 68 Queen's Sq., Marudi, Baram, Fourth Division; 21 Court Rd., Binatang, Third Division; Daro, Third Division; 31 Limbang Bazaar, Limbang, Fifth Division; Matu, Third Division; 28 High St., Miri, Fourth Division; Sarikci, Third Division; Theatre Rd., Mukah, Third Division; 12 Old Rd., Sibul, Third Division; 32 River Rd., Sibuti, Song, Third Division; Marudi Bazaar, Baram, Fourth Division.

Kuching Chinese General Chamber of Commerce: Main Bazaar, Kuching, First Division.

South Indian Chamber of Commerce of Sarawak: 37-c India St., Kuching, First Division.

Sarawak Chamber of Commerce: c/o Turquand Youngs and Co., Lanka Bldg., Khoo Hun Yean St., Kuching, First Division; f. 1953; Chair. C. J. E. GURR; Vice-Chair. J. K. CLIFFORD.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Borneo Development Corporation Sdn. Bhd.: shareholders: Governments of Sarawak and Sabah; Electra House, P.O.B. 342, Power St., Kuching; Sabah Office: P.O.B. 721, 1st Floor, Jalan Haji Jacob, Kota Kinabalu.

Sarawak Economic Development Corporation: Electra House, P.O.B. 400, Kuching; f. 1972; statutory organization responsible for economic development in Sarawak; provides agricultural, commercial and industrial credit as well as participating in trading and industrial activities either on its own or jointly with foreign and local entrepreneurs; Chair. ENCİK MOHD. AMIN Haji SATEM; Deputy Chair. ENCİK SUFIAN SAUFI.

Borneo Housing Mortgage Finance Bhd.: Registered and br. office: Electra House, Power St., Kuching; Head Office: 9 Jalan Pantai, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah; jointly owned by State Governments of Sabah and Sarawak; provides long-term loans for housing; auth. cap. M\$50m.; loans and dep. M\$58.3m. (Dec. 1974); Mortgage Securities M\$101.0m. (Dec. 1974); Gen. Man. YAP HYUN PHEN, B.A. (Hons.); Sec./Accountant STEPHEN CHAN KIN WING, B.COM., A.C.I.S., A.C.A. (N.Z.).

TRADE UNIONS

Many of the unions are small, catering for wharf labourers working in up-river areas. The largest is:

Sarawak Government Asian Officers' Union: Baru Lintang Rd., P.O.B. 626, Kuching; f. 1946; largest civil service union in Sarawak; Pres. ENCİK SARJIT SINGH KHAIRA; Vice-Pres. ENCİK JOSEPH YONG KIM KWEE; Gen. Sec. ENCİK SIM TECK CHAI; publ. *Voice*, circ. 3,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Malayan Railway Administration: P.O.B. No. 1, Kuala Lumpur; Gen. Man. Datuk SHARIFF bin HASSAN, D.P.C.M.

The main line, 787 km. long, follows the west coast and extends from Singapore in the south to Butterworth (opposite Penang Island) to the north. The new Butterworth station is adjacent to the Penang Port Commission's pier from where ferry services to Penang are operated. The rail link also serves the proposed new wharves for ocean-going ships at Bagan Luar.

From Bukit Mertajam, close to Butterworth, the line branches off to the Thai border at Padang Besar where connection is made with the State Railway of Thailand. Three through international passenger train services are operated thrice-weekly between Butterworth and Bangkok, and a through coach ("the ASA coach"), which runs from Kuala Lumpur to Bangkok, is attached to one of the international expresses. Though there is no express service from Bangkok to Tumpat on the East Coast, there are daily passenger train services from the border station of Sungai Golok to stations on the East Coast. There is also a through rail car service between Butterworth and Haadyai in Thailand.

The East Coast Line, 526 km. long, runs from Gemas to Tumpat (near Kota Bharu). A 21-km. branch line from Pasir Mas, which is 27 km. miles south of Tumpat, connects with the State Railway of Thailand at the border station of Sungai Golok.

Branch lines serve railway-operated ports at Port Dickson, Teluk Anson and Port Weld as well as Port Klang and Jurong (Singapore).

Diesel rail car services are operated between Ipoh and Butterworth, Butterworth and Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh, Sultan Street and Ampang. In addition to the normal express services between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore, there is a rapid diesel rail car service. Total distance (1974): 1,659 km.

SABAH

Sabah State Railways: Kota Kinabalu; the length of the railway is 155 km. (1974). The line is of metre gauge and runs from Kota Kinabalu to Melalap serving part of the west coast and the interior; diesel and steam trains are used; Gen. Man. WONG LEN HIN, D.I.P.C.E., GRAD.I.E.

ROADS

There are 15,236 miles of roads in Peninsular Malaysia, of which 4,428 miles are maintained by Federal authorities and 10,808 miles by the States. Of this total there are about 12,000 miles of metalled roads. Construction began in 1971 of the East-West Highway, between Kota Baru and Butterworth, which will be 233 miles long when completed in 1976.

Automobile Association of Malaysia: P.O.B. 34, Pataling Jaya, Selangor; f. 1932; mems. 12,500 (1973); Chair. Y. A. M. TUNKU SHAHABUDDIN, D.K.; Vice-Chair. W. G. PILLAY; Sec.-Gen. Mrs. K. S. LIM; publs. *A.A.M. News* (monthly), *Handbook* (every 18 months).

SABAH

The Public Works Department has constructed and maintained a network of trunk, district and local roads comprising 299 miles of bitumen, 922 miles of metal (gravel)

and 371 miles of earth surface making a total of 1,592 miles up to 1968.

SARAWAK

The State government maintains about 140 miles of hard-surfaced roads, 370 miles of gravelled and 50 miles of earth roads. In addition local authorities maintained some 340 miles of roads.

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

The principal ports in the peninsula are Port Klang (formerly Port Swettenham), Penang and Prai; Malacca is an occasional port of call for ocean vessels. Under the Second Five-Year Plan, a major port development programme has begun, costing over M\$20m.; it involves the construction of 2,800 ft. of wharves at Port Klang for conventional and containerized cargo, the building of new ports at Knantan and Jahore Bahru and the expansion of existing port facilities.

Malaysian International Shipping Corporation Berhad (*National Shipping Line of Malaysia*): 14th and 15th Floors, Fitzpatrick's Bldg., Jalan Raja Chulan, P.O.B. 371, Kuala Lumpur; Europe Office: Parklaan 34, P.O.B. 23054, Rotterdam 3002, Netherlands; London agent Lambert Bros. Ship Agencies Ltd., P.O.B. 431, 53 Eastcheap; f. 1968; fleet of 16 vessels; 3 palm oil carriers on order; regular sailings between Far East and Europe; Chair. KUOK HOCK NIEN; Gen. Man. LESLIE EU; Sec. MAH HON CHOON.

Sharikat Perkapalan Kris Sdn. Bhd. (*The Kris Shipping Company of Malaysia*): Straits Trading Bldg., Kuala Lumpur; fleet of 10 tankers and cargo vessels; services from Malaysia to Thailand; Dirs. R. E. L. WINGATE, M.B.E.; GAN TECK YEOW, H. W. LADE, G. H. POSTLETHWAITE; Sec. ABDUL RAHIM ISMAIL.

SABAH

The chief ports are Labuan, Sandakan, Kota Kinabalu, Kudat, Tawan, Sempoma and Lahad Datu. The operation of all ports, except Labuan, is carried out by the Sabah Ports Authority. The Authority also controls the minor port of Kunak which has facilities for loading palm oil in bulk to ocean carriers and a small landing jetty for general cargo from local craft. A three year M\$78 million port development programme began in July 1972 covering the ports of Kota Kinabalu and Sandakan.

There are many shipping lines using the ports and the main lines listed below run regular services to and from the State. Local services are maintained by a fleet of coastal steamers and numerous small craft to all ports in Sabah, Brunei and Sarawak.

Director of Marine: Capt. H. M. STANFIELD, Labuan.

Australian West Pacific Line: From Japanese and Australian ports.

Ben Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Blue Funnel Line: Monthly services to United Kingdom and Europe.

Iino Line: Monthly service between Japan and West Australia.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.: Frequent sailings from East Coast ports to Japan and from Hong Kong.

Kinabatangan/Man Tung Shipping Co.: From Japan, Taiwan and Hong Kong to Sabah ports.

MALAYSIA

Netherlands Royal Dutch Mail: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Nissho Line: Service between Sabah, Brunei and Japan.

Norwegian Asia Line: A fortnightly service to Sabah ports from Hong Kong, Japan and Shanghai; also a three-weekly service from Bangkok.

Pacific International Line: From Singapore and West Malaysian ports.

Royal Inter-Ocean Line: From Australian, Indonesian and Thai ports.

Royal Rotterdam Lloyd: From United Kingdom and other European ports.

Shell Tankers Ltd.: West Malaysia, Singapore, Sarawak and Sabah ports with bulk petroleum.

Straits Steamship Co.: Weekly cargo, passenger and mail service from Singapore; agents Harrisons and Crosfield (Sabah) Ltd., Prince Philip Drive, P.O.B. 22, Kota Kinabalu.

SARAWAK

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, work has started on a new port of Pending Point, near Kuching. Port facilities at Sibn will be extended by 1,000 feet.

Bon Line: Sarawak Agents: C.T.C. Shipping Agencies Sdn. Bhd., Sibn and Sarikei; direct sailings U.K./Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Blue Funnel and Glen Line: Sarawak Agent: The Borneo Co. (Malaysia), Sendirian Berhad., Kuching and Sibn; direct sailings from Rejang, Sarawak to U.K.

"K" Line: Sarawak Agent: Guthrie Boustead Shipping Agencies Ltd.; regular cargo service: Western Australia/Tanjong Mani, Sarawak.

Norwegian Asia Line: Agents Harper Gilfillan (Borneo) Sdn. Bhd.; direct service Japan-Hong Kong-Sabah-Sarawak, carrying cargo.

Sarawak Steamship Co. Bhd.: 14 Carpenter St., P.O.B. 131, Kuching, Sarawak; operates weekly services to and from Singapore and Port Klang; local shipping company, shipping agents and travel agents.

Polish Ocean Lines: Sarawak Agent: Borneo United Sawmills Sdn. Bhd.; Sibn and Kuching; Australian services: Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Brisbane.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: 14 Carpenter St., P.O.B. 131, Kuching, Sarawak; operates weekly services between Singapore and East Malaysian and Brunei ports, and between Port Klang/Singapore and East Malaysian ports.

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Tourist Development Corporation of Malaysia: Ministry of Trade and Industry, P.O.B. 328, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1972; responsible for the co-ordination of activities relating to tourism; formulating recommendations thereon and for promoting tourism overseas; overseas information centres in London, San Francisco, Sydney, Tokyo, Bangkok and Singapore; Chair. BURHANUDDIN b. MOHD. SAMAN RAIS.

SABAH

Sabah Tourist Association: P.O.B. 946, Kota Kinabalu; f. 1962; 100 mems.; semi-governmental promotion

CIVIL AVIATION

Under the Second Five-Year Plan, \$250 million has been allocated for airport improvements.

PENINSULAR MALAYSIA

Malaysian Airline System (MAS) Bhd.: UMBC Bldg., 4 Jalan Sulaiman, Kuala Lumpur; commenced operations in October 1972 as the Malaysian successor to the Malaysia Singapore Airlines (MSA); Chair. Raja Tan Sri MOHAR bin Raja BADIOZAMAN; Gen. Man. SAW HUAT LYE; operates a fleet of 4 Boeing 707, 8 Boeing 737, 10 F.27 and 4 BN-2 to more than 50 international and domestic destinations. Its network consists of flights from Kuala Lumpur to London, Madras, Sydney, Jakarta, Tokyo, Taipei, Hong Kong, Bangkok, Haadyai, Manila, Singapore and Medan. Malaysia has four other international airports at Penang, Kota Kinabalu and Kuching. A M\$15 million international airport at Senai, 15 miles from Johore Bahru, was opened in 1974.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Malaysia: Aeroflot, Air Ceylon, Air India, Alitalia, Air Vietnam, British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways, China Airlines, CSA, Garuda Indonesia Airways, JAL, KLM, PIA, Qantas, Singapore Airlines, SAS, Thai International.

SABAH

There is an international airport at Kota Kinabalu. A runway extension programme is in operation to enable it to take Boeing 707s. There are civil airports at Sandakan, Kudat, Lahad Datu, Tawau, Keningau, Ranau, Telupid and Sepulot.

Regional Director of Civil Aviation: T. ARULANPALAM, Dept. of Civil Aviation, Kota Kinabalu.

SARAWAK

There are two airports, at Kuching and Sibn, and many airstrips.

Malaysian Airline System (MAS) Bhd.: Electra House, Power St., Kuching; services to Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Brunei and Sabah and scheduled internal and international services.

Southern Cross Malaysia Airline Bhd.: f. 1971; international charter services initially to London.

TOURISM

organization; Chair. SYED KECHIK; Excc. Sec. ABDUL RASIP LATIFF; publs. *Sabah Tourist Guide* and others.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Malaysia: P.O.B. 630, Kuala Lumpur; promotes the accessibility, improvement and utilization of the arts in Malaysia; Pres. Tan Sri M. GHAZALI bin SHAFIE; Chair. KINGTON LOO.

Liberal Arts Society of Malaysia: 10th Floor, Kwong Yik Bank Bldg., Jalan Bandar, Kuala Lumpur; non-profit cultural society for music, drama, etc.; Pres. VINCENT YONG; Sec. ABRAHAM SAMUEL.

ATOMIC ENERGY

In early 1973, the Minister for Technology, Research and Local Government, Datuk ONG KEE HUI announced a M\$2 million scheme to finance a nuclear reactor project.

The reactor will be used solely for medical, industrial and agricultural research. Several overseas countries have promised assistance.

UNIVERSITIES

Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (*National University of Malaysia*): P.O.B. 1124, Jalan Pantai Baru, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1970; 99 teachers, 1,003 students.

University of Malaya: Pantai Valley, Kuala Lumpur; f. 1962; 763 teachers, 8,517 students.

Universiti Sains Malaysia (*University of Science*): Minden, Penang; f. 1969; 303 teachers, 2,009 students.

Universiti Pertanian Malaysia (*University of Agriculture*): Serdang, Selangor; f. 1973; 166 teachers, 2,109 students.

MALDIVES

INTRODUCTION

The Republic of Maldives, lying about 420 miles south-west of Sri Lanka, is an independent state consisting of over 1,000 islands in the Indian Ocean. A Sultanate until 1968, they achieved independence on July 26th, 1965, after being under British protection since 1887.

In 1956 the Maldivian and United Kingdom Governments agreed to the establishment of a Royal Air Force staging post on Gan, an island in the southernmost atoll, Addu. The Maldivian Government accorded free and unrestricted use to the United Kingdom Government of Gan Island and of 110 acres of Hithadu Island (for a radio station). The United Kingdom Government undertook to pay the Maldivian Government £100,000, with a further £750,000 spread over five years or more, for economic development. In 1975 the United Kingdom Government announced that it was closing the R.A.F. base at Gan, which will create a large commercial and military gap, with 800 Maldivians losing jobs at the base from which they derived an income of £300,000 a year in foreign exchange. The United Kingdom has granted £500,000 in aid over four years to ease the effects of withdrawal.

Iqdia has indicated that it will aid the creation of an economic infrastructure for the Maldives, and further co-operation can be expected with schooling and administrative training, and the fishing, shipping and tourism industries.

In March 1975 the Prime Minister, Ahmed Zaki, was arrested and banished in a bloodless *coup* by the President, Amir Ibrahim Nasir, who took over the duties of prime minister.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: the archipelago consists of 19 atolls, comprising about 1,240 islands, of which 190 are inhabited; the total area is 20,000 square miles, including lagoons. The land area is 115 square miles (298 square km.).

Population (1972): 122,673. The population of the capital, Malé, was 15,740.

Births and Deaths (1973): 4,689 registered births; 1,984 registered deaths.

Employment: Fishing, copra-production, and making coir yarn.

Agriculture: Coconut palms, papaya, screwpine, pomegranates, pineapples, some citrus fruit, plantains, breadfruit, sweet potatoes, millet, cassava, sorghum, maize, onions, chillies and yams.

Fishing: Total catch (metric tons): 58,923 in 1971; 32,185 in 1972; and 33,680 in 1973.

Currency: 100 larees = 1 Maldivian rupee. Exchange rates (October 1974): £1 sterling = 16.86 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 7.25 rupees; 100 Maldivian rupees = £5.93 = \$13.79.

Budget: Government Expenditure (1973) 20,668,489 rupees.

Exports (1973—metric tons): dried fish 3,105; fresh fish 4,568; other fish and fish products 84; shells and others 65; copra 20. The total value of exports is U.S. \$3,426,181.54.

The entire output of Maldivian fish is sold to the Sri Lanka Government and to the Marubeni fishing corporation of Japan.

Imports: Total value of imports (1973) U.S. \$4,378,251.02.

Transport: International shipping (metric tons): 1971-72 (two years) loaded 13,703; unloaded 27,587.

Communications (1973): radio licences issued 2,329.

Education (1973): Primary: 351 teachers, 8,660 pupils; Secondary: 61 teachers, 1,431 pupils.

Finance: State Bank of India.

THE CONSTITUTION

A referendum was held throughout Maldives in March 1968 to ascertain what form of government was desired by the Maldivians. Over 80 per cent of those who voted approved a proposal to establish a republic in place of the constitution of the Sultanate, which was introduced in 1954 and amended in June 1964 and July 1967. The Republic of Maldives was proclaimed on November 11th, 1968. The main provisions of the republican constitution are:

1. The Head of State is the President and he is vested with certain executive powers.
2. The President is elected by a popular vote every five years.
3. The President appoints a Prime Minister and a Cabinet.
4. The members of the Cabinet are individually responsible to the *Majlis*, or the elected legislature.
5. The powers of the President, the Cabinet and the legislature are laid down in the Constitution.
6. The *Majlis* or legislative body, consisting of 54 members representing the population of just over 119,000, is elected every five years.
7. The basic rights of the people, guaranteeing their freedom of life, movement, speech and development, without contravening the provisions of Islam, are laid down in the Constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT

(March 1975)

HEAD OF STATE

President and Prime Minister: AMIR IBRAHIM NASIR,
N.G.I.V., R.B.K.

THE CABINET

Minister of Justice: SHEIKH MOOSA FATHHY.

Minister of Health: IBRAHIM RASHEED.

Minister of Education: ADNAN HUSSAIN.

Minister of Finance: ABDULL SATTAR MOOSA DIDI.

Minister of Public Safety: ABDULL HANNAN HALEEM.

MALDIVES

The Government, Diplomatic Representation, Law and Religion, Transport

Minister of Fisheries: AHMED HILMY DIDI.

Minister of Transport: HASSAN ZAREER.

Attorney-General: IBRAHIM SHIHAB.

LEGISLATURE

MAJLIS

Comprises 54 members, of whom 8 are nominated by the President, 8 elected by the people of Malé and 2 elected from every atoll.

Speaker: AHMED SHATHIR.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

There are no resident diplomatic missions in Maldives. The following countries maintain diplomatic relations with the Republic of Maldives. In most cases the missions are in Sri Lanka: Australia, Burma, the People's Republic of China, Egypt, France, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal Republic of Germany, India, Iraq, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Republic of Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, the Philippines, Sri Lanka, the U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom, the U.S.A.

LAW AND RELIGION

The administration of justice is based on the Islamic Law of Shariat.

Islam is the State religion. The Maldivians are Sunni Muslims.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Powered vessels operate between Maldives and Sri Lanka at frequent intervals. They also call at other ports in India, Pakistan, Burma, Singapore and some Middle Eastern ports. Ships range from 800 to 3,000 tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

An airport is under construction on the island of Hululé, about a mile from the capital island, Malé.

Recently Maldives has established a state-owned airline, *Air Maldives*, and air transport, both for passenger and freight, is now conducted on a regular basis between Colombo and Malé. *Air Ceylon* flights are also in operation between Sri Lanka and Maldives.

MALI

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mali is a land-locked state in West Africa, bounded by Algeria to the north, Mauritania and Senegal to the west, Guinea and Ivory Coast to the south and Upper Volta and Niger to the east. The climate is hot and dry with average temperatures ranging from 24°-32°C (75°-90°F) and increasing northward into the Sahara Desert. The official language is French but a number of other languages including Bambara and Sonrai are widely spoken. About 65 per cent of the population are Muslims and more than 30 per cent follow animist beliefs, the remainder being Christians. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a vertical tricolour of green, gold and red. The capital is Bamako.

Recent History

The Republic of Mali, formerly the French colony of Soudan, was proclaimed in September 1960. The first President, Modibo Keita, adopted authoritarian socialist policies and broke away from the French political and financial bloc. Despite Communist aid, rapid inflation forced Keita to return to the Franc Zone in 1967, at the price of a 50 per cent devaluation. Keita was overthrown in November 1968 by a group of junior army officers, who ruled as the Military Committee of National Liberation (CMLN).

Lt. (later Col.) Moussa Traoré emerged as the dominant figure in the new régime, with the posts of Head of State and President of the CMLN, and in September 1969 replaced Capt. Yoro Diakité as President of the Government. Diakité died in prison in 1973. Opposition to the Government has been effectively suppressed. The CMLN has been preoccupied by the appalling economic situation, but it has had little success in coping with Mali's difficulties. In early 1974 there were reports that the Government was withholding relief aid from Tuareg nomads. Later in the year the Government countered with the accusation that Niger, Algeria and Nigeria were preventing the return of Malian nomads who had fled the country because of the drought. In December a territorial dispute led to border clashes with the Upper Volta. Despite provision for a return to civilian rule in the new constitution of June 1974, the CMLN intends to remain in power for at least five more years.

Government

Since the *coup* of 1968, the Military Committee of National Liberation has ruled by decree. A new constitution was approved by referendum in June 1974, but the CMLN will remain in power for a further 5 years.

Defence

The army numbers 3,500, including a paratroop company. There are also three patrol boats on the Niger, and 150 men in the Soviet-equipped air force.

Economic Affairs

Mali is poor in natural resources. A large part of the country lies in the Sahara Desert and is capable of support-

ing only a sparse nomadic population dependent on its flocks and herds. By 1974 the Sahel drought had killed a large proportion of the livestock in the north. Only about 20 per cent of the land is suitable for cultivation, the principal crops being rice, cotton, millet and groundnuts. There is extensive river fishing and dried and smoked fish are exported. Industry still occupies a minor position in the economy and is based on the processing of food, cotton, hides, skins and wool. Exports are growing slowly but the trade gap is widening, due mainly to imports of cereals and consumer goods.

Since Mali's return to the Franc Zone in 1967 an austerity programme has been in force as a condition of French support for the Mali franc. Wages have been held down and the state sector has been restricted. However, the Government has proved incapable of pruning the bureaucracy on which it depends for vital support. Aid has been received from many sources, especially France, the People's Republic of China and the U.S.S.R. International relief organizations have helped mitigate the effects of the Sahel drought.

Transport and Communications

The river Senegal and the river Niger, which is navigable for its total length in Mali of 1,782 kilometres, form the chief arteries of transport. The only railway runs from Koulikoro via Bamako to the Senegal border (640 km.) and then to Dakar (Senegal). Roads are being improved, and almost half the 13,000 km. of classified roads are open all the year. Domestic and international air services are provided by Air Mali and several foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

The Government maintains anti-smallpox and yellow fever services and there are a number of state hospitals and medical centres.

Education

Education is free and, in theory, compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 15. In 1971 only 20 per cent of children eligible for primary education and 2 per cent of those eligible for secondary education were enrolled at schools. The army has set up a mass literacy programme, teaching peasants to read and write. Over 500 Malian students receive higher education abroad, mainly in France and Senegal.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed, based on hunting and fishing and the celebrated city of Timbuktu.

Visas are required to visit Mali by citizens of all countries except France.

Public Holidays

1975: September 22nd (Independence Day), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas).

MALI

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), May 1st (Labour Day), July 14th (National Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centimes=1 franc malien (Mali franc).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 Mali franc=1 French centime;

£1 sterling=1,029.00 Mali francs;

U.S.\$ 1=436.75 Mali francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (July 1st, 1973)
1,240,000*	5,376,000

* 478,767 sq. miles.

MAIN TRIBES

(1963 estimates)

BAMBARA	FULANI	MARKA	SONGHAI	MALINKÉ	TOUAREG	SÉNOUFO	DOGON
1,000,000	450,000	280,000	230,000	200,000	240,000	375,000	130,000

Chief Towns: Bamako (capital) 350,000, Ségou 31,000, Kayes 29,000, Mopti, Sikasso, San, Tombouctou (Timbuktu).

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.8 per 1,000, death rate 26.6 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Employment (1970): Total economically active population 2,756,000, including 2,511,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

LAND USE, 1970

('000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops . . .	11,600
Permanent Meadows and Pastures . . .	30,000
Forest . . .	4,457
Other Land . . .	75,943
Inland Water . . .	2,000
TOTAL . . .	124,000

	1970	1971	1972*
Millet, Sorghum and Fonio . . .	600	900	700
Rice (Paddy) . . .	138	170*	150
Maize . . .	80*	80*	60
Sugar Cane† . . .	55	72*	72
Sweet Potatoes and Yams . . .	67*	71*	71
Cassava (Manioc) . . .	155	160	160
Pulses . . .	24*	24*	24
Groundnuts (in shell) . . .	158	143*	130
Cottonseed . . .	37	42	47
Cotton (Lint) . . .	22	25	26

* FAO estimate.

† Crop year ending in year stated.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook* 1972.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000})

	1969/70	1970/71*	1971/72*
Cattle . . .	5,350	5,250	5,000
Sheep . . .	5,750	5,600	5,500
Goats . . .	5,500	5,450	5,350
Pigs . . .	32	30	29
Horses . . .	170	170	170
Asses . . .	476	460	460
Camels . . .	218	215	215
Poultry . . .	13,500*	13,000	12,500

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk . . .	107,000	105,000	103,000
Sheep's Milk . . .	35,000	34,000	33,000
Goats' Milk . . .	69,000	68,000	67,000
Butter . . .	2,200	2,100	2,100
Beef and Veal . . .	38,000	38,000	38,000
Mutton and Lamb . . .	34,000	33,000	33,000
Hen Eggs . . .	7,000	7,100	7,000
Cattle Hides . . .	8,100	8,100	8,100
Sheep Skins . . .	4,183	4,066	4,008
Goat Skins . . .	2,550	2,540	2,520

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
(^{'000} cubic metres)

1969 . . .	2,590
1970 . . .	2,625
1971 . . .	2,680

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

Fishing: Total catch 90,000 metric tons in 1971. In 1966 about 30 per cent of the catch was dried and smoked.

Mining: About 4,000 metric tons of unrefined salt produced each year in 1967/70; 3,000 metric tons in 1971.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970
Vegetable Oils . . .	metric tons	3,000	4,000	n.a.
Refined Sugar . . .	" "	5,000	5,000	5,000
Sugar Confectionery . . .	" "	280	480	980
Beer . . .	'000 hectolitres	n.a.	n.a.	960
Soft Drinks . . .	" "	44	46	50
Cement . . .	metric tons	n.a.	n.a.	40,000
Soap . . .	" "	6,220	2,641	2,645
Electric Energy . . .	million kWh.	34.8	37.4	40.1

1971: Refined sugar 6,000 metric tons, Soap 4,917 metric tons, Electric energy 44.7 million kWh.

1972: Electric energy 52.4 million kWh.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *The Growth of World Industry*.

Other industries include cotton ginning, hardware and brickmaking.

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc malien (Mali franc).

Coins: 5, 10 and 25 Mali francs.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 Mali francs.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 Mali franc=1 French centime=50 centimes CFA;

£1 sterling=1,029.00 Mali francs; U.S. \$1=436.75 Mali francs.

10,000 Mali francs=£9.718=\$22.896.

Note: The Mali franc was introduced in July 1962, replacing (at par) the franc CFA. From January 1959 the franc CFA was valued at 3.6 milligrammes of gold, equal to 0.4051 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=246.853 francs CFA). Since January 1960 the franc CFA has been equivalent to 2 French centimes. The Mali franc maintained this value until May 1967, when it was devalued by 50 per cent to 1.8 milligrammes of gold, equal to 1 French centime or 0.20255 U.S. cent (U.S. \$1=493.706 Mali francs). In August 1969 the Mali franc was devalued (in line with the French franc) to 1.6 milligrammes of gold, the exchange rate being 1 Mali franc=0.18004 U.S. cent (\$1=555.419 Mali francs) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official rate was 1 Mali franc=0.19547 U.S. cent (\$1=511.570 Mali francs). Since March 1973 the French authorities have ceased to maintain the franc-dollar rate within agreed margins. As a result, the value of the Mali franc has fluctuated on foreign exchange markets in line with the French franc. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between August 1969 and June 1972 was £1=1,333.01 Mali francs (1 Mali franc=0.07502p).

Budget (1973): Balanced at 28,125 million Mali francs.

Budget (1974): Balanced at 29,000 million Mali francs.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million Mali francs at current prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture	58,700	66,300	66,900
Manufacturing	11,300	12,500	22,200
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1,400	1,500	
Construction	6,200	7,000	64,900
Commerce	32,600	35,000	
Transport and Communications	5,400	6,000	
Public Administration and Defence	16,000	17,000	
Other Services	3,900	3,200	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	135,500	148,500	154,000

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook 1972*.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Mali francs)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	16,937	20,100	26,200	30,500	35,680
Exports	5,300	8,760	18,240	19,630	17,230

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million Mali francs)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Sugar	3,249	3,415	4,900	Live Animals	6,759	5,365	4,700
Cereals and Products	529	2,914	3,800	Fish (dried and smoked)	1,521	1,214	960
Other Food, Drink and Tobacco	2,912	3,530	5,600	Groundnuts	1,470	2,264	2,150
Petroleum Products	2,077	3,152	4,100	Other Oilseeds	585	1,198	n.a.
Chemicals	1,186	2,177	3,500	Vegetable Oils	748	1,116	1,850
Rubber and Products	595	595	n.a.	Groundnut Meal	423	701	7,900
Textiles and Clothing	1,729	1,705	2,200	Cotton	4,794	4,726	n.a.
Machinery (non-electric)	979	2,901	6,400	Hides and Skins	67	36	n.a.
Electrical Apparatus	702	1,603		Coffee	n.a.	143	n.a.
Road Vehicles	1,587	3,042	3,700	Gum Arabic	165	211	600
Iron and Steel	1,130	2,407	n.a.				
TOTAL (incl. others)	26,200	30,500	35,680	TOTAL (incl. others)	18,240	19,630	17,230

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million Mali francs)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971
Belgium/Luxembourg, Italy, Netherlands	1,129	1,088	1,563	France	1,431	3,370	4,030
China, People's Republic	1,706	1,356	2,030	Germany, Fed. Republic	9	262	204
France	7,770	6,925	14,620	Ghana	1,876	1,733	1,575
Germany, Fed. Republic	572	467	1,189	Ivory Coast	3,505	6,315	5,443
Ivory Coast	1,725	2,334	3,462	Japan	22	94	360
Japan	131	332	518	Senegal	388	2,715	1,611
Senegal	1,705	1,445	2,069	U.S.S.R.	212	288	334
U.S.S.R.	1,976	2,531	1,986	United Kingdom	94	510	320
United Kingdom	239	169	799	Upper Volta	230	466	498
U.S.A.	539	195	1,804				
TOTAL (incl. others)	20,099	26,200	30,500	TOTAL (incl. others)	8,941	18,240	19,630

1972 (million Mali francs): France 15,200; Ivory Coast 4,200; Senegal 3,200.

1972 (million Mali francs): France 3,700; Ivory Coast 7,400.

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Summaries of Economic Data: Mali*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1967/68	1969	1970
Passengers ('000)	702.7	624.3	504.3
Passenger-km. (million)	77.6	78.7	74.8
Freight ('000 tons)	239.6	300.5	293.1
Freight ton/km. (million)	106.8	142.8	130.6

RIVER TRAFFIC

	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Passengers ('000)	71.9	70.1	60.8
Passenger-km. (million)	22.0	18.7	19.8
Freight ('000 tons)	61.9	56.9	52.2
Freight ton-km. (million)	36.3	26.8	29.2

Roads (1971): 16,000 vehicles.

Civil Aviation (1971): Aircraft (arrivals and departures) 2,025; Passenger arrivals 29,486; Passenger departures 26,036; Freight unloaded 986 metric tons; Freight loaded 501 metric tons.

EDUCATION (1970-71)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	TOTAL PUPILS	FEMALE PUPILS
Pre-Primary (1969-70)	25	135	4,735	2,345
Primary	956	6,614	229,879	78,925
Secondary: General	n.a.	290	3,507	422
Vocational	n.a.	332	3,386	666
Teacher Training	n.a.	92	1,551	269
Literacy Courses	n.a.	3,308	61,665	n.a.
Tertiary	n.a.	151	731	77

Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1972.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction Générale de la Statistique, Bamako.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1960 Constitution was abrogated by the Military Committee of National Liberation (CMLN), which in November 1968 replaced it by a "Fundamental Law". Under this, the CMLN and the Supreme Court ruled by decree. In 1974 a new Constitution was approved by referendum. Under its provisions there is to be a President and Head of Government elected by universal suffrage for not more than two five-year terms, and a National Assembly elected for a four-year period. Mali is to be a single-party state. The Constitution also allows, however, for a five-year transition period during which the CMLN will continue to rule the country. People who held political office before November 1968 will be ineligible for membership of the new institutions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Col. MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

MILITARY COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION (CMLN)

President: Col. MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

Vice-President: Maj. BABA DIARRA.

Commissioner: Maj. YOUSSEF TRAORÉ.

Permanent Secretary: Maj. FILIFING SISSOKO.

Members:

Maj. J. MARA

Maj. K. DOUKARA

Maj. T. BAGAYOKO

Maj. M. SANOGO

Lt.-Col. C. S. SISSOKO

Maj. M. KONÉ

Maj. K. DEMBÉLÉ

GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

President of the Government and Head of State: Col. MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

Minister of Labour and Public Service: SORI COULIBALY.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Lt.-Col. CHARLES SAMBA SISSOKO.

Minister of Defence, Interior and Security: Maj. KISSIMA DOUKARA.

Minister of Information: Maj. YOUSSEF TRAORÉ.

Minister of Finance: TIÉOULÉ KONATÉ.

Minister of Trade: HASSIM DIAWARA.

Minister of Justice: Maj. JOSEPH MARA.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: ALY CISSE.

Minister of Industrial Development and Public Works: MAMADI KEITA.

Minister of Production: DIKI COULIBALY.

Minister of Transport, Tourism and Telecommunications: Maj. KARIM DEMBÉLÉ.

Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research: YAYA BAGAYOKO.

Minister for State Enterprises: SEKOU SANGARÉ.

Minister of Education, Youth and Sport: MOUSTAPHA SOUMARÉ.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was abolished in January 1968. The President and, since November 1968, the Military Committee of National Liberation rule by decree. Under the terms of the 1974 Constitution there is to be a new National Assembly, elected for a four-year term.

POLITICAL PARTIES

At present there are no political parties. The 1974 Constitution envisages the setting up of a single party within five years.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MALI

(In Bamako unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Accra, Ghana.
Algeria: *Ambassador:* MUSTAPHA BENAMAR.
Argentina: Rabat, Morocco.
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Brazil: Dakar, Senegal.
Canada: Dakar, Senegal.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 112; *Ambassador:* MENG YUEH.
Cuba: Conakry, Guinea.
Czechoslovakia: *Chargé d'Affaires:* JAROSLAV KOZAK.
Egypt: *Ambassador:* ANWAR FOUD NASR.
France: B.P. 17; *Ambassador:* ROBERT MAZEYRAC.
German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* JOHANNE SCHOECH.
Germany, Federal Republic: *Ambassador:* JOACHIM VON STÜLPNAGEL.
Ghana: *Ambassador:* KWAME ADDAE.
Guinea: *Ambassador:* DAOUA BERETE.
Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.
India: Dakar, Senegal.
Indonesia: Conakry, Guinea.
Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Japan: Dakar, Senegal.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* KIM DYOUNG KEUL.
Lebanon: Dakar, Senegal.

Liberia: Dakar, Senegal.
Libya: Nouakchott, Mauritania.
Mauritania: Dakar, Senegal.
Mongolia: Conakry, Guinea.
Morocco: B.P. 78; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal.
Pakistan: Dakar, Senegal.
Poland: Conakry, Guinea.
Romania: Conakry, Guinea.
Saudi Arabia: B.P. 81 (also accredited to Niger).
Senegal: *Ambassador:* M'BAYE DIOUF (also accredited to Niger).
Sierra Leone: *Ambassador:* LLOYD KOJO RANDALL.
Spain: Nouakchott, Mauritania.
Sweden: Algiers, Algeria.
Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal.
Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal.
Turkey: Dakar, Senegal.
U.S.S.R.: *Ambassador:* YOURI ZOLOTOV.
United Kingdom: Dakar, Senegal.
U.S.A.: B.P. 34; *Ambassador:* RALPH MCGUIRE.
Upper Volta: *Ambassador:* HENRI OUATTARA.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Conakry, Guinea.
Yugoslavia: B.P. 207; *Chargé d'Affaires:* KARADZINOVIC BOZIDAR.

Mali also has diplomatic relations with the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Bamako; established September 1969; 19 members; judicial section comprising three civil chambers and one criminal chamber; administrative section dealing with appeals and fundamental rulings; members are nominated for five years and may not be members of the Government nor practice law privately during that time; Pres. ASSANE SEYE.

Court of Appeal: Bamako.

There are two Tribunaux de Première Instance (Magistrate's Courts) and also courts for labour disputes.

RELIGION

It is estimated that 65 per cent of the population are Muslims, about 30 per cent Animists and 5 per cent Christians, with Roman Catholics comprising 1 per cent of the total population.

Chief Mosque: Bagdadji, Place de la République.

Roman Catholic Church: Metropolitan Archdiocese of Bamako and five suffragan dioceses (Kayes, Mopti, San, Ségou, Sikasso), dependent on the Sacred Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples; 65 educational institutions; 160 resident priests; 163 male and 176 female members of religious institutes; 43,245 Catholics in a total population of 5,136,500 (December 1972 estimate by Catholic Church).

Archbishop of Bamako: Mgr. LUC AUGUSTE SANGARÉ, B.P. 298.

Bishop of Kayes: Mgr. ÉTIENNE COURTOIS, B.P. 91.

Bishop of Mopti: Mgr. GEORGES BIARD, B.P. 45.

Bishop of San: Mgr. JOSEPH PERROT, B.P. 48.

Bishop of Ségou: Mgr. MORI JULIEN SIDIBE, B.P. 109.

Bishop of Sikasso: Mgr. DIDIER PÉROUSE DE MONTELOS, B.P. 74.

Protestant Missions: There are many mission centres with a total personnel of about 370, run by American societies.

PRESS

- Barakela (Worker):** mimeographed daily bulletin.
- Bulletin d'information:** Bamako; published daily by the Agence Nationale d'Information.
- Bulletin de Liaison:** Office du Niger, Ségou.
- Bulletin de Statistiques:** Ministry of Planning, Bamako; monthly.
- L'Esser (Progress):** B.P. 1463, Bamako; organ of the Military Committee for National Liberation; daily.
- L'Informateur:** Ministry of Information, Bamako; f. 1956; monthly.
- Kibaru:** monthly; in Bambara; first periodical for rural areas; circ. 5,000.
- Journal Officiel de la République du Mali:** B.P. 1463 Bamako; published by the government printers at Koulouba.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse:** B.P. 778, Bamako; Correspondent PATRICK VAN ROEKEGHEM.
- Četeka, New China, Novosti, Reuters and Tass maintain bureaux in Mali.

PUBLISHERS

- Edition Imprimerie du Mali (EDIM):** Bamako; f. 1972; printing and publishing; Dir. BARTHÉLÉMY KONE.
- Editions Populaires:** Bamako; school books, history, sociology, folk-tales.

RADIO

- Radio Mali:** B.P. 171, Bamako; f. 1957; government station; programmes in French, English, Bambara, Peulli, Sarakolé, Tamachek, Sonrai, Moorish, Ouolof; Dir.-Gen. BOUBACAR KASSE.

In 1973 there were 75,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

- Banque Centrale du Mali:** B.P. 206, Bamako; f. 1968; Central Bank of Issue; cap. 1,000m. Mali francs; Pres. SÉKOU SANGARE; Dir.-Gen. GEORGES DUSSINE.

NATIONAL BANKS

- Banque de Développement du Mali:** B.P. 94, Bamako; f. 1968; cap. 3,000m. Mali francs; Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU HAÏDARA; regional brs. at Gao, Mopti, Ségou, Sikasso and Kayes.

- Banque Maliennne de Crédit et de Dépôts:** ave. Modibo Keita, B.P. 45, Bamako; f. 1961 to take over branches of Crédit Lyonnais; cap. 200m. Mali francs; res. 64m. Mali francs (Dec. 1972); Pres. and Gen. Man. D. DIAKITE.

FRENCH BANKS

- Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale:** 9 ave. de Messine, 75360 Paris 8e, France; ave. Mohammed 5, B.P. 15, Bamako; Dir. PAUL SICARD.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 32, rue Festard, Bamako; Dir. JEAN BOYER.

INSURANCE

Caisse Nationale d'Assurance et de Réassurance (La CNAR): B.P. 568, Bamako.

Several French companies maintain agencies in Bamako.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie de Bamako: B.P. 46, Bamako; f. 1908; 46 mems.; Pres. El Haj DOSSOLO TRAORÉ; Sec. Gen. BONOTA TOURÉ; publs. *Bulletin quotidien*, *Circulaire mensuelle d'information*.

Chambre de Commerce de Kayes: B.P. 81, Kayes; Pres. DEMBA SISSOKO; Sec.-Gen. BAKARY DIAWARA.

Société Maliennne d'Importation et d'Exportation (SOMIEX): B.P. 182, Bamako; state-owned company for the export of groundnuts and the import of primary products; Dir.-Gen. AMADOU DIATIGUI DIARRA.

SOMIEY: Bamako; employers' federation.

Syndicat des Transporteurs Soudanais: Bamako.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bureau pour le Développement de la Production Agricole: B.P. 72, Bamako; Dir. JACQUES VAYSSIE.

Office du Niger: B.P. 1660, Ségou; f. 1932; taken over from the French Government in 1958; the French project involved a major dam, begun in 1935, 45 miles above Ségou, to direct water into extensive irrigation networks covering one million hectares to be devoted to rice and cotton on the left bank of the Niger. By 1958 a mere 48,000 hectares had been irrigated. Since independence the irrigated area has been extended by 4,000 hectares per year. The office also operates a number of research stations, a cotton-ginning factory and a sugar refinery and distillery. Dir.-Gen. Licut. ISSA ONGOIBA.

TRADE UNIONS

Union nationale des travailleurs du Mali (UNTM): Bamako; Sec.-Gen. SEYDOU DIALLO.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Régie du Chemin de Fer du Mali: B.P. 260, Bamako; Dir. D. DIALLO. 1,287 km. of track linking Dakar (Senegal) with Bamako and Koulikoro, of which 642 km. are in Mali; metre gauge. Passenger services twice weekly Bamako-Dakar, freight services daily, and one petrol train weekly.

Plans have been drawn up, with Soviet help, for a new line via Siguiroi and Kouroussa, linking Bamako with the existing Guinean railway which runs to Conakry. This line would give Mali a second outlet to the Atlantic.

ROADS

There are about 13,000 km. of classified roads, of which only about 7,500 km. are practical for motor traffic throughout the year. The roads between Bamako and

MALI

Bougouni (160 km.) and between Bamako and Ségou (240 km.) are asphalted. The length of asphalt roads totalled 1,600 km. in 1972. A new asphalt road from Mopti is planned to run via Ouagadougou (Upper Volta) to the coast at Tema (Ghana).

Cie. Malienne de Transports Routiers: B.P. 208, rue du Commandant-Riault, Bamako; f. 1968; Dir.-Gen. ALBAKAYE KOUNTA.

INLAND WATERWAYS

The Niger is navigable throughout its course through Mali (1,782 km.) from July to March. The Senegal is navigable from Kayes to Saint-Louis (Senegal).

Compagnie Malienne de Navigation: B.P. 150, Bamako; Dir.-Gen. SALIR KONATE.

CIVIL AVIATION

The principal airport is at Bamako, but the facilities there are not suitable for large jet aircraft. A new airport

Transport, Tourism

is being built at Senou, 14 km. outside Bamako, with French aid and should be ready for use in 1974. There are six other aerodromes.

Air Mali: B.P. 27, Bamako; state airline; cap. 50m. Mali francs; daily services to West Africa, weekly services to Paris; local services; fleet: one Boeing 727, three DC-3, one Ilyushin 18, one Antonov 24B, two AN 2; 529 employees; Gen. Man. MOUSSA TRAORÉ.

Mali is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Afrique, Air Algérie, Air Guinée, Aeroflot, Interflug and UTA.

TOURISM

Commissariat au Tourisme: B.P. 222, Place de la République, Bamako; f. 1966; Dir. FILIFING SAKHO.

Touring-Club: B.P. 104, Grand Hotel, Bamako; Delegate A. CHAZAL.

MAURITANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania extends east and north from the west coast of Africa, with Spanish Sahara and Algeria to the north, Mali to the east and south and Senegal due south. The north of the country is mainly desert, but the south is more fertile and suitable for cultivation. The climate is hot and dry. The official languages are French and Arabic, although most people speak Arabic or Hassaniya. The population is almost entirely Muslim. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is emerald green with a five-pointed gold star and a horizontal gold crescent moon in the centre. The capital is Nouakchott.

Recent History

Mauritania, a former French colony, became independent in November 1960. President Moktar Ould Daddah has held power since then, meeting opposition from the non-Arab minority and from the small proletariat. Miners' strikes led to the integration of the trade union into the sole political party. In 1974 Daddah responded to left-wing opposition pressure by nationalizing the foreign-owned iron-mining company, MIFERMA.

Mauritania has moved away from the French sphere of influence, leaving OCAM in 1965, ending French military assistance and setting up a national currency outside the Franc Zone in 1973. President Daddah has stressed Islamic links, and in 1973 Mauritania joined the Arab League.

Government

The single political party, the *Parti du peuple mauritanien*, nominates the President, who exercises executive power and appoints ministers. Legislative power belongs to the National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage for five years.

Defence

There is an army of 1,600 men, a gendarmerie of 1,100, and a small navy and air force. Military service for two years is compulsory.

Economic Affairs

Nomadic Moors, many of whom are slaves, living by herding cattle and sheep, make up some 80 per cent of the population. Persistent drought has killed much of their livestock and disrupted their traditional way of life. Settled agriculture is restricted to the African peasants of the Senegal valley, who grow millet and rice. The peasants are very poor, and are becoming more so. The rich offshore fishing grounds are exploited by Spanish and Japanese vessels. The freezing and processing of their catch at Nouadhibou is the only significant industry.

Iron ore from F'Derik and copper from Akjoujt provide some 80 per cent of export earnings, and give Mauritania a trade surplus. These mineral reserves, which are expected to last less than 20 years, have been exploited by foreign companies which have exported their profits and made little contribution to economic development. In 1973 the

expatriation of profits was stopped and in November 1974 iron-ore mining was nationalized, although compensation is to be paid to shareholders.

Transport and Communications

The Senegal river is an important artery of transport. A 652-km. railway has been built from F'Derik to Nouadhibou for the transport of iron ore. The port of Nouadhibou has been extended to handle mineral exports and accommodate the fishing industry. The main international airport is at Nouakchott, with a second at Nouadhibou. There are about 6,200 km. of roads and tracks, of which large stretches have recently been improved.

Social Welfare

The National Social Insurance Fund administers family allowances, industrial accident benefits, insurance against occupational diseases, and old-age benefits. Nouakchott has a hospital and there are a few regional dispensaries.

Education

Despite expansion in education facilities since 1960, including provisions for nomadic families, only 12 per cent of children attend school. Arabic has been compulsory since 1967, in addition to French.

Tourism

Owing to the hot climate, the best months for visiting Mauritania are from November to May. There are hotels in the principal towns. Hunting, visiting the oases, and touring the Berber villages are the chief attractions.

Visas are not required to visit Mauritania by the nationals of Andorra, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo People's Republic, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Libya, Mali, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia and the Upper Volta.

Sport

There is little organized sport, although football is sometimes played. Hunting and fishing are popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th (Leilat al Meiraj—Ascension of Muhammed), October 7th (Korité—Id ul Fitr), November 28th (National Day), December 14th (Tabaski—Id ul Adha).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), March 13th (Mouloud—Birth of Muhammad), May 1st (Labour Day), May 25th (African Liberation Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

5 khoums = 1 ouguiya.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 102.90 ouguiya.

U.S. \$1 = 43.675 ouguiya.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

The eight regions are known only by a number; the capital comprises a separate District. In 1974 the Government announced that the fifth region was to be divided into two new regions with Aleg and Tijikja as chief towns.

REGIONS	CHIEF TOWN	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (July 1972 estimate)
I	Néma . . .	166,000	190,000
II	Aloun El Alrouss	57,000	99,000
III	Kiffa . . .	46,800	190,000
IV	Kaédi . . .	14,100	95,000
V	Aleg . . .	131,200	210,000
VI	Rosso . . .	112,400	220,000
VII	Atar . . .	471,200	89,000
VIII	Nouadhibou .	31,000	29,000
District	Nouakchott .	1,000	48,000
	TOTAL .	1,030,700*	1,180,000

* 397,950 square miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

POPULATION (July 1972 estimates)

Nouakchott (capital)	48,000*	Kaédi	13,000
Nouadhibou (Port-Etienne)	20,000	Rosso	13,000
F'Derik (Fort-Gouraud)	18,000	Atar	10,000

* The population of Nouakchott was estimated to be 130,000 in June 1973.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 44.4 per 1,000, death rate 22.7 per 1,000 (UN estimate for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT
(1972)

Agriculture	360,000
Wage and Salary Earners:	
Public Sector	11,000
Private Sector	19,000

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1964
(⁰⁰⁰ hectares)

Arable Land	258
Land Under Permanent Crops	5
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	39,250
Forest	15,134
Other Areas	48,423
TOTAL	103,070

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1970	1971*	1972*
Millet and Sorghum	81,000	80,000	50,000
Maize	4,000	4,000	4,000
Rice	1,365	1,000	1,000
Wheat	240	260	283
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	4,000*	4,000	4,000
Cow Peas	10,000	10,000	9,000
Dates	15,000	15,000	13,000
Groundnuts	1,000*	1,000	1,000

* FAO estimate.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰)

	1969-70*	1970-71*	1971-72*
Cattle . . .	2,560	2,450	2,300
Sheep . . .	3,800	3,876	3,800
Goats . . .	3,050	3,070	3,050
Asses . . .	225	230	235
Horses . . .	23	24	25
Camels . . .	690	700	720
Poultry . . .	2,500	2,600	2,700

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

1970 . . .	516,000
1971 . . .	526,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk . . .	84,000	86,000	87,000
Sheep's Milk . . .	42,000	43,000	43,000
Goats' Milk . . .	69,000	69,000	69,000
Hen Eggs . . .	2,200	2,300	2,000
Beef . . .	16,000	16,000	17,000
Mutton and Lamb . . .	8,000	8,000	8,000
Cattle Hides . . .	2,347	2,428	2,493

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.MINING
IRON ORE PRODUCTION
(gross weight, metric tons)*

1969 . . .	8,457,000
1970 . . .	9,118,000
1971 . . .	8,600,000
1972 . . .	9,257,000
1973 . . .	10,445,000

* The metal content is approximately 66 per cent.

Copper ore: (1971) 7,650 metric tons, (1972) 23,180 metric tons.

FISHING
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Inland Waters . . .	13,000	13,000	15,000	15,000
Atlantic Ocean . . .	17,000	8,000	10,000	10,000
TOTAL CATCH . . .	30,000	21,000	25,000	25,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

Industry: Date packing, frozen meat, dried and frozen fish, matches, carpets, a national printing office and other light industrial enterprises.

Electricity Production (million kWh.): 78.0 in 1971; 78.6 in 1972; 93.5 in 1973.

FINANCE

5 khoums=1 ouguiya.

Coins: 1 khoum; 1, 5, 10 and 20 ouguiya.

Notes: 100, 200 and 1,000 ouguiya.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=102.90 ouguiya; U.S. \$1=43.675 ouguiya.
1,000 ouguiya=£9.718=\$22.896.

Note: The ouguiya was introduced on June 29th, 1973, replacing the franc CFA at the rate of 1 ouguiya=5 francs CFA=10 French centimes. Many of the figures in the tables below are expressed in francs CFA. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate of the franc CFA, see the chapter on Cameroon.

Budget (1972 estimates): Balanced at 10,413.5 million francs CFA.

(1973 estimates): Balanced at 12,453 million francs CFA.

(1974 estimates): Balanced at 3,125 million ouguiya (15,625 million francs CFA).

Development Budget (1974 estimate): 335 million ouguiya.

Currency in Circulation (June 30th, 1974): 781 million ouguiya.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million francs CFA)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports . . .	5,864	5,523	9,105	8,713	11,764	15,517	15,780	17,895
Exports . . .	14,219	17,089	17,779	17,714	20,015	24,680	25,129	26,959

* Recorded transactions only. Trade crossing land frontiers is understated.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Fish and Preparations	1,060	n.a.	n.a.
Cereals and Preparations	558	861	837
Rice	309	511	378
Sugar and Honey	897	1,342	n.a.
Green Tea	255	258	345
Petroleum Products	1,050	1,089	1,170
Chemicals	1,002	n.a.	n.a.
Iron and Steel	626	1,102	1,843
Machinery (non-electric)	2,508	3,074	3,163
Electrical Equipment	964	776	1,081
Railway Vehicles	949	525	562
Road Motor Vehicles	1,324	1,887	1,786
Aircraft	17	149	460
Ships and Boats	58	217	52
TOTAL (incl. others)	15,517	15,780	17,895

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Iron Ore	20,924	20,847	19,894
Fish	2,029	2,137	2,842
of which: Salted and dried	805	693	744
Fresh and frozen	856	481	353
Natural Gums	492	434	700
Copper Concentrates	—	1,035	2,715
TOTAL (incl. others)	24,680	25,129	26,959

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Belgium/Luxembourg	566	235	579
China, People's Republic	308	278	921
France	5,544	6,147	7,410
Germany, Federal Republic	459	811	981
Italy	457	178	194
Japan	6	24	256
Senegal	976	909	1,260
Spain	1,329	290	496
United Kingdom	1,369	1,131	1,298
U.S.A.	2,189	1,664	2,013
TOTAL (incl. others)	15,517	15,780	17,895

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Belgium/Luxembourg	3,464	3,286	3,357
Congo People's Republic	446	432	336
France	4,857	5,362	5,452
Germany, Federal Republic	2,886	2,908	2,257
Italy	3,607	2,882	3,663
Japan	1,634	1,623	2,446
Senegal	584	510	66
Spain	2,246	2,168	3,033
United Kingdom	4,082	4,132	4,790
Zaire	n.a.	14	405
TOTAL (incl. others)	25,023	25,129	26,959

MAURITANIA

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government

TRANSPORT

Road Traffic (January 1st, 1973): 11,753 motor vehicles in use, including: 5,654 passenger cars, 5,590 vans and trucks.

Shipping (1972): goods handled at Point-Central: 8,625,600 metric tons; Nouadhibou 192,100 metric tons; Nouakchott (wharf) 122,300 metric tons.

CIVIL AVIATION (Nouakchott and Nouadhibou)

	1972	1973
Passenger Arrivals	44,459	50,632
Passenger Departures	46,608	54,998
Freight Loaded (tons)	863	2,680
Freight Unloaded (tons)	1,681	2,528
Mail (tons)	151	131

Tourist Accommodation: Nouakchott had 97 tourist hotel bedrooms in August 1972.

Education (1972-73): Primary Education 38,900 pupils; Secondary Education 4,073; Technical Education and Lycée 247; 491 university students at institutes abroad.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Ministère de la Planification et du Développement Industriel, Nouakchott.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated May 20th, 1961. Revised February 12th, 1965, July 12th, 1966, and February 1968.)

Sovereignty: The State is republican, indivisible, democratic and social. Islam is the religion, and there is freedom of conscience and of religious practice. Government resides in the Mauritanian people who exercise it through representatives and by referendum. Suffrage is universal, equal and secret. It is open to all Mauritanian citizens of both sexes who are of age, and who hold civil and political rights.

Government: The President decides and conducts the policy of the country. The sole candidate for the Presidency is appointed by the *Parti du peuple mauritanien* (PPM) and the President is elected by direct and universal suffrage for five years. The President orders the administration and the internal security forces, exercises power according to law, executes the laws, appoints state officials, and negotiates and concludes settlements with the Community and its member states. He nominates and dismisses the members of the government. The members of the government take the oath in front of the bureau of the National Assembly.

National Assembly: Legislative power belongs to the Assembly, which is elected for five years. All citizens

of the Republic over 25 years of age, holding civil and political rights, are eligible for seats. The PPM is the only official party and institutionalized as such. The Assembly holds two ordinary sessions a year. The Assembly can hold a special session at the request of the President or of the majority of members.

The Supreme Court: Its organization and functions are determined by the Constitution.

Justice: The judiciary is independent of any other authorities. Judges may under certain circumstances be removed from office. Justice is administered in the name of the people of Mauritania. The President of the Republic is guarantor of the independence of the magistrature.

Local Government: The organs of local government are the region and the commune, administered by the local councils.

Revision: The power to revise the Constitution is in the hands of the Prime Minister and the members of the Assembly.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH.

CABINET

(February 1975)

President: MOKTAR OULD DADDAH.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: HAMDI OULD MOUKNASS.

Minister of National Defence: SIDI MOHAMED DIAGANA.

Guardian of the Seals and Minister of Justice: ABDALLAH OULD BOYE.

Minister of the Interior: AHMED OULD MOHAMED SALLAH.

Minister of Industrial Development, Planning and Economic Affairs: SIDI OULD CHEIKH ABDALLAH.

Minister of Finance: SOUMARÉ DIARAMOUNA.

Minister of Rural Development: DIOP MAMADOU AMADOU.

Minister of Handicrafts and Tourism: MALOUM OULD BRAHAM.

MAURITANIA

The Government, Parliament, Political Party, Diplomatic Representation, etc.

Minister of Trade and Transport: ABDALLAH OULD CHEIKH.

Minister of Equipment: ABDALLAH OULD DADDAH.

Minister of Culture and Information: AHMED OULD SIDI BABA.

Minister of National Education: MOHAMEDEN BABAH.

Minister of Youth and Sports: BA MAMADOU ALASSANE.

Minister of Primary Education and Religious Affairs: AHMED BEN AMAR.

Minister of Civil Service and Labour: BARO ABDOULAYE.

Minister of Health and Social Affairs: ABDALLAH OULD BAH.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

(General Election of August 1971)

President: DA OULD SIDI HAÏBA.

Composition: all 50 members belong to the *Parti du peuple mauritanien*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Parti du peuple mauritanien (PPM): B.P. 61, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by coalition of the *Parti du regroupement mauritanien*, *Union nationale mauritanienne*, *Nahda* and *Union des socialistes musulmans mauritaniens*; the only recognized party; National Political Bureau of 41 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MOKTAR OULD DADDAH; Perm. Sec. ABDOUL AZIZ SALL.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MAURITANIA

(In Nouakchott unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Algiers, Algeria.

Algeria: Dakar, Senegal.

Austria: Dakar, Senegal.

Belgium: Dakar, Senegal.

Brazil: Ambassador: JOÃO CABRAL DE NETO.

Bulgaria: Bamako, Mali.

Canada: Dakar, Senegal.

China, People's Republic: B.P. 196; Ambassador: KANG MAO CHAO

Egypt: B.P. 176; Ambassador: AHMED MOHAMED TOHAMY.

France: B.P. 189; Ambassador: HENRI GAUTHIER.

Gabon: Ambassador: JOSÉ AMIAR.

Germany, Federal Republic: Ambassador: WOLF VON ARNIM.

Ghana: Conakry, Guinea.

Guinea: Ambassador: SANA CAMARA.

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea.

India: Dakar, Senegal.

Italy: Dakar, Senegal.

Japan: Dakar, Senegal.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Ambassador: KIM SEUNG-HYEUK.

Kuwait: Ambassador: NOURI ABDESSALAM CHOULB.

Libya: Ambassador: MOHAMED AHMED ALMAGRAHI.

Mali: Dakar, Senegal.

Mongolia: Algiers, Algeria.

Morocco: Ambassador: MOHAMED MESFIOUL.

Netherlands: Dakar, Senegal.

Romania: Ambassador: ION MOANGA.

Saudi Arabia: Ambassador: MOHAMED AL FADH EL ISSA.

Senegal: B.P. 611; Ambassador: ALIOUNE CISSE.

Spain: B.P. 232; Ambassador: JUAN BAUTISTA ANDRADA VANDERWILDE.

Sweden: Rabat, Morocco.

Switzerland: Dakar, Senegal.

Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 258; Ambassador: MIKHAILOVICH LAVROJ.

United Kingdom: Dakar, Senegal.

U.S.A.: B.P. 222; *Chargé d'Affaires:* LEONARD G. SHURTESS.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Bamako, Mali.

Yugoslavia: Dakar, Senegal.

Zaire: Ambassador: KAYUKUA KIMOTU.

Mauritania also has diplomatic relations with Cameroon, the German Democratic Republic, the Ivory Coast, Jordan, Lebanon, the Sudan, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Nouakchott; f. 1961; intended to ensure the independence of the judiciary; the Supreme Court is competent in electoral matters; Pres. AHMED OULD MOHAMED SALAH; Vice-Pres. ABDULLAH OULD BOYÉ.

High Court of Justice: consists of a President, who is a stipendiary magistrate, and eleven other judges, six of whom are elected by the National Assembly from amongst its members, and five of whom are elected by the Assembly from a list of Islamic lawyers.

The Code of Law was founded in 1961 and subsequently modified to integrate modern law with Muslim institutions and practices. Seventy-five per cent of the Magistrature and all clerks of the court are now Mauritanian nationals. The main courts are: a *tribunal de première instance* (Magistrate's court) with six regional sections, 42 *tribunaux de cadis* (departmental civil courts), labour courts, military courts and the Court of State Security.

MAURITANIA

Religion, The Press, Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry

RELIGION

Islam is the official religion of Mauritania. The population is almost entirely Muslim of the Malckite sect, less than 1 per cent being Christian. The most important of the religious groups is that of the Qadiriya (Leader M. OULD SHEIKH SIDYA). Chinguetti, in the district of Adrar, is the seventh Holy Place in Islam. The 6,500 Roman Catholics who are mainly aliens, come under the jurisdiction of the Diocese of Nouakchott; Bishop of Nouakchott Mgr. MICHEL BERNARD, B.P. 353.

PRESS

Journal Officiel: Ministry of Justice, Nouakchott; twice monthly.

Nouakchott Information: Direction de l'Information, Nouakchott; daily.

Le Peuple: P.P.M., Nouakchott; bi-monthly in French and Arabic.

NEWS AGENCY

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 217, Nouakchott; Correspondent JEAN-MARIE BLIN.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Nationale de Mauritanie: B.P. 200, Nouakchott; four transmitters, two of 100 kW.; broadcasts in French, Arabic, Wolof, Toucouleur and Sarakolé; advertising is accepted; Dir. MOHAMED OULD WEDADY; Sec.-Gen. YAHYA OULD ABDI.

Number of radio receivers: 75,000.

There is no television.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de Mauritanie: B.P. 623, Nouakchott; f. 1973; cap. 200 million ouguiyas; Gov. AHMED OULD DADDAH; Deputy Gov. MOUSTAPHA OULD CHEIKH MOHAMEDOU.

Banque Arabe Mauritano-Libyenne pour le Commerce et le Développement: Nouakchott; f. 1972; cap. 250m. francs CFA (51 per cent Libya, 49 per cent Mauritania); Pres. ABDALHI O. CHEIKH.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, 75360 Paris 8e, France; B.P. 210, Nouakchott; offices also at Nouadhibou, Rosso, Zouérate and Akjoujt; Dir. LOUIS GARAINX.

Banque Mauritanienne de Développement: B.P. 219, Nouakchott; f. 1962; cap. 40m. ouguiyas, of which 58 per cent state-owned; Dir. ZEIN OULD MALOUM.

Société Mauritanienne de Banque: B.P. 614, ave. Gamal Abdel Nasser, Nouakchott; f. 1967; affiliated to Société Générale, Paris, France; cap. 30m. ouguiyas; Chair. ROGER DUCHEMIN; Man. G. RAYNAUD.

DEVELOPMENT

Société d'équipement de la Mauritanie: B.P. 28, Nouakchott; f. 1964; the state holds a majority interest; Pres. Dir.-Gen. MAMADOU CISSOKO.

INSURANCE

Gie. d'Assurances Générales: Nouadhibou.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: c/o Société Commerciale de Transports Transatlantiques, Nouadhibou.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture, d'Industrie et de Mines de la Mauritanie: Nouakchott, B.P. 215; f. 1954; Pres. AHMED OULD DADDAH; Sec.-Gen. ELIMANE ABOU KANE; publ. *Bulletin* (twice monthly).

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Société Nationale d'Importation et d'Exportation (SONIMEX): B.P. 290, Nouakchott; f. 1966; holds a monopoly of imports of consumer goods such as rice, tea, sugar, and exports of gum-arabic; cap. 100m. ouguiyas; Dir.-Gen. SID AHMED OULD TAYA.

Union Nationale des Industriels, Commerçants et Entrepreneurs de Mauritanie (UNICEMA): B.P. 383, Nouakchott; f. 1958; Pres. G. ESQUILAT, Sec.-Gen. J. MALVAES.

TRADE UNIONS

A National Commission of Trade Union Reconciliation was set up at the end of 1970 to resolve the split in the *Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie* caused by the opposition of some unions to affiliation to the ruling PPM. In June 1972 the PPM reiterated its demand that all unions must integrate with the party, and by April 1973, when the UTM held its congress, this integration had taken place.

Union des Travailleurs de Mauritanie: B.P. 63, Bourse du Travail, Nouakchott; f. 1961 by merger of *Union Nationale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie*; and *Union Générale des Travailleurs de Mauritanie*; 10,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Sec.-Gen. MALIK FALL.

MINERALS

DEVELOPMENT

Société Nationale Industrielle et Minière (SNIM): B.P. 1260, Nouakchott-ksar; f. 1972; national company for state intervention in research, exploitation and transformation of minerals; manages public holdings in MIFERMA and SOMIMA; cap. 430m. ouguiyas; Dir.-Gen. ISMAEL OULD AMAR.

IRON ORE

Société Anonyme des Mines de fer de Mauritanie (MIFERMA): 87 rue la Boétie, Paris 8e; B.P. 42, Nouadhibou; F'Derik; 200 millions tons of iron ore are known to be available for immediate exploitation, of comparable quality to Swedish ores, yielding 66 per cent pure iron; capital 2,660m. ouguiyas; nationalized November 1974.

COPPER ORE

Société Minière de Mauritanie (SOMIMA): B.P. 275, Nouakchott; f. 1967; exploitable reserves are estimated at 7.7m. tons; 23 per cent state-owned; cap. 400m. ouguiya; production was 23,180 tons in 1972; Pres. MOHAMED BA.

TITANIUM

Syndicat de Recherches d'Ilménite: Paris; Nouakchott; joint venture of the French Bureau of Geological and Mining Research and Etablissements Kuhlmann; proved deposits of 4m. tons of mineral sands.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

A railway connecting Nouadhibou with Tazadit and the new iron ore fields at F'Derik was opened in 1963 and is 650 km. long. Known as the Miferma railway, it is used primarily for transporting iron ore to the coast.

S.A. des Mines de Fer de Mauritanie: 87 rue de la Boétie, Paris 8e, France; owns the railway

ROADS

There are 6,186 km. of roads and tracks including 560 km. of tarred road. Two important routes have recently been completed (Nouakchott-Rosso, Nouakchott-Akjoujt) and another is under construction (Kaédi-Kiffa).

Etablissements Lacombe et Cie.: B.P. 204, Nouakchott; road transport.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Messageries du Sénégal: Saint Louis (Senegal); the river Senegal is navigable by small coastal vessels as far as Kayes (Mali) and by river vessels as far as Kaédi in the wet season; in the dry season as far as Rosso and Boghe, respectively.

SHIPPING

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Mauritanie): B.P. 351, Nouakchott; Dir. (Nouakchott) JEAN-PIERRE GIROMAGNY.

Several shipping companies serve Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, the most important being La Compagnie Paquet and La Compagnie Maurel-Prom.

The Nouadhibou development programme, which will make the port one of the most important in Africa, is estimated to cost £50 million. More than 8.6 million tons of goods were handled at Nouadhibou in 1972. The port of Nouakchott is also being developed, to handle the copper from Akjoujt.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airfields, at Nouadhibou and Nouakchott, and fourteen smaller airstrips.

Air Mauritanie: B.P. 41, Nouakchott; f. 1962; scheduled domestic services from Nouakchott and Nouadhibou and international services to Dakar, Las Palmas and Casablanca; 170 employees; fleet of two F-27A, two DC-4, three DC-3 and one Navajo; Dir.-Gen. SIDI OULD ZEIN.

Air Afrique: Mauritania has a six per cent share in Air Afrique; see under Ivory Coast.

Mauritania is also served by the following airlines: Air Algérie, Iberia, Royal Air Maroc and Union des Transports Aériens (UTA).

TOURISM

The Ministry of Crafts and Tourism is responsible for the development of tourism in Mauritania.

Ministère de l'Artisanat et du Tourisme: B.P. 246, Nouakchott; f. 1972; Sec.-Gen. AHMED OULD DIE.

MAURITIUS

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mauritius covers less than 800 square miles in the Indian Ocean. The principal island, from which the country takes its name, lies about 885 km. east of Madagascar. The other main islands are: Rodrigues, 585 km. east of Mauritius; the Agalega Islands, 935 km. north; and the Cargados Carajos Shoals (St. Brandon Islands), 370 km. north. The climate is sub-tropical, and cyclones can be severe, causing much damage to crops and buildings. History and the racial mixture are reflected in the languages in use: English, French, Creole (derived from French), Hindi, Urdu and Chinese are all spoken by the various communities, though the first two are normally used for official purposes. Europeans and Creoles are mostly Roman Catholics; 75 per cent of the Indian population are Hindus, the rest being Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has four equal horizontal stripes: red, blue, gold and green. The capital is Port Louis.

Recent History

The island was a French colony from 1715 to 1810, when it was taken by Britain. Immigration, however, came mainly from East Africa and India (Mauritius had no indigenous human inhabitants) and the European population is largely French-speaking. Racial strife led to serious riots in January 1968. Following the victory of the pro-independence Labour Party in the August 1967 general election, Mauritius attained independence within the Commonwealth in March 1968, with Dr. Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam as Prime Minister. A new government of national unity was formed in December 1969 between the Labour Party and the Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD), and general elections were postponed to 1976. Strong opposition to the government came from the radical Movement Militant Mauricienne (MMM). A state of emergency had been in force from just before independence but was revoked at the end of 1970. It was reimposed in December 1971, when a general strike started, and several trade unions were suspended, and in 1975 it was still in force. Many leading members of the MMM were arrested during 1971 and 1972, though most were subsequently released. The coalition of the Labour Party and the PMSD broke up in December 1973. Increases in taxation, Labour's policy of closer links with Communist states and the PMSD leader's desire for closer relations with South Africa and for a French military base on the island were the main issues which finally split an uneasy partnership.

Government

Mauritius remains a member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is the head of state, being represented by a Governor-General. The legislative assembly has 62 elected members and eight additional members, in addition to the Speaker. The Cabinet comprises the Prime Minister and 14 other ministers. In November 1969 the Constitution was amended to provide for 21 ministers instead of 15 and 10 parliamentary secretaries instead of 5.

Defence

The country has no standing defence forces, but in 1968 the government signed a six-year defence agreement with Britain.

Economic Affairs

The island is an extreme example of a one-crop economy, suffering from a consistently large trade deficit, and being dependent on sugar for about 90 per cent of its export earnings. Sugar is the crop best suited to local conditions (there was a record crop in 1973) but production is unlikely to rise fast enough to support the rapidly expanding population. Of the total sugar exports, ranging from 530,000 to 600,000 tons each year, about two-thirds is sold to Britain. Substantial British aid continues, Britain giving considerable loans for development. Molasses and other sugar by-products are also produced and exported, as are small quantities of tea and tobacco. In 1973 the Government's attempts to diversify the economy had encouraging results in the manufacturing and tourist industries, with over 100 factories producing manufactured goods for export.

There is a serious lack of employment opportunities on the island, and this factor is thought to be partly responsible for the racial tension. The number of unemployed was estimated at 40,000 in 1974, though the figures are a subject of intense political controversy. The 1971-75 Development Plan is specifically designed to alleviate this major problem and the Government hopes to provide full employment by 1980.

Mauritius is a member of OCAM which it joined in 1971. In May 1972 it became a full associate member of the European Economic Community, under the terms of the Yaoundé Convention, and exports to the Community will benefit from a reduction in tariffs, though sugar was excluded prior to the Lomé Convention in February 1975. Following on the expiry of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement in 1974, Mauritius has been allotted an annual quota of 492,000 tons of sugar on EEC markets. The agreement, vital to Mauritius's economic future, is to last indefinitely subject to a review after seven years, and the sugar price is to be reviewed annually. The crop was badly affected by a cyclone which hit Mauritius in February 1975.

Transport and Communications

Port Louis is served by several shipping lines crossing the Indian Ocean, and there is an international airport at Plaisance on the far side of the island. In 1974 the harbour at Port Louis was being modernized and a new airport at Plaines des Roches is to be constructed with aid from the People's Republic of China. The road network is good considering the mountainous terrain, and there are also coastal shipping services.

Social Welfare

The social infrastructure includes a well developed health service and several hospitals: about a seventh of the total budget is devoted to other welfare services.

MAURITIUS

Education

Primary education is free, and is provided for about 155,000 children at government and government-aided schools (1973). Standards are high and most of the population are literate, though education is not compulsory. There is a large private sector in secondary education, total secondary enrolment being 55,169 in 1973. Teacher training is undertaken by a college and the Institute of Education which also pioneers education reform. The Government is engaged in the 1971-75 Five-Year Plan and aims to make education free for all and expand secondary education and vocational training. The University of Mauritius has over 1,300 full and part-time students and in 1973 there were over 1,300 students abroad.

Tourism

Major attractions include the superb beaches, fine mountain scenery, the ideal climate and the blend of cultures. Distance from major centres of population has so far limited the industry's development to the luxury trade but income from tourism now amounts to some Rs. 16 million annually. Tourism is now the second most important industry in Mauritius and its recent growth has been remarkable. The number of visitors increased from 15,000 in 1968 and 49,000 in 1971 to 68,000 in 1973, when revenue from tourism reached Rs. 72 million. Tourism will provide considerable employment opportunities and it is hoped that the number of visitors will rise to 200,000 by 1985.

Visas are not required to visit Mauritius by nationals of the United Kingdom and Commonwealth; nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Israel, the Netherlands,

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Norway, Spain, Sweden and Tunisia require no visas for a visit of six months or less, and nationals of France, Italy and South Africa for a visit of three months or less.

Sport

Fishing, swimming, hunting, rugby and golf are popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption Day), September 9th (Ganesh Charurthi), September 20th (Mid-Autumn Festival), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 24th (United Nations Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 3rd (Divali), November 18th (Ganga Asnan), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st and 2nd (New Year), January 27th (Cavadee), February 11th (Chinese Spring Festival), March 11th (Waha Shivaratee), March 12th (Independence), March 26th (Yaum un Nabi), March 28th (Holi), April 12th (Ougadi), April 14th (Varusha Piruppu), April 19th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Mauritian rupee.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 13.33 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 5.65 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area (sq. km.): Mauritius 1,865; Rodrigues 109; others 71; Total 2,045.

Population: Island of Mauritius (1973 estimates): 834,781; *Towns* (1973): Port Louis (capital) 135,296, Beau-Bassin/Rose Hill 80,439, Curepipe 52,484, Quatre-Bornes 51,193, Vacoas-Phoenix 48,372; *Ethnic groups:* Indo-Mauritius (434,409 Hindus, 138,353 Muslims), 238,070 general population (including Creole and Franco-Mauritian Communities) and 23,949 Chinese. Island of Rodrigues: 25,278 (census of June 30th, 1972).

Employment (Sept. 1973): Agriculture, etc. 62,063, Services 38,878, Manufacturing 15,616, Construction 4,552, Commerce 6,154, Total 156,641.

Agriculture (1973): Sugar cane 6,242,631 metric tons, Tea 20,365 metric tons, Tobacco 608 metric tons.

Forestry (1973): Timber 156,000 cu. ft., Firewood 1,446,000 cu. ft.

Industry (1973): Sugar 718,464 metric tons, Molasses 184,842 metric tons, Tea (manufactured) 4,079 metric tons, Aloe Fibre 1,461 metric tons, Alcohol 17,883 hectolitres, Rum 19,024 hectolitres.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Mauritian rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 rupee.

Notes: 5, 10, 25 and 50 rupees.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=13.33 rupees; U.S. \$1=5.65 rupees.

100 Mauritian rupees=£7.50=\$17.685.

Note: The Mauritian rupee is tied to the pound sterling and has a value of 7½p (£1=13.333 rupees). The exchange rate was 1 rupee=18 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=5.556 rupees) from November 1967 to August 1971; and 1 rupee=19.543 U.S. cents (\$1=5.117 rupees) from December 1971 to June 1972, since when the Mauritian rupee has been "floating" in line with sterling.

BUDGET

(million rupees, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1973/74	EXPENDITURE	1973/74
Direct Taxes	171.6	Administration, Police, etc.	66.3
Indirect Taxes	366.0	Financial Services	118.6
Receipts from Public Utilities	29.9	Agricultural Services	15.2
Receipts from Public Services	11.5	Public Works	33.0
Livestock Feed Factory	0.1	Commerce and Industry	103.1
Rent of Government Property	2.3	Education and Cultural Affairs	82.2
Interest and Royalties	17.6	Health	59.0
U.K. Reimbursements	0.2	Labour and Social Security	2.5
Admiralty Reimbursements	0.1	Local Government and Co-operative Development	25.1
Other Reimbursements	6.6	Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning	4.2
Redemption of Loans	—	External Affairs, Tourism and Emigration	9.1
TOTAL	605.9	TOTAL	519.0

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT CURRENT FACTOR COST

(million rupees)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	209	247	332	461
Mining	1	1	2	2
Manufacturing	141	162	211	249
Construction	48	60	73	114
Energy, water and sanitary services	29	34	39	43
Transport, storage and communications	108	114	129	161
Commerce and banking	111	112	149	203
Ownership of dwellings	70	71	74	77
Government services	51	53	61	76
Other services	126	141	166	203
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	894	995	1,236	1,589
NET FACTOR INCOME FROM ABROAD	7	7	2	16
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	901	1,002	1,238	1,605

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million rupees)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise and non-monetary gold	577	526	51	755	781	-26
Transport, travel, freight and insurance	135	164	- 29	174	196	-22
Investment income	16	17	- 1	27	18	9
Government n.e.s.	21	8	13	24	11	13
Other services	26	24	2	38	49	-11
Transfer payments	62	15	47	52	13	39
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>						
Private transactions	24	4	20	14	40	-26
Government transactions	4	—	4	13	—	13
Allocation of special drawing rights	13	—	13	7	8	- 1
<i>Monetary Sectors:</i>						
Commercial bank transactions	2	2	—	—	—	—
Central institutions transactions	—	124	-124	21	—	21
Net Errors and Omissions	4	—	4	—	9	- 9

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	376.0	419.9	461.6	635.8	915.8
Exports	365.2	384.5	360.8	573.8	748.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million rupees)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Rice	31.3	42.6	70.9
Wheat Flour	23.5	29.0	33.8
Alcoholic Beverages	4.7	6.0	6.8
Petroleum Products	28.9	49.9	62.6
Edible Vegetable Oils	21.4	16.7	15.7
Fertilizers (manufactured)	16.8	28.5	30.9
Cotton Fabrics	11.2	12.2	17.0
Other Textile Fabrics	15.1	29.1	36.7
Cement	9.1	10.1	18.2
Iron and Steel	17.8	22.7	36.0
Manufactures of Metals	13.3	17.6	27.4
Non-electric Machinery	41.6	44.9	92.0
Electric Machinery	18.2	41.4	52.1
Vehicles and Parts	16.7	23.6	40.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	461.6	635.8	915.8

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	313.4	507.6	608.1
Molasses	8.3	14.2	40.3
Tea	17.0	20.8	18.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	360.8	573.8	748.3*

* Clothing 20.7.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million rupees)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Australia	30.2	44.9	49.1	Canada	101.1	107.7	185.9
Burma	17.3	34.4	18.5	Italy	—	0.1	—
France	32.6	43.3	63.1	Madagascar	2.5	2.2	1.9
Germany, Federal Republic	22.3	36.6	46.1	Netherlands	1.4	3.9	2.6
Hong Kong	9.9	17.6	23.4	New Zealand	0.3	0.6	—
India	12.9	16.8	30.6	Réunion	5.3	7.7	—
Iran	22.4	42.1	50.6	South Africa	15.8	18.9	17.4
Japan	30.5	49.3	59.8	United Kingdom	198.4	339.5	338.6
South Africa	36.0	50.4	64.0	U.S.A.	21.9	36.2	65.0
Thailand	12.9	2.9	1.2				
United Kingdom	100.9	131.0	193.4				
U.S.A.	31.8	21.6	25.4				
TOTAL (incl. others)	461.6	635.8	915.8	TOTAL (incl. others)	360.8	573.8	748.3

TRANSPORT

Roads (Dec. 1973): Private Cars 13,446, Taxis 1,392, Buses 951, Commercial Vehicles 9,375, Government Vehicles 1,695, Motor Cycles 3,880, Auto Cycles 4,549.

Shipping (1973): Entered: Ships 1,008, Passengers 4,238, Freight 730,360 tons; Cleared: Ships 998, Passengers 4,027, Freight 899,554 tons.

Civil Aviation (1973): Landed: Planes 1,592, Passengers 96,946, Freight 952,300 kg.; Departed: Planes 1,592, Passengers 100,670, Freight 1,298,400 kg.

EDUCATION
(1973)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Pre-Primary	281	8,940
Primary	228	150,656
Secondary	124	55,169
Teacher Training	1	646
Vocational and Technical	10	768
University	1	923*

Students Overseas (1973): 1,364 (excluding nursing students).

* 1974 figures.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Rose Hill.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mauritius Independence Order, 1968, as amended by the Constitution of Mauritius (Amendment) Act No. 39 of 1969, provides for a Cabinet consisting of the Prime Minister and not more than twenty other Ministers. The Prime Minister, appointed by the Governor-General, is the member of the Legislative Assembly who appears to the Governor-General best able to command the support of the majority of members of the Assembly. Other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General acting in accordance with the advice of the Prime Minister.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the following:

- (i) The Speaker.
- (ii) Sixty-two elected members.
- (iii) Eight additional members.

- (iv) The Attorney-General if not an elected member.

For the purpose of electing members of the Legislative Assembly, the island of Mauritius is divided into twenty-three member constituencies. Rodrigues returns two members. The official language of the Legislative Assembly is English but any member may address the Chair in French.

The State of Emergency, which has been in force since just before independence in 1968, was revoked at the end of 1970. At the same time a Public Order Act, giving the Government wide-ranging powers in certain situations, came into force. A State of Emergency was reimposed in December 1971 and is still in force.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor-General: Sir ABDUL RAMAN OSMAN, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Internal Security, External Affairs, Tourism and Immigration, and Information and Broadcasting: The Rt. Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM.

Minister of Finance: The Hon. Sir VEERASAMY RINGADOO.

Minister of Health: The Hon. Sir HAROLD H. WALTER.

Minister of Education and Cultural Affairs: Dr. The Hon. LOUIS R. CHAPERON, C.M.G.

Minister of Labour and Industrial Relations: Dr. The Hon. BEERGOONATH GHURBURUN.

Minister of Social Security: The Hon. KISTNASAMY TIRVENGADUM.

Minister of Agriculture, Natural Resources and the Environment: The Hon. SATCAM BOOLELL.

Minister of Power, Fuel and Energy: The Hon. R. DEVENNE.

Minister of Works: The Hon. ABDUL HAK MOHAMMED OSMAN.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: The Hon. RAJMOHUN-SINGH JOMADAR.

Minister of Local Government: The Hon. JEAN H. M. LIN AH CHUEN.

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General: The Hon. EMMANUEL BUSSIER.

Minister of Communications: The Hon. PIERRE G. RAYMOND RAULT.

Minister of Economic Planning and Development: The Hon. KEHARSINGH JAGATSINGH.

Minister of Housing, Lands and Town and Country Planning: The Hon. Sir ABDUL RAZAK MOHAMMED.

Minister of Youth and Sports: The Hon. DEYANUN D. BASANT RAI.

Minister of Employment: The Hon. JEAN A. RIMA.

Minister of Co-operatives and Co-operative Development: The Hon. H. RAMNARAIN, O.B.E.

Minister of Fisheries: The Hon. RAMSOOMDUR MODUN.

Minister of Reform Institutions: The Hon. RAMESHWAR JAYPAL.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: The Hon. Sir HARILAL R. VAGHJEE.

Deputy Speaker: The Hon. R. GUJADHUR.

The results of the election of August, 1967, were as follows:

PARTY	SEATS*
Independence Party	43
P.M.S.D.	27

* Includes the eight additional members (the most successful losing candidates of each community).

The membership of the various parties in the Assembly in 1974 was:

PARTY	SEATS*
Labour Party	37
P.M.S.D.	14
C.A.M.	5
I.F.B.	6
U.D.M.	5
MMM(SP)	1
Independents	2

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate (PMSD): Port Louis; campaigned against independence in the 1967 election; left governing coalition in Dec. 1973; Pres. Hon. J. H. YTHIER, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. C. GAËTAN DUVAL, M.L.A.

Parti Travailleiste (Labour Party): Port Louis; Pres. Hon. Dr. R. CHAPERON, C.M.G., M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM, M.L.A.

Independent Forward Bloc (IFB): 14 Vallonville St., Port Louis; f. 1958; democratic party; 6 seats; Pres. Hon. G. GANGARAM, M.L.A.; Leader SOOKDEO BISSOONDOYAL.

Comité d'Action Musulman (CAM): Port Louis; supports the interests of the Indo-Mauritian Muslims; in governing coalition; Pres. Hon. A. M. OSMAN, M.L.A.; Parl. Leader Hon. Sir ABDUL RAZAK MOHAMMED, M.L.A.

Mauritius People's Progressive Party: 38 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; affiliated member of Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization since 1963; Sec. Gen. T. SISURUN.

Parti du Centre Républicain: Bahemia Bldg., P. Hennessy St., Port Louis; f. 1972; Pres. DEORAJ RAM; Leader FRANCE VALLET; publ. *Le Patriote* (weekly).

People's Progressive Party: Leader S. MOORBA.

Union Démocratique Mauricienne (UDM): opposition party formed from Parti Mauricien Social Démocrate; Leader GUY OLLIVRY.

Mauritian Militant Movement (MMM): Port Louis; Leader PAUL BÉRENGER (arrested Aug. 1971, later released); publ. *Le Militant*.

Mauritian Militant Movement Socialist Party (MMM(SP)): opposition party formed from MMM; Leader DEV VERASWAMY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO MAURITIUS

(In Port Louis unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).**Belgium:** Nairobi, Kenya (E).**Canada:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).**Central African Republic:** P.O.B. 688 (E); *Ambassador:* A. MBOE.**China, People's Republic:** Royal Rd., Belle Rose, Quatre Bornes (E); *Ambassador:* WANG TSE.**Egypt:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).**France:** rue St. Georges (E); *Ambassador:* MAURICE MERLLIE.**Germany, Federal Republic:** Tananarive, Madagascar (E).**India:** Fifth floor, Bank of Baroda Bldg., Sir William Newton St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. M. KHURANA.

Mauritius also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Denmark, Finland, Guinea, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Norway, Portugal, Sweden and Syria.

Italy: Tananarive, Madagascar (E).**Japan:** Tananarive, Madagascar (E).**Madagascar:** Sir William Newton Street (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. J. MAURICE.**Netherlands:** Nairobi, Kenya (E).**Pakistan:** Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* M. S. MAGSUD.**Switzerland:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).**U.S.S.R.:** Floreal (E); *Ambassador:* N. BANDOURA.**United Kingdom:** Cerné House, La Chaussée (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. HENRY BRIND.**U.S.A.:** Anglo-Mauritius House (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* P. HEATLEY.**Vatican:** Tananarive, Madagascar.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The laws of Mauritius are derived partly from the old French Codes suitably amended and partly from English Law. The Judicial Department consists of the Supreme Court, presided over by the Chief Justice and four other Judges who are also Judges of the Court of Criminal Appeal, the Intermediate Court, the Court of Civil Appeal, the Industrial Court and 10 District Courts. The Master and Registrar is the executive officer of the Judicial Department and is also Judge in Bankruptcy.

Supreme Court: Superior Court of Record.**Court of Criminal Appeal.****Court of Civil Appeal.****Intermediate Court.****District Courts:** presided over by Magistrates.**Industrial Court:** jurisdiction over labour disputes.**Chief Justice:** Hon. Sir M. LATOUR-ADRIEN.**Senior Puisne Judge:** Hon. H. GARRIOCH.**Puisne Judges:** Hon. C. MOOLLAN, Hon. D. RAMPHUL and Hon. M. RAULT, Hon. P. DE RAVEL.

RELIGION

Hindus 51 per cent, Christians 30 per cent, Muslims 16 per cent, Buddhists 3 per cent (1974 estimates).

The main religion of those of European and African descent is Roman Catholic (approximately 265,000 adherents); Bishop JEAN MARGÉOT, Port Louis. In 1962 there were 6,700 members of the Church of England and 3,980 other Protestants. The Anglican Archbishop of Mauritius and the Indian Ocean is the Rt. Rev. ERNEST EDWARD CURTIS, M.A., Phoenix, whose diocese includes the Seychelles. The Minister for the Presbyterian Church of Scotland is the Rev. T. ROBINSON, H.C.F.

PRESS AND PUBLISHERS

DAILIES

Advances: 5 Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1939; English and French; Editor G. RAMLOLL; circ. 8,500.**L'Aube:** Félicien Malville St., Port Louis; f. 1972; English and French; Dir. J. MARCEL MASON; circ. 3,000.**Le Cernéen:** 7 Lord Kitchener St., Port Louis; f. 1832; English and French; circ. 13,000; Editor JEAN-PIERRE LENIOR.**China Times:** Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1953; Chinese; Editor L. S. AH-KENG; circ. 200.**Chinese Daily News:** 32 Remy Ollier St., Port Louis; f. 1932; Chinese; Editor TU WAI MAN; circ. 100.**L'Express:** 3 Brown Sequard St., Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; circ. 12,000; Editor Dr. P. FORGET.**Liberation:** 8 St. George St., Port Louis; f. 1974; English and French; circ. 3,000; Editor ANDRE MASSON.

- Le Mauricien:** 8 St. Georges St., Port Louis; f. 1908; English and French; circ. 12,000; Editor L. RIVIERE.
- The Nation:** 31 Edith Cavell St., P.O.B. 647, Port Louis; f. 1971; circ. 7,500; Publisher Independent Publications; English and French; Dir. PRAKASH RAMLALLAH.
- New Chinese Commercial Paper:** 19 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1956; Chinese; circ. 100; Editor YEUNG LAM KO.
- Le Populaire:** St. Georges St., Port Louis; f. 1973; English and French; Editor B. GOWRISUNKUR; circ. 6,000.
- Star:** 3 President John Kennedy St., Port Louis; f. 1963; English and French; circ. 4,000; Editor Dr. H. FAKIM.

WEEKLIES

- Aryoday:** 16 Frère Felix de Valois Street, Port Louis; f. 1949; English and Hindi; Editors M. MOHIT (Hindi), D. N. BEGUN (English); circ. 1,000.
- Le Dimanche:** 3 Vieux Conseil St., Port Louis; f. 1961; English and French; Editor REGIS NAUVEL; circ. 18,000.
- Janata:** 5 Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1947; Hindi; twice weekly; Editor L. BADRY.
- Mauritius Times:** 23 Bourbon St., Port Louis; f. 1954; weekly; English and French; circ. 2,000; Editor D. BHEENUCK.
- Le Patriote:** bulletin of Parti du Centre Républicain.
- La Vie Catholique:** 42 Pope Hennessy St., Port Louis; f. 1930; French; circ. 10,000; Editor R. F. HENRI TOSTEE.
- Week-End:** St. Georges St., Port Louis; f. 1966; French and English; Editor J. RIVET; circ. 22,000.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- La Voix de L'Islam:** Mesnil, Phoenix; f. 1951; English and French; Editor A. A. PEEROO; circ. 1,000.
- Zamana:** 14 Vallonville St., Port Louis; f. 1948; Hindi, French, English and Sanskrit; Editor B. BUCKTOWAR-SINGH.

PERIODICALS

- Indian Cultural Review:** Port Louis; f. 1936; English and French; Editor Sir SEEWOOSAGUR RAMGOOLAM.
- Le Progrès Islamique:** 51 Solferino St., Rose Hill; f. 1948; English and French; monthly; Editor Mrs. A. N. SOOKIA; circ. 500.
- PROSI:** Organ of the Public Relations Office of the Sugar Industry; English and French; Editor F. APPASSAMY.
- Revue Agricole et Sucrière de l'île Maurice:** University of Mauritius, Reduit; French and English; Editors M. RANDABEL, A. WIEHE.
- Trait d'Union:** P.O. Box 278, Port Louis; f. 1959; English and French; monthly; Editor EDWIN DE ROBILLARD, M.B.E.

PUBLISHERS

- Editions Croix du Sud:** 1 Barracks St., Port Louis; general.
- Editions Nassau:** Rue Barclay, Rose-Hill; f. 1970; publishes magazines; Pres. Dir.-Gen. R. A. Y. VILMONT; Sec.-Gen. E. H. DENNEMONT.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation:** Forest Side; f. 1964; national radio and television station; has a monopoly over broadcasting in the island; Dir.-Gen. J. R. DELAÏTRE; Sales Man. JACQUES CANTIN.
- There are 80,321 radio sets in use (1974).
- Television services started in February 1965. There are 32,515 licences (1974).

FINANCE

BANKS

- Bank of Mauritius:** P.O.B. 29, Port Louis; f. 1967 as central bank; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m.; Gov. G. BUNWAREE; Man. Dir. I. RAMPHUL.
- Development Bank of Mauritius:** f. 1936; cap. Rs. 11.8m.
- Mauritius Co-operative Central Bank:** Port Louis; f. 1948; 277 mem. societies; Chair. I. JAWAHEER; Gen. Man. M. SIDAMBARAM, F.C.C.S., F.B.S.C.
- Barclays Bank International Ltd.:** Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; 7 brs., 2 sub-brs. and 6 agencies in Mauritius; Manager D. H. THOMPSON.
- Bank of Baroda:** Head Office: Baroda, India; Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; cap. Rs. 80m.; Man. C. J. SHAH.
- Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie (BNCIOI):** Duc d'Edimbourg, Port Louis; Man. R. BACH.
- First National City Bank:** Leoville L'Homme St., Port Louis; American Bank; Man. P. T. BENEVILLE.
- Habib Bank Ltd.:** Port Louis; f. 1941; Pakistani Bank; with cap. Rs. 190m.; cap. p.u. Rs. 95m.; res. Rs. 90m.; dep. Rs. 8,000 million over 800 brs. in Pakistan, 42 brs. abroad; Man. and Asst. Vice-Pres. Sheikh EHSANUDDIN.
- Mauritius Commercial Bank Ltd.:** 11 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; f. 1838; cap. Rs. 7m.; 12 brs.; Gen. Man. P. L. EYNAUD.
- Mercantile Bank Ltd.:** Head Office: Hong Kong; Place d'Armes, Port Louis; 7 brs.; Man. J. C. WRIGHT.
- The State Commercial Bank Ltd.:** Intendance St., Port Louis; cap. Rs. 5m.; Man. Dir. H. N. PAI.

INSURANCE

- Anglo-Mauritius Assurance Society Ltd.:** Anglo-Mauritius House, Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1951; Chair. RAYMOND HEIN, q.c.; Man. Dir. A. RENÉ ADAM.
- Birger & Co. (Insurance) Ltd.:** 18 Jules Koenig St., Port Louis; incorp. 1954; Man. ISIA BIRGER.
- L & H Vigier de La Tour:** Place Foch, Port Louis; Man. M. DE ROBILLARD.
- Mauritius Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 1 Queen St., Port Louis; Man. M. R. HEPBURN.
- Mauritius Life Assurance Ltd.:** Intendance St., Port Louis.
- Mauritius Union Assurance Society Ltd.:** 13 Sir William Newton St., Port Louis; incorp. 1948; Man. Dir. A. NOEL COIGNET.
- Reinsurance Co. of Mauritius Ltd.:** Intendance St., Port Louis.
- Swan Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 6-10 Intendance St., Port Louis; incorp. 1955; Chair. RAYMOND HEIN, q.c.
- Forty-eight British companies and 33 other companies have branches in Mauritius.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Mauritius Chamber of Commerce and Industry:** Anglo-Mauritius House, Port Louis; f. 1850, inc. 1892; 183 mems.; Pres. G. BROUSSE DE GERSIGNY; Vice-Pres. M. YAYID.
- Chinese Chamber of Commerce:** 5 Joseph Rivière St., Port Louis; f. 1908, inc. 1914; to protect the interests of Chinese traders and to see to the welfare of Chinese

MAURITIUS

immigrants; Pres. PHILIPPE L. MAN HIN; Sec. LOUIS ROGER CHAN.

Indian Traders' Association: Sir William Newton St., Port Louis.

TRADE UNIONS

Mauritius Federation of Trade Unions: 33 Corderie St., Port Louis; affiliated to WFTU; Sec. F. VALERIE.

Mauritius Labour Congress: 8 Louis Victor de La Faye St., Port Louis; 19 affiliated unions; Gen. Sec. CYRIL CANABADY.

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

Artisans', Taxi Drivers' and Other Manual Labourers' Union: 4 Felicien Mallefille St., Port Louis; f. 1959; 1,772 mems.; Sec. D. LEELAH.

Electrical and Other Workers' Union: 8 Louis Victor de la Faye St., Port Louis; f. 1957; 1,072 mems.; Sec. D. LEELAH.

General Construction and Manual Workers' Union: 33 Corderie St., Port Louis; f. 1973; 1,213 mems.; Sec. G. COURT.

Government Labour Power Union: 7 Guy de Rozemont Sq., Port Louis; f. 1960; Sec. P. KEERPAL.

Government Servants' and Other Employees' Association: 107A Royal Rd., Beau-Bassin; f. 1945; Pres. A. H. MALLECK AMODE; Sec. R. SUMPETH.

Government Teachers' Union: 3 Mgr. Gonin St., Port Louis; f. 1955; 2,569 mems.; Sec. R. JALABHAY.

Nursing Association: 159 Royal Rd., Beau-Bassin; f. 1955; 1,608 mems.; Sec. P. MALHERBES.

Organization of Artisans' Unity: 14 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1973; 2,549 mems.; Sec. C. LEBON.

Plantation Workers' Union: 8 Victor de la Faye St., Port Louis; f. 1955; 14,110 mems.; Sec. C. BHAGIRUTTY.

Private Tea and Sugar Estates Employees' Union: 9 Corderie St., Port Louis; f. 1972; 1,831 mems.; Sec. H. MORINIERE.

Sugar Industry Staff Employees' Association: 1 Remy Ollier St., Port Louis; f. 1955; 1,055 mems.; Sec. A. PARIS.

Taxi Proprietors' Union: 6 Edith Cavell St., Port Louis; f. 1967; 1,046 mems.; Sec. J. NUNKOO.

Transport and General Workers' Union: Savoy Bldg., Vacoas; f. 1956; 1,407 mems.; Sec. J. SOOBAGRAH.

Union of Employees of the Ministry of Agriculture: Royal Rd., Curepipe Rd.; f. 1971; 1,135 mems.; Sec. R. UDHIN.

Union of Labourers of the Sugar and Tea Industry: Royal Rd., Curepipe Rd.; f. 1969; 4,022 mems.; Sec. P. RAMCHURN.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 335 Co-operative Societies in Mauritius and Rodrigues.

The Mauritius Co-operative Union Ltd.: Co-operation House, Dumat St., Port Louis; f. 1952; 211 member societies; Sec. P. MAUREMOOTOO.

The Mauritius Co-operative Agricultural Federation: Port Louis; f. 1950; 153 mem. societies; Chair. P. KISTNAH; Sec. J. CHUNDUNING.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

Mauritius Co-operative Wholesale Ltd.: Port Louis; f. 1949; 53 mem. societies; 32 brs.; Sec. P. T. BAROSEE.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Mauritius has approximately 15 km. of motorway, 547 km. of main roads, 622 km. of secondary roads and 588 km. of other roads, totalling 1,772 km. Ninety-three per cent of the roads have been asphalted. There are no railways.

SHIPPING

Regular services to Europe are provided by the British and Commonwealth Shipping Line, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Messageries Maritimes Ltd. and Nouvelle Cie. Havraise Péninsulaire, Toho Line and Hansa Line. Royal Inter-ocean Lines provides a Far East-South Africa, South America, Australia, Africa service. In April 1974 it was announced that with the aid of a World Bank loan Port Louis harbour is to be enlarged and three new deep water quays built.

Other services are provided by Bank Line, Zim Israel, Compagnie Malgache de Navigation, Société Manritienne de Navigation and Colonial Steamships Co. Ltd.

Director of Marine: Capt. V. C. NICOLIN.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: P. SOOBARAH.

Air Mauritius: 1 Sir William Newton St., P.O.B. 60, Port Louis; joint services with British Airways to London via Nairobi, with Air France to Paris and Réunion, with Air India to Bombay and to South Africa in partnership with South African Airways; Chair. A. A. MAINGARD; Chief Exec. Officer L. J. RIBET.

Mauritius is linked by air with Europe, Africa, India and Australia by the following airlines: Air France, Air India, Air Malawi, Alitalia, British Airways, East African Airways, Lufthansa, Qantas, SAA and Zambia Airways. In 1972 a thrice-weekly air service to Rodrigues was inaugurated, using initially one Piper Navajo. A regular air cargo service between France and Mauritius was also begun. In 1974 an airlift to Moscow was established with the Soviet airline Aeroflot. The People's Republic of China has contributed £13.5m. to the construction of a new airport at Plaines-des-Roches.

TOURISM

Tourism is now the second most important industry in Mauritius. In 1973 67,994 tourists visited the island, a large increase from the 48,797 tourists in 1972. In 1973 tourist expenditure on Mauritius was Rs. 72m.

Alliance Touristique de L'Océan Indien (ATOI): Galerie Rémy Ollier, Place Foch, Port Louis; Gen. Sec. JACQUES CARADEC.

Mauritius Government Tourist Office: Cerné House, La Chaussée, Port Louis; Gen. Man. RÉGIS FANCHETTE.

UNIVERSITY

University of Mauritius: Reduit; f. 1965; 49 teachers, 923 full-time, 2,191 part-time students (1974).

OTHER ISLANDS

RODRIGUES

Area 109 sq. km. Population (1972) 25,278. Administered by a Resident Commissioner. Fishing and farming are the principal activities and the principal exports are cattle, salt fish, sheep, goats, pigs and onions. There is no deep water harbour and the only links with Mauritius are thrice-weekly flights and a sea voyage every four to five weeks. The inhabitants, mostly Creoles, strongly opposed independence. Rodrigues is represented in the Legislative Assembly by two members.

Resident Commissioner: N. HESELTINE.

Trade: Imports from U.K. (1972) Rs. 11m.; (1973) Rs. 11.3m. Exports to U.K. (1972) Rs. 3.1m.; (1973) Rs. 3.4m.

THE LESSER DEPENDENCIES

The Lesser Dependencies are the islands of Agalega, lying about 935 km. north of Mauritius, and Cargados Carajos, about 400 km. to the north-east. (In 1965 the Chagos Archipelago, formerly administered by Mauritius, became part of the new British Indian Ocean Territory—*see* under Seychelles.)

MEXICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Mexico links North America to the Central American isthmus. Guatemala lies to the south and Cuba is 160 km. east in the Caribbean Sea. The climate varies with altitude. The lowlands are hot and wet with an average temperature of 18°C (64°F) while the highlands are temperate. Much of the north and west is desert. The principal language is Spanish, the mother tongue of 90 per cent in 1970, while about 8 per cent speak indigenous languages. About 96 per cent of the population are Roman Catholics and there are about 900,000 Protestants. The national flag (proportions 7 by 4) consists of vertical green, white and red stripes, the central white stripe being charged with the state emblem. The capital is Mexico City.

Recent History

Since 1927 the country has been governed by a nominally left wing one-party system, while maintaining a democratic form of election. In 1940 the President, Gen. Manuel Avila Camacho, embarked on a programme of industrialization which was accelerated when Mexico entered the World War in 1942. His successor, President Miguel Alemán Valdés, concentrated on expanding Mexico's educational services. Women were granted the franchise in 1953. President Adolfo López Mateos, who held office from 1958 to 1964, opposed the expulsion of Cuba from the Organization of American States in 1962. In 1963 agreement was reached with the United States over the disputed Chamizal zone, which forms part of El Paso, Texas. Under the agreement 437 acres of land were transferred to Mexico. In July 1964 Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz was elected President and took office in December. The 1968 Olympic Games were held in Mexico City in October and were accompanied by violent worker and student demonstrations against the Government. Lic. Luis Echeverría Álvarez won the presidential elections of 1970 and pledged that his government would extend the benefits of Mexico's prosperity to all sectors of the population. During 1972 the Mexican government strengthened its diplomatic links with other Central and South American countries. Diplomatic relations were also established with the People's Republic of China. In 1974 Mexico continued to strengthen its ties with Eastern European countries by establishing diplomatic relations with Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania.

Government

The United Mexican States form a federal republic with a Constitution similar to that of the U.S.A. Mexico's executive is led by the President, elected for six years, who appoints the Cabinet. The Legislature or Congress consists of two houses, the Senate of sixty members elected for six years and the Chamber of Deputies of 194 members elected for three years. Both Presidential and Congressional elections are by direct popular vote. The federation is made up of thirty-one states, each with its own Constitution, Governor and Chamber of Deputies, and a Federal District (Mexico City), seat of the Federal Government.

Defence

Military service is voluntary but there is a part-time conscript militia. In 1974 the armed forces totalled 82,000 regulars plus 250,000 part-time conscripts to the army. There were 65,000 regulars in the army, 11,000 in the navy (including naval air force and marines) and 6,000 in the air force. The defence budget for 1974 was 5,292 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture accounts for about a quarter of the national income, although only 15 per cent of Mexico's land is cultivable and over 40 per cent of arable land requires artificial irrigation. In 1974 a programme of collectivization of small land-holdings was begun, aimed at increasing productivity and improving rural living conditions. The principal crops are maize, wheat, cotton, sugar cane and alfalfa. The forests provide a variety of hard and soft woods. Mexico is one of the world's leading producers of silver and sulphur, and other minerals include coal, zinc, lead and manganese. The Government is to expand the country's copper production to reach 185,000 tons by 1977. As a result of the discovery of extensive oil reserves in Tabasco and Chiapas, Mexico is self-sufficient in oil and suspended oil imports in June 1974. With the opening of new refining plant, the country's refining capacity increased from 592,000 barrels per day in 1972 to 780,000 in 1973. There has been considerable expansion of industry in recent years and 80 per cent of consumer goods are now made in Mexico. Decentralization of industry away from Mexico City is being encouraged. A law regulating foreign investment, passed in 1973, confirmed state ownership of the following industries and activities: petroleum, basic petrochemicals, electricity, railways, telegraph and wireless communications. The following activities are reserved for Mexicans or Mexican companies: radio and television, transport on federal highways, gas distribution and forestry. The law also specified the proportions of foreign holdings allowable in companies operating in other spheres of economic activity. Despite a number of measures introduced in late 1973 to curb inflation, it still poses a serious problem, running at 22 per cent in 1974. Mexico is a member of LAFTA.

Transport and Communications

Road transport accounts for some 70 per cent of all public passenger traffic and 60 per cent of freight traffic. Uneconomic railway lines have been replaced by highways, narrow-gauge sections by broad-gauge, and a network of feeder roads serves the main-line railways. In 1974 there were 24,700 km. of railways and 160,000 km. of all-weather roads, including three sections of the Pan American Highway. About 40 per cent of the road network is paved. The difficult terrain encourages air transport and there are nearly 900 airports and landing fields. A new international airport at Manzanillo (Colima) was opened in 1973. International air transport is provided by a large number of national and foreign airlines. The chief ports are Veracruz,

MEXICO

Tampico and Acapulco and regular shipping services are maintained by Mexican, European and American lines. A new port, Puerto Lázaro Cárdenas, in Michoacán, was opened in 1974; it will handle vessels of up to 100,000 tons.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is administered by the Mexican Social Security Institute and financed by contributions from employers, employees and the Government. In May 1970 a new Labour Law was instituted to replace the existing law of 1931. It provided for longer holidays, overtime rates and restrictions, increased bonuses, sexual equality, and trade union surveillance of company tax returns. Of particular note was the innovation of compulsory profit-sharing, and the law's demand that employers provide housing for their employees. A Population Law is to be promulgated, aimed at stabilizing population growth without violating religious beliefs.

Education

State education is free and compulsory and covers two years of pre-primary and six years of primary schooling followed by three years at secondary school or a specialized institute. Much is being done in the field of adult education and the illiteracy rate dropped from 52 per cent in 1946 to 24 per cent in 1971; about a sixth of the national budget is allocated to education. About 250,000 students receive higher education. There are 40 universities.

Tourism

In 1974 tourism accounted for over 40 per cent of foreign exchange earnings. Eighty per cent of all visitors come from the United States and Canada. The country is famous for volcanoes, coastal scenery and the great Sierra Nevada (Sierra Madre) and Rocky Mountain ranges. The relics of the Mayan and Aztec civilizations and of Spanish Colonial Mexico are of historic and artistic interest. Tourist facilities were improved for the Olympiad in 1968, including work on 5 airports and provision for some 20,000 more hotel beds in the main centres. Zihuatanejo on the Pacific

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

coast and Cancún on the Caribbean are being developed as tourist resorts by the Government with funds supplied by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. The Government also plans to spend \$2,100 million on doubling existing accommodation between 1974 and 1980.

Visas are not required to visit Mexico by nationals of the following countries: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Sport

Football and baseball are the chief sports and cycling, boxing, tennis, basketball, horseracing, polo, golf and climbing have a considerable following; bullfighting, rodeos and jai-alai (pelota) retain their popularity. Facilities for swimming and sea-fishing are excellent.

Public Holidays

1975: September 1st (Presidential Message), September 15th (Anniversary of *El Grito*), September 16th (Independence Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints' Day), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), November 20th (Anniversary of the Revolution), December 12th (Our Lady of Guadalupe), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 5th (Constitution Day), March 21st (Birthday of Benito Juárez), April 15th-16th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 5th (Anniversary of the Battle of Puebla).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Mexican peso.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 29.42 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 12.50 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (June 30th, 1971)		
	Total	Federal District (including Mexico City)	Mexico City (Capital)
1,972,547	50,829,474	7,232,229	2,902,969*

Mid-1974 Estimate: Total population 56,246,938.

* Population at Census of January 28th, 1970.

1970: Births 2,132,630; Marriages 356,658; Deaths 485,656

1971: Births 2,221,999; Marriages 373,777; Deaths 258,323.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

(Estimates at June 30th, 1974)

STATES	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	CAPITAL
Aguascalientes	5,589	393,187	Aguascalientes
Baja California	70,113	1,102,250	Mexicali
Baja California	73,677	157,390	La Paz
Campeche	51,833	302,543	Campeche
Coahuila	151,571	1,225,210	Saltillo
Colima	5,455	287,449	Colima
Chiapas	73,887	1,767,063	Tuxtla Gutiérrez
Chihuahua	247,087	1,827,840	Chihuahua
Distrito Federal*	1,499	8,050,642	Mexico City
Durango	119,648	1,034,439	Durango
Guanajuato	30,589	2,568,006	Guanajuato
Guerrero	63,794	1,830,590	Chilpancingo
Hidalgo	20,987	1,298,101	Pachuca
Jalisco	80,137	3,782,071	Guadalajara
México	21,461	5,292,003	Toluca
Michoacán	59,864	2,572,655	Morelia
Morelos	4,941	763,247	Cuernavaca
Nayarit	27,621	633,814	Tepic
Nuevo León	64,555	2,084,599	Monterrey
Oaxaca	95,364	2,164,103	Oaxaca
Puebla	33,919	2,799,511	Puebla
Querétaro	11,769	560,475	Querétaro
Quintana Roo	50,350	114,158	Chetumal
San Luis Potosí	62,848	1,405,903	San Luis Potosí
Sinaloa	58,092	1,530,366	Culiacán
Sonora	184,934	1,283,127	Hermosillo
Tabasco	24,661	938,800	Villahermosa
Tamaulipas	79,829	1,712,362	Ciudad Victoria
Tlaxcala	3,914	459,638	Tlaxcala
Veracruz	72,815	4,450,148	Jalapa
Yucatán	39,340	835,427	Mérida
Zacatecas	75,040	1,019,821	Zacatecas
TOTAL	1,972,547	56,246,938	—

* Federal District.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1970 census)

Mexico City (capital)	2,902,969	Torreón	223,104	Nuevo Laredo	148,867
Guadalajara	1,194,626	Veracruz Llave	214,072	Matamoros	137,749
Monterrey	858,107	Mérida	212,097	Reynosa	137,383
Ciudad Netzahualcóyotl	580,436	Aguascalientes	181,277	Cuernavaca	137,117
Ciudad Juárez	407,370	Tampico	179,584	Jalapa	122,377
Puebla de Zaragoza	401,603	Hermosillo	176,596	Poza Rica de Hidalgo	120,462
León	364,990	Acapulco de Juárez	174,378	Mazatlán	119,553
Tijuana	277,306	Culiacán Rosales	167,956	Irapuato	116,651
Mexicali	267,356	Saltillo	161,114	Ciudad Obregón	115,262
Chihuahua	257,027	Morelia	161,040	Toluca de Lerdo	114,079
San Luis Potosí	230,039	Victoria de Durango	150,541	Querétaro	112,993

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

	1970*
Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fishing	5,103,519
Petroleum	85,106
Mining	95,069
Manufacturing	2,169,074
Construction	571,006
Electrical Energy	53,285
Commerce	1,196,878
Transport	368,813
Services	2,158,175
Government	406,607
Others	747,525
TOTAL	12,955,057

* Census returns.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

('000 metric tons)

	1970-71	1971-72
Maize	9,850	8,926
Wheat	1,861	1,789
Beans	979	739
Sorghum	2,630	2,584
Sugar Cane	25,524	26,254
Cotton ('000 bales)	1,421	1,691
Coffee ('000 bags)	3,200	3,200

Timber (1972—provisional): Area forested 18m. hectares (1970); Production (cu. m.): Sawn timber 3,115,127, Prepared 66,439.

Livestock (1972—'000 head): Cattle 25,827, Sheep 5,480, Goats 8,063, Horses 4,423, Pigs 12,307, Asses 3,039, Mules 2,655, Chickens 144,882.

Fisheries (1972—metric tons): Total catch 301,055; Marketed 240,928; Processed 60,127. 1973: Total catch 329,300 metric tons.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Antimony	3,361	2,976	2,388
Arsenic	8,717	4,481	3,852
Bismuth	570	629	585
Cadmium	1,662	1,757	1,477
Coal	167,450	143,191	147,160
Copper	63,150	78,720	80,501
Crude Petroleum ('000 cu. m.)	29,216	31,441	33,512
Gold (kgs.)	4,694	4,543	4,123
Graphite	50,916	55,110	65,392
Iron	2,818,678	3,053,360	3,113,425
Lead	156,852	161,358	179,296
Manganese	96,081	106,424	131,049
Mercury	1,220	776	197
Molybdenum	79	78	41
Selenium	52	44	39
Silver	1,140	1,166	1,206
Sulphur	1,178,454	944,190	1,608,245
Tin	479	354	292
Tungsten	408	362	348
Zinc	264,972	271,844	271,373

INDUSTRY
(metric tons)

	1972	1973
Beer ('000 litres)	1,303,717	1,731,454
Cement	8,749	9,901
Cigars and cigarettes ('000 packets)	2,251,714	2,180,764
Fertilizers	3,607,014	5,187,902
Paper and cellulose	939,522	1,372,906
Pig-iron	2,659,000	2,767,000
Steel ingots	4,384,000	4,637,000
Synthetic fibres	124,591	157,985
Yeast, malt products	561,936	823,339
Tyres and inner tubes ('000)	17,483	19,200
Vegetable oils and fats	1,200,647	1,209,226
Vehicles (units)	232,900	n.a.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Mexican peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 and 5 pesos.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=29.42 pesos; U.S. \$1=12.50 pesos.

100 Mexican pesos=£3.40=\$8.00.

BUDGET ESTIMATES 1974
(Total public sector, million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax	31,682	Legislature	121
Tax on the Exploitation of Natural Resources	1,100	Executive	398
Tax on Industry, on Production and Commerce, and on the Possession or Use of Goods and Industrial Services	14,946	Judiciary	173
Sales Tax (Mercantile Income)	12,692	Interior	438
Stamp Tax	951	Foreign Affairs	448
Import Duties	6,809	Finance and Public Credit	2,829
Export Duties	765	Defence	3,121
Tax on Expenses for Payment of Personal Labour rendered under the Management of and Dependence on an Employer	1,041	Agriculture and Livestock	2,006
Other Taxes	638	Communications and Transportation	3,348
Social Security Quotas paid by Employers and Workers	15,260	Industry and Commerce	514
Fees for Public Services	2,659	Public Education	19,113
Proceeds	1,463	Health and Welfare	3,706
Other non-Tax Income	1,165	Navy	2 019
Income derived from the sale of Goods and Securities	50	Labour and Social Security	198
Capital Recuperation	750	Agrarian Affairs and Settlement	705
Income derived from Borrowings	37,418	Water Resources	7,865
Other Income:		Attorney General	145
From autonomous agencies	64,355	National Properties	993
From state-participation enterprises	17,267	Defence Industry	152
Borrowings of state-participation agencies and enterprises	19,950	Public Works	5,704
TOTAL	230,961	Tourism	218
		Investments	8,358
		Public Debt	23,746
		Additional Expenditures	27,810
		Sub-total	114,128
		Autonomous Agencies and Federal Government Enterprises	116,832
		TOTAL	230,960

Estimated Public Sector Expenditure (million pesos): 123,381 in 1972; 173,879 in 1973.

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1968 = 100)

	1972	1973
General	120.1	134.7
Food	117.6	136.2
Clothing	122.7	143.7
Rent and fuel	122.5	133.5
Domestic goods	123.4	137.3
Medical services	120.4	129.8
Transport	110.9	117.2
Education	128.9	139.9
Other	123.2	134.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos at 1960 prices)

	1971	1972	1973
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	306,700	329,800	353,875
<i>of which:</i>			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	35,236	35,147	35,911
Mining	2,871	2,914	2,987
Petroleum and coke	11,615	12,332	12,880
Petrochemicals	1,496	1,829	2,095
Manufacturing	69,745	75,805	81,831
Construction	13,320	15,348	17,719
Electricity	5,784	6,443	6,987
Transport and communications	10,056	11,109	12,275
Trade	97,326	105,209	114,151
Other services	44,345	47,404	49,992
Government	18,836	20,361	21,496

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million pesos)

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Total currency in circulation	49,013	53,060	64,327	79,845
<i>of which:</i>				
Notes and coins	20,144	21,824	26,777	34,141
Cheques	28,869	31,236	35,550	45,704

* Provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Special Drawing Rights)

	1972		1973*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
GOODS, SERVICES AND UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	—	839	—	1,249
<i>Goods and services</i>	3,515	4,413	4,003	5,312
Merchandise	1,733	2,503	2,044	3,228
Non-monetary gold	—	4	—	6
Freight and insurance on merchandise	—	—	—	—
Other transportation	73	70	71	75
Travel	1,491	801	1,587	790
Investment income	74	864	81	1,035
Other government	24	5	22	4
Other private	120	166	198	174
<i>Unrequited transfers</i>	68	9	71	4
Private	50	—	52	—
Government	18	9	19	11
CAPITAL (excl. reserves)	869	—	1,361	—
<i>Non-monetary sectors</i>	890	—	1,379	—
Direct investment and other private long-term	728	—	1,482	—
Other private short-term	84	—	—	218
Other local government	—	—	—	—
Other central government	78	—	115	—
<i>Monetary sectors</i>	—	21	—	18
Private institutions	—	11	—	21
Central institutions	—	10	3	—
ALLOCATION OF SDRs	39	—	—	—
RESERVES AND RELATED ITEMS	—	210	—	121
Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Assets	—	210	—	121
NET ERRORS AND OMISSIONS	141	—	9	—

* Provisional.

Source: IMF, *Balance of Payments Yearbook*.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million Mexican pesos)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports c.i.f.	21,824	24,527	25,974	30,760	30,091	36,689	33,918
Exports f.o.b.	14,316	15,720	17,875	17,523	18,388	22,811	22,619

* Excluding transactions in gold.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million U.S. \$)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971*		1970	1971*
Consumer Goods	528.1	536.1	Agricultural Products	410.1	423.3
Food and Beverages	115.4	85.2	Raw Cotton	123.7	117.6
Motor Vehicles and Parts	184.0	202.6	Coffee	86.1	81.1
Other Consumer Goods	228.7	248.3	Tomatoes	107.7	91.0
Producer Goods	1,932.7	1,871.2	Melons, Oranges and Water-melon	17.7	20.7
Raw and Semi-finished Materials	797.9	816.4	Maize, Wheat and Beans	4.1	28.1
Textile Fibres	13.7	12.7	Other	70.8	84.8
Chemicals and Chemical Products	131.1	174.4	Livestock and Meat	125.6	120.9
Fertilizers	6.7	11.6	Livestock	79.2	74.6
Pulp and Newsprint	35.9	22.0	Fresh Meat	42.4	42.3
Iron and Steel Products	56.4	38.6	Other	4.0	4.0
Petroleum Products	53.9	57.3	Apiculture	5.7	4.8
Other Raw and Semi-finished Materials	500.2	499.8	Fish	68.0	75.2
Capital Goods	1,134.8	1,054.8	Shrimp	63.0	69.1
Railway Materials	17.4	7.6	Other	5.0	6.1
Electrical Equipment	112.9	98.9	Minerals	219.0	195.9
Trucks, Tractors, Earth-moving Equipment and Parts	99.9	86.4	Zinc (ore and metal)	57.4	48.9
Machinery and Parts	294.7	322.5	Lead (metal)	26.0	19.1
Aircraft and Parts	55.8	22.4	Fluorite	23.9	29.0
Other Capital Goods	554.1	517.0	Sulphur	16.4	15.8
			Petroleum and Natural Gas	37.9	31.1
			Other	57.4	52.0
			Manufactured Goods	544.6	654.4
			Sugar and Syrup	97.4	102.4
			Henequen Yarn and Other Textiles	23.5	32.5
			Iron and Steel Products	30.0	63.1
			Processed Fruits and vegetables	35.9	34.1
			Automobiles and Parts	26.4	37.5
			Chemicals	49.6	54.9
			Radios and TV Sets	16.9	18.8
			Other	255.9	311.1
TOTAL	2,460.8	2 407.3	TOTAL	1,373.0	1,474.5

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(1974—'000 pesos)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
U.S.A.	40,388,045	U.S.A.	19,644,344
Germany, Federal Republic.	5,366,084	Japan	2,021,459
Japan	2,328,915	Germany, Federal Republic.	1,233,799
Canada	1,782,023	Brazil	770,371
Netherlands	1,731,549	Netherlands	756,278
France	1,695,513	Canada	674,448
Venezuela	1,514,049	Italy	619,413
United Kingdom	1,257,950	Venezuela	455,470
Italy	1,024,828	Belgium	439,184
Switzerland	931,158	Spain	410,151
Sweden	857,773	Argentina	403,111
Spain	782,988	Colombia	364,545
Brazil	762,573	France	364,271
Belgium	588,608	Guatemala	258,414
Argentina	468,560	United Kingdom	245,207
Chile	254,885	Costa Rica	232,957
Australia	220,351	Peru	228,123
Panama	183,200	El Salvador	196,628
Finland	172,407	Chile	181,880
Norway	171,751	Puerto Rico	153,620
Peru	148,034	Cuba	144,502
Guatemala	120,005	Sweden	143,711
Colombia	84,943	India	136,679
Uruguay	80,188	Switzerland	143,128
Portugal	52,504	Nicaragua	134,094
China, People's Republic	27,888	Australia	128,801
Hong Kong	27,267	Panama	122,374
		Honduras	93,355
		Poland	71,837
		Portugal	10,889

Source: Dirección General de Aduanas.

TOURISM

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Tourists	2,063,127	2,290,095	2,496,646	2,769,987
Total Expenditure ('000 dollars)	1,095,000	1,203,500	1,370,000	1,576,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
('000)

	1971	1972*
Passengers carried . . .	33,500	34,288
Passenger-kilometres . . .	4,301,729	4,466,647
Freight (tons) . . .	48,399	50,473
Ton-kilometres . . .	22,373,996	24,134,999

* Provisional.

ROADS

	1972	1973
Cars.	1,520,144	1,672,144
Buses	35,723	39,296
Lorries	592,772	652,048
Motor Cycles	168,312	201,974

SHIPPING

	1970	1971
Registered Tonnage entered	25,628,188	29,167,390
Registered Tonnage leaving	26,012,333	29,209,016
Cargo loaded (tons) . . .	19,349,958	20,041,025
Cargo unloaded (tons) . . .	13,021,543	15,461,644

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972*
Kilometres flown (millions) . . .	163	183
Number of Passengers ('000) . . .	5,163	5,782
Cargo carried (tons) . . .	131,373	144,459

* Provisional.

EDUCATION

(1971)

	SCHOOLS	STUDENTS	TEACHERS
Nursery*	3,312	468,909	13,280
Primary*	47,634	9,860,933	219,565
Secondary	2,981	871,043	67,445
Vocational	78	44,687	4,031
Preparatory	402	115,999	11,245
Commercial	759	82,821	6,712
Normal	224	62,913	5,648
Professional	282	112,793	11,702
Specialized	517	52,660	3,531

* 1972 figures.

Source: Banco de Mexico, Mexico D.F.; Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, Mexico D.

THE CONSTITUTION

The present Mexican Constitution was proclaimed on February 5th, 1917, at the end of the revolution which began in 1910 against the régime of Porfirio Díaz. Its provisions regarding religion, education and the ownership and exploitation of mineral wealth reflect the long revolutionary struggle against the concentration of power in the hands of the Church and the large landowners, and the struggle which culminated in the 'thirties in the expropriation of the properties of the foreign oil companies. It has been amended from time to time; the most recent amendment converted the territories of Baja California Sur and Quintana Roo into states.

GOVERNMENT

The President and Congress. The President of the Republic, in agreement with the Council of Ministers and with the approval of Congress or of the Permanent Committee when Congress is not in session, may suspend constitutional guarantees in case of foreign invasion, serious disturbance, or any other emergency endangering the people.

The exercise of supreme executive authority is vested in the President, who is elected for six years and enters upon his office on December 1st of the year of his election. The presidential powers include the right to appoint and remove members of his cabinet, the Attorney-General, the governors of the Federal District and the territories; to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, diplomatic officials, the higher officers of the army, and ministers of the Supreme and higher courts of justice. He is also empowered to dispose of the armed forces for the internal and external security of the Federation.

Congress is composed of a Chamber of Deputies elected every three years, and a Senate whose members hold office for six years. One deputy is elected for every 200,000 inhabitants or for a fraction exceeding 100,000. The Senate is composed of two members for each state and two for the federal district. Regular sessions of Congress begin on September 1st and may not continue beyond December 31st of the same year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the Permanent Committee.

The powers of Congress include the right to pass laws and regulations; impose taxes; specify the bases on which the Executive may negotiate loans; declare war; raise, maintain and regulate the organization of the armed forces; establish and maintain schools of various types throughout the country; approve or reject the budget; sanction appointments submitted by the President of ministers of the Supreme Court and magistrates of the superior courts of the Federal District and the territories; approve or reject treaties and conventions made with foreign powers; and ratify diplomatic appointments.

The Permanent Committee, consisting of 29 members of Congress (15 of whom are deputies and 14 senators), officiates when Congress is in recess, and is responsible for the convening of extraordinary sessions of Congress.

The States. Governors are elected by popular vote in a general election every six years. The local legislature is formed by deputies, who are changed every three years. The judicature is specially appointed under the Constitution by the competent authority (it is never subject to the popular vote).

Each state is a separate unit, with the right to levy taxes and to legislate in certain matters. The states are not allowed to levy inter-state customs duties.

The Federal District consists of Mexico City and several neighbouring small towns and villages. The Governor is appointed by the President.

EDUCATION

According to the Constitution, the providing of educational facilities is the joint responsibility of the federation, the states and the municipalities. Education shall be democratic, and shall be directed to developing all the faculties of the individual, at the same time imbuing him with a love of his country and a consciousness of international solidarity and justice. Religious bodies may not provide education, except training for the priesthood. Private educational institutions must conform to the requirements of the Constitution with regard to the nature of the teaching given. The education provided by the states shall be free of charge.

RELIGION

Religious bodies of whatever denomination shall not have the capacity to possess or administer real estate or capital invested therein. Churches are the property of the nation; the headquarters of bishops, seminaries, convents and other property used for the propagation of a religious creed shall pass into the hands of the State, to be dedicated to the public service of the federation or of the respective state. Institutions of charity, provided they are not connected with a religious body, may hold real property. The establishment of monastic orders is prohibited. Ministers of religion must be Mexican; they may not criticize the fundamental laws of the country in a public or private meeting; they may not vote or form associations for political purposes. Political meetings may not be held in places of worship.

LAND AND MINERAL OWNERSHIP

Article 27 of the Constitution vests direct ownership of minerals and other products of the subsoil, including petroleum and water, in the nation, and reserves to the federal government alone the right to grant concessions in accordance with the laws to individuals and companies, on the condition that they establish regular work for the exploitation of the materials. At the same time, the right to acquire ownership of lands and waters belonging to the nation, or concessions for their exploitation, is limited to Mexican individuals and companies, although the State may concede similar rights to foreigners who agree not to invoke the protection of their governments to enforce such rights. No alien may acquire direct ownership over lands and waters within an area 100 kilometres wide along the frontiers or 50 kilometres along the coast.

The same article declares null all alienations of lands, waters and forests belonging to towns or communities made by political chiefs or other local authorities in violation of the provisions of the law of June 25th, 1856,* and all concessions or sales of communally-held lands, waters and forests made by the federal authorities after December 1st, 1876. The population settlements which lack *ejidos*, or cannot obtain restitution of lands previously held, shall be granted lands in proportion to the needs of the population. The area of land granted to the individual may not be less than 10 hectares of irrigated or watered land, or the equivalent in other kinds of land.

The owners affected by decisions to divide and redistribute land (with the exception of the owners of farming or cattle-rearing properties) shall not have any right of

* The Lerdo Law against ecclesiastical privilege, which became the basis of the Liberal Constitution of 1857.

redress, nor may they invoke the right of *amparo* in protection of their interests. They may, however, apply to the Government for indemnification. Small properties, the areas of which are defined in the Constitution, will not be subject to expropriation. The Constitution leaves to Congress the duty of determining the maximum size of rural properties.

Monopolies and measures to restrict competition in industry, commerce or public services are prohibited.

In common with the constitutions of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras, the Mexican Constitution provides for the procedure known as *juicio de amparo*—a wider form of *habeas corpus*—which the individual may invoke in protection of his constitutional rights.

A section of the Constitution deals with work and social security.

Voting rights are exercised by all Mexicans who are 18 years old.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Lic. Luis ECHEVERRÍA ALVAREZ.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Secretary of the Interior: Lic. MARIO MOYA PALENCIA.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Lic. EMILIO O. RABASA.

Secretary for Defence: Gen. HERMENEGILDO CUENCA DÍAZ.

Secretary for the Navy: Adm. LUIS MARIO BRAVO CARRERA.

Secretary for Finance and Public Credit: Lic. JOSÉ LÓPEZ PORTILLO.

Secretary for National Property: Lic. FRANCISCO JAVIER ALEJO.

Secretary for Industry and Commerce: Lic. JOSÉ CAMPILLO SÁINZ.

Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock: Dr. OSCAR BRAUER HERRERA.

Secretary for Communications and Transport: Ing. EUGENIO MÉNDEZ DOCURRO.

Secretary for Public Works: Ing. LUIS ENRIQUE BRACAMONTES.

Secretary for Water Resources: Ing. LEANDRO ROVIROSA WADE.

Secretary for Education: Ing. VÍCTOR BRAVO AHUJA.

Secretary for Health and Public Assistance: Dr. JORGE JIMÉNEZ CANTÚ.

Secretary for Labour and Social Security: Lic. PORFIRIO MUÑOZ LEDO.

Secretary of the Presidency: Lic. HUGO CERVANTES DEL RÍO.

Chief of Agrarian Department: Lic. AUGUSTO GÓMEZ VILLANUEVA.

Chief of Tourism Department: JULIO HIRSCHFELD ALMADA.

Commissioner for Federal District: Lic. OCTAVIO SENTÍES GÓMEZ.

Attorney-General: Lic. PEDRO OJEDA PAULLADA.

STATES AND TERRITORIES

Federal District: OCTAVIO SENTÍES GÓMEZ.

STATE GOVERNORS

Aguascalientes: Dr. FRANCISCO GUEL JIMÉNEZ.

Baja California Norte: MILTON CASTELLANOS.

Baja California Sur: FÉLIX AGRAMONT COTA.

Campeche: RAFAEL RODRÍGUEZ BARRERA.

Coahuila: EULALIO GUTIÉRREZ TREVIÑO.

Colima: Prof. PABLO SILVA GARCÍA.

Chiapas: Dr. MANUEL VELASCO SUÁREZ.

Chihuahua: OSCAR FLORES.

Durango: ALEJANDRO PAEZ URQUIDI.

Guanajuato: LUIS HUMBERTO DUCOING GAMBA.

Guerrero: ISRAEL NOGUEDA OTERO.

Hidalgo: Lic. CARLOS RAMÍREZ GUERRERO.

Jalisco: ALBERTO OROZCO ROMERO.

México: Prof. CARLOS HANK GONZÁLEZ.

Michoacán: Lic. JOSÉ SERVANDO CHÁVEZ.

Morelos: FELIPE RIVERA CRESPO.

Nayarit: Lic. ROBERTO GÓMEZ REYES.

Nuevo León: Lic. PEDRO G. ZORRILLA MARTÍNEZ.

Oaxaca: Lic. MANUEL ZARATE AQUINO.

Puebla: GUILLERMO MORALES BLUMENKRON.

Querétaro: ANTONIO CALZADA URQUIZA.

Quintana Roo: Lic. DAVID GUSTAVO GUTIÉRREZ RUIZ.

San Luis Potosí: GUILLERMO FONZACA ALVAREZ.

Sinaloa: Lic. ALFREDO VALDEZ MONTOYA.

Sonora: CARLOS ARMANDO BIOBRICH.

Tabasco: MARIO TRUJILLO GARCÍA.

Tamaulipas: MANUEL RAVIZÉ.

Tlaxcala: Gen. IGNACIO BONILLA.

Veracruz: Lic. RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ OCHOA.

Yucatán: CARLOS LORET DE MOLA.

Zacatecas: Gen. FERNANDO PÁMANES ESCOBEDO.

PRESIDENT

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(July 5th, 1970)

LUIS ECHEVERRÍA ALVAREZ: Partido Revolucionario Institucional; 11,923,755.

EFRAÍN GONZÁLEZ MORFÍN: Partido Acción Nacional; 1,945,391.

Other Candidates: 158,670.

CONGRESS

SENATE

(Elections, July 1970)

President: FRANCISCO LUNA KAN.

The Partido Revolucionario Institucional won all 60 seats.

FEDERAL CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

(Elections, July 1973)

President: PINDARO URIÓSTEGUI MIRANDA

PARTY	SEATS
Partido Revolucionario Institucional	180
Partido Acción Nacional	25
Partido Popular Socialista	10
Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana	7
TOTAL	222

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI): f. 1928 as the *Partido Nacional Revolucionario*, but is regarded as the natural successor to the victorious parties of the revolutionary period; broadly based and moderately left-wing Government party; Pres. JESÚS REYES HERÓLES; Gen. Sec. ENRIQUE GONZÁLEZ PEDRERO; Presidential candidate (1970) LUIS ECHEVERRÍA ALVAREZ; publ. *La República*.

Partido Acción Nacional (PAN): Serapio Rendón 8, 4° piso, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1939; Radical opposition party; Presidential candidate (1970) EFRAÍN GONZÁLEZ MORFÍN; Gen. Sec. G. MEDINA VALDEZ; publ. *La Nación*.

Partido Popular Socialista (PPS): left-wing party; Marxist-Leninist; demands a socialist democratic regime and

more equal distribution of wealth; Pres. JORGE CRUICKSHANK GARCÍA.

Partido Auténtico de la Revolución Mexicana (PARM): to sustain the ideology of the Mexican Social Revolution, as embodied in the Mexican Political Constitution of 1917; 191,546 mems.; Pres. Gen. JUAN BARRAGÁN; publ. *El Auténtico*.

The following parties are not legally recognized:

Partido Comunista Mexicano: Frontera 100-304, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1919; Sec. ARNOLDO MARTÍNEZ VERDUGO; publ. *Oposición, La Voz de México*.

Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN): f. 1961; Leader Prof. HERBERTO CASTILLO.

Central Campesina Independiente (CCI): left-wing; f. 1963; Leaders ARTURO CORONA, RAMÓN DANZOS PALOMINO, ALFONSO GARZÓN SANTIBÁÑEZ.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO MEXICO

(In Mexico City, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Algeria: Ottawa, Canada (E).

Argentina: Reforma 350 (Lomas) (E); Ambassador: Dr. HÉCTOR J. CÁMPORA.

Australia: Paseo de la Reforma 195, 5° piso (E); Ambassador: (vacant) (also accred. to Guatemala).

Austria: Campos Elíscos 305 (Polanco) (E); Ambassador: EUGEN BÜRESCH (also accred. to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Belgium: Dante 36, 11° piso (Anzures) (E); Ambassador: Baron PIERRE DE GAIFFIER D'HESTROY.

Bolivia: Avda. Mariano Escobedo 724, 6° piso (E); Ambassador: Dr. MARIO FRANCO FRANCO.

Brazil: Paseo de la Reforma 455 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); Ambassador: GERALDO DE C. SILOS.

Canada: Melchor Ocampo 463, 7° piso (Anzures) (E); Ambassador: MAURICE SCHWARZMANN.

MEXICO

Diplomatic Representation

China, People's Republic: Campos Elíseos 69 (Chapultepec-Morales) (E); *Ambassador:* YAI HUANG.

Colombia: Génova 2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. CARLOS ARTURO CAPARROSO.

Costa Rica: Salamanca 102 (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* Sra. MARIAELENA ORTIZ DE TERÁN.

Cuba: Francisco Márquez 160 (Col. Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO L. LÓPEZ MUIÑO.

Czechoslovakia: Paseo de las Palmas 720 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEF RUTTA.

Denmark: Campos Elíseos 170-5 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* VAGN HOELGAARD (also accredited to Honduras, Panama).

Dominican Republic: Nuevo León 78-202 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO E. GÓMEZ CLARÁ.

Ecuador: Río Nazas 23 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ RICARDO MARTÍNEZ COBO.

Egypt: Avda. Rubén Darío 30 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ADEL ABDEL HAMID FADEL.

El Salvador: Galileo 17 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. FIDEL TORRES.

Ethiopia: Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra 455-602 (Irrigación) (E); *Ambassador:* CHANYALEW TESHOME (also accredited to Venezuela).

Finland: Homero 136, 4° piso (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* ERIK OLOF TORNQVIST.

France: Havre 15 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN BELLIARD.

German Democratic Republic: Moliere 118 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD KORTH.

Germany, Federal Republic: Lord Byron 737 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS SCHWARZMANN.

Ghana: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Greece: Paseo de la Reforma 284 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CLEON CATSAMBIS (also accredited to Nicaragua).

Guatemala: Vallarta 1, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL VILLACORTA VIELMAN.

Guinea: Havana, Cuba (E).

Haiti: Humboldt 56 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE AUDAIN.

Honduras: Avda. Juárez 64 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. TITO H. CARCAMO TERCERO.

Iceland: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

India: Comte 44 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* S. K. ROY.

Indonesia: Julio Verne 27 (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Hidayat Mukmin.

Israel: Río Rhin 57 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* SHLOMO ARGOV.

Italy: Liverpool 88 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFFAELE MARRAS.

Jamaica: Eucken 32 (Anzures) (E); *Ambassador:* Sir EGERTON R. RICHARDSON, K.T., C.M.G.

Japan: Córdoba 127, esq. Guanajuato (Roma) (E); *Ambassador:* TAKASHI SUZUKI.

Korea, Republic: Paseo de Las Palmas 755, 2° piso (E); *Ambassador:* CHANG HEE LEE.

Lebanon: Julio Verne 8, esq. Campos Elíseos (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. JOSEPH NAFFAH (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Mexico also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Bulgaria, Cuba, Hungary and Romania.

Luxembourg: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Morocco: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Netherlands: Mariano Escobedo 752, 11° y 12° pisos (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. BEREND JAN SLINGENBERG.

Nicaragua: Paseo de la Reforma 400-702 (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. EDGAR ESCOBAR FERNOS.

Norway: Virreyes 1460 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. SVEN BRUN EBBELL (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Pakistan: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Panama: Reforma 403 (E); *Ambassador:* EMILIA AROSEMENA VALLARINO.

Paraguay: Citlaltépetl 25 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL GUILLAMONDIS.

Peru: Paseo de la Reforma 35 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ALFONSO BENAVIDES CORREA.

Philippines: Sierra Torrecillas 125 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* LEÓN MARÍA GUERRERO.

Poland: Cracovia 40 (San Ángel) (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MIECZYSLAW GRAD (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

Portugal: Palmas 765-202 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* João MARCAL DE ALMEIDA (also accredited to Honduras).

Saudi Arabia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Senegal: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Spain: Londres 7 (Juárez) (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MANUEL MARTÍNEZ FEDUCHY; represents the Spanish Republican Government in exile.

Sri Lanka: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Sweden: Homero 136, 10° piso (E); *Ambassador:* CARL SWARTZ.

Switzerland: Hamburgo 66, 5° y 16° pisos (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* ALFRED FISCHLI (also accredited to Jamaica).

Syria: New York, U.S.A. (E).

Trinidad and Tobago: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Tunisia: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).

Turkey: Avda. de las Palmas 1525 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* DOĞAN TURKMEN (also accredited to Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama).

U.S.S.R.: Calzada de Tacubaya 204 (Condesa) (E); *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI KONSTANTINOVICH TARASOV.

United Kingdom: Lerma 71 (Cuauhtémoc) (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN EDGAR GALSORTHY, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Reforma 305 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEPH JOHN JOVA.

Uruguay: Hegel 149, 1° piso (Polanco) (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN BAUTISTA OCHOTECO.

Venezuela: Edif. Simón Bolívar, Londres 167 (Juárez) (E); *Ambassador:* FRANCISCO HERRERA LUQUE.

Yugoslavia: Prado Sur 225 (Lomas) (E); *Ambassador:* ISAAC GOLOB (also accredited to Honduras, Panama).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Mexican legal system follows strictly the principle of written law. Accordingly, the definition of rights and duties, and their scope, and the procedure to ensure and enforce them are fixed in codes, such as the civil code, criminal procedure code, etc. The penal code of January 1st, 1930, abolished the death penalty, except for the army.

The courts include the Supreme Court with twenty-one ministers; five Circuit Collegiate Tribunals (*Tribunales Colegiados de Circuito*), each with three magistrates; six Circuit Unitary Tribunals (*Tribunales Unitarios de Circuito*), each with six magistrates; and forty-six District Courts with forty-six judges. The system of trial by jury also exists. Ministers of the Supreme Court, circuit magistrates and district judges, once appointed, may only be removed on the ground of misconduct.

SUPREME COURT

President: Lic. EUQUERIO GUERRERO.

FIRST CHAMBER—PENAL AFFAIRS

President: Lic. MARIO G. REBOLLEDO FERNÁNDEZ.

SECOND CHAMBER—ADMINISTRATIVE AFFAIRS

President: Lic. JORGE SARACHO ALVAREZ.

THIRD CHAMBER—CIVIL AFFAIRS

President: Lic. RAFAEL ROJINA VILLEGAS.

FOURTH CHAMBER—LABOUR AFFAIRS

President: Lic. SALVADOR MONDRAGÓN.

AUXILIARY CHAMBER

President: Lic. ANTONIO CAPPONI GUERRERO.

RELIGION

(1970 Census)

Roman Catholic . . . 46,380,401
Protestant . . . 876,879

Jewish . . . 49,181
Others . . . 150,329

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The prevailing religion is Roman Catholicism, but the Church, disestablished in 1857, is, under the Constitution of 1917, subject to State control.

METROPOLITAN SEES:

Antequeria/Oaxaca . . . Mgr. ERNESTO CORRIPIO AHUMADA
Suffragan Sees: San Cristobál de las Casas, Tapachula, Tehuantepec, Tuxtla Gutiérrez.

Chihuahua . . . Most Rev. ADALBERTO ALNEIDA MERINO.
Suffragan See: Ciudad Juárez.

Durango . . . Most Rev. ANTONIO LÓPEZ AVIÑA.
Suffragan Sees: Culiacán, Mazatlán, Torreón.

Guadalajara . . . His Eminence Cardinal JOSÉ SALAZAR LÓPEZ.
Suffragan Sees: Aguascalientes, Autlán, Ciudad Guzmán, Colima, San Juan de los Lagos, Tepic, Zacatecas.

Hermosillo/Sonora . . . Most Rev. CARLOS QUINTERO ARCE.
Suffragan Sees: Ciudad Obregón, Mexicali, Tijuana.

Jalapa . . . Most Rev. EMILIO ABASCAL SALMERÓN.
Suffragan Sees: Papantla, San Andreas Tuxtla, Tuxpan, Vera Cruz.

Mexico City . . . His Eminence Cardinal MIGUEL DARÍO MIRANDA Y GÓMEZ.
Suffragan Sees: Acapulco, Chilapa, Cuernavaca, Texcoco, Tlalpantla, Toluca, Tula, Tulancingo.

Monterrey . . . Most Rev. ALFONSO ESPINO Y SILVA.
Suffragan Sees: Saltillo, San Luis Potosí, Tampico, Matamoros, Ciudad Valles, Linares, Ciudad Victoria.

Morelia . . . Most Rev. ESTANISLAO ALCARAZ FIGUEROA.
Suffragan Sees: León, Querétaro, Tacámbaro, Zamora, Apatzingán, Ciudad Altamirano.

Puebla de los Angeles . . . Most Rev. OCTAVIANO MÁRQUEZ Y TÓRIZ.
Suffragan Sees: Huejutla, Huajuapán de León, Tehuacan, Tlaxcala.

Yucatán . . . Most Rev. MANUEL CASTRO RUIZ.
Suffragan Sees: Campeche, Tlaxasco.

PROTESTANT

Episcopal Church: La Otra Banda 40, Mexico 20, D.F.; Bishop: Rt. Rev. JOSÉ GUADALUPE SAUCEDO; suffragan bishops in Monterrey and Guadalajara.

Iglesia Metodista de México: Calzada México Coyoacán 349, Mexico 13, D.F.; Bishop: Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO RUÍZ M.

Federación Evangélica de México: Apdo. 1830, Mexico, D.F.

Most of the main protestant denominations have churches in the larger cities; there are also Jewish synagogues in Mexico City, Monterrey and other centres.

THE PRESS

DAILY NEWSPAPERS

MEXICO CITY

- La Afición:** Ignacio Mariscal 23, Apdo. 64 bis; f. 1930; sport, entertainment; Dir. ANTONIO ANDERE; Gen. Man. RAFAEL RUANO URIBE; circ. 93,200.
- Avance:** Iturbide 36B; f. 1967; Dir. FERNANDO ALCALA Jr.; circ. 30,000.
- Crucero:** Insurgentes Centro 123, Apdo. 10528; f. 1970; evening; Dir. JAVIER ROMERO; circ. 25,000.
- El Día:** Avda. Insurgentes Centro 123, Apdo. 10528; f. 1962; morning; Nationalist, loyal to the National Revolution; Dir.-Gen. ENRIQUE RAMÍREZ y RAMÍREZ; circ. 65,000.
- Diario de México:** Chimalpopoca 34; f. 1951; morning; Dir. FEDERICO BRACAMONTES; circ. 73,000.
- Diario de la Tarde:** Depto. de Publicidad Morcos 16-5º; f. 1957; evening edition of *Novedades*; Dir. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.; circ. 71,404.
- Esto:** Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1941; morning; sports appeal; Dir. Col. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 311,850.
- Excelsior:** Paseo Reforma 18, Apdo. 120 bis; f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. JULIO SCHERER GARCÍA; circ. 152,386, Sundays 156,862.
- El Heraldo de México:** Dr. Carmona y Valle 150; f. 1965; morning; publ. by Editora Alarcón S.A.; Dir. GABRIEL ALARCÓN; circ. 185,000, Sundays 200,000.
- El Nacional:** Ignacio Mariscal 25, Apdo. 446; f. 1929; morning; official government organ; Dir. AGOSTÍN ARROYO; circ. 60,000.
- The News:** Balderas y Morelos; f. 1950; morning; English; publ. by Publicaciones Herrerías; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.; Editor JAIME PLENN; circ. 24,115.
- Novedades:** Balderas y Morcos; f. 1936; morning; independent; publ. by Publicaciones Herrerías; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Sr.; Vice-Pres. and Editor RÓMULO O'FARRILL, Jr.; circ. 122,697, Sundays 148,005.
- Ovaciones:** Lago Zirahuen 279; f. 1947; morning and evening editions; Dir. Lic. FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ D.L.; circ. 200,587; evening circ. 171,670.
- La Prensa:** Basilio Vadillo 40; f. 1928; independent pictorial tabloid; publ. by Editora de Periódicos, S.C.L.; Dir. MARIO SANTAELLA; circ. 183,214.
- El Sol de México:** Guillermo Prieto 7; f. 1965; morning and evening editions; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 130,000; evening circ. 75,976.
- Últimas Noticias de Excelsior:** Depto. de Publicidad, Marcos Puente B; f. 1936; afternoon and evening editions; independent; Dir.-Gen. JULIO SCHERER GARCÍA; circ. 47,000.
- El Universal:** Bucareli 8; f. 1916; morning; independent; conservative; Dir. Gen. JUAN FRANCISCO EALY ORTIZ; circ. 165,150.
- El Universal Gráfico:** Bucareli 8; f. 1927; evening; independent pictorial tabloid; Dir. Gen. JUAN FRANCISCO EALY ORTIZ; circ. 78,000.

AGUASCALIENTES

- El Heraldo:** José María Chávez 120; f. 1954; morning; Dir. LEANDRO MARTÍNEZ BERNAL; circ. 22,499 (Sunday 27,000).
- El Sol del Centro:** Avda. Madero 460, Apdo. 88; f. 1945; morning; Dir. Col. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 20,000.

CHIHUAHUA

- El Heraldo:** Avda. Universidad 2507, Apdo. 1515; f. 1927; morning and evening; Dir. Col. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 45,500; evening circ. 18,302.
- Norte:** Juárez 1105, Apdo. 477; f. 1954; morning; Dir. LUIS FUENTES SAUCEDO; circ. 24,000.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ

- El Fronterizo:** Ramón Corona y Galeana; f. 1943; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. Col. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 33,596.
- El Mexicano:** Ramón Corona y Galeana; f. 1947; evening; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. Col. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 23,032.

CIUDAD OBREGÓN

- Diario del Yaqui:** Sinaloa 418 Sur, Apdo. 196; f. 1942; morning; Dir. JESÚS CORRAL RUIZ; circ. 18,000.

CULIACÁN

- El Sol de Culiacán:** Blvd. L. Solano y Corona, Apdo. 412; f. 1956; evening; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 15,000.
- El Sol de Sinaloa:** Blvd. L. Solano y Corona, Apdo. 412; f. 1956; morning; Dir. JOSÉ GARCÍA VALSECA; circ. 16,000.

DURANGO

- El Sol de Durango:** Zaragoza 202 Sur, Apdo. 184; f. 1947; morning; Prop. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. BERTHA ISAAC AHUMADA; circ. 15,000.

GUADALAJARA

- El Diario:** Calle 14, 2550; morning; edited by Editorial Hispano S.A.; Dir. Gen. JAIME A. GONZÁLEZ RAMÍREZ; circ. 72,000.
- El Informador:** Unión Editorial S.A., Independencia 300, Apdo. 3 bis; f. 1917; morning; independent, conservative; Editor JORGE ALVAREZ DEL CASTILLO; circ. 45,000.
- El Occidental:** Independencia Sur 324, Apdo. 699; f. 1942; morning; conservative; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ERNESTO CORONA RUESGA; circ. 84,500.
- El Sol de Guadalajara:** f. 1948; evening; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ERNESTO CORONA RUESGA; circ. 60,000.

HERMOSILLO

- El Imparcial:** Mina y Sufragio Efectivo 71; f. 1937; morning; independent; Dir. J. JESUS BLANCORNELAS; circ. 38,700.
- El Sonorense:** Blvd. Transversal y Royal; f. 1963; morning; independent; Editor ENGUERRANDO TAPIA QUIJADA; circ. 25,000.

IRAPUATO

- El Heraldo de Irapuato:** Tres Guerras 667; f. 1966; Dir. MAURICIO BERCÓN; morning; circ. 47,000; Sundays 51,700.
- El Sol de Irapuato:** Allende 57, Apdo. 144; f. 1954; morning; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ALFONSO CHICO PATIÑO; circ. 25,000.

LEÓN

El Heraldo: Hermanos Aldama 222, Apdo. 299; f. 1957; morning; independent; Gen. Man. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 45,477.

El Sol de León: Francisco I. Madero 312; f. 1946; morning; general appeal; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. MIGUEL BARRAGÁN TORROELLA; circ. 44,130.

MATAMOROS

La Opinión: Blvd. Lauro Villar km 1; f. 1971; Dir. JUAN B. GARCÍA; circ. 30,000.

MAZATLÁN

El Sol del Pacífico: Aquiles Serdán y H. Galeana; f. 1947; morning; Dir. ERNESTO CENTENO CARREÓN; circ. 17,000.

Noticias de El Sol: Aquiles Serdán y H. Galeana; f. 1964; evening; Dir. ERNESTO CENTENO CARREÓN; circ. 15,000.

MÉRIDA

Diario del Sureste: Calle 60 532, Apdo. 35; f. 1931; morning; organ of state government; Dir. ANTONIO BETANCOURT PÉREZ; circulates in States of Yucatán, Campeche, Tabasco and Territory of Quintana Roo; circ. 24,000.

Diario de Yucatán: Calle 60 521, Apdo. 64; f. 1925; morning; independent; Dir. ABEL MENÉNDEZ; circulates in States of Yucatán, Campeche, Chiapas, Tabasco and Veracruz and Territory of Quintana Roo; circ. 53,000, Sunday 55,000.

Novedades de Yucatán: Calle 62 514; f. 1965; morning; independent; Gen. Man. ANDRÉS GARCÍA LAVÍN; circulates in Yucatán and other states; circ. 44,691, Sunday 46,152.

MEXICALI

La Voz de la Frontera: Avda. Francisco I. Madero 1545; morning; independent; Dir. and Editor JORGE DAVO LOZANO; circulates in State of Baja California; circ. 24,987, Sundays 24,064.

MONTERREY

El Diario de Monterrey: Av. Tecnológico 2245, Apdo. 3128; morning; Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO GONZÁLEZ; circ. 40,000.

Mas Noticias: Av. Colón Pte. 101; f. 1965; morning; Gen. Man. ALBERTO ESCAMILLA GONZÁLEZ; circ. 50,000.

El Norte: Washington 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1938; morning; independent; magazine supplement; Dir. ALEJANDRO JUNCO DE LA VEGA; circulates in States of Nuevo León, Tamaulipas, Coahuila, San Luis Potosí; circ. 82,000, Sunday 87,000.

El Porvenir: Galeana Sur 344, Apdo. 218; f. 1919; morning; Catholic; Dir. ROGELIO CANTÚ; circ. 59,000.

El Sol: Washington 629, Apdo. 186; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir. ALEJANDRO JUNCO DE LA VEGA; circ. 56,000.

El Tiempo: Av. Colon Pte. 101; f. 1936; morning; Dir.-Gen. ALBERTO GARCÍA GUZMÁN; circ. 20,000.

Tribuna de Monterrey: Isaac Garza 200, Ote; f. 1968; morning; Man. ANTONIO FLORES; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; circ. 65,000.

MORELIA

La Voz de Michoacán: Quintana Roo 186, Apdo. 121; f. 1948; morning; independent; Dir. JOSÉ TOCAVÉN; circulates in state of Michoacán; circ. 30,765.

NUEVO LAREDO

El Ciudadano de Nuevo Laredo: Maclovio Herrera 3426; f. 1967; morning; Dir.-Gen. EDMUNDO LOZANO CALZADO; circ. 20,000.

El Diario de Nuevo Laredo: González 2411, Apdo. 101; f. 1948; morning; independent; Dir. RUPERTO VILLARREAL; circ. 20,000.

OAXACA

El Imparcial: Armanta y López 312, Apdo. 322; f. 1951; morning; independent; Dir. Lic. BENJAMÍN FERNÁNDEZ PICHARDO; circ. 18,000.

PUEBLA

El Heraldo: Portal Hidalgo 14; f. 1966; morning; Gen. Man. ALBERTO PENICHE B.; circ. 21,500.

Novedades de Puebla: 2 Sur 112, Portal Morelos; f. 1966; morning; Dir.-Gen. RÓMULO O'FARRILL Sr.; circ. 25,000.

El Sol de Puebla: Avda. 3 Oriente 201, Apdo. 190; f. 1944; morning; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ALFONSO NERI CASTAÑEDA; circ. 43,182.

La Voz de Puebla: Avda. 3 Oriente 201, Apdo. 190; f. 1953; evening; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Dir. ALFONSO NERI CASTAÑEDA; circ. 35,000.

REYNOSA

El Mañana: Prof. Lauro Aguirre con Matías Canales, Apdo. 14; f. 1932; morning; independent; special sections for principal towns in State of Tamaulipas; Dir. HERIBERTO DEÁNDER AMADOR; circ. 45,655.

La Prensa de Reynosa: Matamoros y González Ortega; f. 1963; morning; Dir. CRISANTO RAMÍREZ GUERRA; circ. 24,000.

SALTILLO

El Heraldo: Avda. Abasolo Nte. 228; f. 1963; morning; independent; Editor Ing. FRANCISCO J. DE LA PEÑA; circ. 10,000.

El Sol del Norte: Cuauhtémoc Sur 349; f. 1955; morning; Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Man. ROBERTO ESCAMILLA GONZÁLEZ; circ. 22,558.

SAN LUIS POTOSÍ

El Heraldo: Villerías y Guerrero, Apdo. 304; f. 1942; morning; independent; Gen. Man. MAURICIO BERCÚN; circ. 43,355, Sunday 47,691.

El Sol de San Luis: Avda. Universidad 565, Apdo. 342; f. 1952; morning; independent; Dir. IGNACIO ROSILLO; circ. 28,637.

TAMPICO

El Mundo: Ejército Nacional 201, Col. Guadalupe, Apdo. 379; f. 1918; morning; independent; Man. ANTONIO MANZUR MORÓN; circ. 65,200, Sunday 66,012.

El Sol de Tampico: Altamira 311 Pte., Apdo. 434; f. 1950; morning (evening edition *El Sol de la Tarde*); Propr. Cadena de Periódicos García Valseca; Man. RUBÉN DÍAZ DE LA GARZA; circ. 75,000.

TIJUANA

El Mexicano: Avda. México 120; f. 1959; morning; independent; special editions for Mexicali and Ensenada; Dir. Lic. ENRIQUE GALVÁN; circ. 51,000.

TOLUCA

Rumbo: Allende 205; f. 1968; morning; Dir. JORGE HERNÁNDEZ OCHOA; circ. 22,000.

El Sol de Toluca: B. Dominguez 101-B, Edificio Santa Elena, Apdo. 54; f. 1947; morning; Dir. DAVID ALVARADO; circ. 20,000.

TORREÓN

La Opinión: Matamoros y Falcón, Apdo. 86; f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. EDMUNDO GUERRERO ALVAREZ; circ. 27,461, Sunday 26,247; evening edition *La Opinión de la Tarde*, circ. 14,000.

El Siglo de Torreón: Avda. Matamoros 1056 Pta., Apdo. 19; f. 1922; morning; independent; Conservative; Dir. ANTONIO DE JUAMBELZ; circ. 34,000.

VERACRUZ LLAVE

El Dictamen: 16 de Septiembre y Arosta, Apdo. 232; f. 1898, morning; independent; Dir. JUAN MALPICA MIMENDI; circ. 38,000, Sunday 39,000; evening edition *La Tarde*, circ. 26,000.

La Nación: Pino Suárez 260, Apdo. 272; f. 1963; morning; independent; Dir. Ing. FERNANDO DE LA MIYAR B.; circ. 19,000.

PERIODICALS

Mexico City

Alarma: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1963; weekly; publ. by Publicaciones Llergo S.A.; Dir.-Gen. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; circ. 704,475.

Artes de México: Amores 262; monthly; art history and anthropology; Spanish and English editions; Dir. JOSÉ LOZADA TOMÉ; circ. 20,000.

Automundo: Editorial Mcx-Abril S.A., Morelos 16, 4° piso; f. 1970; monthly; motoring and tourism; Pres. RÓMULO O'FARRILL; Editor JORGE DE'ANGELI; circ. 45,000.

El Campo: Mar Negro 147, Apdo. 17-506; f. 1924; monthly; agricultural; Dir. ARMANDO PALAFOX FLORES; circ. 27,000.

Chicas: Av. Insurgentes Sur 428-1°; f. 1968; weekly; Dir. MANUEL DE LANDA; circ. 230,000.

Cita: Av. Insurgentes Sur 428-1°; f. 1966; weekly; Dir. MANUEL DE LANDA; circ. 260,000.

Claudia: Morelos 16, 4° piso; f. 1965; monthly; women's magazine with accent on fashion; publ. by Editorial Mex-Abril, S.A.; Dir. ANNA I. FUSONI; circ. 119,000.

Comercio: Reforma 42, Apdo. 32005; f. 1960; monthly; organ of the Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México; Dir. PORFIRIO REYES LAMADRID; circ. 45,000.

Contenido: Morelos 16, 3°; f. 1963; monthly; popular appeal; Dir. ARMANDO AYALA A.; circ. 123,702.

Diseño: 5 de Febrero 246-2°; monthly; interior design; Dir. JOSÉ IGNACIO VALENCIA M.; circ. 27,000.

División: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1967; weekly; Dir. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; circ. 140,279.

La Familia Cristiana: Taxqueña 1792, Apdo. 19082; f. 1953; monthly; Dir. JUAN MANUEL GALAVIZ H.; circ. 75,000.

El Figaro: Morelos 45-406; f. 1952; weekly; general interest; Dir. J. SALVADOR ACEVEDO L.; circ. 55,000.

Fotomundo: Editorial Mex-Abril S.A., Morelos 16, 4° piso; f. 1969; monthly; photography; Editor JORGE DE'ANGELI; circ. 40,000.

Hoy: Amores 9; f. 1937; weekly; political, literary; Dir.-Gen. RAYMUNDO AMPUDIA; circ. 35,000.

Impacto: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30; f. 1949; weekly; general interest; Dir.-Gen. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; circ. 37,000.

Industria: Atenas 40-606 y 607; f. 1967; monthly; Dir. MIGUEL CÁMARA PEÓN; circ. 20,000.

Intercambio: Tiber 103, 6° piso; monthly; organ of the British Chamber of Commerce; Editor STEPHEN DOWNER; circ. 3,000.

Jueves de Excelsior: Reforma 18; weekly; publ. by Excelsior y Cía; general information; Dir. MANUEL HORTA; circ. 21,135.

Kena: 5 de Febrero 246, 2° piso; f. 1963; fortnightly; women's magazine; publ. by Editorial Ferro, S.A.; Dir. MARÍA EUGENIA MORENO; circ. 153,378.

Mecánica Popular: Av. Insurgentes Sur 421, Edificio B. Desp. 105 Conjunto Aristor; f. 1947; monthly; Dir. MARCIAL FRIGOLET; circ. 46,878.

El Médico: Insurgentes Sur 1261, 6°; f. 1950; monthly; medical; Gen. Man. OSCAR ANTONIO TIJERINA; circ. 22,000.

Mexican American Review: Lucerna 78, Apdo. 82 bis; monthly; organ of the American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico; Editor STUART J. BARNES; circ. 6,000.

Negobanc (Negocios y Bancos): Bolívar 8-601, Apdo. 1907; f. 1951; monthly; business; Dir. ALFREDO FARRUGIA REED; circ. 50,000.

Nocturno: Morelos 16, 4° piso; f. 1964; fortnightly; women's magazine; publ. by Editorial Mex-Abril, S.A.; Man. JORGE DE'ANGELI; circ. 120,000.

Notitas Musicales: Cerro del Hombre 143; f. 1956; fortnightly; music; popular appeal; Dir. ENRIQUE ORTIZ REYES SPÍNDOLA; circ. 186,000.

Now in Mexico: Londres 166; f. 1960; weekly; English; general interest; Dir. JESÚS MALDONADO; circ. 14,600.

Panorama: Miguel Schultz 140; f. 1906; monthly; organ of the Asociación Nacional Automovilística; Dir. PEDRO MARTÍN PUENTE; circ. 30,000.

Tiempo: Barcelona 32, Apdo. 1122; f. 1942; weekly; general interest; Dir. MARTÍN LUIS GUZMÁN; circ. 51,695.

Tierra: Díaz Mirón 58; f. 1945; monthly; agricultural; Man. A. DIEZ VDA DE LA CRUZ; circ. 15,000.

Todo: Hamburgo 36, Apdo. 2517; f. 1933; general, literary and political; Man. Dir. ENRIQUE SALCEDO LEDESMA; circ. 38,000.

Visión: Hamburgo 20; fortnightly; Latin America news and general; Dir. JULIO G. SMITH FOYO; circ. 40,755.

¡Ya!: Av. Circunvalación 217-A Fracc. Hacienda de Echeagaray, Edo. de México; f. 1955; fortnightly; political; Dir. Efraín KLÉRIGA VERA; circ. 35,000.

ASSOCIATIONS

Agrupación Nacional Periodística: Avda. Juárez 76-609, Mexico 1, D.F.; Pres. DOMINGO SALAYANDÍA.

Asociación Nacional de Periodistas A.C.: Filomeno Mata 8, 3° piso, Mexico, D.F.

PRESS AGENCIES

ANSA: Reforma 336, Mexico D.F.; Correspondent MICHELE DE MARA.

A.P.: Paseo de Reforma 46, Mexico, D.F.; Exec. Rep. for Central America CHARLES H. GREEN.

Četeka: Avda. Morelos 58, Mexico 1, D.F.; Man. HORVÁTH JUNEK.

Kyodo News Service: Avda. San Juan de Letran 100-401, Mexico 1, D.F.

U.P.I.: Avda. Morelos 110, Mexico 10, D.F.; Man. H. DENNY DAVIS.

D.P.A., Prensa Latina, Reuters and Tass also have offices in Mexico.

PUBLISHERS

MEXICO CITY

Aguilar Editor S.A.: Avda. Universidad 757; f. 1965; Man. Dir. ANTONIO RUANO FERNÁNDEZ; general literature.

Ediciones Alonso: Regina 84-15; f. 1929; Propr. José E. M. ALONSO; publs. *Boletín Particular Técnico-Fiscal* (circ. 7,000) as well as fiscal law books.

Editorial Azteca S.A.: Calle de la Luna 225-7, Mexico 3, D.F.; f. 1956; literature and technical; Man. Dir. A. ALEMÓN JALOMO.

Librería y Ediciones Botas, S.A.: Justo Sierra 52, Apdo. 941; f. 1910; Dir. ANDRÉS BOTAS ARREDONDO; history, law, philosophy, poetry, fiction, economics, medicine.

Casa Unida de Publicaciones: Héroes 83, Col. Guerrero, Apdo. 97 bis; f. 1921; Man. Prof. JUAN DÍAZ GALINDO; philosophy, history, religion.

Compañía Editorial Continental, S.A.: Calzada de Tlalpan 4620, Mexico 22, D.F.; f. 1954; science, technology, general, textbooks; Man. Dir. J. NORIEGA MILERA.

Ediciones de Cultura Popular: San Juan de Letrán 37, Desp. 401-407, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1969; Man. Dir. SALVADOR GONZÁLEZ MARÍN; general literature, technical, economics, political science.

Editorial Diana S.A.: Roberto Gayol 1219, Mexico 12, D.F.; f. 1946; Man. Dir. J. L. RAMÍREZ COTA; general fiction and technical books.

Empresas Editoriales, S.A.: Río Nazas 55, Dto. 1 & 2, Apdo. 5-188, Mexico 5, D.F.; f. 1944; Pres. MARTÍN LUIS GUZMÁN; general fiction.

Ediciones Era S.A.: Avda. 102, Col. Granjas Esmeralda, Mexico 13, D.F.; f. 1960; Man. Dir. Mrs. NIEVES ESPESATE XIRAU; general and social science.

Editorial Esfinge, S.A.: Colima 220-503; f. 1957; Man. Dir. AGUSTÍN MATEOS MUÑOZ; geography, history, philosophy, law, literature and mathematics.

Editorial España Errante, S.A.: Av. Oaxaca 108, Desp. 101, Apdo. 24-519; f. 1966; Man. Dir. CESAR MUÑOZ GALLARDO; general literature.

Fernández Editores, S.A.: Calzado Mexico Coyoacan 321, Col. General Anaya, Mexico 13, D.F.; f. 1943; Man. Dir. LUIS FERNÁNDEZ GONZÁLEZ; textbooks, education.

Editorial Fondo de Cultura Económica: Avda. Universidad 975, Mexico 12, D.F.; f. 1934; Man. Dir. ANTONIO CARRILLO FLORES; economics, history, philosophy, science, politics, psychology, sociology.

Editorial González Porto: Avda. Independencia 10, Apdo. 140 bis; f. 1922; Dir. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO; literary, scientific and technical works; brs. throughout Latin America.

Editorial Grijalbo S.A.: Avda. Granjas 82, Apdo. 17-568, Mexico 17, D.F.; f. 1954; Man. Dir. A. L. QUINTANAR; general fiction and non-fiction.

Nueva Editorial Interamericana, S.A. de C.V.: Cedro 512, Apdo. 26370, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1944; Dir. JORGE DE LA VEGA; medicine, general science, textbooks.

W. M. Jackson Inc.: Avda. Insurgentes Sur 993; 6° piso, Mexico 12, D.F.

Ediciones Larousse, S.A.: Marsella 53; Dir. PIERRE SADORGE.

Editora Latino Americana, S.A.: Guatemala 10-220, Mexico 1; Dir. ROGER ORELLANA GALLARDO; popular literature.

Ediciones Lerner Mexicana, S.A.: Newton 186, Despacho 401, Mexico 5; f. 1966; Dir. LUIS M. REGALADO L.; publ. *Tribuna Médica* (circ. 20,000; fortnightly).

Publicaciones Llergo, S.A.: Manuel Ma. Contreras 30, Apdo. 2986; f. 1949; Dir. REGINO HERNÁNDEZ LLERGO; Gen. Man. MARIO SOJO ACOSTA; publs. *Impacto*, *Alarma*, *Diversión*.

Editorial Limusa Wiley, S.A.: Calle Arcos de Belén 75, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1962; science; general, textbooks; Pres. CARLOS NORIEGA MILERA.

Impresora y Editora Mexicana, S.A. de C.V.: Río Tiber 103, Mexico 5, D.F.; f. 1926; Dir. LUIS GABRIEL TORRES; general and fiction; publ. *México al Día* (fortnightly).

Editorial Joaquín Mortfz, S.A.: Tabasco 106, Apdo. 7-832, Mexico 7, D.F.; fiction, history, psychology; Man. Dir. J. DIEZ CANEDO.

Organización Editorial Novaro S.A.: Donata Guerra 9, Apdo. 10500, Mexico D.F.; f. 1950; adult books, children's magazines, books and games; Pres. RICHARD SMALL.

Ediciones Oasis, S.A.: Oaxaca 28, Apdo. 24-416, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1958; Dir. JOSÉ GIMÉNEZ G. HERAS; literary, sociological, technical.

Editorial Orion: Sierra Mojada 325; archaeology, philosophy, psychology, Spanish literature, fiction; Dir. Sra. SILVIA H. VDA. DE CÁRDENAS.

Editorial Patria, S.A.: Av. Uruguay 25, Apdo. 784, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1933; Dir. GUILLERMO DE LA MORA; Mexican traditions and history, textbooks, technology.

Editorial Porrúa S.A.: Argentina 15, 5° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1944; general literature; Man. J. A. PÉREZ PORRÚA.

Promotora Hispano-Americana de Música, S.A.: Calzada Mariano Escobedo 166, 2° piso, Mexico 17, D.F.; f. 1939; Man. RAMÓN PAZ LÓPEZ; publishers and distributors of music throughout Mexico; affiliations throughout the world in association with the Southern Music Publishing Co. and Peer International Corp.

Editorial Reverte Mexicana, S.A.: Río Pánuco 141-A, Mexico 5, D.F.; Dir. Ing. CÁNIDO RANCAÑO; science, technical.

Editorial Roble: Hamburgo 20, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1960; economics, business; Man. Dir. A. BEN CANDLAND.

Salvat Editores Mexicana, S.A.: Madrid 21-A, Mexico 4, D.F.

Siglo XXI Editores S.A.: Gabriel Mancera 65, Colonia del Valle, Apdo. 27-506, Mexico 12, D.F.; fiction, history, social science; f. 1966; Dir. Dr. ARNALDO OFRILA REYNAL.

Editorial F. Trillas S.A.: Avda. 5 de Mayo 43-105; f. 1954; social science, educational textbooks; Man. Dir. F. TRILLAS MERCADER.

Unión Tipográfica Editorial Hispano Americana (UTEHA): Avda. Universidad 767, Mexico 12, D.F.; Apdo. 1168, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1937; scientific, literary, economical, historical and technical; Propr. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ PORTO.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, Dirección General de Publicaciones: Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico 12, D.F.; publications in all fields; Dir.-Gen. JORGE GURRÍA LACROIX.

ASSOCIATIONS

Cámara Nacional de la Industria Editorial: Vallarba 21, 3° piso, Mexico 4, D.F.

Instituto Mexicano del Libro: Paseo de la Reforma 95, Mexico, D.F.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Subsecretaría de Radiodifusión: Torre de Comunicaciones, Mexico, D.F.; government regulatory and supervisory body; Dir.-Gen. JULIO C. CONTRERAS CAMACHO; publ. *Comunicaciones y Transportes*.

Cámara Nacional de la Industria de Radio y Televisión: Paseo de la Reforma 445, 9° piso, Mexico, D.F.; Pres. CARLOS FLORES ALVAREZ.

There were 574 commercial and cultural stations in 1974.

RADIO

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Among the most important commercial stations are:

Radio Cadena Nacional: Vallarta 1, 6° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. RAFAEL CUTBERTO NAVARRO.

Radio Mil: Insurgentes Sur 1870, Mexico, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. E. G. SALAS.

Radio Programas de México: Reforma 322, 4° piso, Mexico 6, D.F.; 73 affiliated stations; Pres. C. SERNA MARTÍNEZ.

Radio 6.20 (XENK): Balderas 32, 4° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. V. BLANCO R.

CULTURAL STATIONS

Among the most important cultural stations are:

Radio Universidad de Chihuahua: Domicilio Conocido, Chihuahua; Dir. A. VARONA T.

Radio Universitaria: Ciudad Universitaria, Mexico 20, D.F.; f. 1937; Dir. S. ARMANDO ZAYAS.

Number of radio sets (1974): 4,200,000.

TELEVISION

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

There are 82 commercial television companies, of which the most important is:

Televisa, S.A.: Edificio Televisión, Chapultepec 18, Mexico 1, D.F.; 79 affiliated stations; Dir.-Gen. E. AZCÁRRANGA M.

Other companies operate from Tijuana, Ciudad Juárez, Mexicali, Nuevo Laredo, Torreón, Chihuahua, Hermosillo, Guadalajara, Mexico City, Monterrey, Mordia, Colima, Merida, Nogales, Veracruz, Ciudad Obregón and Ensenada.

CULTURAL STATIONS

IP-TV: Instituto Politécnico Nacional, Carpio 475, Casco de Santo Tomás, Mexico 17, D.F.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. R. PORRAS B.

Televisión Cultural de México: Comisión de Radiodifusión, Torre de Comunicaciones, Insurgentes Sur, Mexico, D.F.

Number of TV receivers (1974): 4,005,000.

Some colour television equipment has been in use since mid-1967.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; amounts in pesos)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco de México, S.A.: Avda. 5 de Mayo 2, Apdo. 98 bis, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1925; currency issuing authority; cap. 500m., res. 1,560.5m. (1972); Gen. Man. ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ HURTADO; International Organizations Man. ALFREDO PHILLIPS; Foreign Division Man. José ALVAREZ; 8 brs., 3 agencies.

STATE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Nacional Financiera, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 51, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1934; Government industrial development bank; provides loans, guarantees and investments; contracts and handles development loans from abroad; cap. p.u. 1,849m., res. 523m.; Gen. Dir. Lic. GUSTAVO ROMERO KOLBECK; publ. *Mercado de Valores*.

Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, S.A.: V. Carranza 32; f. 1937; cap. 33.5m., dep. 773.9m. (Dec. 1971); Dir.-Gen. FRANCISCO ALCALÁ QUINTERO.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola, S.A.: Motolinía 11; cap. 842m.; Man. Dir. NATALIO VÁZQUEZ PALLARES.

Banco Nacional de Crédito Ejidal, S.A.: Avda. Uruguay 56; f. 1935; cap. 60m.; Man. Dir. Prof. FRANCISCO HERNÁNDEZ Y H.

Banco Nacional de Fomento Cooperativo, S.A.: Versalles 15, csq. con Atenas; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 70m.; Pres. Lic. CARLOS TORRES MANZO; Gen. Dir. Lic. JORGE MARTÍNEZ GÓMEZ DEL CAMPO; 9 brs.

Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A.: Insurgentes Norte 423, 22° piso; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Ing. JESÚS ROBLES MARTÍNEZ.

Financiera Nacional Azucarera, S.A.: Balderas 36; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 60m.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. CARLOS GIRÓN PELTIER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Aboumrad, S.A.: Avda. Isabel la Católica 33, Apdo. 21 bis; f. 1932; cap. 17.5m.; Dir. ALFREDO ABOUMRAD.

Banco del Atlántico, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 48; f. 1949; cap. p.u. and res. 98m. (July 1971); Pres. Lic. CARLOS ABEDRO DÁVILA; Dir.-Gen. JUAN DE MARCE.

Banco Comercial Mexicano, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 43; res. 65m., dep. 3,247m. (Dec. 1971); Dir.-Gen. ANIBAL DE ITURBIDE; 123 brs.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: Venustiano Carranza 44, Apdo. 9 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. and res. 663.0m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. and Man. Dir. MANUEL ESPINOSA YGLESIAS; Banco de Comercio system comprises 35 deposit and savings banks throughout Mexico as well as Financiera Bancomer (development bank) and Hipotecaria Bancomer (mortgage bank); London representation: 85 Gracechurch St., EC3V 0DY.

Banco Continental, S.A.: Ajusco 105, esq. Reforma (Lomas); f. 1941; cap. p.u. 12.5m.; Pres. IGNACIO BETETA, Jr.; Gen. Man. FRANCISCO SCHWARTAU.

Banco de Industria y Comercio, S.A.: Balderas 36, Apdo. 121 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. 50m., dep. 625m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. Lic. AARÓN SAENZ; Pres. ROLANDO VEGA; Man. International Division ROLANDO VEGA S.; 31 brs.

Banco Internacional, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 156; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 79.8m., res. 43.4m., dep. 1,585m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. ALFREDO A. LUENGAS.

Banco de Londres y México, S.A.: Avda. 16 de Septiembre y Bolívar; f. 1864; cap. 250m., dep. 4,304.9m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. MAXIMINO MICHEL; Gen. Dir. JOSÉ ANTONIO CÉSAR; 104 brs.

Banco Mexicano, S.A.: Gante 20, Apdo. 53 bis; f. 1932; cap. p.u. and res. 143m. (Dec. 1974); Dir. Lic. JOSÉ GÓMEZ GORDOA; Sub-Dir. HÉCTOR BOTELLO R.

Banco Nacional de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44; f. 1884; cap. p.u. and dep. 944.8m. (Jan. 1973); Dir.-Gen. AGUSTÍN F. LEGORRETA; 366 brs.

Banco del País, S.A.: Avda. Madero 1, Apdo. 498-2747; f. 1942; Man. Dir. RODRIGO VÁZQUEZ A.

INVESTMENT BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Banco Nacional Cinematográfico, S.A.: Avda. División del Norte 2462, 2° piso, Mexico 13, D.F.; f. 1947; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. Lic. EMILIO O. RABASA.

Crédito Algodonero de México, S.A.: Isabel la Católica 44, Mezzanino; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 10m.; Gen. Man. MANUEL G. VARELA.

Crédito Minero y Mercantil, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, Apdo. 6-608; f. 1934; cap. p.u. 50m. (Dec. 1970); Pres. ALBERTO BAILLERES; Dir.-Gen. HÉCTOR FLORES E.

Financiera Colón, S.A.: Reforma 185, 2° piso; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 11m.; Chair. ALEJANDRO C. DENNISTON; Man. ROBERTO VALES.

Financiera Sofimex, S.A.: Bolívar 18, esq. 5 de Mayo; f. 1937; cap. p.u. 16m.; Chair. Lic. J. MANUEL GÓMEZ MORÍN; Dir. and Vice-Pres. ARMANDO RODRÍGUEZ TORRES.

Impulsora Comercial e Industrial, S.A.: Mariano Escobedo 510, Apdo. 5-1839; f. 1942; cap. p.u. 27.5m.; Dir.-Gen. JACK KALB.

Sociedad Financiera de Industria y Descuento, S.A.: Avda. Madero 42; f. 1943; cap. p.u. 20m.; Dir.-Gen. MANUEL G. VARELA.

Sociedad Mexicana de Crédito Industrial, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 213, Mexico 5, D.F.; f. 1941; cap. p.u. 500m.; Dir.-Gen. JULIO SÁNCHEZ VARGAS.

MORTGAGE, CAPITALIZATION AND TRUSTEE BANKS

MEXICO CITY

Asociación Hipotecaria Mexicana, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 96, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1933; cap. p.u. and res. 25.8m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. Lic. ANTONIO ESPERÓN UNZUETA.

Banco Capitalizador de Ahorros, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 133, Apdo. 62 bis; f. 1933; cap. 14m.; Pres. ANTONIO CUÉ LOIZAGA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MA. DE IZAUZIETA.

Banco de Cédulas Hipotecarias, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 364; f. 1941; cap. 150m. (April 1973); Pres. ELÍAS SOURASKY; Dir. Dr. JAIME P. CONSTANTINER.

Banco Hipotecario, Fiduciario y de Ahorros: Humboldt 59; f. 1942; cap. 10m.; Dir.-Gen. and Trustee Del. JAIME ACEVEDO MICHAUS.

Crédito Hipotecario, S.A.: Paseo de la Reforma 144, 1° piso; f. 1936; cap. 180.2m., dep. 3,957.5m. (Dec. 1973); Dir. JOAQUÍN GALLO S.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco de Santander: Santander, Spain; Mexico, D.F.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, U.S.A.; Avda. Juárez, Apdo. 14-811, Mexico 1, D.F.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo, Japan; Mexico, D.F.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York City, U.S.A.; Calle Condesa 6, Mexico, D.F.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G./Dresdner Bank A.G.: Joint representation: Avda. Juárez 64, Mexico, D.F.

Deutsche Bank AG: Düsseldorf and Frankfurt am Main, German Federal Republic; Apdo. M-2920, Mexico, D.F.; Representative NORBERTO S. NECKELMANN.

The First National City Bank: New York City, U.S.A.; Isabel la Católica 54, Apdo. 87 bis, Mexico, D.F.; Vice-Pres. GEORGE N. FUGELSON; Resident Vice-Pres. RAFAEL MORENO VALLE; Man. (Operations) CAMILO CASTROAGUDÍN L.

NATIONAL COMMISSIONS

Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Seguros (National Banking and Insurance Commission): República de El Salvador 47, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1924; government control commission; 6 mems.; Pres. Lic. JOSÉ SAENZ ARROYO; Sec. MANUEL LÓPEZ; publs. *Boletín Mensual Estadístico*, *Anuario Estadístico de Seguros*, etc.

Comisión Nacional de Valores (National Securities Commission): Reforma 77, 12° piso, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1946; Board composed of reps. of Secretariats of Finance and Public Credit and Industry and Commerce, Nacional Financiera, S.A., Banco de México, S.A., Comisión Nacional Bancaria y de Seguros, Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios Públicos, S.A., Asociación de Banqueros de México, Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros, and Bolsas de Valores; a Federal organization; Pres. JULIÁN BERNAL MOLINA; Dir. of Studies and Operations Lic. RAMÓN ESQUIVEL AVILA; publs. *Boletín Bimestral*, *Memoria Anual*.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Banqueros de México (Bankers' Association): San Juan de Letrán 2, 9° piso, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1928; Hon. Chair. Dir. of Banco de México, S.A.; Chair. Lic. JOSÉ PINTADO RIVERO; Dir. Lic. ALFONSO CERVERA DEL CASTILLO; 275 mems.; publs. *Anuario Financiero de México*, *Revista Bancaria* and various bulletins.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Valores de México S.A. de C.V.: Uruguay 68, Mexico 1, D.F.; Pres. ROBERTO HERNÁNDEZ RAMÍREZ.

Bolsa de Valores de Monterrey: Escobedo Sur 733, Monterrey; f. 1950; Dir. AUGUSTO TRIGOS J.; Man. FERNANDO A. SÁNCHEZ H.; publ. *Monterrey Financiero*.

Bolsa de Valores de Guadalajara, S.A.: Miguel Blanco 865; Man. JUAN MANUEL RIZO TORRES.

INSURANCE

a=accidents, ea=earthquakes, f (at end of entry)=fire, fa=farm stock, l=life, m=motor car, ma=marine, pg=plate glass, r=reinsurance, t=transport, th=theft.

MEXICO

MEXICO CITY

- El Agente Viajero, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros sobre la Vida:** Independencia 59, 7° piso; f. 1940; Gen. Man. J. ORTIZ HARO; l.
- Anglo-Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.:** Avda. Chapultepec 246, 3° piso, f. 1897; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ LUIS LLANO DE LA VEGA; Man. Dr. CARLOS CASALI.
- Aseguradora Aztlán, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 445, 8° piso; f. 1958; Gen. Man. Lic. MIGUEL MACEDO.
- Aseguradora Cuauhtémoc, S.A.:** Liverpool 88, Col. Juárez; f. 1944; Dir.-Gen. Dr. GAETANO ZOCCHI BALBIANI; general.
- Aseguradora Hidalgo, S.A.:** Puente de Alvarado 75; f. 1931; Gen. Man. Lic. RAFAEL LEBRIJA; l.
- Aseguradora Mexicana, S.A.:** Plaza de los Ferrocarriles 9, Apdo. 1458, f. 1937; Dir.-Gen. Lic. HUGO LEÓN GUTIÉRREZ; general, except life.
- Aseguradora Universal, S.A., Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros:** Plaza de la República 17; f. 1956; Gen. Man. MOISÉS COSÍO ARIÑO; f, m, ma.
- La Atlántida, S.A.:** Independencia 37, Apdo. 152; f. 1941; Pres. ENRIQUE MADERO; general, except life.
- Compañía Mexicana de Seguros La Equitativa, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 364, Apdo. 58; f. 1936; Pres. Lic. RICARDO J. ZEVADA; Dir.-Gen. ELÍAS SOURASKY; f, t, ma, th, pg, ea, etc.
- La Continental Seguros, S.A.:** San Juan de Letrán 2, 10° piso; f. 1936; Pres. Ing. TEODORO AMERLINCK; Gen. Man. ADOLFO MONROY; f, m, ma, t, etc.
- El Fénix de México, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Liverpool 143, Apdo. 1919; f. 1937; Pres. MARCOS ORTIZ; f, m.
- General de Seguros, S.A.:** Patriotismo 266; f. 1945; Pres. FERNANDO CACHO V.
- La Ibero Mexicana, S.A., Seguros de Vida:** Durango 175, Apdo. 24390; f. 1952; Gen. Man. JORGE CARBONELL A.; l.
- La Latino Americana, Seguros de Vida, S.A.:** San Juan de Letrán 2, Apdo. 131 bis; f. 1906; Chair. Ing. RODRIGO AMERLINCK Y ASSERETO; a, l.
- La Libertad, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.:** Liverpool 54; f. 1945; Chair. ADOLFO AUTREY D.; Dir. GERARDO DAMM PENSKI; general.
- La Nacional, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** Avda. Juárez 4; f. 1901; Pres. GREGORIO GUTIÉRREZ PARDO; Dir. JUAN B. RIVEROLL; a, l.
- Pan American de México, Compañía de Seguros, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 355, Mexico 5, D.F.; f. 1940; Dir.-Gen. GILBERTO ESCOBEDA PAZ; l, a.
- Previsión Obrera, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros sobre la Vida:** Calz. Nonoalco 216, 1° piso; f. 1934; Man. JERÓNIMO QUERO CARDONA; l.
- La Provincial, S.A.:** Avda. Miguel Angel de Quevedo 915; f. 1936; Dir.-Gen. JUAN B. RIVEROLL; general.
- Reaseguros Alianza, S.A.:** Londres 4, 4° y 5°, Col. Juárez; f. 1940; Man. HANS H. ZOLLINGER; a, f, fa, m.
- Reaseguradora Patria, S.A.:** Tonalá 63; f. 1953; Gen. Man. F. UREÑA CORIA; general.
- La República, S.A., Compañía Mexicana de Seguros Generales:** Paseo de la Reforma 383; f. 1966; Gen. Man. JUAN ANTONIO DE ARRIETA; general.
- Seguros América Banamex, S.A.:** Avda. Juárez 42, Edificio "B"; f. 1933; Pres. JAVIER BUSTOS BARRENA; Dir.-Gen. PATRICIO DE PREVOISIN; general.

- Seguros Atlas, S.A.:** Balderas 36, 7° piso; f. 1941; Pres. Lic. AARÓN SÁENZ; Vice-Pres. Lic. EDUARDO BUSTAMANTE V.; general, including life.
- Seguros Azteca, S.A.:** Avda. Insurgentes 102; f. 1933; Pres. JUAN CAMPO RODRÍGUEZ; a, f, fa, m.
- Seguros Bancomer, S.A.:** V. Carranza 42, 5° piso, Apdo. 7817; f. 1967; Dir.-Gen. GUILLERMO A. JENKINS; general.
- Seguros Chapultepec, S.A.:** Miguel Schultz 140, Apdo. 1720; Pres. Lic. PEDRO VIYAO DE LA PRIDA; m.
- Seguros La Comercial, S.A.:** Avda. Insurgentes Sur 3900; f. 1936; Pres. ELOY S. VALLINA; Dir. JUAN OROZCO GÓMEZ PORTUGAL; f, m, t, a, l, ma.
- Seguros Independencia, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 243; f. 1954; Dir.-Gen. JUAN J. SAMPSON; f, l, ma.
- Seguros Océánica Internacional, S.A.:** Paseo de la Reforma 156; f. 1945; Pres. ALFONSO DÍAZ GARZA; general.
- Seguros Progreso, S.A.:** Avda. Francisco I. Madero 69; f. 1944; Gen. Man. ANTONIO ISLAS DÍAZ; general.
- Seguros Protección Mutua, S.A.:** Puebla 162; f. 1933; Gen. Man. G. GONZÁLEZ NOGUÉS; general.
- Seguros Tepeyac, S.A.:** Avda. Insurgentes Sur 102, 6° piso; f. 1944; Pres. A. LÓPEZ SILANES; general.
- Seguros "La Territorial", S.A.:** Avda. Revolución 1586; f. 1937; Pres. J. BUSTOS; general.
- Unión de Seguros, S.A.:** Plaza de la República 55, 4° piso, Apdo. 1582; Pres. JOSÉ MENDOZA FERNÁNDEZ; Dir.-Gen. TOMÁS LOYOLA BARRENECHE; a, f, m, t.

CIUDAD JUÁREZ, CHIHUAHUA

- Alianza Hispano Americana, S.A.:** Avda. Lerdo Norte 118, Apdo. 208; f. 1936; Man. J. CARBONELL; m.

CIUDAD OBREGÓN

- Cajeme, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros Agrícolas y de Incendio:** Sonora 254 Sur, Edif. Laborín; f. 1955; Man. H. NAVARRETE DONDE; f.
- Seguros La Comercial del Noroeste, S.A.:** No Reelección 925; f. 1949; Man. E. MAYORAL L.; f, ma.

GUADALAJARA, JALISCO

- Nueva Galicia, Compañía de Seguros Generales, S.A.:** Avda. Juárez 520, Apdo. 410; f. 1946; Pres. S. VEYTIA Y VEYTIA; f.
- Seguros La Comercial de Occidente, S.A.:** Avda. Juárez 685, Apdo. 1-585.

HERMOSILLO, SONORA

- Seguros del Pacífico, S.A.:** Avda. Serdán 20 Poniente, 3° piso; f. 1940; Gen. Man. JULIO ARAIZA M.; f.

LEÓN, GUANAJUATO

- Compañía Mexicana de Seguros del Centro, S.A.:** Avda. Emiliano Zapata 118; f. 1943; Gen. Man. PEDRO FÉLIX HERNÁNDEZ; f.

MÉRIDA, YUCATÁN

- La Peninsular, Compañía General de Seguros, S.A.:** Apdo. 378; f. 1940; Gen. Dir. MANUEL VEGA IBARRA; f, ma, m.

MONTERREY, NUEVO LEÓN

- Monterrey, S.A.:** Edif. Monterrey, Parás 850 Sur; f. 1940; Pres. ROBERTO G. SADA, IGNACIO A. SANTOS; l, f, m, a.
- Seguros La Comercial del Norte, S.A.:** Condominio Acero - Monterrey 10, Apdo. 944; f. 1939; Pres. MANUEL L. BARRAGÁN; Dir.-Gen. EDUARDO MAIZ MIER; general.

MEXICO

Seguros Monterrey del Círculo Mercantil, S.A., Sociedad General de Seguros: Zaragoza Sur 1202; f. 1937; Man. SALVADOR D. GARCÍA; l.

PUEBLA, PUEBLA

Oriente de México, Compañía Mexicana de Seguros, S.A.: Avda. 5 Sur 101-A, Apdo. 194; f. 1942; Gen. Man. R. WHITE ROCA; f.

Seguros La Comercial de Puebla, S.A.: Avda. 3 Poniente 106; f. 1942; Man. RAFAEL ESPEJEL GONZÁLEZ; f.

TORREÓN, COAHUILA

Mutualidad de Seguros Agrícolas "La Laguna": Calzada Manuel Avila Camacho 3900; f. 1945; Man. COSME ARROYO MARTÍNEZ; f, fa, m.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Torreón, Sociedad Mutualista de Seguros: J. A. de la Fuente 180 Sur; f. 1952; Dir. CARLOS GONZÁLEZ TABOADA; f, fa.

VERACRUZ

Compañía de Seguros Veracruzana, S.A.: Independencia 835; f. 1908; Man. ROBERTO LAGOS L.; f, m, t.

ASSOCIATION

Asociación Mexicana de Instituciones de Seguros, A.C.: Londres 4, 7° piso, Mexico 6, D.F.; Mans. GILDARDO TORRES SCOTT, Lic. MANUEL GÓNEZ LINARES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Confederación de Cámaras Nacionales de Comercio—CONCANACO (*Confed. of Nat. Chambers of Commerce*): Balderas 144, 2° y 3° pisos, Apdo. 113 bis, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. JESÚS VIDALES APARICIO; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE MORENO DE TAGLE; comprises 263 regional Chambers, with members divided into the Special Sections of *Comercio Interior* (Internal Trade), *Comercio y Relaciones Internacionales* (Foreign Trade and Relations), *Industrias Varias* (Various Industries), *Crédito, Seguros y Fianzas* (Banking and Insurance), *Comercio en Pequeño* (Retail Trade), *Turismo y Transportes* (Tourism and Transport), *Relaciones y Promoción* (Trade Relations and Development), and *Trabajo y Previsión Social* (Labour and Social Welfare). In 1936 it was combined with CONCAMIN, but the organizations separated again in 1941. Both are officially recognized consultative bodies; publ. *Carta Semanal* (weekly).

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de la Ciudad de México (*National Chamber of Commerce of Mexico City*): Paseo de la Reforma 42, Apdo. 20905, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1874; Pres. L. L. MORTON; Man. Lic. PORFIRIO REYES LAMADRID; publ. *México* (monthly).

Chambers of Commerce exist in the chief town of each State as well as in the larger centres.

American Chamber of Commerce of Mexico: Lucerna 78, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1917; 2,200 mems.; Pres. JOHN C. LANGLEY.

Cámara de Comercio Mexicano-Estadounidense (*Mexican-United States Chamber of Commerce*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1973.

RETAIL TRADE

Cámara de Comercio e Industria en Pequeño (*Chamber of Retail Trade and Industry*): Avda. Madero 61-101 y 102, Mexico 1, D.F.; Pres. R. CASTILLO; Dir. JUAN RODRÍGUEZ SALAZAR.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

The 59 Industrial Chambers and 16 Associations, many of which are located in the Federal District, are representative of the major industries of the country.

CENTRAL CONFEDERATION

Confederación de Cámaras Industriales de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos—CONCAMIN (*Confed. of Industrial Chambers*): Manuel María Contreras 133, 8° piso,

Mexico 5, D.F.; f. 1917; Pres. CARLOS YARZA OCHOA; Dir. HUMBERTO ESCOTO O.; Deputy Dir. FRANCISCO R. CALDERÓN; publ. *Confederación* (fortnightly).

DEVELOPMENT

Asociación Nacional de Importadores y Exportadores (*National Association of Importers and Exporters*): Paseo de la Reforma 122, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1944; Pres. C. P. FRANCISCO LÓPEZ BARREDO.

Comisión Nacional Consultiva para la Pesca (*National Advisory Commission on Fishing*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1961; established to study the industry, promote its development and advise the Government on its management; Vice-Pres. Lic. JORGE ECHANIZ R.

Comisión Nacional de Ganadería (*National Livestock Commission*): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1966; a federal government consultative body; Pres. Minister of Agriculture and Livestock.

Compañía Nacional de Subsistencias Populares (CONASUPO): Mexico, D.F.; f. 1972 to protect the income of small farmers, improve the marketing of basic farm commodities and supervise the operation of rural co-operative stores; cap. 500m.; Dir.-Gen. JORGE DE LA VEGA DOMÍNGUEZ.

Instituto Mexicano del Café: Mexico, D.F.; controls areas under cultivation and sets production targets for coffee; Dir. Lic. FAUSTO CANTÚ PEÑA.

Instituto Mexicano de Comercio Exterior (*Institute for Foreign Trade*): Insurgentes Sur 1443, Mexico 19, D.F.; f. 1971; Dir. JULIO FAESLER C.

Instituto Mexicano del Petróleo: Avda. Cien Metros 152, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1965 to further petroleum and petrochemical industries through research and development, technical training and exchange abroad; cap. \$10m.; directed by PEMEX; Pres. A. DOVALÍ JAIME; Dir.-Gen. BRUNO MASCANZONI FABRI.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Agrícolas (*National Agricultural Research Institute*): Apdo 6-882, Mexico 6, D.F.; f. 1960; contributes to Government agricultural policy and provides training schemes; operates under auspices of the Secretariat of Agriculture and Livestock; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FRANCISCO CÁRDENAS R.; publ. *Agricultura Técnica en México* (bi-annual).

Instituto Nacional de Pesca (*National Fishery Institute*): Avda. Cuauhtémoc 80, 6° piso, Mexico 7, D.F.

Petróleos Mexicanos—PEMEX: Marina Nacional 329, Mexico 17, D.F.; f. 1938; Government agency for the exploitation of Mexico's oil resources; budget for 1975: 43,756m. pcsos; Dir.-Gen. ANTONIO DOVALÍ JAIME.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATION

Confederación Patronal de la República Mexicana (COPAR-MEX) (Employers' Federation): Liverpool 48, 4° piso, Apdo. 6959, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1929; Pres. Lic. JORGE ORVAÑANOS Z.; Gen. Dir. Lic. ALBERTO ESCOBEDO SALGADO, 17,000 mems.; publs. *Labor-Lex*, *Boletín del Seguro Social*, *Boletín del Ipaus*, *Tributo*. The Confederation is a national syndicate of free affiliated businessmen organized to promote the economic development of Mexico. It studies questions concerning the relations between employers and workers with a view to the adoption by employers of common policies. It plays no formal part in the negotiation of wages and conditions of employment.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de México—CTM (Confederation of Mexican Workers): Calle Vallarta 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1936; admitted to ICFTU; 2,120,000 mems.; 29 national unions, 32 state and territorial federations, 65 regional federations and 81 municipal federations; Sec.-Gen. FIDEL VELÁZQUEZ SÁNCHEZ.

Federación Obrera de Organizaciones Femeniles—FOOF (Workers' Federation of Women's Organizations): Vallarta 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1950; a women workers' union within CTM (see above); 400,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HILDA ANDERSON NEVAREZ.

Congreso del Trabajo (Labour Congress): Mexico, D.F.; Pres. ANTONIO J. HERNÁNDEZ.

Confederación Regional Obrera Mexicana—CROM (Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers): República de Cuba 60, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1918; 120,000 mems., 900 affiliated syndicates; Sec.-Gen. AGUSTÍN PÉREZ CABALLERO.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Obreros y Campesinos—CROC (Revolutionary Confederation of Mexican Workers and Farmers): San Juan de Letrán 80, 6° piso, Mexico, D.F.; 120,000 mems. in 22 state federations and 8 national unions; Gen. Sec. MANUEL RIVERA A.

Confederación Revolucionaria de Trabajadores—CRT (Revolutionary Confederation of Workers): Niño Perdido 16-3, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1954; 10,000 mems., 10 federations and 192 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. MARIO FORASTIERI.

Federación de Sindicatos Independientes de Nuevo León (Federation of Independent Trade Unions of Nuevo León): Isaac Garza 311, Oriente, Monterrey, Nuevo León; f. 1936; 70,000 mems., 650 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. ISAAC TREVIÑO FRIAS.

Federación de Sindicatos de Trabajadores al Servicio del Estado—FSTSE (Federation of Unions of Government Workers): Antonio Caso 35, Mexico 4, D.F.; f. 1938; 800,000 mems.; 44 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. C. P. SALVADOR SÁNCHEZ VÁZQUEZ.

Unión General de Obreros y Campesinos de México—UGOCM (General Union of Workers and Farmers of Mexico): Humboldt 8, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1949; admitted to WFTU/CTAL; 7,500 mems., over 2,500 syndicates; Sec.-Gen. JACINTO LÓPEZ.

A number of major unions are non-affiliated; they include:

Sindicato Industrial de Trabajadores Mineros, Metalúrgicos y Similares de la República Mexicana (Industrial Union of Mine, Metallurgical and Related Workers of the Republic of Mexico): Dr. Vertiz 668, Col. Narvaete, Mexico 12, D.F.; f. 1933; 86,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. Senator NAPOLEÓN GÓMEZ SADA.

Sindicato de Trabajadores Ferrocarrileros de la República Mexicana (Union of Railroad Workers of the Republic of Mexico): Calz. Nonoalco 206, Mexico 3, D.F.; f. 1933; 100,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARIANO VILLANUEVA MOLINA.

Sindicato Único de Trabajadores Electricistas de la República Mexicana (Sole Union of Electricity Workers of the Republic of Mexico): Mexico, D.F.; Sec.-Gen. Senator FRANCISCO PÉREZ RÍOS.

TRANSPORT

Secretaría de Comunicaciones y Transportes: Avda. Universidad y Xola, Mexico, D.F.

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarriles Nacionales de México (Nat. Railways of Mexico): Centro Administrativo, Avda. Central 140, Mexico 3, D.F.; f. 1882; 13,752 km. open; system extends from United States border at Ciudad Juárez (El Paso), Piedras Negras (Eagle Pass), Nuevo Laredo (Laredo), and Matamoros (Brownsville) to Guatemalan frontier; Gen. Man. Lic. LUIS GÓMEZ ZEPEDA; Government-owned since 1937.

Ferrocarril de Coahuila y Zacatecas, A.G.: Apdo. 116, Saltillo, Coahuila; f. 1889; 166 km. open (914 mm. gauge); Gen. Man. Ing. ALFREDO MAGALLANES RÍOS.

Ferrocarril de Chihuahua al Pacífico, S.A. (Chihuahua-Pacific Railway): Méndez y 24A, Apdo. 46, Chihuahua, Chihuahua; 1,515 km. open (1,435 m. gauge); Ojinaga (Chih.)—Topolobampo (Sin.) and Ciudad Juárez—La Junta (Chih.); Pres. Ing. EUGENIO MÉNDEZ DOCURRO; Gen. Man. Eng. LUIS GARCÍA BARRIENTOS.

Ferrocarril de Nacozari S.C.T.: Estación de Ferrocarril, Agua Prieta, Sonora; f. 1899; 124 km. open (1,435 m. gauge); copper-lead-zinc mining district in N.E. Sonora; Man. RAFAEL ESQUIVEL CALDERÓN; state-owned since 1965.

Ferrocarril del Pacífico, S.A. de C.V.: Avda. Tolsa 336, Guadalajara; f. 1909; 2,156 km. open, Nogales-Guadalajara, with branches in Sonora and Sinaloa, connects with Southern Pacific of the U.S.A. at Nogales, Naco and Agua Prieta, with the Sonora-Baja California Railway at San Blas, with the National Railways of Mexico at Guadalajara; Gen. Man. Lic. LUIS GÓMEZ ZEPEDA; Asst. Gen. Man. ALFREDO SUÁREZ R.; principally Government-owned since 1951.

Ferrocarril Sonora-Baja California: Apdo. 182, Mexicali, Baja California; 521 km. open (1,435 m. gauge); Gen. Dir. R. IBARRA HERNÁNDEZ.

Ferrocarriles Unidos del Sureste, S.A. de C.V.: Calles 55 y 48, Apdo. 117, Mérida, Yucatán; 927 km. open (1,435 m.

gauge); Pres. Ing. EUGENIO MÉNDEZ DOCURRO; Gen. Man. Ing. GELASIO LUNA Y LUNA.

The first stage of a combined underground and surface railway system in Mexico City was opened in 1969. Further lines are under construction.

ROADS

In 1974 there were 160,000 km. of all-weather road, of which some 60 per cent were paved. It is estimated that there were 2.5 million motor vehicles on Mexican roads in 1973.

Long-distance buses form one of the principal methods of transport in Mexico, and there are some 20 lines operating services throughout the country.

Asociación Nacional Automovilística (ANA): Miguel Schultz 140, Mexico, D.F.

Pemex Travel Club: Calle Bucarelli 35, Mexico 1, D.F.; special services to motorists; offices in Laredo, Texas, Nogales, Arizona and El Paso, Texas.

SHIPPING

Mexico's merchant navy has a total deadweight tonnage of about 600,000. The Government operates the facilities of the 36 seaports.

Línea Mexicana del Pacífico, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432, 4° piso, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1966 as general agents for **Servicios Marítimos Mexicanos, S.A.** and **Marítima Mexicana, S.A.**, to render a joint general cargo service between Mexican, U.S., Central and South American ports on the Pacific.

Petróleos Mexicanos: Avda. Marina Nacional 329, Edificio 1917, 2° piso, Mexico 17, D.F.; 26 tankers and 20 seagoing and river tugs and other small craft; Dir.-Gen. A. D. JAIME.

Transportación Marítima Mexicana, S.A.: Insurgentes Sur 432, 3° piso, Mexico 7, D.F.; f. 1960; services to United States, Far East and European ports; affiliates provide services to Central and West Coast South American ports.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Mexican ports:
Acapulco: *Chandris, Grace Lines, Orient Overseas, P. & O., Shaw Savill, Westfal-Larsen.*

Tampico: *Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Holland-Amerika Linie, North German Lloyd, Ocean/Star Lines, Sidarma Line.*

Vera Cruz: *Armement Deppe S.A., Farrell, Hamburg-Amerika Linie, Holland-Amerika Linie, Nedlloyd Line, North German Lloyd, Ocean/Star Lines, Sidarma Line, Spanish Line, Wilhelmsen Lines.*

CIVIL AVIATION

Aeroméxico (Aeronaves de México), S.A.: Blvd. Aeropuerto Central 161, Mexico 9, D.F.; f. 1934; services between most principal cities of Mexico and the U.S.A. (Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Phoenix, Tucson and Philadelphia), Canada (Toronto), Madrid, Paris, Panamá, Caracas, Buenos Aires, Lima and Bogotá; Pres. Ing. EUGENIO MÉNDEZ DOCURRO; Gen. Dir. Ing. RAYMONDO CANO PEREIRA; fleet: 2 DC-10-30, 5 DC-8-53, 7 DC-9-30, 9 DC-9-10, 3 HS-748, 8 Twin-Otter.

Compañía Mexicana de Aviación, S.A. (Mexicana): Balderas 36, Apdo. 901, Mexico 1, D.F.; f. 1924; international services between Mexico City and Chicago, Dallas,

Denver, Kansas City, Kingston (Jamaica), Los Angeles, Miami, San Antonio, San Juan (Puerto Rico), St. Louis, Guatemala; domestic services between Mexico City and Acapulco, Cancún, Cozumel, Guadalajara, Hermosillo, Mazatlán, Mérida, Mexicali, Minatitlán, Monterrey, Nuevo Laredo, Oaxaca, Puerto Vallarta, Tampico, Tuxtla Gutiérrez, Veracruz and Villahermosa; Chair. Ing. CRESCENCIO BALLESTEROS; Pres. and Chief Exec. MANUEL SOSA DE LA VEGA; publ. *Caminos del Aire* (monthly); fleet: 12 Boeing 727-100, 7 Boeing 727-200.

Servicios Aéreos Especiales, S.A. (Saesa): Blvd. Aeropuerto Central 273, Apdo. 1715, Mexico 9, D.F.; f. 1960; services between Mexico City, Poza Rica, Tampico, Reynosa, Monterrey and Mérida; Pres. FERNANDO ONGAY MÉNDEZ; Gen. Man. JUAN TILGHMAN; fleet: 3 HS-748, 2 Twin Otter.

In addition, lines with head offices in provincial cities operate local services.

Mexico is also served by the following foreign airlines: American Airlines, Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Air Panama, Air West (U.S.A.), Avianca (Colombia), Aviateca (Guatemala), Braniff (U.S.A.), British Airways, Canadian Pacific, Cubana, Eastern (U.S.A.), Ecuatoriana, Iberia, KLM, Laca (Costa Rica), Lanica (Nicaragua), Lufthansa, Pan American, Qantas, Sabena, TACA (El Salvador), TAN (Honduras), Texas International, Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela) and Western Air Lines (U.S.A.).

TOURISM

Departamento de Turismo (Mexican Government Tourist Department): Avda. Juárez 92, Mexico, D.F.; Minister JULIO HIRSCHFELD ALMADA; Sec.-Gen. ADOLFO DE LA HUERTA; offices in all State capitals and Montreal, Toronto, New York, Washington, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Dallas, New Orleans, Miami, San Antonio, Houston, San Diego, Phoenix, Tucson and Buenos Aires.

Asociación Mexicana de Agencias de Viajes (AMAV): Lerma 143-502, Mexico, D.F.; Pres. RAUL GARCIA VIDAL.

Consejo Nacional de Turismo: Mariano Escobedo 726 Mexico 5, D.F.; Pres. Lic. MIGUEL ALEMÁN; European office: 34 Avenue George V, 75008 Paris, France; brs. in Brussels, Frankfurt, London; Madrid, Rome.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes: Palacio de Bellas Artes, Lado Oriente, Alameda Central, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1947; dependent on Secretariat of Public Education; departments comprise: Literature, Plastic Arts, Administration, Theatre, Dance, Co-ordination, Architecture and Music; Dir.-Gen. JOSÉ LUIS MARTÍNEZ; publs. *Revista de Bellas Artes*, *Boletín Mensual*, catalogues, programmes and cultural books.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica de México.

BALLET COMPANY

Ballet Folklórico de México: national and international tours; Dir. and Choreographer AMALIA FERNÁNDEZ.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Intstituto Nacional de Energía Nuclear: Insurgentes Sur 1079, 3° piso, Mexico, D.F.; f. 1955; exercises control over prospecting for, exploitation, export, import and use of uranium, thorium and other radio-active materials. A U.S.\$10m. reactor came into operation in 1967; it is estimated it will supply all Mexico's requirements for radio-active isotopes; a contract for the building of Mexico's first nuclear power plant was awarded in spring 1970, to be completed by 1976; Dir.-Gen. Dr. FERNANDO ALBA ANDRADE; Deputy Dir.-Gen. LUIS GÁLVEZ CRUZ; Gen. Sec. JORGE GONZÁLEZ DURÁN.

Departamento de Proyectos Especiales: Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Avda. Tecnológico, Monterrey, Nuevo León; f. 1951; technology development, x-rays, materials research, etc.; Dir. Ing. RAÚL REYNA; publ. bi-monthly bulletin.

Instituto Politécnico Nacional: Unidad de Zacatenco, Mexico 14, D.F.; atomic facilities include nuclear physics and radioisotope laboratories.

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara: Apdo. 1-440, Guadalajara, Jalisco; atomic research in engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: Avda. 4 Sur 104, Puebla; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Ciudad Universitaria, Chihuahua; atomic research in engineering, chemistry, biology and medicine.

Universidad de Coahuila: Edificio "Atenco Fuente", 2° piso, Saltillo, Coahuila; application of atomic research to engineering, agronomy, chemistry, biology, mathematics, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Autónoma Juárez de Tabasco: Zona de la Cultura, Villahermosa, Tabasco; atomic research in petroleum engineering, veterinary medicine, civil engineering.

Universidad de Morelos: Avda. Morelos 107, Cuernavaca, Morelos; atomic research in chemical engineering.

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: Ciudad Universitaria, Villa Obregón, Mexico 20, D.F.; atomic research undertaken by the Centre for Nuclear Studies, the Faculty of Sciences and the Institute of Physics; the university has laboratories of nuclear and atomic physics, electronic microscopes, spectrographs, etc.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México: Ciudad Universitaria, Villa Obregón, Mexico 20, D.F.; 13,182 teachers, 170,463 students.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de México: Avda. de los Constituyentes 100, Oriente, Toluca, Mexico.

Universidad Femenina de México: Avda. de los Constituyentes 151, Tacubaya, Mexico 18, D.F.; c. 150 teachers, c. 2,000 students.

University of the Americas: Apdo. Postal 507, Dept. B-1, Puebla; 150 teachers, 1,800 students.

Universidad Anáhuac: Lomas Anáhuac, Mexico 10, D.F.; 130 teachers, 1,500 students.

Universidad Autónoma del Estado de Baja California: Obregón 910 (altos), Mexicali, Baja California.

Universidad de Chihuahua: Ciudad Universitaria, Chihuahua; 365 teachers, c. 5,000 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez: Apdo. Postal 1594, Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua; 137 teachers, 865 students.

Universidad de Coahuila: Blvd. Constitución y Dnrange, Apdo. 308, Saltillo, Coahuila; c. 480 teachers, c. 10,000 students.

Universidad de Colima: Niños Héroes y 27 de Setiembre, Colima; 150 teachers, 1,850 students.

Universidad "Juárez" de Durango: Constitución 404 Sur, Durango; 426 teachers, 4,686 students.

Universidad de Guadalajara: Avda. Juárez 975, Guadalajara, Jalisco; 2,522 teachers, 48,296 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara: Apdo. Postal 1-440, Guadalajara, Jalisco 615 teachers, 12,808 students.

Universidad de Guanajuato: Lascaráin de Retana 5, Guanajuato; 1,153 teachers, 7,179 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Guerrero: Avda. Juárez 14, Chilpancingo, Guerrero.

Universidad Autónoma de Hidalgo: Abasolo 600, Pachuca, Hidalgo c. 3,000 students.

Universidad Iberoamericana: Avda. Cerro de las Torres 395, Mexico 21, D.F.; 936 teachers, 6,584 students.

Universidad Interamericana, A.C.: Parque Azteca Campus, Apdo. Postal 255, Saltillo, Coahuila.

Universidad La Salle de México: Avda. Franklin 47, Mexico 18, D.F.; 500 teachers, 5,000 students.

Universidad Michoacana de San Nicolás de Hidalgo: Santiago Tapia 403, Apdo. 192, Morelia, Michoacán; 600 teachers, 15,600 students.

Universidad de Monterrey: Avda. Gonzalitos Sur 250, Apdo. 4442, Sucursal H, Monterrey; 347 teachers, 4,096 students.

Universidad de Morelos: Avda. Morelos 107, Cuernavaca, Morelos; c. 2,000 students.

Universidad Motolinia de México: Ameyalco, Obregón y Magdalena, Mexico 12, D.F.

Universidad de Nayarit: Ciudad de la Cultura, Amado Nervo, Nayarit; 230 teachers, 2,480 students.

Universidad de Nuevo León: Ciudad Universitaria, Monterrey, Nuevo León; c. 1,400 teachers, c. 18,000 students.

Universidad "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca: Apdo. 76, Oaxaca; 265 teachers, 2,810 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Puebla: Avda. 4 Sur 104, Puebla; c. 600 teachers, c. 10,500 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Querétaro: Avda. 16 de Setiembre 65, Querétaro; c. 130 teachers, c. 2,100 students.

Universidad Regiomontana: Padre Mier Pte. 447, Monterrey; 172 teachers, 2,243 students.

Universidad Jaime Balmes de Saltillo: Apdo. 477, Saltillo, Coahuila; 50 teachers, 500 students.

Universidad Autónoma de San Luis Potosí: Alvaro Obregón 64, San Luis Potosí; 671 teachers, 7,825 students.

MEXICO

Universities

Universidad Autónoma de Sinaloa: Calle Angel Flores s/n, Culiacán Rosales, Sinaloa; 403 teachers, 6,470 students.

Universidad de Sonora: Hermosillo, Sonora; c. 300 teachers, 6,000 students.

Universidad del Sudeste: Ciudad Universitaria, Campeche; c. 140 teachers, 700 students.

Universidad Autónoma Juárez de Tabasco: Villahermosa, Tabasco; 171 teachers, 2,070 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Tamaulipas: Matamoros y 8, Ciudad Victoria, Tamaulipas; 9,718 students.

Universidad del Valle de México: Sadi Carnot 57, Mexico 4, D.F.; 250 teachers, 4,200 students.

Universidad Veracruzana: Jalapa, Veracruz; 1,823 teachers, 12,048 students.

Universidad de Yucatán: Apdo. 415, Calle 60 y 57, Mérida, Yucatán; 224 teachers, 4,829 students.

Universidad Autónoma de Zacatecas: Galeana 1, Zacatecas; 190 teachers, 2,500 students.

MONGOLIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Mongolian People's Republic lies in Central Asia with the Soviet Union to the north and China to the south, east and west. The climate is dry and extreme with winter temperatures well below freezing. The language is Mongolian. Kazakh is spoken in the province of Bayan Ölgii. There is no State religion but traces of Buddhist Lamaism and Shamanism still survive. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has red, blue and red vertical stripes with a golden star and the soyombo emblem on the left-hand stripe. The capital is Ulan Bator.

Recent History

Mongolia proclaimed its independence of China in 1911. A revolutionary government came to power in 1921 with Soviet assistance and a People's Republic was proclaimed in 1924. Mongolia has maintained close relations with the Soviet Union. Its party and state structure and cultural life imitate the Soviet model. Since 1960 relations between Mongolia and China have deteriorated. Mongolia accuses China of ill-treating the Mongol population in China and of wishing to expand at Mongolia's expense. There have been border incidents and the forces on the frontier have been increased.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the People's Great Hural, which usually meets twice a year and is elected for a four-year term. In the period between sessions the highest organ of state power is the Presidium of the People's Great Hural. The highest executive organ is the Council of Ministers, responsible to the People's Great Hural. Mongolia is divided into 18 provinces (*Aymag*) for administrative purposes. Elections are by universal suffrage of citizens over 18.

Defence

In 1974 defence forces comprised an army of 28,000 men with about 1,000 air force personnel and some Soviet technical advisers. Military service is for 2 years. Weapons, ammunition and vehicles are supplied by the U.S.S.R. Estimated defence expenditure for 1974 was 234 million tögrög.

Economic Affairs

Animal herding is the main economic activity and is practised throughout the country. Horses, cattle, sheep, goats and camels are raised. The herdsmen are organized in collectives, of which there were 267 in 1974. State farms, of which there were 36 in 1974, practise agriculture on a large scale. The principal crops produced are cereals, potatoes and vegetables.

Industry, which contributes less to GNP than agriculture, is mainly devoted to the processing of food and livestock products such as hides and wool, textile manufacturing and light engineering. The industrial co-

operatives, nationalized in 1972, have formed the basis of the new ministry of communal economy and services. The country's industrialization has been greatly assisted by foreign aid from other C.M.E.A. member countries, particularly the U.S.S.R. The major industrial centres are at Ulan Bator (over 50 per cent of gross industrial production), Darhan and Choybalsan, near supplies of coal. Other important minerals include fluorspar (for the Soviet iron and steel industry), tungsten, tin, gold and lead. Large-scale copper mining and concentrating is to begin in 1978 at Erdnet, 330 kilometres north-west of Ulan Bator.

The deterioration of relations with China led to the loss of Chinese labour and consumer goods and of income from freight traffic between China and the Soviet Union. There have been frequent complaints of inefficiency and poor workmanship in industry. As in the U.S.S.R., a new management system is being introduced, involving greater flexibility in planning and the use of economic incentives.

In 1973, 76 per cent of Mongolia's trade was with the U.S.S.R. (68.9 per cent of exports and 81.2 per cent of imports), some 20 per cent with other members of the C.M.E.A., and the remainder with the United Kingdom, Japan, Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Scandinavia, India and others.

Under the Fifth Five-Year Plan (1971-75), national income is expected to increase by about one third, industrial production (based on existing capacity) by about three fifths, and the volume of foreign trade and gross grain production by almost one third each.

Transport and Communications

The Mongolian railway system has a total length of about 1,397 km. There are over 1,500 km. of motorable roads but much traffic is cross-country by motor vehicle and along the caravan routes. Steamship services operate on the Selenge and Orhon rivers and Lake Hövsgöl. Air transport operates to Irkutsk, Moscow and Peking, and throughout the country.

Social Welfare

There were over 100 hospitals with 13,250 beds and 2,720 doctors in 1973. There are also a number of clinics and medical stations.

Education

Elementary education is compulsory. The curriculum varies between four, seven and ten years. In 1974 enrolment in general schools was 274,500 and in secondary specialized schools 22,900. Students receiving higher education in 1974 totalled 10,100 with about 700 teachers. There is one university and six other institutions of higher education.

Sport

Wrestling, archery and horse-riding are the chief sports. Winter sports, athletics and weight lifting are also popular.

MONGOLIA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1975: July 11th (National Day), November 7th (Russia's October Revolution).

1976: January 1st (New Year), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 mōngō = 1 tōgrōg (tughrik).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 7.38 tōgrōg;

U.S. \$1 = 3.24 tōgrōg.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Revised by A. J. K. Sanders

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	Total (1975)	Ulan Bator (1974)
1,565,000	1,422,400	312,000

Average expectation of life (1964-65): Males 64 years, Females 66 years.

ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

PROVINCE (AYMAG)	AREA ('000 sq. km.)	PROVINCIAL DISTRICTS (sum)*	POPULATION ('000)†	PROVINCIAL CENTRE
Arhangay	55	17	72.3	Tsetserleg
Bayanhongor	116	19	52.4	Bayanhongor
Bayan-ōlgiy	46	12	58.1	Ölgiy
Bulgan	49	14	37.4	Bulgan
Dornod (Eastern)	122	13	42.9	Choybalsan
Dornogov' (East Gobi)	111	14	30.9	Saynshand
Dundgov' (Central Gobi)	78	15	30.7	Mandalgov'
Dzavhan	82	22	70.8	Uliastay
Gov'-altay	142	17	47.4	Altay
Hentiy	82	20	40.1	Öndörhaan
Hovd	76	15	54.0	Hovd
Hövsgöl	101	23	74.8	Mörön
Ömnögov' (South Gobi)	165	15	26.4	Dalandzadgad
Övörhangay	63	18	66.8	Arvayheer
Selenge	43	12	42.7	Sühbaatar
Sühbaatar	82	13	35.3	Baruun urt
Töv (Central)	81	24	63.6	Dzuun mod
Uvs	69	19	60.3	Ulaangom

* January 1st, 1970.

† 1969 census.

EMPLOYMENT ('000—1969)

TOTAL	INDUSTRY	AGRICULTURE	CONSTRUCTION	TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS	TRADE
197.0	45.8	19.3	16.6	20.4	25.1

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Cereals	414.0	232.0	516.4	360.0
Fodder crops	73.5	n.a.	620.0	n.a.
Hay	688.0	600.0	808.9	580.0

SOWN AREAS
('000 hectares)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
All crops	414.0*	475.3	488.6	495.0

* Excluding vegetables and fodder.

LIVESTOCK
('000)

FARM MACHINERY
('000)

	1960	1965	1970
Tractors	1.7	4.3	4.6
Tractor-drawn Ploughs	1.6	2.3	2.0
Tractor-drawn Cultivators	0.4	0.6	0.7
Tractor-drawn Seed Drills	1.7	3.6	2.7
Combine Harvesters	1.1	2.1	1.6
Lorries	1.7	2.4	2.8

	1960	1965	1970
Sheep	12,101.9	13,838.0	13,311.7
Goats	5,631.3	4,786.3	4,204.0
Horses	2,502.7	2,432.6	2,317.9
Cattle	1,905.5	2,093.0	2,107.8
Camels	859.1	684.7	633.5
TOTAL	23,000.5	23,834.6	22,574.9
Pigs	10.9*	19.6	10.7
Poultry	104.4*	179.0	132.6

* 1961.

Total livestock: 22,674,900 in 1971; 23,083,000 in 1972;
23,546,700 in 1973; 24,446,700 in 1974.

STATE PROCUREMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

		1960	1965	1970
Cattle	'000 tons live weight	48.3	41.7	42.3
Sheep	" " " "	69.0	79.0	77.4
Goats	" " " "	18.3	22.4	16.3
Horses	" '000 head	38.8	86.7	88.8
Milk	million litres	94.6	89.7	63.2
Wool	'000 tons	14.8	18.6	18.5
Camel Hair	" " " "	3.8	3.4	3.2
Cattle Hides	" '000	196.1	248.6	291.0
Sheep Skins	"	1,277.3	1,839.4	2,232.5
Marmot Pelts	"	1,034.2	1,208.8	1,201.0
Squirrel Skins	"	140.3	112.8	35.6
Fox Skins	"	34.3	49.5	41.4

INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		1960	1965	1970
Electricity	million kWh.	106.4	242.0	493.0
Coal	'000 tons	618.8	989.5	1,997.4
Fluorspar	" "	40.3	49.6	76.9
Bricks	million	77.5	43.6	61.7
Lime	'000 tons	17.3	15.3	28.4
Sawn Timber	'000 cu. metres	151.7	187.0	382.6
Felt	'000 metres	295.2	445.8	550.1
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	904.3	1,403.0	1,618.8
Matches	million boxes	32.7	4.5	35.0
Woollen Fabric	'000 metres	229.1	514.1	623.7
Flour	'000 tons	26.3	77.1	83.3
Meat	" "	13.1	19.6	34.9
Fish	tons	815.0	357.3	337.5
Butter	'000 tons	4.8	4.1	2.9
Vodka	'000 litres	909.3	978.6	2,691.4
Beer	" "	1,129.4	1,712.0	1,801.1

EMPLOYEES IN INDUSTRY

('000)

	1960	1965	1970
Power	0.6	1.5	2.6
Coal	2.3	2.6	2.6
Petroleum	0.4	0.4	0.4
Non-ferrous Metallurgy and Ore Mining	0.4	0.6	0.5
Engineering and Metal-working	0.8	1.5	2.3
Chemicals	0.7	0.8	0.9
Building Materials	3.7	3.5	5.9
Timber and Wood-working	3.9	6.2	6.2
Glass and Porcelain	0.2	0.2	0.4
Textiles	1.1	2.2	2.2
Tanning, Furs and Shoes	3.5	4.6	5.0
Printing and Publishing	1.2	1.7	1.8
Food Industry	5.0	9.2	8.8
TOTAL	35.3	39.9	45.8

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION

('000 kWh.—1968)

Gross Generation	381,701.6
Industry	157,523.6
Agriculture	17,232.3
Forestry	37.8
Construction	8,027.6
Transport	13,914.1
Communications	8,622.0
Trade, Procurement and Supply	10,136.5
Housing and Utilities	86,265.0
Science, Education, Culture	13,909.1
Health, Welfare, Sport	6,395.5
Other	7,120.5
Own Use	28,063.5
Loss in Circuit	24,454.1

BUILDING MACHINERY

	1960	1965	1970
Excavators	71	103	181
Scrapers	20	35	25
Bulldozers	68	118	165
Cranes	17	233	391

HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

	1960	1965	1970
Completed ('000 sq. m.)	91.0	80.2	85.8

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN (1971-75)

AGRICULTURE

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Livestock (to 25 million)	11
on State Farms	20
Agricultural Co-operatives	12
Gross Animal Husbandry Production	14-16
Milk Yields	15
State Procurement:	
Meat	15
Wool	13
Milk	25
Fodder Production	60
Area under Fodder Crops	80
Gross Crop Production	60
Grain	26.7
Potatoes	70
Vegetables	120
Crop Procurement	50-60
Crop Yields:	
Grain	23
Potatoes	41
Vegetables	46

	PLANNED INCREASE 1971-75 (units)
Livestock-breeding Farms	21
Cattle Sheds	20,000
Wells	6,000
Farm Machinery Service Stations	50
Tractors	4,300
Grain Combines	1,000
Lorries	1,400
Tractor and Lorry Trailers	2,000
Special Motor Vehicles	400

ANNUAL PRODUCTION TARGETS FOR 1975

Coal ('000 tons)	2,500-2,600
Leather Footwear ('000 pairs)	2,200-2,500
Woollen Cloth ('000 sq. metres)	1,300
Carpets (sq. metres)	300,000
Felt for Yurts (metres)	550,000
Felt Boots (pairs)	415,000

INDUSTRY

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Volume of Production (9.3% a year)	56
Fuel and Power Industry Output	40
Coal Production	50-55
Electricity Generation	48
Mining Industry Production	150
Building Materials Industry Production	60
Walling Materials	70
Cement	110
Concrete and Ferroconcrete Articles	40
Timber and Wood-working Industry Production	39
Factory-made Standard Housing	70
Light Industry Production	52
Leather, Footwear and Fur Production	42
Printing Industry	22.4
Metal-working industry	40
Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	100
Food Industry Output	66
Meat and Meat Products	74
Dairy Produce	100
Bakery Products	40
Confectionery	70
Flour	40
Output of Industrial Co-operatives	30
Sewn Goods	70
Yurt Frames	200
Crockery	270

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTIVITY

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Power Industry	32.4
Coal Industry	31.0
Mining	13.0
Building and Assembly Organizations	41.1
Building Materials Industry	40.0
Timber and Wood-working Industry	35.5
Light Industry	24.9
Food Industry	50.0
Industrial Co-operatives	41.1

Note: Power station capacity to be put into operation 1971-75 is to total 65,000 kW.

MONGOLIA

Statistical Survey

FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN (1971-75)—Continued

GROSS CAPITAL INVESTMENT

	1971-75 (%)
Agriculture	35.0
Industry	23.0
Education, Health, Science, Culture, Housing	22.0
Transport and Communications	10.0
Capital Construction	4.6
Trade and Catering	2.3

Note: During the 1971-75 period 390,000 sq. metres of housing is to be built with central capital investment.

WAGES, TRADE, SERVICES

	GROWTH 1971-75 (%)
Average Wage	7.5
Retail Trade Turnover	24.0
Public Catering	20.0
Book Trade	25.0
Service Industry	30.0
Hospital Beds	17.6
Physicians	30.0

FINANCE

100 mōngō = 1 tōgrōg (tughrik).
 Coins: 1, 2, 10, 15, 20 and 50 mōngō; 1 tōgrōg.
 Notes: 1, 3, 10, 25, 50 and 100 tōgrōg.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 tōgrōg = 22.5 Soviet kopeks; £1 sterling = 7.38 tōgrōg; U.S. \$1 = 3.24 tōgrōg.
 100 tōgrōg = £13.55 = \$30.82.

BUDGET 1975 (million tōgrōg)

REVENUE	
Turnover Tax, Price Differences	1,764.2
Deductions from Profits, Fixed Payments	723.3
Revenue from Forestry and Hunting	63.9
Income Tax from Rural Co-operatives	10.7
Social Insurance	101.0
Other Taxes	32.9
TOTAL	2,696.0

EXPENDITURE	
National Economy	983.6
Social and Cultural Services	1,201.7
Administration	127.7
Defence	373.0
TOTAL	2,686.0

EXTERNAL TRADE

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COMMODITY (%—1970)

	EXPORT	IMPORT
Machinery and Equipment	0.3	26.5
Fuels, Minerals, Metals	5.2	14.2
Chemicals, Fertilizers, Rubber	—	5.4
Building Materials	0.9	1.8
Raw Materials of Plant and Animal Origin, excl. Foodstuffs	58.2	2.1
Raw Materials for Production of Foodstuffs	19.7	0.3
Foodstuffs	9.7	13.5
Industrial Consumer Goods	6.0	32.9
TOTAL	100.0	100.0

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY GROUPS OF COUNTRIES (%)

	1960	1965	1970
Exports	100.0	100.0	100.0
to Socialist Countries	99.7	99.2	99.1
including:			
CMEA	94.0	92.7	94.4
Others	5.7	6.5	4.7
to Capitalist Countries	0.3	0.8	0.9
Imports	100.0	100.0	100.0
from Socialist Countries	99.8	99.2	99.1
including:			
CMEA	75.9	94.4	97.3
Others	23.9	4.8	1.8
from Capitalist Countries	0.2	0.8	0.9

MONGOLIA'S TRADE WITHIN CMEA

Approximately 95 per cent of Mongolia's trade is with CMEA countries.

	EXPORTS			IMPORTS		
	1967	1968	1969	1967	1968	1969
U.S.S.R. (million roubles)	n.a.	47.8	47.5	n.a.	174.5	176.6
Bulgaria (million leva)	2.6	1.9	n.a.	2.9	2.5	n.a.
Czechoslovakia (million Czech crowns)	49.0	46.0	n.a.	66.0	57.0	n.a.
German Democratic Republic (million marks)	n.a.	12.2	16.7	n.a.	26.4	22.1
Hungary (million foreign exchange forints)	n.a.	24.5	23.7	n.a.	71.0	49.5
Poland (million zlotys)	n.a.	17.1	17.0	n.a.	14.5	14.1
Romania (million lei)	n.a.	9.1	10.9	n.a.	11.3	12.6

Note: Trade between Mongolia and China in 1970 and 1971 has been estimated at U.S. \$1,000,000 each way in both years.

In 1971, trade with the U.S.S.R. was worth 240 million roubles both ways, and with Poland 6 million roubles both ways. In 1972, foreign trade turnover rose by 8.5 per cent, exports by 12 per cent. A 15 per cent increase in trade turnover with the U.S.S.R. is planned for 1973. Foreign trade turnover as a whole in 1973 is planned to

rise by 6.8 per cent, including exports by 9.5 per cent and imports by 4.8 per cent. In the first six months of 1973, compared with the period January-June 1972, foreign trade turnover rose by 32.1 per cent, including exports by 36.7 per cent and imports by 30.6 per cent.

TRANSPORT FREIGHT TURNOVER (million ton/km.)

	1960	1965	1970	GROWTH 1971-75* (%)
Rail	3,036.3	900.3	1,527.6	25.0
Road	201.4	417.8	610.5	20.0
Water	2.6	3.1	3.7	n.a.
Air	0.8	1.2	1.5	n.a.
TOTAL	3,241.1	1,322.4	2,143.3	24.4

FREIGHT CARRIAGE (million tons)

	1960	1965	1970
Rail	3.9	2.4	4.7
Road	3.4	8.9	9.7
Water	0.02	0.02	0.03
TOTAL	7.3	11.3	14.4

PASSENGER TURNOVER (million passenger/km.)

	1960	1965	1970	GROWTH 1971-75* (%)
Rail	0.4	0.4	0.7	13.0
Road	17.6	28.5	51.4	28.0†
Air	0.05	0.1	0.2	10.0
TOTAL	18.0	29.0	52.3	21.8

Note: Air route length in 1969: 31,000 km.

* Five-Year Plan.

† Urban transport.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1960	1965	1970
Post Offices	230	376	401
Telephone Exchanges	36	67	93
Telephones ('000)	5.6	11.8	19.5
Radio Relay Stations	44	134	141
Radio Sets ('000)	19	82.7	99.8
Television Sets ('000)	—	—	20
Telephone and Telegraph Lines ('000 km.)	13.8	14.1	16.8

	GROWTH 1971-75* (%)
Length of Telephone and Telegraph Lines	51.1
Capacity of Telephone Exchanges	21.7
Number of Television Sets	100.0

* Five-Year Plan.

EDUCATION

	INSTITUTIONS			TEACHERS ('000)		
	1960	1965	1970	1960	1965	1970
General Schools	468	557	593	5.7	6.9	8.7
Secondary Specialized	15	18	19	0.6	0.6	0.7
Higher	7	7	5	0.6	0.6	0.7

STUDENTS
('000)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
General .	260.8	261.1	274.5
Secondary specialized	11.1	11.1	11.3
Technical	n.a.	n.a.	11.6
Higher .	8.5	8.9	10.1
TOTAL	280.4	281.1	307.5

Source: 50 years of the MPR, Central Statistical Board, Ulan Bator, 1971.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Mongolian People's Republic is a sovereign democratic state of working people. All land, natural resources, factories, transport and banking organizations are state property. In addition to state ownership the people have co-operative ownership of public enterprises, especially in livestock herding. A limited degree of private ownership is also permitted.

The supreme state power is the People's Great Hural (Assembly), which is elected every four years by universal, direct and secret suffrage of all citizens over the age of 18; the last elections took place in June 1973. It has the power of amending the Constitution (by a two-thirds majority), adopting laws, formulating the basic principles of policy

and approving the budget and economic plans. Its Presidium consists of a Chairman (who is Head of State), First Vice-Chairman, a Vice-Chairman, a Secretary and seven members. The functions of the Presidium are to interpret legislation and issue decrees, ratify treaties and appoint or dismiss (with the approval of the People's Great Hural) the members of the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers is the highest executive power and consists of the Chairman, First Vice-Chairmen, Vice-Chairmen, Ministers and Chairmen of State Commissions.

Local government is exercised by Hurals and their executive committees at Aymag (Province) and Somon (County) levels.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.
First Vice-Chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural: SONOMYN LUVSAN.

THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

Chairman: JAMBYN BATMÖNH.

First Deputy Chairmen: DAMDINJAVYN MAYDAR (Chairman, State Committee for Science and Technology), TŪMEN-BAYARYN RAGCHAA.

Vice-Chairmen:

CHOYNORYN SÜKEN

Chairman, Commission for CMEA Affairs DAMDINY GOMBOJAV.

Chairman, Commission for Construction and Architecture SONOMYN LUVSANGOMBO.

Chairman, Committee for Higher and Special Secondary Education DONDOGIYN TSEVEGMID.

Chairman, State Planning Commission DUMAAGIYN SODNOM.

Minister of Agriculture: MANGALJAVYN DASH.

Minister of Fuel, Power and Geology: MYATAVYN PELJEE.

Minister of Light and Food Industries: PAAVANGIYN DAMDIN.

Minister of Construction and Building Materials Industry: ORONY TLEYHAN.

Minister of Forestry and Woodworking Industry: KATUGIYN CHIMID.

Minister of Transport: BATMÖNHIYN ENEBISH.

Minister of Water Economy: BAVUUDORJIYN BARS.

Minister of Communications: DAHYN GOTOV.

Minister of Trade and Procurement: DUNJMAAGIYN DORJGOTOV.

Minister of Foreign Trade: YONDONGIYN OCHIR.

Minister of Finance: TSENDIYN MOLOM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: LODONGIYN RINCHIN.

Minister of Defence: Army Gen. BATYN DORJ.

Minister of Public Security: Lt.-Gen. BUGYN DEJID.

Minister of Education: DENDZENGIYN ISHTSEREN.

Minister of Health: DAR'SÜRENGIYN NYAM-OSOR.

Minister of Communal Economy and Services: ORSOOGIYN NYAMAA.

Minister of Justice: DONOYN PÜREV.

Chairman, People's Control Committee: LEGDENGIYN DAMDINJAV.

Head, Central Statistical Directorate: DAMIRANJAVYN DZAGASBALDAN.

Chairman, Board of State Bank: PÜREVIYN TÖMÖR.
Chairman, State Committee for Labour and Wages: MYATAVYN LHAMSÜREN.

Chairman, State Committee for Information, Radio and Television: SEREETERIYN PÜREVJAV.

President, Academy of Sciences: BADZARYN SHIRENDEV.

Chairman State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations (Minister): DANGAASÜRENGIYN SALDAN.

Head, Civil Defence Directorate: JAMBYN JAM'YAN.

Director of Administration, Council of Ministers: BALDANGIYN BADARCH.

First Deputy Chairman, State Planning Commission (Minister): BYAMBYN RINCHINPELJEE.

Deputy Head, Mongolian Side of Mongol-Soviet Commission for Economic Co-operation (Minister): MAGSARYN CHINIDDORJ.

Note: The acting Minister of Culture, S. LUVSANVANDAN, is not a member of the Council of Ministers.

PARLIAMENT

PEOPLE'S GREAT HURAL

Presidium

Chairman: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

First Vice-Chairman: SONOMYN LUVSAN.

Vice-Chairman: TSAGAANLAMYN DÜGERSÜREN.

Secretary: TSEDENDAMBYN GOTOV.

Members: NAMSRAYN LUVSANRAVDAN, SANJIYN BATAA, DONDOVIYN YONDONDÜYCHIR, GOMBOJAVYN OCHIRBAT, CHOYJILYN PÜREVJAV, SONOMYN UDVAL, DOVCHINGIYN YADAMSÜREN.

Chairman of the People's Great Hural: N. LUVSANCHÜLTEM.

Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Group: D. TSEVEGMID.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: Ulan Bator; f. 1921; total membership 58,048 (April 1st, 1971).

The Central Committee elected at the XVIth Congress in June 1971 had 83 members and 55 candidate members.

First Secretary of the Central Committee: YUMJAAGIYN TSEDENBAL.

Members of the Political Bureau and Secretaries of the Central Committee: NYAMYN JAGVARAL, DEMCHIGIYN MOLOMJANTS, SAMPILYN JALAN-AAJAV.

Members of the Political Bureau: SONOMYN LUVSAN,

DANDINJAVYN MAYDAR, NAMSRAYN LUVSANRAVDAN (also Chairman of the Party Control Committee), JAMBYN BATMÖNH.

Candidate Members of the Political Bureau: TÜMENBAYARYN RAGCHAA, BAT-OCHIRYN ALTANGEREL.

Secretary of the Central Committee: DEJIDIYN CHINEDDORJ.

Director of the Institute of Party History: BADAMTARYN BALDOO.

Director of the Higher Party School: BAYTATSYN HURMYETBYEK.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

AMBASSADORS ACCREDITED TO MONGOLIA

(Res.) Resident in Ulan Bator.

Afghanistan: MOHAMMAD AREF (Moscow).
Algeria: ABD AR-RAHMAN KHIWAN (Peking).
Australia: JAMES PLIMSOLL.
Austria: HEINRICH HEIMERLE (Moscow).
Bangladesh: SHAMSUR RAHMAN.
Belgium: ANDRÉ FORTHOMME.
Bulgaria: KOSTADIN GEORGIEV GYAUROV.
Burma: U THEIN MAUNG (Peking).
Canada: ROBERT ARTHUR DOUGLAS FORD.
China, People's Republic: CHANG WEI-LIEH (Res.).
Congo People's Republic: PIERRE NGUONIMBA NKZARI.
Cuba: RICARDO A. DANSA SIGAS.
Czechoslovakia: VLADIMIR BARTOS (Res.).
Denmark: VENZEL ULRİK HAMMERSHAIMB (Moscow).
Egypt: YAHYA ABDEL KADER (Moscow).
Finland: B. O. G. ALHOLM (Moscow).
France: (vacant).
German Democratic Republic: B. HANDWERKER (Res.).
Germany, Federal Republic: WILHELM GREWE.
Guinea: FASY MATIAS MORIBO.
Hungary: ISTVÁN KADAS (Res.).
India: (vacant).
Indonesia: SURYONO DARUSMAN (Moscow).
Iran: MOHAMMED REZA AMIRTEIMUR.

Italy: PIERO VINCI.
Japan: ITARU TSUGE (Moscow).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: CHOE CHONG KON (Res.).
Laos: PHAGNA LA NORINDR (Moscow).
Mali: GUISSÉ TIDIANI (Moscow).
Mauritania: ABDALLAH OULD SIDYA.
Nepal: JAGADISH SHUMSHERE RANA.
Netherlands: A. R. TAMMENOMS BAKKER.
Norway: (vacant).
Pakistan: S. K. DEHLAVI.
Poland: ROMAN GAJZLER (Res.).
Romania: TRAIAN GIRBA (Res.).
Sri Lanka: R. L. A. I. KARANNAGODA (Peking).
Sweden: CARL BRYNOLF JULIUS ENG.
Switzerland: JEAN DE STOUTZ (Moscow).
Turkey: ILTER TURKMEH.
U.S.S.R.: A. I. SMIRNOV (Res.).
United Kingdom: MYLES WALTER PONSONBY (Res.).
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: NGUYEN XUAN HOA (Res.).
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: NGUYEN VAN THANG.
Yugoslavia: DRAGO NOVAK.

Diplomatic relations have also been established with Argentina, the Central African Republic, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Greece, Iceland, Iraq, Liberia, Malaysia, Morocco, Nigeria, the Philippines, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Thailand, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zaire.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court, the City Court of Ulan Bator, 18 aymag (provincial) courts and local somon (county) courts. The Chairman and members of the Supreme Court are elected by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years; other judges are elected by local Hurals for terms of three years. The Procurator of the Republic is also appointed by the People's Great Hural for a term of four years. A Ministry was set up in 1972.

Chairman of the Supreme Court: RAVDANGIYN GÜNSEN.

Procurator of the Republic: JARANTAYN AVHLA.

RELIGION

Religious freedom is guaranteed by the Constitution. Traces survive of Buddhism of the Tibetan variety.

Hamba Lama: Head of the Gandandegchilen Monastery (the only active temple of Mongolia); SAMAAGIYN GOMBOJAV.

PRESS AND PUBLISHING

The following are the most important newspapers and periodicals:

NEWSPAPERS

Ünen (Truth): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1920; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and M.P.R. Council of Ministers; daily except Mondays; circ. (Jan. 1970) 110,000; Editor-in-Chief TSENDIYN NAMSRAY.

Ediyn Dzasag (Economics): Ulan Bator; f. 1974; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

Höddölmör (Labour): Ulan Bator; f. 1947; organ of the Central Council of Trade Unions; 144 issues a year.

Pionyeriyn Ünen (Pioneers' Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1943; organ of the Central Council of the D. Sühbaatar Pioneers' Organization of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 48 issues a year; Responsible Editor Ts. DASHDONDÖV.

Sotsialist Höddö AJ Ahuy (Socialist Agriculture): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1961; weekly; circ. 14,000.

Ulaan Od (Red Star): Ulan Bator; f. 1930; paper of the Ministries of Defence and Public Security; 104 issues a year; Responsible Editor Col. J. YADMAA.

Utga Dzohiol Urlag (Literature and Art): Ulan Bator; f. 1954; organ of the Writers' Union and Ministry of Culture; weekly; Editor S. ERDENE.

Dzaluuchuudyn Ünen (Young People's Truth): Ulan Bator; f. 1924; organ of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Youth League; 144 issues a year; Editor S. BATAA.

Shine Höddö (New Countryside): Ulan Bator; f. 1970; weekly.

There are also 18 provincial newspapers, published bi-weekly by provincial Party and executive committees, including one in Kazakh (*Jana Ömir (New Life)* in Bayan-Ölgii Aymag). Ulan Bator, Nalayh and Darhan cities and the Ulan Bator Railway also have their own newspapers. *Ulaanbaataryn Medee (Ulan Bator News)* was founded in 1954 and has 208 issues a year. Its editor is G. DUGAR.

PERIODICALS

Ajlchin (Worker): Ulan Bator.

Akadyemiyn Medee (Academy News): Lenin St., Ulan Bator; f. 1933; journal of the Mongolian Academy of Sciences.

Ardyn Tör (People's Government): Ulan Bator; f. 1949; organ of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural; 6 issues a year; Editor Ts. GOROV.

Barilgachin (Builder): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Dzalgamjlagch (Successor): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year.

Dzaluu Üye (Young Generation): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor H. BATAA.

Dzuragt Huudsan Sonin (Illustrated News): Ulan Bator.

Ediyn Dzasgiyn Asuudal (Economic Questions): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief Ts. GÜRBADAM.

Erüül Mend (Health): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Holboochin (Communications Worker): Ulan Bator; organ of the Ministry of Communications.

Höddö AJ Ahuy (Agriculture): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Höddö AJ Ahuyhand Dzövlölgöö (Advice to Agricultural Workers): Ulan Bator; 16 issues a year.

Hudaldaaniy Medeelel (Trade Information): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Hüühdiyn Hümүүji (Children's Education): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Education; 6 issues a year.

Kino Medee (Cinema News): Ulan Bator; organ of Mongol Kino.

Mongol Uls (Mongolia): Ulan Bator; f. 1956; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief Ch. CHIMID.

Mongolyn Anagaah Uhaan (Mongolian Medicine): Ulan Bator.

Mongolyn Emegteychүүд (Mongolian Women): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Mongolyn Hudaladaa (Mongolian Trade): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Mongolyn Üyldverchniy Evlel (Mongolian Trade Union): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Namyn Am'dral (Party Life): Ulan Bator; f. 1923; organ of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief GOMBO-ÖCHIRYN CHIMID.

Nayramdal (Friendship): Ulan Bator; organ of the Mongolian-Soviet Friendship Society.

Oyuun Tūlhүүр (Key to Knowledge): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

ShinJleh Uhaan Am'dral (Science and Life): Mongolian Academy of Sciences, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; magazine published by the Society for the Dissemination of Scientific Knowledge; 6 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief M. JAMSRAN.

Sotsialist Huul' Yos (Socialist Law): Ulan Bator; journal of the Procurator's Office, Supreme Court and Ministry of Justice; 4 issues a year.

Sportyn Medee (Sports News): Ulan Bator; 54 issues a year; Editor G. TSENDORJ.

Soyol (Culture): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Surgan Hōmōōōōlēgch (Educator): Ulan Bator; 6 issues a year; Editor N. TSEVGEE.

Teevriyn Medeelel (Transport Information): Ulan Bator; published by Ministry of Transport; quarterly.

MONGOLIA

Press and Publishing, Radio and Television, Finance, etc.

Tonshuul (*Woodpecker*): Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1935; humorous magazine published by the editorial office of *Unen*; 24 issues a year; Editor O. PUNTSAG; circ. 35,000.

Tsog (*Spark*): Ulan Bator; f. 1944; political and literary magazine of the Union of Writers; 6 issues a year; Responsible Editor D. TARVA.

Tyehnik, Tyehnologiyn Medee (*News of Techniques and Technology*): Ulan Bator; 4 issues a year.

Uhuulagch (*Agitator*): Ulan Bator; f. 1931; 18 issues a year; Editor P. PERENLEI.

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PUBLICATIONS

Foreign Trade of Mongolia: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; annual, published by the Ministry of Foreign Trade; English and Russian; Editor-in-Chief D. NATSAGSAMBUU.

Novosti Mongolii (*News of Mongolia*): Sühbaataryn Talbay 15, Ulan Bator; f. 1946; newspaper published by Montsame in Russian; 104 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief E. TÖMENJARGAL.

Mongolia: Moscow; English edition of *Mongol Uls*; 6 issues a year.

Mongoliya (*Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; Russian edition of *Mongol Uls*; 12 issues a year; Editor-in-Chief CH. CHIMID.

Menggu Xiaozibao (*News of Mongolia*): Ulan Bator; newspaper published by Montsame in Chinese; 52 issues a year.

News from Mongolia: Ulan Bator; information bulletin published by Montsame's Foreign Service, Sühbaataryn Talbay 9; 52 issues a year.

Les Nouvelles de Mongolie: Ulan Bator; French edition of *News from Mongolia*.

PRESS AGENCY

Montsame (*Mongol Tsahilgaan Medeeniy Agentlag*): Mongolian Telegraph Agency, Sühbaataryn Talbay 9, Ulan Bator; f. 1957; government owned; publ. (see above). Tass maintains a representative in Ulan Bator.

PUBLISHING

State Publishing Committee: Ulan Bator; f. 1921; in overall charge of all publishing; Editor-in-Chief T. SODNOMDARJAA.

There are also publishing houses in each province, and other publishing organs in Ulan Bator. The Mongolian People's Republic publishes about 500 books a year in a total print of 7 million.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Ulan Bator Radio: State Committee for Information, Radio and Television, P.O.B. 365, Ulan Bator; programmes in Mongolian (two), Russian, Chinese, English, French and Kazakh; Chair. of the State Committee SEREETERIYN PÜREVJAV; Head of Foreign Service L. GÜNSEN.

Loudspeakers 78,800 (1972), sets 148,000 (1974).

TELEVISION

A television centre has been built by the U.S.S.R. at Ulan Bator, and a television service was opened in November 1967. Daily transmissions (for Ulan Bator and

Darhan areas only), comprising locally-originated material and/or relays of Moscow programmes via the Molniya satellite and the Orbita ground station. A 1,900 km. radio relay line to be built from Ulan Bator to Altay and Ölgii will provide STD telephone links and television services for Western Mongolia. Dir. of Television MAGSARYN CHOYJIL.

Television sets 34,000 (1973).

FINANCE

State Bank of the Mongolian People's Republic: Oktyabriyn Gudamj 6, Ulan Bator; f. 1924; 65 brs.; Chair. of Board PÜREVIYN TÖMÖR.

Insurance is covered by a non-contributory scheme administered by the State Directorate for Insurance of the Ministry of Finance; Head J. PÜREVDORJ.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

All trade and industry is concentrated in the hands of the state, either through direct state ownership or through co-operatives.

Ministry of Trade and Procurement: Ulan Bator; Minister DUNJMAAGIYN DORJGOTOV.

Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions: Ulan Bator; branches throughout the country; Chair. GOMBOJAVYN OCHIRBAT; Head of Foreign Department G. JIGJIDSÜREN; 272,000 mems. (1975); affiliated to WFTU.

CO-OPERATIVES

Federation of Agricultural Production Associations (Co-operatives): Ulan Bator; body administering the 267 agricultural co-operatives throughout the country; Chair. of Council MANGALJAVYN DASH (Minister of Agriculture); Secretary D. RINCHINSANGI.

Industrial co-operatives have now been absorbed into the state industrial structure. Industrial production associations are gradually being established under various ministries; they are not co-operatives but groupings of allied enterprises (flourmilling, leather processing, etc.)

FOREIGN TRADE

The Mongolian People's Republic has trading relations with over 20 countries. The Ministry of Foreign Trade is responsible for the foreign trade monopoly and controls the operations of several importing and exporting companies.

Minister of Foreign Trade: YONDONGIYN OCHIR.

There are four specialized import and export organizations dealing in trade with foreign countries.

Mongoleksport: Export of Mongolian goods.

Mongolraznoimport: Import of consumer goods.

Mongoltekhnoimport: Import of machinery and equipment, other than motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Avtonefteimport: Import of motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants.

Mongolbook: Export of Mongolian publications.

Chamber of Commerce of the Mongolian People's Republic: Nayramdlyn Gudamj 24, Ulan Bator; f. 1960; is responsible for establishing economic and trading relations, contacts between trade and industrial organizations both at home and abroad and assists foreign countries; organizes commodity inspection, press information and international exhibitions and fairs at home and abroad; Pres. D. HISHGE; Gen. Sec. H. YONDON.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ulan Bator Railway: Ulan Bator; Dir. V. SUKACHEV; Deputy Dir. N. TSERENNOROV.

External Lines: from the Soviet frontier at Naushki Sühbaatar (connecting with the Trans-Siberian Railway) to Ulan Bator (opened 1950), on to the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn-üüd/Erhlien (opened 1955) and connecting with Peking (total length 1,115 km.); broad gauge, single track.

Branch: from Darhan to Sharyn Gol coalfield (length 68 km.); broad gauge, single track; branch planned from Salhit near Darhan westwards to Erdenetiyn-ovoo open-cast copper mine in Bulgan Province (length about 170 km.).

A narrow-gauge line, 42 km. long, was built between Ulan Bator and Nalayh coalfield in 1938.

Eastern Railway: Choybalsan; from the Soviet frontier at Borzya/Ereentsav to Choybalsan (length 237 km.); broad gauge, single track; narrow-gauge lines from Choybalsan to Jargalant and Tamsagbulag; built in 1939.

A narrow-gauge line from Choybalsan to Onon (Öldziy), marked on maps after 1947, may have been broadened and extended to the Soviet frontier.

There are two international train services a week, Moscow-Ulan Bator and Moscow-Ulan Bator-Peking, and return. There is a twice-weekly service between Ulan Bator and Choybalsan and return, via the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Mongolia's railways account for nearly 70 per cent of total freight turnover.

ROADS

Main roads link Ulan Bator with the Chinese frontier at Dzamyn-üüd/Erhlien and with the Soviet frontier at Altanbulag/Kyakhta. A road from Chita in the U.S.S.R. crosses the frontier in the east at Mangut/Onon (Öldziy) and branches for Choybalsan and Öndörhaan. In the west and north-west, roads from Biysk and Irkutsk in the

U.S.S.R. go to Tsagaannuur, Bayan-ölgii Aymag, and Hanh, on Lake Hövsgöl, respectively. The total length of these and other main roads is about 8,600 km. The length of asphalted roads is now approaching 1,600 km., almost entirely in towns. Inter-provincial and intra-provincial traffic goes across country in most cases.

There are bus services in Ulan Bator and other large towns, and lorry services throughout the country on the basis of 25 motor transport depots, mostly situated in provincial centres.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Water transport plies Lake Hövsgöl and the River Selenge (474 km. navigable) in the northern part of the country. Tugs and barges on Lake Hövsgöl transport goods brought in by road to Hanh from the U.S.S.R. to Hatgal on the southern shore.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mongolian Civil Air Transport (MIAT): Ulan Bator; f. 1956; internal services to most provincial centres and many county centres; thrice-weekly service from Ulan Bator (Buyant-Uhaa) to Irkutsk; equipment includes An-24, Il-14, An-2, Mi-4, Ka-26; Chair. of Civil Air Transport Board Maj.-Gen. DUGARYN GUNGAA.

Aeroflot: Moscow and Ulan Bator; thrice-weekly service from Ulan Bator to Moscow and return by Il-18.

TOURISM

Juulchin: Ulan Bator; the official foreign tourist service bureau, managed by the Ministry for Foreign Trade; Dir. T. TSEREN-ÖCHIR.

UNIVERSITY

Mongolian State University: Ulan Bator; Rector Prof. NAMSRAYN SODNOM; over 350 teachers, 3,000 students.

MOROCCO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Morocco is situated in the extreme north-west of Africa and is washed by the Atlantic to the west and the Mediterranean to the north. It is bordered by Algeria to the east and by Spanish Sahara to the south. The climate is warm and sunny on the coast, while the plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average temperatures are 27°C (81°F) in summer and 7°C (45°F) in winter for Rabat, and 38°C (101°F) and 4°C (40°F) respectively for Marrakech. The rainy season in the north is from November to April. The official language is Arabic, but a large minority speak Berber. Spanish is widely spoken in the northern regions and French in the rest of Morocco. The established religion is Islam, to which most people belong, and there are Christian and Jewish minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red with a five-pointed green star in the centre. The capital is Rabat.

Recent History

From 1912 to 1956 Morocco was divided into French and Spanish Protectorates and the International Zone of Tangier (created in 1923). In 1956 the country became independent and Tangier's special status was ended in 1960. Previously a Sultanate, Morocco became a Kingdom in 1957 and acquired the northern strip of Spanish Sahara in 1958. In 1960 King Mohammed V took charge as Prime Minister but died the following year and was succeeded by his son, the present King Hassan II. A new constitution was drawn up in 1962 to provide for a more widely-based government. Following disturbances in Casablanca, a "state of exception" was declared in June 1965, and Parliament was suspended until 1970, when an amended constitution, approved in July, set up a unicameral Parliament and strengthened the power of the King.

In July 1971 a section of the army attempted to overthrow the monarchy, but the revolt was suppressed by loyal troops led by Gen. Mohammed Oufkir. There were many arrests and executions and a purge of government officials was carried out. At the same time numerous members of the left-wing *Union Nationale des Forces Populaires* (UNFP) were put on trial for allegedly plotting to overthrow the Government, and in September five were sentenced to death. Another new constitution was approved by referendum in March 1972.

An unsuccessful attempt to assassinate King Hassan was made in August 1972, apparently instigated by the Minister of Defence and Army Chief of Staff, Gen. Oufkir, who committed suicide immediately afterwards. The King took personal command of the army and offered government participation to the opposition parties, Istiqlal and UNFP. However, he refused to allow the fundamental reforms which they demanded as a pre-condition of acceptance. Terrorist activities in early 1973 were officially interpreted as the beginnings of a guerrilla movement, backed by the military régime in Libya. The Rabat section of the UNFP was outlawed and several hundred people, including UNFP leaders, were arrested. Twenty-two people were subsequently executed and a large number received long prison sentences.

At the same time the King won support by nationalist policies, including the recouping of land from French and Spanish owners, the Moroccanization of certain economic sectors and the extension of fishing limits from 12 to 70 miles. Moroccan forces fought against Israel in the October War of 1973 and relations with the more radical Arab states improved. In March 1974 the King announced judicial and university reforms. Repression was relaxed and party political activity revived with the prospect of possible elections to a representative assembly in 1975.

A major diplomatic campaign initiated in July 1974 to annex the Spanish Sahara received active support from all opposition parties. Morocco renewed its claim to the Spanish enclaves, chiefly Ceuta and Melilla, in January 1975, provoking Spain to a show of military strength.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1972 the King appoints the Prime Minister and Cabinet, approves legislation and has the right to dismiss parliament. Legislation is carried out by a single Chamber of Representatives, two-thirds of whom are elected by direct universal suffrage and a third of whom are indirectly elected. No elections for a Chamber have so far been held, however.

Defence

In 1974 Morocco had an army of 50,000, a navy of 2,000 and an air force of 4,000 men. There is obligatory military service of eighteen months.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the mainstays of the economy. The chief crops are wheat, barley, maize and citrus fruits. Livestock-raising is important and fishing is well developed. The most important minerals extracted are phosphates, of which Morocco is by far the world's leading exporter. Other deposits include iron ore, coal, lead, zinc, cobalt and manganese.

Industry is still on a small scale but has been developed under a series of Five-Year Plans since 1960. A number of important dam projects have been completed, providing both power and irrigation. Oil deposits have been discovered recently but their importance has still to be assessed.

King Hassan has consistently encouraged foreign investment and private enterprise, but in recent years the State has adopted a more active and aggressive role in promoting Morocco's economic interests. In 1973 over 200,000 hectares of foreign-owned land were taken over by the State for redistribution among the rural population, a considerable step forward in the agrarian reform programme which has been pursued since 1966. Certain measures of Moroccanization have been imposed on foreign firms and strong action has been taken against those failing to comply.

The extension of fishing limits in 1973, which led to a confrontation with Spain, and the quadrupling of phosphate prices in 1973 and 1974 have both bolstered the economy. The Government also reacted energetically to the

threat of competition from phosphates in the Spanish Sahara.

There are still great inequalities of wealth in Moroccan society. There is a serious unemployment problem and emigration of workers is encouraged, the money they earn abroad being an important source of income for the country. Tourism is also a valuable developing sector of the economy. During the 1968-72 development plan an average growth rate of 5.5 per cent per annum was achieved, and the 1973-77 plan envisages an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,756 km. of railway of which 708 km. are electrified. Paved roads extend for 13,500 km., of a total road length of 25,000 km. The chief ports are Casablanca, Safi and Mohammedia. There are five international airports and about 50 airfields.

Social Welfare

All employees are required to contribute to a Social Welfare Fund which provides against illness, occupational accidents and old age. There were 22,727 hospital beds in 1971.

Education

There are state primary, secondary and technical schools and also private schools. All primary school teachers are Moroccan, but about 7,000 secondary school teachers come from France, although teacher-training is expanding. Over half the children of school age attend school. Education for both sexes between 7 and 13 years old has been compulsory since 1963. Girls generally leave school younger than boys and make up only 28 per cent of secondary school pupils and 13 per cent of students in higher education. There are two universities and several other institutions for higher education.

Tourism

Morocco is famous for a hot and sunny climate, its ancient, walled towns, the modern capital Rabat and the modern port Casablanca, for desert and mountains and Atlantic and Mediterranean resorts. Tourists from all over the world visit Fez and Marrakesh.

Visas are not required to visit Morocco by nationals of Arab League states (except Sudan), Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Japan, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Mexico, New Zealand, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Puerto Rico, Turkey, U.S.A., Venezuela, Zaire, or any West European country (except Portugal and Spain).

Sport

Football is the most important sport and tennis and skiing are also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: September 7th (Beginning of Ramadan), October 7th (Eid el Seghir-Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 18th (Independence Day), December 14th (Eid el Kebir-Id ul Adha).

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 12th (Ashoura), March 3rd (Festival of the Throne), March 13th (Mouloud—Birth of the Prophet), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 Moroccan francs (centimes) = 1 Moroccan dirham.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 9.75 dirhams;

U.S. \$1 = 4.195 dirhams.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Census of July 20th, 1971)		
	Total	Moroccans	Aliens
458,730	15,379,259	15,267,000	112,000

Estimated Population: 16,309,000 (July 1st, 1973).

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS

(1973 estimates)

	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
<i>Provinces:</i>			
Agadir	53,000	1,220,600	23.0
Al-Hocima	3,555	257,000	72.3
Beni Mellal	14,100	695,300	49.3
El Jadida	6,000	618,000	103.0
Fes	17,940	1,137,800	63.4
Kénitra	19,820	1,415,600	71.4
Khouribga	4,250	350,900	82.6
Ksar-es-Souk	100,000	491,000	4.9
Marrakech	27,850	1,642,300	58.9
Meknès	13,500	806,300	59.7
Nador	6,130	501,300	81.8
Quarzazate	55,700	542,400	9.7
Oujda	42,400	679,400	16.0
Safi	13,620	942,600	69.2
Settat	12,100	701,600	57.9
Tanger	365	236,300	647.4
Tarfaya	34,150	25,600	0.8
Taza	22,460	604,000	26.9
Tétouan	10,060	844,000	83.9
<i>Prefectures:</i>			
Casablanca	1,200	1,894,400	1,578.7
Rabat-Salé	530	702,600	1,325.7
TOTAL	458,730	16,309,000	35.5

AGRICULTURE

('000 tons)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Wheat	2,188	2,162	1,574
Barley	2,572	2,466	1,255
Maize	390	368	217
Olives	506	250†	n.a.
Dates	90†	92†	n.a.
Pulses	354	414	353
Tomatoes	250†	112*	173*
Potatoes	300†	81*	90*
Citrus Fruit	832	852	943
Sugar Beet	1,584	1,677	1,293
Cotton	19	27	27
Wine ('000 hectolitres)	1,150	1,146	1,200

* Amount exported.

† FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK*
(^{'000})

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Cattle	2,718	2,785	2,751
Sheep	11,120	11,907	13,241
Goats	5,023	4,616	5,527
Camels	146	139	115
Pigs	11	20	10

* Only taxable animals.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Total Catch	251,753	223,932	243,068	402,852
of which:				
Sardines	163,169	183,053	185,025	345,558

MINING
(^{'000} tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Phosphates	12,030	15,105	17,077
Iron Ore	623	234	384
Coal	475	547	565
Manganese	160	96	146
Lead	124	146	159
Petroleum	23	28	42
Zinc	22	36	46
Cobalt	10	11	10

INDUSTRY*

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cement	^{'000} tons	1,165	1,405	1,481	1,541
Processed Lead	" "	27	20	18	n.a.
Refined Sugar	" "	409	399	424	458
Soap	tons	27,593	28,771	22,515	29,646
Paint	" "	9,714	11,219	12,194	11,843
Textiles	" "	37,153	40,446	39,369	40,915
Electricity (hydraulic and thermal) .	million kWh.	1,693	1,830	1,962	2,196
Cars†	number	18,210	20,009	n.a.	n.a.
Tyres (tubes)	" "	363,000	411,000	n.a.	n.a.
Shoes	^{'000} pairs	5,537	4,494	4,721	4,725
Flour	tons	625,426	818,000	817,700	n.a.
Refined Petroleum	^{'000} tons	1,470	1,506	1,473	1,917
Superphosphate	" "	281	180	264	342

* Major industrial establishments only.

† Assembly only.

FINANCE

100 Moroccan francs (centimes)=1 Moroccan dirham.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 francs; 1 dirham.

Notes: 5, 10, 50 and 100 dirhams.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=9.75 dirhams (selling rate); U.S. \$1=4.195 dirhams (par value).

100 Moroccan dirhams=£10.26=\$23.84.

Note: The dirham was introduced in October 1959, replacing the Moroccan franc at the rate of 1 dirham=100 francs. At the same time the currency was devalued, with the former exchange rate (U.S. \$1=420 Moroccan francs) being replaced by a new rate of \$1=5.0605 dirhams (1 dirham=19.761 U.S. cents), which remained in operation until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the official exchange rate was \$1=4.661 dirhams (1 dirham=21.455 U.S. cents). The present par value was established in February 1973, although the market rate fluctuates widely above and below this value. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=12.145 dirhams.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(million dirhams)

	1971	1972	1973
Revenue . . .	4,652	4,733	5,260
Expenditure . . .	4,718	5,203	5,760

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN, 1973-77

INVESTMENT (million dirhams)

Agriculture	4,158
Industry	9,777
Infrastructure	2,254
Teaching and Training of Cadres	1,637
Social and Cultural Equipment	6,193
General Administration	1,174
Regional Development	1,100
TOTAL	26,293

Currency in Circulation (million dirhams at December 31st): 2,461 in 1971; 2,944 in 1972; 3,411 in 1973.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL FOREIGN COUNTRIES
(million dirhams)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	2,946.7	3,241.6	-294.9	3,739.8	4,240.6	-500.8
Gold for Industry	—	11.5	- 11.5	—	4.5	- 4.5
Transport and Insurance	221.3	431.5	-210.2	295.4	581.5	-286.1
Travel	893.3	388.2	505.1	1,005.2	377.2	628.0
Income from Investments	59.9	323.7	-263.8	58.4	334.3	-275.9
Government Transactions	194.4	309.9	-115.5	202.7	345.5	-142.8
Other services	80.4	104.9	- 24.5	98.6	118.0	- 19.4
Transfer Payments	980.7	349.1	631.6	1,374.1	341.2	1,032.9
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	5,376.7	5,160.4	216.3	6,774.2	6,342.8	431.4
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Public Sector:						
Commercial Credits	284.6	242.7	41.9	112.9	184.9	- 72.0
Foreign Exchange Loans	217.6	90.3	127.3	191.8	92.0	99.8
Loans in Dirhams	0.7	18.4	- 17.7	15.3	18.5	- 3.2
Others	6.1	1.3	4.8	15.4	30.4	- 15.0
Private Sector:						
Commercial Credits	24.9	65.9	- 41.0	38.8	183.0	-144.2
Loans and Investments	160.7	94.1	66.6	106.4	93.9	12.5
Others	78.8	197.2	-118.3	26.3	192.3	-166.0
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	773.4	719.2	54.2	506.9	795.0	-288.1
Special Drawing Rights	61.0	—	61.0	—	—	—
TOTAL	6,211.1	5,879.6	331.5	7,281.1	7,137.8	143.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million dirhams)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	2,620	2,790	2,844	3,471	3,532	3,577	4,684
Exports	2,146	2,278	2,455	2,469	2,526	2,953	3,746

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million dirhams)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Milk, Butter and Cheese	73	71	73
Coffee	32	35	47
Tea	84	86	67
Wheat	243	137	483
Sugar	149	170	245
Petroleum	145	172	226
Timber (raw and prepared)	105	99	144
Paper and Products	47	53	69
Cotton and Synthetic Textiles	86	111	202
Motor Vehicles and Parts	197	172	200

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Tomatoes	163	179	229
Fresh Vegetables and Potatoes	81	93	110
Cotton	23	40	43
Citrus Fruits	389	429	494
Preserved Fish	148	134	190
Wine	23	35	89
Phosphates	588	673	788
Iron Ore	17	11	20
Lead Ore	69	90	102
Zinc Ore	9	10	12
Cork and Cork Products	15	25	37

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million dirhams)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
China, People's Republic	60	86	62
Cuba	74	45	42
France	1,083	1,111	1,488
Germany, Federal Republic	267	268	383
Italy	210	200	216
Netherlands	102	111	150
U.S.S.R.	142	142	183
United Kingdom	144	160	158
U.S.A.	301	270	495

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium/Luxembourg	100	121	157
France	918	964	1,264
Germany, Federal Republic	214	265	365
Italy	119	265	259
Netherlands	80	110	157
Poland	51	66	75
Spain	107	164	181
U.S.S.R.	89	113	115
United Kingdom	126	136	176

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres (million)	522	549	591
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	2,648	2,695	3,062

ROADS

	1971	1972
Tonnage Transported	5,843,000	4,798,000
Cars	212,036	260,411
Lorries and Vans	90,495	97,734
Motor Cycles	14,857	15,024

SHIPPING

FREIGHT	UNIT	1972	1973
Tonnage Loaded	'000 tons	16,367	19,327
Tonnage Unloaded	" "	4,871	6,066

CIVIL AVIATION

	1972	1973
Total passengers . .	1,345,005	1,520,359
Freight (metric tons) . .	14,462	18,403

TOURISM

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN	1971	1972	1973
Algeria . . .	66,632	91,578	105,258
Belgium . . .	21,775	25,906	36,827
Denmark . . .	8,621	9,454	9,589
France . . .	188,175	210,625	265,570
Federal Germany . .	70,702	95,272	90,299
Italy . . .	17,904	25,147	25,342
Spain . . .	42,789	76,107	175,346
Switzerland . . .	12,591	19,091	24,518
U.K. . . .	80,882	107,733	134,614
U.S.A. . . .	136,677	194,071	185,835
Others . . .	176,168	208,469	287,039
TOTAL . . .	822,916	1,063,453	1,340,237
Cruise Passengers . .	91,376	127,580	147,175
GRAND TOTAL . .	914,292	1,191,033	1,487,412

Hotel Capacity (1973): 37,611 beds.

EDUCATION

	PRIMARY SCHOOL PUPILS	SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS	STUDENTS ENGAGED IN HIGHER EDUCATION
1971-72 . .	1,232,936	313,424	15,148
1972-73 . .	1,275,857	334,952	22,382
1973-74 . .	1,337,931	361,725	25,525

Source (unless otherwise stated): Direction de la Statistique, Rabat.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated March 10th, 1972, after having been approved by national referendum.)*

Preamble: The Kingdom of Morocco, a sovereign Moslem State, shall be a part of the Great Maghreb. As an African State one of its aims shall be the realization of African unity. It will adhere to the principles, rights and obligations of those international organizations of which it is a member and will work for the preservation of peace and security in the world.

General Principles: Morocco shall be a constitutional, democratic and social monarchy. Sovereignty shall pertain to the nation and be exercised directly by means of the referendum and indirectly by the constitutional institutions. All Moroccans shall be equal before the law, and all adults shall enjoy equal political rights including the franchise. Freedoms of movement, opinion and speech and the right of assembly shall be guaranteed. Islam shall be the state religion.

The Monarchy: The Crown of Morocco and its attendant constitutional rights shall be hereditary in the line of H.M. King Hassan II, and shall be transmitted to the oldest son, unless during his lifetime the King has appointed as his successor another of his sons. The King is the symbol of unity, guarantees the continuity of the state, and safeguards respect for Islam and the Constitution. The King shall have the power to appoint and dismiss the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers and shall preside over the Cabinet. He shall promulgate legislation passed by parliament and have the power to dissolve the House of Representatives; is empowered to declare a state of emergency and to initiate revisions to the Constitution. The Sovereign is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces; makes appointments to civil and military posts; appoints Ambassadors; signs and ratifies treaties; presides over the Council for National Development Planning and the Supreme Judiciary Council; and exercises the right of pardon.

* For the most part the Constitution is unchanged from the one drawn up by King Hassan II and promulgated in 1962. This provided for two houses of parliament, one elected by universal suffrage and one by electoral colleges, and was superseded by that of June 1970, which introduced a unicameral parliament, of which one-quarter of the members were to be elected by universal suffrage, and increased the powers of the monarch.

Parliament: Parliament shall consist of a single assembly, the House of Representatives, which shall comprise 240 members elected for a four-year term. Two thirds of the members shall be elected by direct universal suffrage, and one third by an electoral college composed of councillors in local government and employers' and employees' representatives. Parliament shall pass legislation, which may be initiated by its members or by the Prime Minister; authorize any declaration of war; and approve any extension beyond thirty days of a state of emergency.

Government: The Government shall be responsible to the King and the House of Representatives and shall ensure the execution of laws. The Prime Minister shall be empowered to initiate legislation and to exercise statutory powers except where these are reserved to the King. He shall put before parliament the Government's intended programme and shall be responsible for co-ordinating ministerial work.

Relations between the Authorities: The King may request further consideration of legislation by parliament before giving his assent; submit proposed legislation to a referendum by decree; and dissolve the House of Representatives if a Bill rejected by parliament is approved by referendum. He may also dissolve the House of Representatives by decree, but the succeeding House may not be dissolved within a year of its election. The House of Representatives may defeat the Government either by refusing a vote of confidence moved by the Prime Minister or by passing a censure motion; either eventuality shall involve the Government's collective resignation.

Judiciary: The Judiciary shall be independent. Judges shall be appointed on the recommendation of the Supreme Council of the Judiciary presided over by the King.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

H.M. KING HASSAN II (*accession February 26th, 1961*).

CABINET

(*February 1975*)

Prime Minister: AHMED OSMAN.

Minister of State for Culture: Hadj M'HAMED BAHNINI.

Minister of State for Information: AHMED TAÏBI BENHIMA.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: Dr. AHMED LARAKI.

Minister of State for Co-operation and Professional Training: Dr. MOHAMED BENHIMA.

Minister of the Interior: MOHAMED HADDOU ECHIGUER.

Minister of Posts, Telegraphs and Telecommunications: Gen. DRISS BEN AOMAR EL ALAMI.

Minister of Administrative Affairs and Secretary-General of the Government: M'HAMED BENYAKHLEF.

Minister of Health: Dr. AHMED RAMZI.

Minister of Justice: ABDES KAÏSSI.

Minister of Waqfs and Islamic Affairs: OULD SIDI BABA.

Minister of Finance: ABDELKADER BENSLIMANE.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: SALAH M'ZILI.

Minister of Tourism, Housing, Town Planning and the Environment: HASSAN ZEMOURI.

Minister of Trade, Industry, Mines and Merchant Shipping: ABDELLATIF GHISSASSI.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: AHMED TAZI.

MOROCCO

Minister of Higher Education: ABDELLATIF BEN ABDEL-JALIL.

Minister of Primary and Secondary Education: MOHAMED BOUAMOUD.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: MOHAMED LARBI EL KHATTABI.

Secretaries of State: *Responsible to the Prime Minister:* ABDALLAH GHARNIT, National Co-operation and Traditional Industry
ABDESLEM ZNINED, General Affairs

The Government, National Assembly, Political Parties, etc.

MOHAMED BELHAYAT, Economic Affairs
TAYEB BENCHEIK, Planning and Regional Development
MOHAMED TAHIRI JOTTI, Youth and Sports
Finance: KAMAL RAGHAYE
Trade, Industry, Mines and Merchant Shipping: MOUSSA SAADI
Housing, Tourism, Town Planning and the Environment: JALAL SAID
Interior: DRISS BASRI
Information: MOHAMED MAHJOUBI
Waqfs and Islamic Affairs: HASSAN LOUKACH
Foreign Affairs: AHMED CHERKAOUTI

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Although the constitution of March 1972 provides for a new form of Assembly, a date has not yet been set for elections, and parliament remains dissolved.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Mouvement Populaire: Leader MAHJOUBI AHERDAN; had 60 seats in Chamber of Representatives.

Progrès Social: represents salaried workers' groups; 10 seats in former Chamber of Representatives.

Istiqlal: f. 1944; aims to raise living standards, to confer equal rights on all, stresses the Moroccan claim to Mauritania and the Spanish Sahara; 9 seats in former Chamber of Representatives; Sec.-Gen. MOHAMED BOUCETTA, publs *Al Alam* (daily), and *L'Opinion* (daily).

Union National des Forces Populaires—UNFP: B.P. 747, Casablanca; f. 1959 by MEHDI BEN BARKA from a group within Istiqlal; left wing; opposition party; in July 1972 a split occurred between the Casablanca and Rabat sections of the party; Leader ABDULLAH IBRAHIM

Union Socialiste des Forces Populaires—UNSP: Rabat; f. 1974 by Rabat section of UNFP; left-wing opposition party; Leader ABDERRAHIM BOUABID.

Parti Démocratique Constitutionnel: Leader MOHAMMED HASSAN WAZZANI; 1 seat in former Chamber of Representatives.

Mouvement Populaire Constitutionnel et Démocratique—MPCD: breakaway party from *Mouvement Populaire*; Leader ABDELKRIM KHATIB.

Parti du Progrès et du Socialisme—PPS: f. 1974; left-wing; advocates nationalisation and democracy; leader ALI YATA.

Parti Libéral Progressiste—PLP: Casablanca; f. 1974; advocates individual freedom and free enterprise; Leader AKNOUSH AHMADOU BELHAJ.

Parti de l'Action: Rabat; f. 1974; advocates democracy and progress; Sec.-Gen. ABDALLAH SENHAJI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO MOROCCO

(In Rabat unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 46 blvd. Tariq Ibnou Ziad; *Ambassador:* NOUR-REDDINE DELLECI.

Argentina: 4 Avenue Moulay Hassan; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO HUGO FRANCISCO CRESPO.

Austria: 2 Rue de Tedders; *Ambassador:* JOHANNES WILLFORT.

Belgium: 6 Avenue de Marrakech; *Ambassador:* Baron ROLAND D'ANETHAN.

Brazil: 34 Zankat Al Ghazali (Orangers); *Ambassador:* EVERALDO DEYRELL DE LIMA.

Bulgaria: 32 Rue des Cadets de Saumur; *Ambassador:* DIMITAR SABEV.

Cameroon: Paris, France.

Canada: 13, bis Rue des Cadets de Saumur, Agdal; *Ambassador:* MARC BAUDOIN.

Chad: Cairo, Egypt.

Chile: Madrid, Spain.

China, People's Republic: 6 Rue Joachim du Bellay; *Ambassador:* SUNG HAN-YI.

Cuba: 18 Boulevard du Front d'Oued; *Ambassador:* JUAN ANTON Y GARCIA.

Czechoslovakia: 4 Abou Faris Al Marini; *Ambassador:* VACLAV JIZDNY.

Denmark: 4 Rue de Khemisset; *Ambassador:* ARNE BOGH-ANDERSEN.

Egypt: 31 Zankat El Jazair; *Ambassador:* EZZ-EL-DIN RAMZY.

Ethiopia: 6 Avenue Pasteur; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. NEGGA HAILLE SELASSIE.

Finland: Madrid, Spain.

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France: Avenue Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* JEAN-BERNARD RAIMOND.

Gabon: 48 Avenue de France; *Ambassador:* JEAN ENCONÉ.

German Democratic Republic: 4 Avenue de Meknes; *Ambassador:* WILFRIED KITTLER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 7 Rue Mohamed El Fatih; *Ambassador:* HEINRICH HENDUS.

Greece: 9 Rue de Kairouan; *Ambassador:* A. PAPADOPOULOS.

Guatemala: Madrid, Spain.

Hungary: 12 Rue d'Agadir; *Ambassador:* LÁSZLÓ MOLNAR.

India: 10 Avenue de Champagne, Agdal; *Ambassador:* P. K. GUHA.

Iraq: 6 Avenue de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* HAMD DALLI AL-KARBOULI.

Iran: 7 Zankat Al Qassar; *Ambassador:* ABBAS NAYERI.

Italy: 2 Rue de Sebou; *Ambassador:* GIOVANNI LODOVICO BORROMEO.

Ivory Coast: 21 Rue de Tedders; *Ambassador:* AMADOU THIAM.

Japan: 22 Avenue Tarik Ibn Ziad; *Ambassador:* TSUYOSHI HIRAHARA.

Jordan: Route des Zaers, Souissi; *Ambassador:* HASHEM ABOU AMARA.

Korea, Republic: 23 Avenue de France, Agdal; *Ambassador:* WOONSANG CHOI.

Kuwait: 48 Avenue Pasteur; *Ambassador:* MUHALHEL MOHAMED AL-MUDIAF.

Lebanon: 5 Rue de Tedders; *Ambassador:* DR. SAID AL-ASSAAD.

Libya: 1 Rue Lavoisier; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAY CHIBANI.

Malaysia: Angle Zankat Achafii et Zankat Hamzah, Agdal; *Chargé d'Affaires:* OMARDIN BIN ABDUL WAHAB.

Mauritania: 64 Zankat Oum Errabia; *Ambassador:* OULD CHEIKH TALEB BOUYA.

Mexico: Accra, Ghana.

Netherlands: 38 Rue de Tunis; *Ambassador:* JEAN STRENGERS.

Niger: Algiers, Algeria.

Nigeria: 77 Rue des Cadets de Saumur, Agdal; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMADU BAWA BULKACHUWA.

Norway: 20 Châria As-Saouira; *Ambassador:* OLAV IVAR LEIF PAUL MOLTKE-HANSEN.

Morocco also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, Costa Rica, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Oman and the Vatican City.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Pakistan: 20 Avenue d'Alger; *Ambassador:* ANOUAR HUSSAIN HIDAYATULLAH.

Peru: Algiers, Algeria.

Poland: 25 Zankat Oqbah, Agdal; *Ambassador:* ZDZISLAW PACHOWSKI.

Portugal: 45 Rue Maurice Pasquet; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOAQUIM DE MINAE MENDONÇA.

Qatar: 21 Avenue de France; *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH YOUSSEF AL JIDA.

Romania: 10 Rue d'Ouezzane; *Ambassador:* DR. OVIDIU CORNELIU POPESCU.

Saudi Arabia: 43 Place de l'Unité Africaine; *Ambassador:* FAKRI SHEIKH EL ARD.

Senegal: 11 Avenue de Marrakech; *Ambassador:* LAMINE DIAKHATE.

Sudan: 9 Rue de Tedders; *Ambassador:* RASHID NOURED-DIN.

Sweden: 6 Rue d'Armagnac; *Ambassador:* ÅKE VALDEMAR SJOLIN.

Switzerland: Square Condo de Satriano; *Ambassador:* JEAN-JACQUES DE TRIBOLET-HARDY.

Syria: 27 Rue d'Oqbah, Agdal; *Ambassador:* GHALEB ABDOUN.

Tunisia: 6 Avenue de Fez; *Ambassador:* BECHIR MHEDHEBI.

Turkey: 19 Avenue de Meknes; *Ambassador:* HASAN ISTINYELI.

U.S.S.R.: 20 Avenue Annegai; *Ambassador:* DIMITRI GORUNOV.

United Arab Emirates: 8 Rue d'Ifrane; *Ambassador:* AHMED AL-TAJER.

United Kingdom: 28 bis Avenue Allal Bin Abdallah; *Ambassador:* RONALD W. BAILEY, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Avenue de Marrakech; *Ambassador:* ROBERT G. NEUMANN.

Venezuela: Tripoli, Libya.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 2 Zankat Ouadi Al Makhazin; *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HUY DAU.

Yugoslavia: 39 Avenue Mousser El Kadem; *Ambassador:* LJUPCO TAVCIOVSKI.

Zaire: 34 Avenue de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* CHARLES ATEMBINO TE BOMBO.

Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court (*Majlis el Aala*), created on September 27th, 1957, is responsible for the interpretation of the law and regulates the jurisprudence of the courts and tribunals of the Kingdom. The Supreme Court sits at Rabat and is divided into four Chambers:

- 1 Civil Chamber (the First Chamber).
- 1 Criminal Chamber.
- 1 Administrative Chamber.
- 1 Social Chamber.

First President and Attorney-General: BRAHIM KEDDARA.

There are 20 Counsellors and 4 General Advocates.

Three Courts of Appeal. The Fez Court covers all the former Southern Zone and comprises:

- 8 Regional Tribunals.
- 11 Sadat Tribunals and branch chambers.

The Court of Appeal at Marrakesh comprises:

- 4 Regional Tribunals.
- 7 Sadat Tribunals and branch chambers.

The Court of Appeal at Casablanca comprises:

- 4 Regional Tribunals.
- 9 Sadat Tribunals and branch chambers.

The Sadat Tribunals pass judgment, without possibility of appeal, in personal, civil and commercial cases involving up to 300 dirhams. These tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Regional Tribunals, in the same cases up to 900 dirhams, in disputes related to the personal and successional statutes of Moroccan Muslims and Jews, and in penal cases involving misdemeanours or infringements of the law.

The Regional Tribunals deal with appeals against judg-

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ments made by the Sadad Tribunals; and pass judgment in the first and last resort in cases of personal property of 900 to 1,200 dirhams or property producing a yield of up to 80 dirhams. The Regional Tribunals also pass judgment, subject to appeal before the Court of Appeal, in actions brought against public administrations in administrative affairs, and in cases of minor offences in penal matters.

RELIGION

MUSLIMS

Most Moroccans are Muslims.

CHRISTIANS

There are about 400,000 Christians, mostly Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Rabat: JEAN MARCEL CHABBERT, 1 rue de l'Evêché, B.P. 258, Rabat.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Labour Tribunals settle, by means of conciliation, disputes arising from rental contracts or services between employers and employees engaged in private industry. There are 14 labour tribunals in the Kingdom.

A special court was created in 1965 in Rabat to deal with corruption among public officials.

Archbishop of Tangier: CARLOS AMIGO VALLEJO; 55 S. Francisco, B.P. 2116, Tangier.

JEWS

There are between 60,000 and 80,000 Jews.

Grand Rabbi of Casablanca: 167 blvd. Ziraoui, Casablanca; CHALOM MESSAS, President of the Rabbinical Court of Casablanca, Palais de Justice, Place des Nations Unies.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Casablanca

Al Bayane: 32 rue Ledru-Rollin, B.P. 152, Casablanca; Arabic and French; Dir. ALI YATA.

Maghreb Informations: 16 rue de Foucauld; f. 1966; organ of U.M.T.; suspended by government 1968-71; Dir BOUBKER MONKACHI.

Maroc Soir: 34 rue Mohammed Smiha; f. Nov. 1971 to replace *La Vigie Marocaine*, closed down by the Government; French; Dir. AHMED ALAOU; circ. 30,000.

Le Matin: rue Mohammed Smiha; f. Nov. 1971 to replace *Le Petit Marocain*, closed down by the Government; French; Dir. AHMED ALAOU; circ. 40,000.

Rabat

Al Alam (*The Flag*): ave. Allal Ben Abdullah 11; organ of the Istiqlal Party; f. 1946; Arabic; Dir. ABDELKRIM GHALLAB; circ. 30,000; also *Al Alam Book*.

Al Anba'a (*Information*): Zankat Al Medina, B.P. 65; Arabic; Dir. AHMED AL YAAKOUBI; circ. 15,000.

L'Opinion: ave Allal Ben Abdullah 11; f. 1965; Istiqlal party newspaper, French; Dir. ABDELHAFID KADIRI; circ. 60,000.

PERIODICALS

Casablanca

Annidal: 14 rue Dioina, Sidi Bousmara, Médina Kédima; weekly; Dir. BRAHIM AHMED NTIFI.

CAF Omnisports: ave. Jean Mermoz; twice monthly; French; Dir. MAX MICHEL.

Cedies Informations: blvd. Mohamed Abdou 23; weekly; French; Dir. ANDRE ROGALT.

Construire: 25 rue d'Azialal; weekly; French; Dir. BOUCHAIB TALAL.

Le Courrier Economique: 28 ave. de l'Armée Royale; weekly; French; Dir. MOHAMED TAHIRI.

Les Echos Africains: 27 ave. des F.A.R.; monthly; French; Dir. CHOUFANI AL FASSI.

L'Espoir: 167 ave. Hassan; twice monthly; French; Dir. IDRIS CHARAF.

Lamalif: 11 rue Mustapha al Maani; French; monthly; non-political features and cultural magazine; Dir. MOHAMED LAGHLAM.

Al Mabadie: rue Caporal Paul; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABDESLAM BOURKIA.

Le Maroc Agricole: 10 ave. des F.A.R.; twice monthly; French; Dir. MOHAMED LAGHLAM.

Maroc Fruits: 44 rue Mohamed Smiha; weekly; French; Dir. AHMED BEN MANSOUR NEJJAI.

Maroc-Médical: Immeuble Liberté, 287 Bd. de la Liberté; f. 1920; French; monthly medical journal; Dir. Dr. J. CHENEBAULT.

Al Mouharir: 11 rue Soldat Roeh; weekly; Arabic; organ of USFP; Dir. OMAR BENJELLOUN.

Nous les Bêtes: 42 ave. des F.A.R.; twice monthly; French; Dir. RAOUL FAYAUX.

Al-Ommal: 29 rue Rif; weekly; Arabic; organ of the U.G.T.M.; Dir. ABDERRAZZAK AFLA.

La Quinzaine du Maroc: 8 rue Voltaire; twice monthly; French; Dir. GABRIEL GAUTHEY.

Revue Automobile Africaine: 38 blvd. de la Gironde; monthly; French; Dir. ROBERT PERRIER.

Revue Fiduciaire Marocaine: 81 rue Colbert; twice monthly; French; Dir. MAURICE BERNARD.

Réalités Magrebines: 69 rue Mohamed Smiha; monthly; French; Dir. MOHAMED MERGAOUI.

Revue Marocaine de Droit: 70 rue Allal ben Abdullah; monthly; Arabic; Dir. MEYLAN BENCHALEL.

Revue Mensuelle de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Casablanca: B.P. 423; monthly; French; Dir. ABDELLAH SOURI.

Télé Sport: 8 rue Voltaire; weekly; French; Dir. GABRIEL GAUTHEY.

La Vie Economique: 5 boulevard Ben Yacine; f. 1921; French; weekly; Dir. FELIX GARAS.

La Vie Industrielle et Agricole: 142 blvd. Mohamed V; twice monthly; French; Dir. AHMED ZGHARI.

La Vie Touristique: 142 blvd. Mohamed V; weekly; French; Dir. AHMED ZGHARI.

Fez

Fes: rue Etats Unis; monthly; Arabic; Dir. MOHAMED SLAOUI.

Rabat

Al Aamak: 291 ave. Mohamed V; monthly; Arabic; Dir. EL WAKILI THAMI.

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- Achaab** (*The People*): 2 rue Parmentier, B.P. 364; independent; twice weekly; Arabic; Founder and Editor M. MEKKI NACIRI; Dir. MUSTAPHA BELHAJ; circ. 25,000.
- Achorfa**: B.P. 437; monthly; Arabic; Dir. Directeur de la Sûreté Nationale.
- Al Aklam**: B.P. 2229; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABDERRAHMANE BEN AMAR.
- Asdae**: 10 rue Port Said; weekly; Arabic; Dir. HASSAN ARABI.
- Attadamoun**: 23 ave. Allal ben Abdellah; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABDELMAJID SEMLALI EL HASANI.
- Barid el Maghreb**: 281 ave. Mohamed V; monthly; Arabic; Dir. MUSTAPHA ALAOUI.
- Daouat Elhak**: Ministry of Waqfs; monthly; Arabic; Dir. MOHAMED BEN ABDELLAH.
- Al Iman**: 11 rue Allal ben Abdellah; monthly; Arabic; Dir. BOUBKER AL KADIRI.
- Al Irchad**: Ministry of Waqfs; monthly; Arabic.
- Al Kawalisse**: 281 ave. Mohamed V; weekly; Arabic; Dir. MUSTAPHA ALAOUI.
- Al Khansa**: 154 ave. Souss Mohammedia; monthly; Arabic; Dir. ABOUZAL AICHA.
- Al Maghreb al Arabi**: Rue Moulay Abdclaziz; Arabic weekly; Dir. AMR ALOIGOUTI.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

La Vie Nouvelle: 8 Zankat al Amiral Khnata; weekly; French; Dir. ROGER CHATAIGNE.

Tangier

Actualités Touristiques: 80 rue de la Liberté; monthly; French; Dir. TAYEB ALAMI.

Hebdo: 8 calle de la Libertad; weekly; French; Dir. A. BENSLIMANE.

Le Journal de Tanger: 43 rue Shakespeare, B.P. 420; French, English and Spanish; weekly; Dir. AHMED BENCHEKROUNE.

Tanjah: 8 place de France, B.P. 1055; f. 1956; French and Arabic; weekly; Dir. MOHAMMED MEHDI ZAHDI.

NEWS AGENCIES

Maghreb Arabe Presse: 10 rue Al-Yamama, Rabat; f. 1959; Arabic, French and English; Government-owned; Casablanca, Tangier; Man. Dir. ABDULJALIL FENJIRO.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): place Mohammed V, B.P. 118, Rabat; f. 1920; French; Dir. JEAN-MARIE WETZEL; Sec. and Editor MANOUBI MEKNASSY.

ANSA (Italy): c/o "MAP", 10 rue Al-Yamama, Rabat; Chief (vacant).

Reuters: 7 rue de Baghdad, Rabat; *Representative*: STEPHEN HUGHES.

DPA and Tass also have bureaux in Rabat.

PUBLISHERS

Dar El Kitab: Place de la Mosquée, B.P. 4018, Casablanca; philosophy, law, etc.; Arabic and French; Dir. BOUTALEB ABDELHAY.

Imprimerie Artistique: 31 avenue Es-Sellaoui, Fez.

Imprimerie de Fedala: rue Ibn Zaidoun, Mohammedia; f. 1949; colour printing, reviews, books, cards.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: 1 Zenkat Al Brihi, Rabat; Government station; Network 1 in Arabic, Network 2 in French, Network 3 in Berber, Spanish and English; Foreign Service in Arabic, French and English; Dir. Radio and TV TAYEB BELLARBI; publ. *Sawt al Maghreb*.

Number of radios (1972): 2,000,000.

Voice of America Radio Station in Tangier: c/o U.S. Consulate General, Chemin des Amoureux, Tangier.

TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion Télévision Marocaine: 11 rue Al Brihi, Rabat; f. 1962; 60½ hours weekly; French and Arabic; linked with Eurovision in 1964; carries commercial advertising; Dir.-Gen. ABDELLATIF KHALES.

Number of television sets (1973): 319,278.

FINANCE

(amounts in dirhams unless otherwise indicated.)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Maroc: 277 ave. Mohammed V, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. 20m.; dep. 486m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. Prince MOULAY HASSAN BEN MEHDI; Vice-Gov. AHMED BENNANI.

MOROCCAN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland (Maroc) S.A.: Place du 16 Novembre, Casablanca; branch in Tangier; f. 1948; wholly owned subsidiary of Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam, Netherlands; cap. 5m.; Man. B. HANSEN.

Banco Español en Marruecos, S.A.M.: blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1964; affil. to Banco Exterior de España, Madrid; cap. 2.5m.; dep. 83.9m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. MANUEL ARBURÚA DE LA MIYAR; Gen. Man. JOSÉ-MARIA BRAVO IBÁÑEZ.

Banque Americano Franco-Suisse pour le Maroc: 26 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 972, Casablanca; f. 1951; affil. to Swiss Bank Corporation, Crédit Commercial de France and Continental Illinois National Bank & Trust Co. of Chicago; cap. 4.5m.; Man. ROLAND FREY.

Banque Commerciale du Maroc S.A.: 81 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1911; affiliated to Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Paris, France; cap. 10m., dep.

- 538m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. R. BELIN; Gen. Man. A. ALAMI; 5 brs.
- Banque Marocaine du Commerce Extérieur:** 241 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1959; took over Société de Banque du Maghreb, oldest-established foreign bank, 1971; partly state-owned; cap. 20m., res. 29m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. and Chief Exec. HADJ ABDEL MAJID BENGELLOUN; Man. Dir. DRISS GUEDDARI; 50 brs. in Morocco, one in Paris, one in Tangiers Free Zone.
- Banque Marocaine pour le Commerce et l'Industrie:** 26 place Mohammed V, Casablanca, P.O.B. 573; f. 1964; cap. 12m., res. 19m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. HADJ AHMED BARGACH; Gen. Man. MOHAMED BENKIRANE; 23 brs.
- Banque A Mas:** 51 ave. Hassan-Seghir, Casablanca.
- Banque Nationale pour le Développement Economique:** B.P. 407, place des Alaouites, Rabat; f. 1959; cap. p.u. 3.2m.; Pres. and Gen. Man. MUSTAPHA FARES; publ. *Rapport annuel*.
- British Bank of the Middle East (Morocco):** 80 ave. Lalla Yacout, P.O.B. 880, Casablanca; f. 1948; 3 brs. in Casablanca, one in Tangier; Chair. C. E. LOOMBE, C.M.G.
- Compagnie Marocaine de Crédit et de Banque S.A.:** 1 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1964; affiliated to Compagnie Française de Crédit et de Banque, Paris, France; cap. 14.5m., res. 5.4m.; Pres. ALI KETTANI; 46 brs.
- Credit du Maroc S.A.:** B.P. 579, 48-58 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1963; cap. 8m., res. 15m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. M. KARIM-LAMRANI; Dir.-Gen. JAWAD BEN BRAHIM.
- Société Générale Marocaine de Banques:** 84 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 90, Casablanca; f. 1962; cap. 11m., res. 7m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. HAMED BARGACH; Man. Dir. YVES BONDIL; 18 brs.
- Société Marocaine de Dépôt et Crédit:** 79 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; Pres. ABDEKADER BENSALEM.
- Unión Bancaria Hispano Marroquí:** 69 rue du Prince Moulay Abdullah, Casablanca; f. 1958; cap. 16m., dep. 229m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. ANTONIO SAEZ DE MONTAGUT; Gen. Man. PEDRO LANDRA VELON; 15 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Limited: Amman, Jordan; Casablanca and Rabat.

Several Spanish banks have branches in Ceuta.

BANK ORGANIZATIONS

Groupement Professionnel des Banques du Maroc: 27 ave. Hassan II, B.P. 577, Casablanca; f. 1967; groups all commercial banks for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest, and connection with official authorities; Pres. Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELLOUN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

- Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Casablanca:** 98 blvd. Mohammed V, B.P. 423, Casablanca; Pres. ABDELLAH SOUTRA.
- Chambre Française de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc (CFCI):** 15 avenue Mers Sultan, B.P. 73, Casablanca; Pres. J. F. BRANDENBURG; Dir. PIERRE ROUSSELOT.
- La Fédération des Chambres de Commerce et d'Industrie du Maroc:** B.P. 218, 11 ave. Allal Ben Abdullah, Rabat; f. 1962; groups the 15 Chambers of Commerce and

Association Professionnelle des Intermédiaires de Bourse: 27 ave Hassan II, B.P. 577, Casablanca; f. 1970; groups all banks and brokers in the stock exchange of Casablanca, for organization, studies, inquiries of general interest and connection with official authorities; Pres. Hadj ABDELMAJID BENGELLOUN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bourse des Valeurs de Casablanca: Chamber of Commerce Building, 98 boulevard Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1929; Dir. ABDERRAZAK LARAQUI; publ. *Bulletin de la Cote*.

INSURANCE

- Atlanta:** 243 blvd. Mohammed V, Casablanca; f. 1947; Dir. M. POIRRIER.
- Atlas:** 44 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca; Dir. M. POIRRIER.
- Cie. Africaine d'Assurances:** 123 blvd. Rahal el Meskini, Casablanca; Dir. M. ROUTHIER.
- Cie. Nordafricaine et Intercontinentale d'Assurances (C.N.I.A.):** 157 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; cap. 1.8m.; Pres. ABDELKAMEL RERHRHAYE.
- Cia. Marroqui de Seguros:** 62 rue de la Liberté, Tangier; Dir. M. BUISAN.
- COMAR Paternelle-Prévoyance:** 42 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; cap. 3.1m.; Gen. Man. BERNARD PAGEZY.
- L'Empire:** 45 rue du Cdt. Lamy, Casablanca; Dir. M. LÓPEZ.
- L'Entente:** 2 rue Mohammed Smiha, Casablanca; f. 1960; Pres. PIERRE ESTEVA; Man. Dir. MAURICE FLEUREAU.
- Mutuelle Agricole Marocaine d'Assurances:** 14 rue Abou Faras El Marini, Rabat; Dir. Gen. YACOUBI SOUSSANE.
- La Providence Marocaine:** 1 rond-point St. Exupéry, Casablanca; Dir. M. DE ROQUEFEUIL.
- La Royale Marocaine d'Assurance:** 67 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; cap. 1.1m.; Dir.-Gen. MAHOMED BEN JILALI BENNANI.
- Es Sada, Cie. Générale d'Assurances et de Réassurances:** 123 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca.
- Société Centrale de Réassurance:** B.P. 183, ave. des Forces Armées Royales, Casablanca; f. 1961; Dir. MOHAMED AIMARAH.
- Société Marocaine d'Assurances:** 1 rond-point Saint Exupéry, Casablanca; Dir. M. GIUSTINIANI.

Fédération Marocaine des Sociétés d'Assurances et de Réassurances: 300 rue Mustafa el Maani, Casablanca; f. 1958; Pres. M'HAMED BEN JILALI BENNANI; Dir. SEBTI ABDELHAQ.

Industry; Pres. ABDELLAH SOUTRA; publ. *Revue Trimestrielle*.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Bureau de Recherches et de Participations Minières (BRPM):** 27 Chari Moulay Hassan, Rabat; f. 1928; a state agency to develop the mining industry; Dir.-Gen. ABDERRAHIM GUESSOUS.
- Caisse Marocaine des Marchés (Marketing Fund):** Casablanca.

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Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (Agricultural Credit Fund): B.P. 49, Rabat.

Crédit Immobilier et Hôtelier: 159 ave. Hassan II, Casablanca; f. 1920; cap. 20m.; Dir. Gen. MOHAMED BENCHEKROUN.

Office Chérifien Interprofessionnelle des Céréales: Casablanca; Dir. MOHAMED BRICK.

Office de Commercialisation et d'Exportation (OCE): 45 ave des F.A.R., Casablanca; f. 1965; turnover (1973/74) 1,400m. Dirhams; takes part in productivity planning, industrialization and overseas trade; Dir. CHAMI HASSAN.

Office du Développement Industriel (ODI): 8 rue Ghandi, Rabat; f. 1958; a state agency to develop industry; Dir.-Gen. ABDELAZIZ BENJELLOUN.

PRINCIPAL STATE ENTERPRISES

Complexe Textile de Fes (COTEF): B.P. 267, Fez; f. 1967; 90 per cent state participation; started full activity in Jan. 1972.

Office Chérifien des Phosphates (OCP): Rabat; f. 1921; a state company to produce and market rock phosphates and derivatives; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED KARIM LAMRANI.

Office National de l'Electricité: B.P. 498, Casablanca; state electrical authority.

Société d'Exploitation du Fer du Rif (SEFERIF): Nador; nationalized 1967; two iron mines produce 1,380,000 tons of ore per annum for export and for the projected Nador iron and steel complex.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association Marocaine des Industries Textiles: 58 rue Lughirim, Casablanca; f. 1958; mcms. 300 textile

Trade and Industry, Transport

factories; Pres. MOHAMED DRISSI; publ. *Bulletin* (weekly).

Association des Producteurs d'Agrumes du Maroc (ASPAM): 44 rue Mohamed Smiha, Casablanca; links Moroccan citrus growers; has its own processing plants.

Confédération Générale Economique Marocaine (C.G.E.M.): 23 blvd. Mohammed Abdouh, Casablanca; Pres. MOHAMED AMOR; Sec.-Gen. M. FAYÇAL CHRAIBL.

Union Marocaine de l'Agriculture (U.M.A.): rue Ghandi Rabat; Pres. M. NEJJAI.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Travailleurs du Maroc (U.G.T.M.): 9 rue du Rif, angle Route de Médionna, Casablanca; f. 1960; associated with Istiqlal; supported by unions not affiliated to U.M.T.; 400,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. ABDERRAZZAQ AFILAL; *Al Ommal* (weekly).

Union Marocaine du Travail (U.M.T.): Bourse du Travail, 222 avenue de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; left wing and associated with UNFP; most unions are affiliated; 700,000 mems.; Sec. MAHJUB BEN SEDDIQ; publ. *Maghreb Informations* (daily).

Union Syndicale Agricole (U.S.A.): agricultural section of U.M.T.

Syndicat National Libre: blvd. Hansali (prolongé), Casablanca; f. 1958; 69,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MERRI IBRAHIMY.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Casablanca: 11 rue Jules Mauran, Casablanca; international trade fair; alternate years usually for two weeks in April-May; next fair will be 1975.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Railways cover 1,756 km. of which 161 km. are double track; 708 km. of lines are electrified and diesel locomotives are used on the rest. All services are nationalized.

Office National des Chemins de Fer du Maroc (ONCFM): 19 ave. Allal Ben Abdallah, Rabat; f. 1963; runs all Morocco's railways; Pres. AHMED TAZI; Dir. MOUSSA MOUSSAOUI.

ROADS

There are about 25,000 km. of roads. In 1972 there were 14 km. of modern motorway and 7,620 km. of main roads. Road length increases by about 300 km. a year. Most public transport is by road.

Compagnie Auxiliaire de Transports au Maroc (C.T.M.): 303 blvd. Brahim Roudani, Casablanca; Agencies in Tangier, Rabat, Meknès, Oujda, Marrakesh, Agadir, El Jadida, Safi, Essouira, Ksar-Es-Sonk and Ouarzazate.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATIONS

The Royal Moroccan Automobile Club: place des Nations Unies, P.O.B. 94, Casablanca; f. 1913; 10,000 mems.; offices at Kenitra, Meknès, Fez, Oujda, Tangier, El Jadida, Safi, Marrakesh, Agadir, Taza, Khouibga, Youssoufia and Tétuan; Pres. MOHAMMED M'JID.

Touring Club du Maroc: 3 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; 645 mems., 10,021 associate mems.; Pres. I ARBI LAMRANI.

SHIPPING

The chief ports of Morocco are Casablanca, Tangier, Safi, Mohammedia, Kenitra and Agadir. In January 1962 the port of Tangier became an International Free Zone. Tangier is the principal port for passenger services. Casablanca is the principal freight port, handling 70 per cent of Morocco's trade.

Agence Gibmar S.A.: 3 rue Henri Regnault, Tangier; also at Casablanca; regular sea services from Tangier to Gibraltar.

Compagnie Chérifienne d'Armement: 5 ave. de l'Armée Royale, Casablanca; f. 1929; Pres. BENNANI-SMIRIS; regular lines to North France and Europe.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: Agence Paquet, 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale, B.P. 60, Casablanca.

Compagnie Marocaine de Navigation: 28 rue de Lille, Casablanca; f. 1946; Pres., Dir.-Gen. A. BOUAYAD.

Limadet-ferry: 3 rue Henri Regnault, Tangier; operates between Malaga and Tangier.

Mafer: 3 rue Henri Regnault, Tangier; operates between Algeciras and Tangiers.

Transmediterranea S.A., Cia: 39 rue dn Mexique, Tangier, and at Casablanca; daily services Algeciras to Tangier.

Voyages Paquet: 65 ave. de l'Armée Royale Casablanca; 21 ave. d'Espagne, Tangier.

MOROCCO

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Casablanca, Rabat, Tangier, Marrakesh and Agadir.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Royal Air Maroc: Aéroport International Casablanca, Nouasseur; f. 1953; 67.7 per cent owned by the Government; domestic flights and services to Algeria, Austria, Belgium, Canada, France, Federal Germany, Italy, Mauritania, Netherlands, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Tunisia, United Kingdom and U.S.A.; fleet of three Boeing 727, four Caravelles; Chair. AHMED LASKY; Gen. Man. SAÏD BEN ALI.

Transport, Tourism, Universities
Royal Air Inter: Aéroport Casablanca-Anfa; f. 1970; operates domestic services from Casablanca to Agadir, Al Hoceima, Fez, Ksar-es-Souk, Marrakesh, Ouarzazate, Oujda, Rabat, Tangier and Tctouan; fleet of two F-27; Dir. Gen. HASSAN YACOUBI SOUSSANE.

Casablanca is served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Algérie, Air France, Air Mali, Alitalia, Balkan, British Caledonian, Iberia, KLM, Luft-hansa, Pan American, Sabena, Saudia, Swissair and Tunis Air. In addition, ČSA fly to Rabat, British Airways to Marrakesh and Agadir, and Gibair to Tangier.

TOURISM

Office National Marocain de Tourisme: B.P. 19, 22 ave. d'Alger, Rabat; f. 1946; Dir. ABDELLATIF AMOR; publ. *Maroc-Tourisme* (quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Direction des Affaires Culturelles: Ministry of Education and Fine Arts, Jardin de la Mamounia, Rabat; consists of three departments: Cultural Activities, Fine Arts and Folklore, Historical Monuments and Antiquities, which together administer all national cultural activities; Pubs. *Bulletin d'Archéologie Marocaine*, *Etudes et Travaux d'Archéologie Marocaine*.

Association des Amateurs de la Musique Andalousse: Casablanca; directed and subsidized by the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts; Dir. Hadj DRISS BENJELLOUN.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre National Mohammed V: Rabat; Morocco's national theatre with its own troupe, subsidized by the state; Dir. M. A. SEGHROUCHNI.

Théâtre Municipal de Casablanca: blvd. de Paris, Casablanca; f. 1922, reorganized 1934 and 1949; presents a large number of foreign and national productions; maintained by the Casablanca Municipality; Dir. TAÏB SADDIKI; Gen. Administrator ALI KADIRI.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orchestre Symphonique du Conservatoire National de Musique: Rabat; European classical music and Andalusian (Arabic) music; chamber orchestra.

Orchestre du Conservatoire de Tétouan: Tetuan; specializes in Andalusian (Arabic) music; Dir. M. TEMSEMANI.

Orchestre du Conservatoire Dar Adyal: Fez; specializing in traditional music; Dir. Hadj ABDELKRIM RAIS.

FESTIVAL

Folklore Festival: Marrakesh; national festival of folk dancing; annually April-May; organized by the Ministry of Tourism under the direction of the Ministry of Education and Fine Arts.

UNIVERSITIES

Al Quarawiyin University: 27 rue St. Pierre et Miquelon, Rabat; f. A.D. 859; 640 students.

Université Mohammed V: ave. Moulay Chérif, Rabat; f. 1957; 20,112 students.

MOZAMBIQUE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Mozambique lies south of Tanzania on the east coast of Africa. It is bordered to the east by Malawi, Zambia and Rhodesia and to the south by South Africa and Namibia. The wet season has average temperatures of 83°F and the dry season has average temperatures of 65–68°F at Lourenço Marques. Tribal dialects, principally Makua-Lomwe, and Portuguese are spoken. The population is mainly animist although there are a million Christians, the majority of whom are Roman Catholic, and 800,000 Muslims. The capital is Lourenço Marques.

Recent History

Mozambique became a Portuguese colony in the nineteenth century and an overseas province in 1951. Nationalist groups began to form in the 1960s. FRELIMO (Frente de Libertação de Moçambique—Mozambique Liberation Front) was formed in 1962 by the merger of three existing nationalist parties. Its military campaign was launched in 1964 and continued until the ceasefire in September 1974. After the *coup* in Portugal in April 1974, negotiations between FRELIMO and the new Portuguese government led to agreement that Mozambique should become a fully independent republic under the leadership of FRELIMO on June 25th, 1975. Until then the country was to be administered by a provisional government under the Prime Minister, Joaquim Chissano.

Government

Until independence in June 1975 Mozambique was to be administered by a provisional government, the Portuguese High Commissioner and a military commission.

Defence

A military commission composed of an equal number of representatives from the Portuguese armed forces and FRELIMO is responsible for defence.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture which employs about 70 per cent of the working population. The major cash crops are cashew nuts, oil seeds and cotton. Mozambique is the world's largest producer of cashew nuts, supplying 45 per cent of world output in 1972. Sugar, tea, copra, sisal and maize are the other important export crops.

There are considerable mineral resources although only coal and bauxite are at present exploited. Production of coal from Moatize in the Tete region is to be increased

from 350,000 tons in 1970 to a target of 6 million tons. High-grade iron ore deposits exist in large quantities in the Mecueo area and a wide variety of other minerals are known to exist. Natural gas deposits have been discovered.

Industry is limited and Mozambique is heavily dependent on South African industrial products. Food processing forms the basis of this sector, with sugar refining, cashew- and wheat-processing predominating. Other industries include cotton spinning and weaving, brewing and the manufacture of cement and fertilizers.

The Government has stated that agriculture, animal husbandry and mining are priority sectors and their immediate objective is to raise the living standards of the rural population above subsistence level. Their major problems include inflation, low foreign exchange reserves, a massive balance of payments deficit and the migration of several thousand skilled white workers and civil servants. Short-term prospects depend on the maintenance of high world prices for the major export crops, but in the longer term economic progress revolves around the Cabora Bassa dam. This project will provide electricity, facilitate the exploitation of the Tete mineral reserves and provide the basis for agricultural expansion.

Transport and Communications

In 1972 there were 3,733 km. of railways which carry goods between Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi and South Africa and its ports. The country is lacking a good network of roads, with only 38,560 km. of roads and tracks in 1972. The main ports are Lourenço Marques, Beira, Nacala and Quelimane. Air transport is operated by the state-owned DETA and there are sixteen airports, three of which are international airports.

Tourism

Tourism is an important source of revenue. Mozambique's beaches and game reserves attract many tourists from Rhodesia and South Africa although in recent years the number of visitors has declined due to the political uncertainty.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Mozambique escudo.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 57.95 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1970)	
	Total	Lourenço Marques (capital)
783,030	8,233,834	354,684

Estimated Population: 8,519,000 (July 1st, 1972).

Agriculture (principal crops—'000 metric tons, 1972):
Maize 400, Raw Sugar 326, Bananas 280, Cashew
Nuts 203, Cotton Lint 132.6, Rice 111, Copra (exports)
43.9, Sisal 22, Tea 17.8.

Livestock (1972): Cattle 1,355,613, Sheep 129,604, Goats
568,330, Pigs 178,558, Asses, Horses and Mules 18,408.

Fishing (1973—metric tons): Fish 8,459, Crustaceans
3,546, Molluscs 384.

INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Crude Oil Refining .	654,041	697,076	738,615
Cement	415,626	467,952	611,078
Coal	328,673	336,296	394,195
Fuel Oil	356,693	327,699	366,672
Sugar	325,535	325,829	293,569

	1971	1972	1973
Diesel Oil . . .	194,470	196,936	166,544
Wood (sq. metres) .	118,904	129,020	142,644
Petrol	130,975	120,040	119,964
Wheat Flour . . .	70,549	75,698	88,783
Beer (hectolitres) .	50,610	61,954	77,062

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Mozambique escudo; 1,000 escudos are known as a *conto*.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 escudos.

Notes: 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 57.95 escudos; U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos.

100 Mozambique escudos = £1.726 = \$4.067.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Angola.

BUDGET

('000 escudos)

REVENUE	1971	1972
Ordinary receipts . .	9,624,860	10,532,694
Extraordinary receipts .	1,215,917	1,898,723
Total	10,840,777	12,431,417

EXPENDITURE	1971	1972
Ordinary expenditure . .	9,278,582	10,504,747
Extraordinary expenditure	1,236,169	1,899,122
Total	10,514,751	12,403,869

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 contos)

	1971	1972	1973
Notes	2,325	2,960	3,522
Coin	309	352	398
TOTAL	2,634	3,312	3,920

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(1973, contos)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	BALANCE
Current Account	10,863,516	11,037,164	173,648
Trade	8,518,607	5,694,017	-2,824,590
Invisible	2,344,909	5,343,147	2,998,238
Capital Account	1,368,231	977,100	- 391,131
Total	12,231,747	12,014,264	- 217,483

EXTERNAL TRADE
(contos)

	1971	1972	1973
Imports	9,638,749	8,911,824	11,415,260
Exports	4,612,861	4,768,031	5,540,628

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 contos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Machines and Electrical Equipment	1,744	1,902	3,118	Textiles	891	797	1,407
Transport Equipment	1,280	1,196	1,533	Cashew Nuts	993	1,201	1,226
Base Metals and Products	1,361	1,219	1,379	Raw Cotton	656	649	1,116
Textiles	1,011	892	1,072	Sugar	687	603	554
Crude Oil	518	499	470	Vegetable Oils	167	223	283
Wheat	174	159	336	Wood	189	213	278
Paper Products	257	239	308	Tea	275	293	232

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('000 contos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
South Africa	1,423	1,312	2,314	Portugal	1,726	1,826	1,973
Portugal	2,552	2,131	2,195	U.S.A.	623	613	752
Fed. Rep. of Germany	816	791	1,538	South Africa	434	387	516
France	337	685	955	United Kingdom	200	248	315
United Kingdom	769	665	868	Portuguese Overseas Territories*	250	177	250
Japan	530	629	581	Angola	216	128	193
U.S.A.	709	460	555	Fed. Rep. of Germany	91	104	173
Iraq	486	499	470	Netherlands	119	110	151
Portuguese Overseas Territories*	311	276	316	Italy	63	65	133
Italy	408	369	305	Spain	90	76	118
Switzerland	96	110	274	Japan	62	72	111
Angola	227	190	225	France	43	121	106
Belgium-Luxembourg	173	130	154	Belgium-Luxembourg	44	57	68

* excluding Angola

MOZAMBIQUE

TRANSPORT

Railways (1972): Passengers carried 5,542,000, Freight carried 19,728,000 metric tons.

Roads (1972): Cars 83,841, Lorries and Buses 20,215, Motor Cycles 4,081.

Inland Waterways (1972): Passengers carried 880,010; Freight carried 105,384 metric tons.

Shipping (1972): Lourenço Marques and Beira: vessels entered 2,923; freight unloaded 4,787,836, freight loaded 10,871,448 metric tons, Passengers carried 18,913.

Civil Aviation (1972): Planes arrived 44,003; Passenger arrivals 316,254, Freight loaded 6,407 metric tons.

Pipeline: A pipeline 311 km. long links Beira with the Rhodesian oil refineries. It has not been used since December 1965, as a result of the international embargo on oil exports to Rhodesia, imposed in November 1965.

TOURISM

1972: 291,574 visitors.

EDUCATION

(1970)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary .	4,274	6,855	526,962
Secondary .			
Technical .	23	744	11,458
Teacher			
Training .	12	117	1,164
Universities .	1	220	1,071

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Lisbon; Banco Nacional Ultramarino, Lisbon.

THE CONSTITUTION

It is expected that a new constitution will be announced when Mozambique becomes independent in June 1975.

THE GOVERNMENT

An agreement signed on September 7th, 1974, between Portugal and FRELIMO established the following governmental structures for Mozambique until full independence is proclaimed on June 25th, 1975: a Portuguese High Commissioner, a transitional government nominated by FRELIMO and a military commission composed of an equal number of representatives from the Portuguese armed forces and FRELIMO.

High Commissioner: Rear-Admiral VÍTOR CRESPO.

Prime Minister: JOAQUIM CHISSANO.

Minister of Economy: MÁRIO FERNANDES DA GRAÇA MACHUNGO.

Minister of Information: JOSÉ OSCAR MONTEIRO.

Minister of Education: GIDEON NDOBE.

Minister of Labour: MARIANO DE ARNAJO MATSINHA.

Minister of the Interior: ARMANDO EMILIO GUEBUZA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. RUI BALTASAR SANTOS ALVES.

Minister of Health: Dr. ANTÓNIO PAULIONO.

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government, etc.

Minister of Public Works and Housing: LUÍS MARIA ALCANTARA SANTOS.

Minister of Communications and Transport: Lt.-Col. EUGENIO BAPTISTA DE FIGUEIREDO PICOLO.

Chief of the Armed Forces: Rear-Admiral VÍTOR CRESPO.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Frente de Libertação de Moçambique (FRELIMO) (*Mozambique Liberation Front*): Lourenço Marques; Pres. SAMORA MACHEL; Vice-Pres. MARCELINO DOS SANTOS.

FRELIMO was formed in 1962 by the merger of three existing nationalist parties: the *União Democrática Nacional de Moçambique* (UDENAMO), f. 1960; the Mozambique African Nationalist Union (MANU), f. 1961; and the *União Africana de Moçambique Independente* (UNAMI). The first President and Vice-President of FRELIMO were Dr. Eduardo Mondlane and Uria Simango.

FRELIMO launched its military campaign in September 1964 and continued until September 1974 when a ceasefire was announced between FRELIMO and the Portuguese army.

FRELIMO now dominates the transitional government set up on September 20th, 1974 which will rule Mozambique until total independence on June 25th, 1975. Its President Samora Machel is expected to become the country's first President.

Comité Revolucionário de Moçambique (COREMO) (*Mozambique Revolutionary Commission*): Lusaka, Zambia; f. 1965 as fusion of three nationalist parties; Pres. Sec. PAULO GUMANE.

Group for the Unification of Mozambique (GUMO): Lourenço Marques; f. 1974; multi-racial; Dirs. JOH-ANNA SIMIÃO and JORGE ABREU.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

Note: It is expected that a new judicial system will be set up after independence.

RELIGION

The population is mainly animist, but there are about 815,000 Muslims and 960,000 Christians (660,000 Roman Catholics).

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Lourenço Marques Rt. Rev. ALEXANDRE JOSÉ MARIA DOS SANTOS, Caixa Postal 258, Lourenço Marques.

Suffragan Sees:

Beira . . . Rt. Rev. ERNESTO GONÇALVES DA COSTA; Caixa Postal 544, Beira.
 Inhambane . . . (vacant); Caixa Postal 178, Inhambane.
 João Belo . . . Rt. Rev. FÉLIX NIZA RIBEIRO.
 Nampula . . . (vacant); Caixa Postal 84, Nampula.
 Porto Amélia . . . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ DOS SANTOS GARCIA, Caixa Postal 12, Porto Amélia.

MOZAMBIQUE

- Quelimane . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO NUNES TEIXEIRA, Caixa Postal 292, Quelimane.
Tete . Rt. Rev. A. C. ALVES FERREIRA DA SILVA, Caixa Postal 218, Tete.
Vila Cabral . Rt. Rev. L. G. FERREIRA DA SILVA, Caixa Postal 111, Vila Cabral.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Diário:** Caixa Postal 536, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; Editor Dr. JOAQUIM LUIS DOS SANTOS, o.p.; circ. 11,000.
Notícias: Caixa Postal 327, Lourenço Marques; f. 1926; morning; Editor AVELINO DE ARAÚJO TASITAS; circ. 13,000.
Notícias de Beira: Caixa Postal 81, Beira; f. 1918; morning; Editor VITOR GOMES; circ. 6,000.
A Tribuna: Caixa Postal 1822, Lourenço Marques; f. 1962; evening; Editor Dr. FERNANDO AMARO MONTEIRO; circ. 15,000.

PERIODICALS AND MAGAZINES

LOURENÇO MARQUES

- Boletim Oficial da Província de Moçambique:** Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; three times weekly; government and official announcements.
Boletim da Sociedade de Estudos: Caixa Postal 1138; f. 1930; six times a year; Pres. ANTÓNIO SILVA DE SOUSA; circ. 1,000.
Brado Africano: Avda. 24 de Julho 315, Caixa Postal 461; f. 1918; weekly; published by Associação Africana de P. de Moçambique; circ. 1,500.
Renovação: Caixa Postal 1016; f. 1961; weekly; Dir. ADÉRITO PEREIRA SOARES.
Voz de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 888; f. 1960; fortnightly; Dir. Eng. HOMERO DA COSTA BRANCO.

BEIRA

- EM—Economia de Moçambique:** Caixa Postal 81; Dir. Dr. MÁRIO PEDRO SIMONETE; monthly; economics and finance.
Voz Africana: Rua D. João de Mascarenhas; Dir. José ANTONIO DE TRINDADE; Editor MIGUEL MARUPA.

PUBLISHERS

LOURENÇO MARQUES

- Imprensa Nacional da Província de Moçambique:** Caixa Postal 275; f. 1854; publs. *Boletim Oficial*, *Anuário Estatístico*, *Comércio Externo*, *Estatística Agrícola*, *Censo da População*, *Estatística Industrial*, *Revista de Entomologia*, and other statistical information and reports.
A. W. Bayly & Cia. Lda.: Avda. da República 195-197, Caixa Postal 185.
Editora Minerva Central: Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 84, Caixa Postal 272; f. 1908; stationers and printers, educational, technical and medical textbooks; Propr. J. A. Carvalho & Co. Ltd.
Empresa Moderna Lda.: Avda. da República 13, Caixa Postal 473; f. 1937; fiction, history, textbooks; Dirs. LOUIS GALLOTTI, EURIO BENTO, A. R. FERREIRA.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio, Finance

- Papeleira e Tipografia Colonial, Lda.:** Rua Salazar 189, Caixa Postal 1077.
Sociedade Gráfica, Lda.: Avda. João de Deus 286, Caixa Postal 1077.

RADIO

- Emissora do Aero Clube da Beira:** Caixa Postal 3, Beira; private commercial station; f. 1936; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. RAÚL CORTE REAL.
Rádio Clube do Moçambique: Caixa Postal 594, Lourenço Marques; non-profit organization; programmes in Portuguese, English, Afrikaans and local dialects.
Rádio Mocidade: Caixa Postal 219, Lourenço Marques; programmes in Portuguese; Man. Dr. J. A. ALMEIDA NOGUEIRA.
Rádio Pax: Caixa Postal 594, Beira; f. 1954; religious station administered by Franciscans; programmes in Portuguese and local languages; Dir. Rev. ANTÓNIO GONÇALVES.

There were 176,562 radio receivers in 1974.

Television services were to start in 1974, covering Lourenço Marques, Beira and Nampula, and are to extend to other cities by 1977. There are already 1,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits; res. = reserves; m. = million; amounts in escudos)

BANKING

ISSUING BANKS

- Banco Nacional Ultramarino:** Rua do Comércio 84, Lisbon; Avda da República 1695, Lourenço Marques; f. 1864; cap. 1,000m., dep. 26,782m. (Dec. 1973); Gov. Dr. N. J. E. GOMES DA SILVA; Vice-Govs. Dr. L. PEREIRA COUTINHO, Dr. J. OLIVEIRA MARQUESO.
Banco Comercial de Angola: Admin. Head Office: Avda. Fontes Pereira de Melo 19-3°, Lisbon; Head Office: Rua Alfredo Trony, Luanda, Angola; Main Office: Rua Consiglieri Pedroso 99, Lourenço Marques; cap. and res. 438.6m., dep. 8,000m. (Dec. 1972); Chief Gen. Man. R. R. DE BRITO.
Banco de Crédito Comercial e Industrial: Avda. dos Restauradores de Angola 79-83, Caixa Postal 1395, Luanda, Angola; Praça 7 de Marco 45, Lourenço Marques; f. 1965; cap. 200m., dep. 4,937m. (Dec. 1971); 47 brs. in Mozambique.
Banco Pinto e Sotto Mayor S.A.R.L.: Rua Áurea 28, Lisbon; Lourenço Marques; f. 1914; Pres. ROGUE PINHO; cap. 500m., dep. 31,141m. (Dec. 1971); 45 brs. in Mozambique.
Banco Standard Totta de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Praça 7 de Março 1, Caixa Postal 1119, Lourenço Marques; f. 1966; associate of Banco Totta Açores and the Standard Bank Ltd.; cap. 112.5m., dep. 2,499m.; Man. Dir. Dr. F. M. P. NORTON DE MATOS; 42 brs.
Casa Bancária de Moçambique: Avda. Pêro de Anaia, Hotel Moçambique, Caixa Postal 1690, Beira; f. 1972; Dir. CARLOS ABEL DE SOUSA E BRITO.

MOZAMBIQUE

INVESTMENT BANK

Banco de Fomento Nacional: Rua Mouzinho da Silveira 26, Lisbon 2; Avda. da República 988, Caixa Postal 2077, Lourenço Marques; f. 1959; cap. 2,393.2m., dep. 6,913.7m.

INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION

Sociedade Moçambicana de Administração e Gestão de Bens, S.A.R.L.: Avda. da República 1675, Caixa Postal 2732, Lourenço Marques; f. 1967; minimum cap. 20m. contos; aims to administer and negotiate the total goods and real estate which make up the *Fundo de Investimentos Ultramarino* (Overseas Investment Fund), as well as issuing certificates; Chair. Dr. V. J. DA COSTA.

INSURANCE

Inspecção de Crédito e Seguros da Província de Moçambique: Lourenço Marques.

MOZAMBIQUE COMPANIES

Companhia de Seguros "Lusitana", S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 1165, Lourenço Marques; f. 1947; cap. 30m.; Chair. ARMANDO DE MATOS RIBEIRO; Man. Dir. CARLOS ANTÓNIO SERENO.

Companhia de Seguros A Mundial de Moçambique S.A.R.L.: Caixa Postal 514, Beira; f. 1857; cap. 10m.; Dir. JOÃO PEREIRA DA SILVA.

Companhia de Seguros Náuticos: Edifício Náuticos, Avda. da República 1383, Caixa Postal 606, Lourenço Marques; f. 1943; cap. 60m.; general; Chair. ANTÓNIO DA CUNHA CORDOSO.

Companhia de Seguros Tranquilidade de Moçambique: Avda. de República 1203, Caixa Postal 9, Lourenço Marques, cap. 20m.; Chair. Dr. DOMINGOS SANTOS SILVA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGULATING COMMISSIONS

Direcção Provincial dos Serviços de Consumo: Man. DE BENTO CORREIA.

Instituto dos Cereais de Moçambique (*Mozambique Cereals Institute*): Praça Heróis das Campanhas de África, Caixa Postal 3661, Lourenço Marques 11.

Instituto do Algodão de Moçambique (*Cotton Institute of Mozambique*): Caixa Postal 806, Lourenço Marques; f. 1938; Chair. Eng. EUGÉNIO PAULO.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados Bancários da Província de Moçambique (*National Syndicate of Bank Employees of Mozambique*): Avda. da República 49, 6º, Lourenço Marques, f. 1946; 1,020 mems.; Pres. JOÃO MANA CALADO.

Sindicato Nacional dos Empregados do Comércio e da Indústria do Estado de Moçambique (*National Syndicate of Commercial and Industrial Employees of Mozambique*): Avda. Pinheiro Chagas 1267, Caixa Postal 394, Lourenço Marques; f. 1898; about 15,000 mems.; Pres. JOAQUIM CORREIA SARAIVA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Operários da Construção Civil e Oficinas Correlativas (*National Syndicate of Civil Construction and Related Services*): Avda. Lueiano Cordeiro 937-945, Lourenço Marques; f. 1949; about 19,000 mems.; Pres. ADELINO DA SILVA.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Sindicato Nacional dos Ferrovieiros de Manica e Sofala e do Pessoal do Porto da Beira (*National Syndicate of Railways of Manica and Sofala and of Personnel of the Port of Beira*): Caixa Postal 387, Beira; f. 1945; over 2,521 mems.; Pres. DOMINGOS VIERA MARTINS; Sec. JOÃO BATISTA PEREIRA.

Sindicato Nacional dos Motoristas e Oficinas Correlativas (*National Syndicate of Motor Transport Operators and Related Services*): Avda. 24 de Julho 133, Lourenço Marques; f. 1948; about 3,500 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ AVELINO SALDANHA PEREIRA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The total length of track is 3,733 km. excluding the Sena Sugar Estates Railway (90 km. of 0.92 m. gauge), which serves only the company's properties. The railways are now all State-owned, with the exception of the Trans-Zambesia Railway Company.

STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

Direcção dos Portos, Caminhos de Ferro e Transportes de Moçambique: Caixa Postal 276, Lourenço Marques; Dir. Gen. FERNANDO A. SOARES SEIXAS; government department administering the following railways:

The Lourenço Marques System: Caixa Postal 276, Lourenço Marques; consisting of the following main lines: (1) Lourenço Marques-Ressano Garcia; connects with the South African Railway system at the Transvaal border, and provides with that system through-railway transport to Johannesburg, the Rand area and Botswana; (2) Lourenço Marques-Goba; provides a rail link with the Swaziland iron mines of Bomvu Ridge; (3) Lourenço Marques-Malvernã (on the Rhodesian border), providing through transport to Rhodesia, Zambia and south-eastern Zaire; 1,235 km. open (1,067 mm. gauge).

Mozambique System: Caixa Postal 16, Nampula; Nacala to Entre-Iagos; br. from Nova Freixo to Vila Cabral; br. from Lumbo to Rio Monapo; also an extension to Malawi through Nova Freixo; 964 km.

Beira System: Caixa Postal 472, Beira; the main line runs from Beira to the Rhodesian town of Umtali via Vila de Manica and Vila Pery providing through transport to Rhodesia and Zambia; 318 km. open (1,067 mm. gauge). The system also includes:

Tele Railway: Dona Ana to the Moatize coal mines; 254 km. open (1,067 mm. gauge).

Dondo-Malawi Line: from Dondo through Sena to Malawi frontier, connecting with Blantyre and including branch line from Inhamitanga to Marromeu; 423 km. open.

Inhambane and Gaza System: Caixa Postal 5, Inhambane; from Inhambane to Inharrime (106 km. of 1,067 mm. gauge); from João Belo to Chicomo, and a branch from Manjacaze to Marão (148 km. of 0.75 m. gauge).

Quelimane System: Caixa Postal 73, Quelimane; from Quelimane to Mocuba (159 km. of 1,067 mm. gauge).

PRIVATE RAILWAY

Trans-Zambesia Railway Co. Ltd.: Avda. de Liberdade 227, 7º, Lisbon 2; Predio Tamega, Caixa Postal 61, Beira; London Office: 40-42 Cannon St., E.C.4; runs from Dondo to Sena on the south bank of the Zambezi; 318 km. open (1,067 mm. gauge); Chair. and Man. Dir.

MOZAMBIQUE

VIVIAN L. OURY (London); Man. Dir. in Lisbon J. B. CORREA DA SILVA; Resident Man. Dir. Eng. ILIDIO TAVARES.

ROADS

There were, in 1972, 38,354 km. of roads in Mozambique, of which 3,715 km. were classified as first-class roads, 7,595 as second class. There were also 14,510 km. of local routes and 12,534 km. of unclassified routes.

SHIPPING

Lourenço Marques, Beira and Nacala are the principal ports. Three new ports are to be built along the Zambezi.

Companhia Moçambicana de Navegação: Rua da Lapa 22, 5º, apts. 4, 5, 6, Caixa Postal 786, Lourenço Marques; f. 1969; agents: Navetur-Soc. de Agências de Turismo e Transportes de Moçambique; Dir. Dr. B. DE ALMEIDA.

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: General agents: Navetur—Soc. de Agências de Turismo e Transportes de Moçambique, Caixa Postal 2694, Lourenço Marques

Empresa do Limpopo: Rua Araujo, Caixa Postal 145, Lourenço Marques; f. 1905; cargo and passenger services along East African coast from Lourenço Marques to Mocimboa da Praia; Man. Dr. João Sá NOGUEIRA.

Empresa Insulana de Navegação: Dir. AZIREDO PENDIÇÃO DE VASCONCELOS.

Transport, Tourism, University

CIVIL AVIATION

MOZAMBIQUE AIR LINE

Direcção de Exploração dos Transportes Aéreos (DETA): Caixa Postal 2060, Aeroporto de Lourenço Marques; f. 1936; operates domestic services and on the following international routes: Lourenço Marques—Johannesburg; Lourenço Marques—Durban; Lourenço Marques—Manzini, Swaziland; Beira—Salisbury; Beira—Blantyre; fleet: three Fokker F27, four Boeing 737-200; Pres. Commdt. JORGE MARQUES.

Mozambique is also served by the following airlines: Air Madagascar, Air Rhodesia, SAA and TAP.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Caixa Postal 614, Lourenço Marques; Dir. ANTÓNIO CARLOS PEREIRA CABRAL.

UNIVERSITY

Universidade de Lourenço Marques: Caixa Postal 257, Lourenço Marques; f. 1962; 260 teachers, 2,593 students.

NAMIBIA

(SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

Namibia lies in south-west Africa with South Africa to the south and south east, Botswana to the east and Angola to the north. The narrow Caprivi Strip between Angola and Botswana in the north-east extends Namibia to the Zambesi River, giving it a border with Zambia. The coastal areas have mild temperatures though the territory is subject to droughts and unreliable rainfall, and includes the Namib Desert. The official languages are Afrikaans, German and English. The Europeans and substantial numbers of the African communities are Christians. The capital is Windhoek.

History

In 1920 the League of Nations granted South Africa a mandate over South West Africa. The interpretations of its obligations have been the subject of repeated controversy, and South Africa has been consistently criticized at the UN over its extension of *apartheid* to the Territory. The UN General Assembly voted to terminate South Africa's mandate in October 1966, set up a UN Council for South West Africa in May 1967, and changed the name of the territory to Namibia in June 1968. The International Court of Justice considered the dispute four times and again in 1971 when it ruled that South Africa's presence was illegal.

In 1964 a South African government commission recommended setting up ten homelands for the territory's ethnic groups. Legislative Councils were created for the Ovambo Homeland in 1968, Kavango in 1970 and East Caprivi in 1972, though the Damaras have refused to request a Council. Elections to the Ovambo Council in 1973 were a fiasco with only 2.3 per cent voting, though the elections in January 1975 produced a high poll.

In 1972 the UN Security Council initiated contacts with the South African Government in an attempt to resolve the deadlock, and the Secretary-General of the UN, Dr Kurt Waldheim, visited South Africa. Further contacts failed to produce agreement and in December 1973 the Security Council terminated contact with South Africa. The General Assembly recognized the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) as the representatives of the Namibian people. SWAPO has conducted an armed struggle to liberate Namibia since 1966, and has been active in guerrilla activity since 1972, particularly during 1974. Its supporters have been harassed and detained without trial in Namibia under South Africa's security laws.

During 1973 and 1974 South Africa became more flexible, influenced by events in Rhodesia and in the Portuguese territories. The South African Prime Minister, B. J. Vorster, tried to create a multi-racial Advisory Council for the Territory but it was boycotted by SWAPO and most influential Afrikaners. In November 1974 the all-white South West Africa Legislative Assembly decided to organize a multi-racial constitutional conference on the territory's future suggesting considerable constitutional

changes. The United Kingdom has declared South Africa's presence in Namibia unlawful and a unanimous vote in the Security Council in December 1974 warned of appropriate measures if South Africa maintained its right to control Namibia by May 1975.

Government

After the granting of the mandate to South Africa by the League of Nations in 1920, a constitution was granted in 1925. In 1949 South Africa authorized South West Africa to elect six members to the South African House of Assembly and two to the Senate, with two further senators appointed by the State President to represent South West Africa. The South West Africa Legislative Assembly has no powers in matters involving defence, railways and harbours, civil aviation, native affairs and certain legal affairs. Only Europeans may vote.

Defence

South African defence forces are stationed in the territory, and the UN has declared their presence illegal. There have been frequent clashes with guerrilla forces of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

Economic Affairs

Namibia is rich in minerals, particularly diamonds, copper, lead, zinc, tin and vanadium. In 1972 revenue from mineral sales totalled R121 million. Consolidated Diamond Mines of South West Africa, the world's largest producer of gem diamonds, is based in Namibia. The huge uranium mine at Rossing is being jointly developed by the South African Industrial Development Corporation and the British company Rio Tinto Zinc. No official statistics for production for Namibia have been issued since 1966. The fishing industry is second to mining, and is based on the production and processing of sardines.

The major agricultural industries are the processing of meat and livestock products, including karakul pelts from the estimated 4.6 million karakul sheep in the territory. Manufacturing output is negligible. The gap between black and white workers' wages is larger than that in South Africa, and African wage levels are in general very low.

Transport and Communications

Since 1969 South Africa has increased expenditure on roads and railways and the joint South African Portuguese hydro-electric development schemes. In 1972 there were 2,756 km of tarred roads with a further 303 km under construction. Most improvements are concentrated on benefiting the southern, white occupied zone.

Social Welfare

In 1966 there were 130 hospitals and clinics.

Education

The South African Government took control of education in 1921. A large scale education development plan began

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

only after 1964 with a Five-Year Plan in accordance with the Bantu Education Act of 1953. Education is based on *apartheid*, with separate facilities for different ethnic groups. A 1973 survey estimated that 69 per cent of black Namibians were illiterate. The South African Government forced the closure of over 170 independent church schools between 1922 and 1973.

Tourism

Tourism is considerably stimulated by the Etosha Pan, one of the finest game reserves in Africa. In 1972 an estimated 250,000 tourists visited Namibia, an increase of 34,000 over 1971 and 59,000 over 1970.

Sport

Sport is racially segregated. Rugby football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1975: September 1st (Settlers' Day), October 10th (Kruger Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Family Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 27th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Republic Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

South African currency: 100 cents=1 rand.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=1.624 rand;

U.S. \$1=68.87 South African cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(1960 census and 1970* census)

AREA (sq. miles)	AFRICAN RESERVES (sq. miles)	TOTAL POPULATION	WHITES	AFRICAN	COLOURED	WINDHOEK (capital)
317,827	81,500	526,004	73,464	428,575	23,963	35,916 (whites 19,200)
317,827	84,774	746,328	90,658	627,395	28,275	64,700 (whites 35,700)

The principal port, Walvis Bay, is an enclave of South Africa. The summer capital is Swakopmund.

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL TRIBAL DIVISIONS

(1970 census*)

Ovambo	342,455
Damara	64,973
Kavango	49,577
Herero	49,203
Nama	32,853
East Caprivians	25,009
Bushmen	21,909
Rehobothers	16,474

*Preliminary.

The Ovambo, who have some agriculture, form the chief source of labour in the Territory. The Bushmen are still primitive hunters while the other tribes are mainly semi-nomadic cattle raisers and stock hands.

HOMELANDS

	AREA (hectares)
Ovambo	5,607,200
Kavango	4,170,050
Kaokoland	4,898,219
Damaraland	4,799,021
Hereroland	5,899,680
East Caprivi	1,153,387
Tswanaland	155,400
Bushmanland	2,392,671
Rehoboth Gebied	1,386,029
Namaland	2,167,707
TOTAL	32,629,364

AGRICULTURE LIVESTOCK

	1966	1967	1968	1970*	1971*
Cattle	2,261,000	2,196,792	1,407,658	1,662,000	2,510,000
Sheep	4,067,542	3,802,415	3,678,733	3,738,000	4,100,000
Goats	1,513,059	1,423,249	1,552,465	1,518,000	1,750,000

* Estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(‘000 R.)

	1968	1969
Karakul Pelts . . .	19,156	21,900
Beef Cattle . . .	23,354	22,856
Beef Cattle slaughtered locally	3,440	6,077
Small Stock exported .	1,715	1,689

DAIRY PRODUCE
(‘000 lb)

	1968	1969
Butterfat . . .	3,486,936	2,577,509
Butter . . .	4,250,616	3,135,357
Cheese . . .	254,820	150,455
Casein . . .	524,526	382,278

Milk Estimated Production (metric tons); (1970) 67,000, (1971) 69,000 Butterfat (‘000 kg.): (1970) 885, (1971) 763, (1972) 728

KARAKUL PELTS
(Exports)

	NUMBER
1971-72 . . .	5,571,000
1972-73 . . .	5,422,000
1973-74 . . .	5,586,000

FISHERIES
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Canned pilchards . . .	60,600	50,000	45,000	111,400
Fish meal . . .	203,900	160,000	133,100	111,200
Fish oil . . .	45,500	37,000	26,900	29,400

1969: Total value of catch R.36,303,000; Total catch 943,000 tons.
Total catch (metric tons): (1970) 708,000; (1971) 587,000; (1972) 567,000.

MINING

		1969	1970	1971	1972
Copper Ore* . . .	‘000 metric tons	25.5	22.8	25.9	21.5
Lead Concentrates* . . .	" " "	75.7	70.5	73.2	59.0
Zinc Concentrates* . . .	" " "	38.2	46.1	48.9	46.3
Manganese Ore* . . .	" " "	7.0	6.0	n.a.	n.a.
Salt . . .	" " "	110	110	110	n.a.
Tin Concentrates* . . .	metric tons	1,024	1,044	965	910
Silver . . .	" "	39.6	38	44	35
Vanadium . . .	" "	450	600	660	545
Diamonds . . .	‘000 carats	2,024	1,865	1,048	1,596

1973 (‘000 metric tons): Copper 28.3; Lead 58.9; Tin 0.8.

1974 (‘000 metric tons): Copper 12.7 (Jan.-June).

Asbestos: 90,000 metric tons in 1969; Iron Ore: 51,000 metric tons (gross weight) in 1967; Tungsten Concentrates: 106 metric tons (metal content) in 1966.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores and concentrates.

Finance: South African currency: 100 cents=1 rand (R). Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 rand. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.624 rand. U.S. \$1=68.87 S.A. cents; 100 rand=£61.57=\$145.20. Budget (1974/75): Revenue R.85,229,000, Expenditure R.90,619,885. An extra

R.110 million is to be spent on services and development.
External Trade: Total Mineral exports: (1963) R.65m., (1964) R.93m., (1965) R.115m., (1966) R.128m., (1970) R.114m., (1971) R.117m., (1972) R.121m. Two-thirds of the total is accounted for by diamonds, some of which are mined off-shore.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

Administration, Political Parties, Judicial System

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 rand)

EXPORTS	1965	1966	1968*	1969*	1970*	1971*	1972*
Karakul pelts	14,027	15,375	19,200	21,900	20,100	27,500	32,500
Livestock	17,193	14,115	25,100	24,600	29,000	30,000	35,000
Fish products	44,950	48,900	40,000	36,000	33,000	36,000	45,000
Diamonds	70,311	85,014	80,000	90,000	75,000	80,000	90,000
TOTAL (incl. others) .	193,573	209,293	205,000	218,000	200,000	215,000	238,000

After 1966 no further official trade statistics for Namibia were released.

* Rough estimates.

Exports to U.K.: (1971) £23,341,522; (1972) £23,329,000; (1973) £23,300,000; Imports from U.K.: (1971) £1,656,288; (1972) £993,000; (1973): £500,000.

1970: Total imports R.150m.; Total exports R.220m.

Transport: Roads (1966): Registered vehicles 41,526; *Shipping (Walvis Bay)* (1971/72) Freight landed: 470,000 tons, Freight shipped 450,500 tons; *Civil Aviation* (1966): To Republic of S. Africa 21,842 passengers, from Republic of S. Africa 21,769 passengers; 2,662 arrivals on international flights, 8,402 departures.

EDUCATION

(Pupils 1968, schools 1966)

	PUPILS	SCHOOLS*
European	21,114	69
Coloured	10,572	57
African	81,809	417

* Primary and Secondary Schools.

ADMINISTRATION

(March 1975)

UN Commissioner for Namibia: SEÁN MACBRIDE.

Commissioner-General for the Indigenous People's of South West Africa: J. DE WET.

Administrator: B. J. VAN DER WALT.

Executive Committee: Adv. E. VAN ZIJL, J. W. F. PRETORIUS.

Legislative Assembly: D. MUDGE (Leader).

ELECTION, APRIL 1974

The National Party won all 18 seats contested in the Legislative Assembly. Africans are not allowed to participate in these elections.

POLITICAL PARTIES

EUROPEAN

National Party: P.O.B. 354, Windhoek; organized on a federal basis with the National Party in the Republic of South Africa; Leader A. H. DU PLESSIS, M.P.; Sec. A. J. Louw; won all six seats in the South African

Parliament and all 18 in the Legislative Assembly of S.W. Africa in the elections of March 30th, 1966, and subsequently of April 1970 as well as in the April 1974 election.

United South West Africa Party: f. 1927; official Opposition Party; amalgamated in 1971 with United Party in Republic of South Africa; Chair. D. J. PRETORIUS; Sec. L. BADENHORST.

COLOURED

South West Africa Coloured People's Organisation: f. 1959; 4,000 mems. (estimate).

AFRICAN

National Democratic Unity Organisation (NUDO): largely Herero supported; Leader Chief CLEMENS KAPUUBOO.

South West African People's Organisation of Namibia: f. 1958; P.B. 1071, Windhoek; London Office: 21-25 Tabernacle St., London, E.C.2; formerly Ovambo People's Organisation; aims at removal of racial discrimination and full and unconditional independence for Namibia; Pres. SAM NUJOMA (*based in Dar es Salaam*); Vice-Pres. BRANDON SIMBWAYE (*in restriction since 1964*); Chair. Dr. DAVID H. MERORO; London Rep. P. H. KATJAVIVI; 150,000 mems.

In February 1974 ten office-bearers of SWAPO—including the National Chairman, Dr. David H. Meroro—were arrested under the Terrorism Act and held incommunicado in prisons across the country. The arrests followed mass detentions of SWAPO supporters during January.

South West Africa National Union: f. 1959; Pres. HITJEVI GERSON VEII (*detained*); External Chairman Dr. ZEDEKIA NGARIVUE; c. 6,000 mems.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Territory is divided into 18 magisterial districts and three detached assistant magistracies. Ovambo and Kaoko-land and the Kavango Native Territory are separate magisterial districts under the control of the Minister of Bantu Administration and Development. Some magistrates are also Bantu affairs commissioners and such hold courts in cases solely affecting Africans. From the Magistrates Courts appeal lies to the Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division) which has jurisdiction over the whole of Namibia.

The Supreme Court of South Africa (South West Africa Division):

Judge-President: Hon. F. H. BADENHORST.

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

Puisne Judge: Hon. G. G. HOEXTER.
Master: K. J. WATTRUS.
Registrar: M. VAN DER WESTHUYZEN.
Attorney-General: S. C. TERBLANCHE, S.C.

RELIGION

The Europeans and substantial numbers of the African and coloured populations are Christians. The principal missionary societies are Lutheran (321,000 adherents), Roman Catholic (46,000 adherents) and Anglican (5,000 adherents)

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN

NON-WHITE CHURCHES

Ovambo-Kavango' Church: Bishop LEONARD AUALA, Oniipa, P.O. Ondangwa.

Rhenish Mission Church: P.O.B. 5069, Windhoek; f. 1967; Pres. Prases Dr. L. DE VRIES; publ. *Immanuel* (monthly).

WHITE CHURCH

German Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa: President: Rev. Landespropst K. KIRSCHNEREIT, P.O.B. 233, Windhoek.

ANGLICAN

Province of South Africa, Diocese of Damaraland: Rt. Rev. COLIN O'BRIEN WINTER, M.A., Church of St. Edmund the King, Lombard St., London, E.C.3. Exiled from Namibia in March 1972. Suffragan Bishop Rt. Rev. RICHARD WOOD

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Keetmanshoop Vicariate: Rt. Rev. EDWARD SCHLOTTERBACK, O.S.F.S., P.O.B. 88, Keetmanshoop

Windhoek Vicariate: Most Rev. Bishop RUDOLF KOPPMANN, O.M.I., D.D., Titular Bishop of Dalisanda, P.O.B. 272, Windhoek.

METHODIST

African Methodist Episcopal Church: Rev. KARVARA, P.O.B. 558, Windhoek.

THE PRESS

Allgemeine Zeitung: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek; f. 1915; daily; German; Editor K. DAHLMANN; circ. 5,200.

Immanuel: Evangelical Lutheran Church in South West Africa (Rhenish Mission Church), P.O.B. 54, Karibib; f. 1961; Lit. Sec. U. POENNIGHAUS; monthly; circ. 3,500.

Namib Times: P.O.B. 706, Walvis Bay; twice-weekly (Tues. and Fri.); English, Afrikaans, German; Editor P. VINCENT.

Namibia News: 21-25 Tabernacle St., London, E.C.2; published by the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) of Namibia; f. 1968; every two months; circ. 3,500.

Namibia Today: P.O.B. 2603, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1960; every two months; circ. 1,500.

Official Gazette of South West Africa: Secretary for South West Africa, P.O.B. 292, Windhoek; fortnightly; Government publication.

Die Suidwes Afrikaner: P.O.B. 337, Windhoek; Tues. and Fri.; Editor J. A. ENGELBRECHT.

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio, Finance, etc.

Die Suidwester: P.O.B. 766, Windhoek; f. 1945; Mon.-Fri.; Afrikaans; Man. F. L. VAN ZIJL.

Windhoek Advertiser: P.O.B. 2127, Windhoek; f. 1919; English; daily; circ. 3,512.

PUBLISHERS

Deutscher Verlag (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1939; newspaper publishers.

John Melnert (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 56, Windhoek; f. 1924; newspaper publishers.

RADIO

SWAPO Broadcasts: Namibia Hour; the South West Africa People's Organisation of Namibia; transmits twice daily into Namibia from Lusaka and Dar es Salaam; broadcasts are in English and give news and comments.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of South West Africa: auth. cap. R.5m.; Chair. The Hon. J. G. H. VAN DER WATH; Man. Dir. P. BOTHA.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: Local Head Office in Namibia (S. West Africa); P.O.B. 195, Windhoek; Gen. Man. I. A. C. VAN NIEKERK; 23 brs.

Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa: Private Bag 13208, Branch Office, Windhoek; f. 1922; Man. F. NEETHLING.

Nedbank Ltd.: P.O.B. 370, Windhoek.

Prifinger and Roll (Pty.) Ltd. P.O.B. 7, Windhoek; f. 1933.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd.: Chief Office in Namibia; Windhoek.

Volkskas Ltd.: Chief Office in Namibia; P.O.B. 2121, Windhoek.

INSURANCE

African Eagle Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Windhoek; Man. B. T. HATTINGH.

Employers Liability Assurance Corporation Ltd.: Continental Buildings, Kaiser St., Windhoek; Man. H. K. BORCHARDT.

Mutual and Federal Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 151, Windhoek; Man. H. K. BORCHARDT.

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Windhoek; Man. I. N. MARTIN.

Prudential Assurance Co.: P.O.B. 365, Windhoek.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

ADVISORY BOARDS

Various Advisory Boards have been established by the Administration to advise it on the development of industries, and to promote them. The most important are the Karakul Industry Advisory Board, the Diamond Board and the Fisheries Development Board.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

SWANLA, the South West African Native Labour Association at Grootfontein, and the recruiting organization to obtain African labour from the north under contract for mines, fisheries and farms, was abolished as from

NAMIBIA (SOUTH WEST AFRICA)

January 31st, 1972. It was replaced by South African Government recruiting stations at Ondangua in Ovambo, and Runtu in Kavango.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways: railways in Namibia are administered by South African Railways. The main lines are from De Aar in the Republic of South Africa to Luderitz on the coast, Windhoek to Walvis Bay and Tsumeb. Total rail tracks are 2,340 route kilometres.

ROADS

There are about 54,400 km. of roads, of which some 33,600 are maintained by the South West Africa Administration. More than 69 Railway Motor Services operate over 8,406 km. of road.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism

SHIPPING

Walvis Bay and Luderitz are the only ports. Walvis Bay harbour has been extended.

CIVIL AVIATION

Suidwes Lugdiens (Edms) Bpk.: P.O.B. 731, Windhoek; f. 1946; subsidiary of Safmarine; Chair. A. LOMBARD; fleet of two DC-4, two DC-3, one Cessna 402, two Cessna 310, two Aztec, four Twin Commanche, one Fairchild FH227, one Cessna 210.

South West Airways provide a service three times a week between Cape Town, Walvis Bay, Alexander Bay, Luderitz and Windhoek and once per week between Windhoek and Grootfontein. Regular Fly-In Safari Tours to the Etosha National Park are also available.

TOURISM

The Etosha Pan is one of the finest game reserves in Africa and in 1972 an estimated 250,000 tourists visited Namibia's game parks, an increase of 34,000 over 1971 and 59,000 over 1970.

NAURU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag

The Republic of Nauru is a small island in the Central Pacific, lying about 1,300 miles north-east of Australia. Nauru has a warm and pleasant climate. About half the population are Nauruans. Their language is Nauruan but English is widely understood. Most Nauruans belong to the Nauruan Protestant Church. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, divided by a horizontal gold bar, with a 12-pointed white star at the lower left.

Recent History

A former German colony, the island was occupied by Australia during the 1914-18 war. The island continued under the administration of Australia under a League of Nations mandate which also named the United Kingdom and New Zealand as co-trustees. Between 1942 and 1945 Nauru was occupied by the Japanese. In 1947 the island was placed under United Nations Trusteeship, with Australia as the administering power on behalf of the Governments of Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom. The UN Trusteeship Council proposed in 1964 that the indigenous people of Nauru be resettled on Curtis Island, off the Queensland coast. This offer was made in anticipation of the progressive exhaustion of the island's phosphate deposits. The Nauruans elected to remain on the island, and studies were put in train in 1966 for the shipping of soil to the island to replace the phosphate rock. Nauru received a considerable measure of self-government in January 1966, with the establishment of Legislative and Executive Councils, and proceeded to independence on January 31st, 1968.

The Head Chief of Nauru, Hammer DeRoburt, was elected President in May 1968 and re-elected in January 1971 and December 1973.

Government

The Head of State is the President who governs the Republic, assisted by a Cabinet; legislative power is vested in an elected parliament.

Nauru is a special member of the Commonwealth. The status of "Special Membership", announced in November 1968, gives Nauru the right to participate in all functional activities of the Commonwealth and to receive appropriate documentation in relation to them as well as the right to participate in non-governmental Commonwealth organizations. Nauru is not represented at Meetings of Commonwealth Heads of Government, but attends Commonwealth Meetings at ministerial or official level in such fields as education, medical co-operation, finance, and other functional and technical areas. Nauru is eligible for Commonwealth technical assistance.

Economic Affairs

The island's only industry is phosphate mining, which is manned largely by indentured labour. About four-fifths of the area is phosphate-bearing rock, but deposits are expected to be exhausted by 1992, by which time, it is hoped, Nauru will be able to derive economic security from its shipping and civil aviation services and from its proposed role as a tax haven for international business.

Education

In 1971 the island had 10 primary schools, with 65 teachers and 1,118 pupils, and two secondary schools with 29 teachers and 364 pupils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 8.2 square miles.

Population (June 30th, 1972): Total 6,768 (Nauruan 3,471, Other Pacific Islanders 1,787, Chinese 883, European 627).

Employment: Total 2,473 (Administration 845, Phosphate Mining 1,408, Other activities 220).

Finance: Australian currency: 100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = \$A1.711; U.S. \$1 = 72.57 Australian cents. \$A100 = £58.44 = U.S. \$137.80.

Budget (1971-72—\$A): Revenue: Total \$7,503,943. Expenditure: Total \$7,721,890 (Health \$389,738, Education \$649,194).

Imports (1970-71) (\$A): Total \$4,502,123 (from Australia \$4,148,435).

Exports (1968-69): Phosphate only, 2,186,000 tons. Exports to Australia 1,424,050 tons, United Kingdom 73,800 tons, New Zealand 526,950 tons, Japan 161,200 tons. Phosphate exports (metric tons): 2,200,000 in 1969/70; 1,913,000 in 1970/71; 1,906,000 in 1971/72.

THE CONSTITUTION

Protects the fundamental rights and freedoms and provides for a Cabinet responsible to a popularly elected Parliament. The President of the Republic is elected by Parliament from among its members. The Cabinet is composed of five members including the President who presides. There are eighteen members of Parliament including the Cabinet. Voting is compulsory for those over 20 years of age, except in certain specified instances.

The highest judicial organ is the Supreme Court and there is provision for the setting up of subordinate courts with designated jurisdiction.

There is a Treasury Fund from which moneys may be taken by Appropriation Acts.

A Public Service is provided for with the person designated as the Chief Secretary being the Commissioner of the Public Service.

THE GOVERNMENT

(February 1975)

President: HAMMER DERBURT, O.B.E., M.P.

CABINET

Minister of External Affairs, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Island Development and Industry and Minister of Civil Aviation: HAMMER DERBURT, O.B.E., M.P.

Minister of Health and Education: The Hon. AUSTIN BERNICKE, M.P.

Minister of Works and Community Services and Minister Assistant to the President: The Hon. R. BURARO DETUDAMO, M.P.

NAURU

The Government, Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, etc.

Minister of Finance: The Hon. JAMES ATEGAN BOP, M.P.

Minister of Justice: The Hon. JOSEPH DETSIMEA AUDOA, M.P.

PARLIAMENT

Elected December 15th, 1973.
18 members.

Speaker: The Hon. K. AROI, M.P.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

Australia: *High Commissioner* L. G. SELLARS.

New Zealand: *High Commissioner* G. K. ANSELL (resident in Suva, Fiji).

Nauru also has diplomatic relations with Japan.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: His Honour Mr. Justice IAN ROY THOMPSON.

DISTRICT COURT

Resident Magistrate: RICHARD DA SILVA.

Magistrates: J. A. DOGUAPE, R. K. H. GRUNDLER, V EOAEO.

RELIGION

About 43 per cent of Nauruans are adherents of the Nauruan Protestant Church. The Sacred Heart of Jesus Mission (Roman Catholic) is also represented.

PRESS AND RADIO

Bulletin: Local news; fortnightly; Editor PETER TOURELL; circ. 1,000.

Radio Nauru: f. 1968; government-owned and not used for commercial purposes; broadcasts in English and Nauruan to an estimated (January 1975) audience of 6,500; Man. DAVID AGIR; Broadcasts Officer SAMUEL BILLEAM.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of New South Wales: 341 George St., Sydney, N.S.W., Australia; br. in Nauru.

INSURANCE

Union Assurance Society Ltd.: maintains an agent in Nauru.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Nauru Phosphate Corporation: Nauru, Central Pacific; f. 1969; Chair. and Man. Dir. T. A. ADAMS; Dirs. R. S. LEYDIN, C.B.E., P. COOK, T. W. STAR, C. E. RESEIGH; Sec. A. C. WESTBURY; The Corporation operates the phosphate industry of the Republic of Nauru on behalf of the Nauruan people. It is responsible for the mining and marketing of phosphate.

TRADE UNION

The Nauruan Workers' Organization: f. 1974 to represent the interests of a substantial section of Nauru's employees; Chair BERNARD DOWIYOGO; Sec. DETONGA DEIYE

TRANSPORT

There are 3½ miles of 3 ft. gauge railway to serve the phosphate workings. A sealed road 12 miles long circles the island, and another serves Buada District.

Registered Vehicles (June 30th, 1972): 1,534.

Shipping (1971-72): Ships calling 89; g.r.t. 1,479,600.

Nauru has its own *Nauru Pacific Line* which operates regular six-weekly passenger and cargo services between Melbourne and Sydney and Nauru, Majuro (U.S. Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands), Guam and Tarawa (Gilbert and Ellice Islands); also services from San Francisco and Honolulu to Majuro and Ponape (U.S. Trust Territory), and from Sydney and Melbourne to New Guinea, Guam and Ponape; owns six ships; three more are on charter.

Air Transport: *Air Nauru* operates a twice weekly service linking Nauru with Kagoshima, Majuro and Melbourne (the latter via Brisbane, Nouméa and Honiara), and a weekly service to Apia and Tarawa; fleet: two Fokker F.28; Boeing 737 on order; *Air Pacific* operates a fortnightly service between Nauru and Tarawa.

NEPAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Nepal is a landlocked kingdom in the Central Himalayas between India and the Tibetan Autonomous Region of the Chinese People's Republic. The climate varies sharply with altitude. The central Valley of Kathmandu is warm and sunny in summer with an average annual temperature of about 62°F (11°C). Winter temperatures fall below zero at times in January. The official language is Nepali, spoken in varying dialects. Over 50 per cent of the population are Hindus and the remainder mainly Buddhists. The national flag (proportions 3 by 4) is comprised of two crimson pennants, each with a blue border. The upper section is charged with a white crescent moon and the lower section with a white sun in splendour. The capital is Kathmandu.

Recent History and Government

Nepal promulgated her first Constitution in 1959 but considerable opposition to the elected government developed, and in 1960 the King took over the administration, dissolved Parliament and suspended parts of the Constitution. A new Constitution based on the Village Councils or *Panchayats* was introduced in 1962. Under this system the National Assembly consists partly of elected members and partly of nominated members.

A Sino-Nepalese friendship treaty was concluded in 1956, and in 1961 Nepal signed a border agreement with China. Good relations with China, the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. have been successfully maintained in recent years. Relations with India deteriorated in 1974 following demonstrations in Nepal against India's decision to make Sikkim an associate State of India, and the imposition of increasingly harsh trade terms by India on Nepal.

In January 1972, King Mahendra died and was succeeded by his son, Prince Birendra, who was crowned in February 1975.

Following food shortages and demands in the *Rashtriya Panchayat* (National Assembly) for greater democratization, a grave parliamentary crisis arose in 1972.

In response to a wave of student strikes and protests in the Assembly, King Birendra appointed Dr. Tulsi Giri as a political aide, with Cabinet rank, to advise on ways of strengthening democracy. In July 1973 the Prime Minister, Kirti Nidhi Bista, resigned following an unpopular announcement banning the trade in marijuana and opium. His successor was Nagendra Prasad Rijal. In 1973 the King visited India and China.

In July 1974 Kathmandu armed forces were sent to north-west Nepal to curb the activities of the Tibetan Khampa tribesmen who had been disrupting Nepal's domestic and foreign affairs. During 1974 underground opposition to the Government was reported from the banned Nepali Congress Party, based in India.

Defence

Nepal has a great fighting tradition and many Nepalis have served with British Gurkha regiments. Nepal has its own army of about 20,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Much of the country is heavily forested and too steep for cultivation, yet 92 per cent of the population depend on agriculture. The agricultural settlements are confined to the Kathmandu Valley and wider sections of the river valleys and there is a small exportable surplus of foodstuffs. Steps are being taken to develop agriculture with particular emphasis on irrigation. Cotton-growing is being introduced into the western Terai region.

The only mineral so far discovered in significant quantities is mica, mined east of Kathmandu; there are also small deposits of lignite, copper, cobalt and iron ore. Nepal has received considerable sums in aid from India, China and the U.S.A. Many transport, industrial, irrigation, flood control and hydro-electric projects are under way, including a scheme to harness the Karnali river in western Nepal with a series of hydro-electric stations; the first phase (costing more than \$100 million) would supply all the energy requirements of northern India. A fourth Five-Year Plan (1970-75) envisaged the expenditure of 3,540 million Nepalese rupees. Seventy-five per cent of expenditure in the 1973-74 budget was allocated for development.

In August 1972 the Trade and Transit Treaty with India was renewed. India agreed to increase Nepal's transit routes to thirteen for trade with third countries, i.e. Bangladesh, and to nineteen for bilateral trade with India. Under the terms of a technical and economic co-operation agreement, China agreed to assist Nepal in building the Naranghat Gorkha road, a Kathmandu-Bhaktapur trolley bus service, a cotton textile factory and a brick and tile factory. Chinese aid is expected for a hydro-electric plant in the Pokhara Valley and an irrigation project. In 1974 a bilateral trade agreement, renewable every three years, was signed with China. Two additional border passes were opened to facilitate trade between Nepal and Tibet. Iran has promised to meet all Nepal's oil supplies, help in its exploration programme and assist in the Five-Year Plan for development scheduled to start in 1975. Nepal is a member of the Colombo Plan.

Transport and Communications

There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. Heavy goods on this route are transported by a 42-kilometre ropeway from Hetaura to Kathmandu. A number of important new roads have been built, notably that linking Kathmandu and the Tibetan border at Kodari, and others are under construction, including the 992-kilometre Mahendra Highway and the 400-kilometre Pokhara-Surkhet Road. There are two sections of railway totalling 100 kilometres. Coolies, however, are still the principal means of transport, supplemented by ponies, mules and yaks in the more open upper valleys. A national shipping corporation was set up in 1971. Regular air services link India, Thailand and the larger towns in Nepal. Nepal has telegraph links with both India and Pakistan.

NEPAL

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Social Welfare and Education

In 1972 there was one hospital bed for every 5,000 of the population and one physician for every 30,000. In 1971-72 primary school pupils totalled some 479,000, and there were more than 1,100 secondary and higher educational establishments. A national education plan with a vocational emphasis was introduced in 1971 to ensure greater manpower utilization. There is one university.

Tourism and Sport

Tourism is being developed by the construction of new tourist centres in the Kathmandu valley and regular air services link Kathmandu with Pokhara Lake. Mountaineering requires large-scale organization and Sherpa porters may be engaged. Big game hunting can be found in the "Terai" of southern Nepal. Major tourist attractions include Lumbini, the birthplace of Buddha, and Mount Everest. About 70,000 tourists visited Nepal in 1974.

Visas are required by nationals of all countries except India.

Public Holidays

Prithvi Javanti, Ba Sant Panchami, Shivarati, Holi, Ram Nawam, New Year's Day (mid-April), Buddha Jayanti, December 28th (King Birendra's Birthday), July 1st (King Tribhuvan's Birthday), Janai Purnima, Krishna Jayanti, Ghatasthapana, Dashain, Thihar, December 16th (Constitution Day).

Weights and Measures

Nepal uses the Indian system of weights but has other measures of its own. Steps have been taken to introduce the metric system.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paisa (pice) = 1 Nepalese rupee (NR).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 24.90 NR;

U.S. \$1 = 10.56 NR.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1971 census)	
	Total	Kathmandu (capital)
141,577	11,555,983	353,756

Mid-1973 Population: 12,020,000 (UN estimate).

Employment (1974): Agriculture 92 per cent.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE

(sq. km.)

TOTAL	FOREST	PERPETUAL SNOW	CULTIVATED	RECLAIMABLE WASTE	UNRECLAIMABLE WASTE	RIVERS, ROADS, TOWNS
141,577	44,750	21,121	19,800	18,600	26,441	10,865

CROP AREA

(estimates—'000 hectares)

	PADDY RICE	MAIZE AND MILLET	WHEAT	OIL SEEDS	TOBACCO	JUTE	SUGAR CANE
1972-73	1,141	566	259	116	9	55	15
1973-74	1,226	562	270	113	10	56	15

PRODUCTION
([']000 metric tons)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Paddy Rice	2,354	2,010	2,402
Maize	761	821	831
Millet	130	134	135
Wheat	223	321	315
Oil Seeds	57	60	62
Sugar Cane	245	255	250
Tobacco	7	7	9
Jute	58	55	57

MEAT PRODUCTION
([']000 metric tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70
Buffalo	18.3	18.7	19.0
Sheep	2.6	2.6	2.7
Goats	2.5	2.7	2.9
Pigs	3.8	4.0	4.2
Poultry	16.3	16.9	17.5

DAIRY FARMING

	MILK (litres)	BUTTER (kg.)	CHEESE (kg.)
1971/72	1,802,357	34,484	24,272
1972/73	2,482,825	44,618	30,324
1973/74	3,002,515	34,305	33,773

INDUSTRY

	1971-72	1972-73
Jute (metric tons)	12,938	13,709
Sugar (metric tons)	7,559	10,627
Cigarettes (['] 000)	2,235,300	2,281,700
Matches (gross)	527,000	587,000
Synthetic textiles (metres)	47,600	499
Shoes (pairs)	69,983	79,394
Stainless Steel Utensils (metric tons)	133	245

FINANCE

100 paisa (pice)=1 Nepalese rupee (NR).
 Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 100, 500 and 1,000 rupees.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 Indian rupee=1.391 NR;

£1 sterling=24.90 NR; U.S. \$1=10.56 NR.

100 Nepalese rupees=£4.016=\$9.47.

Note: Between December 1967 and February 1973 the exchange rate was U.S.\$1=10.125 NR.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million NRs—Twelve months ending July 15th, 1974)

REVENUE	
Land	80.0
Customs	284.5
Interest and Dividends	37.7
Excise	73.3
Income Tax	29.0
Other	224.9
TOTAL	729.4
Foreign Aid	217.2
Deficit	363.1
External Loan	106.9
Internal Loan	100.0
Carry Balance (Surplus)	156.3
TOTAL	943.5
GRAND TOTAL	1,672.9

EXPENDITURE	
REGULAR:	
Administration	144.8
Defence	83.2
Other	270.3
TOTAL	498.3
DEVELOPMENT:	
Industry and Commerce	88.0
Education	79.6
Agriculture	196.3
Health	38.8
Other	408.8
TOTAL	811.4
GRAND TOTAL	1,309.7

FOREIGN AID

('000 NRs)

	1973/74	1974/75*
India	112,700	133,948
China	34,300	44,000
United States	31,855	64,695
U.K.	19,576	16,526
Others	18,775	78,269
TOTAL	337,438	337,438

* Estimates.

FIFTH FIVE-YEAR PLAN

(1975/80)

(million NRs)

PUBLIC SECTOR:	
Agriculture and forestry	200.3
Transport and communication	186.9
Education and social services	146.7
Industry, commerce, power	133.5
TOTAL	667.4
PRIVATE SECTOR (incl. bank loans)	236.3
PANCHAYAT (incl. government aid)	105.0
GRAND TOTAL	1,008.7

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Value in million NRs)

	1966/67	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70
Imports . . .	499.3	478.6	747.7	884.6
Exports . . .	426.3	392.9	572.0	489.2

COMMODITIES

(1969-70—million NRs)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food and Live Animals	157.2	296.3
Beverages and Tobacco	11.0	2.2
Raw Materials	52.4	120.5
Minerals and Fuels	87.9	—
Animal Fats, Vegetable Oils and Chemicals	8.1	1.6
TOTAL	316.6	420.6
Machinery and Transport Equipment	78.8	0.2
Other Manufactured Goods	366.9	47.9
Miscellaneous	122.3	20.5
TOTAL	568.0	68.6
GRAND TOTAL	884.6	489.2

TRANSPORT**ROAD TRAFFIC**
(1972)

MOTOR CARS	COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	OTHER COMMERCIAL VEHICLES
11,131	396	1,546

CIVIL AVIATION

ROYAL NEPAL AIRLINES CORPORATION (1973/74)

Passengers	194,578
Freight (kg.)	1,034,758

TOURISM*

1968	24,209
1969	34,886
1970	45,970
1971	49,414
1972	52,930
1973	68,047

* Tourist arrivals.

EDUCATION

(1973/74*)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	7,585	18,074	392,229
Secondary	1,761	7,749	216,309
Higher	80	1,499	19,198

* Including technical institutes.

Source: Research and Publicity Division, National Planning Commission Secretariat, HMG/Nepal.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated December 1962)

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Nepal comprises a constitutional monarchy with executive power vested in the King but ordinarily exercised on the recommendation of a Cabinet consisting of a Prime Minister, selected by the King from among the membership of the National Panchayat or Assembly, and not more than 14 Ministers appointed on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Cabinet is responsible to the Panchayat but the King has power to grant or withhold assent to Bills at his discretion.

STATE COUNCIL

The Constitution also provides for a State Council which will declare upon the succession or appoint a Regency Council, besides giving advice to the King in times of emergency.

LEGISLATURE—RASHTRIYA PANCHAYAT

The Rashtriya (National) Panchayat, which is at the apex of the party-less Panchayat system of democracy, is the supreme national unicameral legislature, comprising 125 members, 90 of them are elected from among the members of the Anchal Sabhas (Zonal Councils), who in turn are elected from among the members of Zilla Sabhas (District Councils) who, again in turn, are elected from the Gaon Sabhas (Village Councils). In other words, membership of the Rashtriya Panchayat is based on the popular election of Local Panchayat (which is the basic unit of the four-tiered Panchayat System), from each of which members choose from among themselves representatives for District Panchayat. They may advance by similar stages to the zonal and then to the Rashtriya Panchayat. Of the remaining 35 members, 15 members are elected from various Class Organizations, 4 from the peasants' organization, 2 from the labour organization, 4 from the youth organization, 3 from the women's organization and 2 from the ex-servicemen's organization. Four members are elected from nation-wide Graduate Constituencies and the remaining 16 members (i.e. 15 per cent of the total elective members) are nominated by the Crown according to the Constitution.

The Rashtriya Panchayat is a perpetual body, one-third of its members elected from Zonal Councils retiring every two years. Other members serve for a fixed term of four years. Proceedings of the House are open to the following: members of the Royal Family; members of the Raj Sabha; any person who in the opinion of the Chairman of the House is concerned with the business of the House; any member of a Local Panchayat or of the Executive Committee of various levels of the Class Organizations and Professional Organization, if the Chairman gives permission after consultations with the Steering Committee. It is open to the public on such occasions as the address to the

House by His Majesty or by any distinguished invitee. A summary record of the proceedings of every meeting of the House or its committees is published.

The members have full authority to move, reject, or pass with or without amendment any bill except those relating to the Royal Family and the armed forces. It can adopt motions and pass resolutions. Any member may introduce legislation except that on financial and military affairs, for which the prior approval of His Majesty the King is essential. The annual budget is submitted to the House for consideration, deliberation and adoption. And in order that these legislative tasks be conducted with becoming dignity and efficiency, the members of the House fully enjoy the privilege of freedom from arrest for anything spoken in the House or the manner in which voting is exercised.

The Rashtriya Panchayat was formed on April 14th, 1963 (New Year's Day); and, constituted into the National Group, has been a member of the Inter-Parliamentary Union since September 1967.

CITIZENS' RIGHTS AND DUTIES

Besides enumerating a number of fundamental rights, including the right against exile, the Constitution lays down a series of fundamental duties of the citizen.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the 1962 Constitution, adopted in 1967, include the following provisions: Prime Minister to be appointed by the King who may, if he wishes, consult the National Panchayat; Ministers to be collectively and individually responsible to the King; King to appoint directly the Zonal Commissioners who are to enjoy greater powers than the Chairmen of Zonal Panchayat Assemblies; Associations for non-political purposes allowed but political parties continue to be banned, provision for appointment of an independent Election Commission.

LAND REFORM

Under the Act, the Land Reform Programme has been implemented in phases. It was introduced for the first time in sixteen districts in 1964, in twenty-five districts in 1965, and it became applicable to all districts in 1966. Its basic objective is to develop the agricultural sector which may eventually foster the industrialization programme in the country. The important features of the programme are: fixation of a ceiling on land holdings; guarantee of tenancy rights; fixed rate of rent; provision of loans to peasants for agricultural purposes. The loan fund has been partly created by the compulsory saving scheme, which forms part of the land reform programme; compulsory saving is collected from both landowners and peasants at the ward level in each Village Panchayat.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: H.M. King BIRENDRA BIR BIKRAM SHAH DEV.

ADVISER

Adviser to H.M. the King: Dr TULSI GIRI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(February 1975)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Palace Affairs: NAGENDRA PRASAD RIJAL.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: GYANENDRA BAHADUR KARKI.

Minister of Public Works, Transport and Health: PRAYAG RAJ SINGH

Minister for Home, Law and Justice: HOM BAHADUR SHRESTHA.

Minister of Food, Agriculture and Land Reforms: LAL BAHADUR KHADAYAT.

Minister of Education: KRISHNA RAJ ARYAL.

Minister for Panchayat Affairs: DAMODAR SHUMSHER J. B. RANA.

State Minister for Power, Water Resources and Forests: PRAKASH CHANDRA MUKHIYA.

State Minister for Commerce and Industry: BHUBAN MAN SINGH.

State Minister for Communications and General Administration: RADHA PRASAD GHIMIRE.

State Minister for Finance: Dr. BHEKH BAHADUR THAPA.

PARLIAMENT

In December 1960 Parliament was dissolved. Political parties are banned under the Panchayat People's Council system, presided over by the King.

Chairman of the National Panchayat: NAIN BAHADUR SWAR

POLITICAL PARTIES

(All political parties were banned in December 1960).

Exiled members of the Nepali National Congress, led by former Prime Minister B. P. KOIRALA, are now based in New Delhi, India.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES IN KATHMANDU

Burma: Panipokhari; *Ambassador:* U ZAH RE LIAN.

China, People's Republic: Toran Bhawan, Naksal; *Ambassador:* TSAO CHIH.

Egypt: *Ambassador:* ANIS SAID SHENOUDA.

France: Lazimpat; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS TOUSSAINT.

German Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* K. N. KERN.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kanti Path, *Ambassador:* EDUARD MIROW.

India: Lain Chaur; *Ambassador:* MAHARAJKRISHNA RAS-GOTRA.

Israel: Lazimpat; *Ambassador:* M. CASBI.

Italy: Darbar Marg, *Ambassador:* FOLCO ALOISI DE LARDEKEL DI ALLUMIERE.

Japan: Hotel de l'Annapurna; *Ambassador:* HARUHISA KOBAYASHI.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Lainchaur; *Ambassador:* CHOI UK MYONG.

Pakistan: Thapathali; *Ambassador:* INAYATULLAH.

Thailand: Thapathali; *Ambassador:* OWART SUTHIWARTI-NARUEPUT.

U.S.S.R.: Dilli Bazar; *Ambassador:* G. N. DZYUBENKO.

United Kingdom: Lain Chaur; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL SCOTT.

U.S.A.: Kanti Path; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM I. CARGO.

Nepal also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Malaysia, Mongolia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

There is one Supreme Court, 15 Zonal and 75 District Courts. These have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

The Supreme Court: The Constitution of Nepal provides for a Supreme Court which shall have a Chief Justice and not more than six other Justices unless otherwise specified by law. The Supreme Court is to hold appellate as well as original jurisdiction, and may function as a court of review. The Supreme Court protects the fundamental rights of the people and guarantees the Rule of Law.

Chief Justice: Hon. RATNA BAHADUR BISTA.

RELIGION

Over half the population are Hindus, which is the religion of the Royal Family. Most others are Buddhists. One per cent are Muslims.

BUDDHISM

Nepal Buddhist Association: Rev. AMRITANANDA, Ananda Kuti, Kathmandu.

Young Buddhist Council of Nepal: Rev. AMRITANANDA.

THE PRESS

Commoner: Naradcv, Kathmandu; English daily; Editor Gopal DAS; circ. 7,000.

Dainik Nepal: Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor I. K. MISHRA; circ. 900.

Gorkha Patra: Dharma Path, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor Gopal PRASAD BHATTARAI; circ. 25,000.

The Motherland: Kathmandu; English daily; Editor M. R. SHRESTHA; circ. 1,200.

Naya Samaj: Kathmandu; f. 1957; Nepali daily; Editor P. D. PANDEY; circ. 3,000.

Naya Sandesh: Kathmandu; Nepali and English; weekly; Editor RAMESH NATH PANDEY; circ. 2,200.

Nepal Bhasa Patrika: Bheda Singh, Kathmandu; Newari daily; Editor F. B. SINGH; circ. 800.

Nepal Samachar: Nepal Today Press, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor S. N. SHARMA; circ. 900.

Nepal Times.

Nepali: Kathmandu; Hindi daily; Editor UMA KANT DAS; circ. 9,500.

Perspective: New Rd., Kathmandu; English weekly.

The Rising Nepal: Dharma Path, Kathmandu; English daily; Editor BARUN SHAMSHER RANA; circ. 8,000.

Royal Nepal Economist: 41/44 Tripureswar, Kathmandu; monthly in English and Nepali; Editor BHESH RAJ SHARMA; circ. 500.

Samaj: Dhobidhara, Kathmandu; Editor MANI RAJ UPADHYAYA.

Samaya: Wotu Tole, Kathmandu; Nepali daily; Editor MANIK LALL SHRESTHA; circ. 18,000.

Sameeksha: Nepali weekly; Editor M. M. DIKSHIT; circ. over 4,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Rastriya Samachar Samiti (R.S.A.): P.O.B. 220, Kathmandu; f. 1962; Chair. and Gen. Man. GOVINDA PRASAD PRADHAN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse (France): G.P. Box 402, 6/126 Puranobhansor, Kathmandu; Man. KEDAR MAN SINGH.

Deutsche Presse-Agentur (Federal Republic of Germany): Balwatar, Kathmandu.

Tass (U.S.S.R.) is also represented.

Nepal Journalists Association (NJA): Kathmandu.

PUBLISHERS

Department of Publicity: Ministry of Communications, Kathmandu.

La Kaul Press: Palpa Tanben.

Mahabir Singh Chiniya Main: Makhan Tola, Kathmandu.

Mandas Sugatdas: Kamabachi, Kathmandu.

Ratna Pustak Bhandar: Bhotahitit Tola, Kathmandu.

Sajha Prakashan: Kathmandu; f. 1966; educational and general; Chair. Shri KAMAL MANI DIXIT.

RADIO

Radio Nepal: Singha Durdar Compound, Kathmandu; f. 1951; broadcasts on short and medium wave in Nepali, Hindi, Newari and English. In 1971 there were about 60,000 receiving sets. Dir. BHOGYA PRASAD SHAHA. There is no television.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; N.Rs.=Nepali Rupees)

BANKING

Nepal Rastra Bank: Lalita Niwas, Baluwatar, Kathmandu; f. 1956; state bank of issue; cap. N.Rs. 10m.; dep. N.Rs. 459.5m. (July 1972); Gov. KUL SHEKHAR SHARMA

Nepal Bank Ltd.: H.O. Dharma Path, Kathmandu; f. 1937; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 5m.; dep. N.Rs. 540m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. KALYAN BIKRAM ADHIKARI; Gen. Man. ANANDA BHAKTA RAJBHANDARY; publ. *Nepal Bank Patrika* (ten a year).

Rastriya Banijya Bank (National Commercial Bank): Kathmandu; f. 1965; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 3m.; dep. N.Rs. 80m.; Gen. Man. B. M. SINGH.

Agricultural Development Bank: Dharmapath, Kathmandu; f. 1963; only statutory financial body providing credit to co-operatives, individuals and associations in agricultural development; receives deposits from individuals, co-operatives and other associations to generate savings in the agricultural sector; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 49m.; dep. N.Rs. 34m.; Chair. KULSHEKHAR SHARMA; Gen. Man. BASUDEV PEKUREL; publs. annual report, booklets.

Agricultural Co-operative Societies also advance credit to members.

INSURANCE

There is one insurance company:

Rastriya Beema Sansthan (National Insurance Corporation): P.O.B. 527, Kathmandu, Nepal; f. December 1967; government undertaking; underwriting of life and general insurance business within and outside Nepal; cap. p.u. N.Rs. 2.4m.; Chair. N. K. ADHIKARY; Gen. Man. L. B. BISTA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Planning Commission: Kathmandu, Chair. The Prime Minister Rt. Hon. NAGENDRA PRASAD RIJAL; Vice-Chair. Hon. Dr. H. B. GURUNG; Sec. G. B. N. PRADHAN.

Federation of Nepalese Chambers of Commerce and Industry: Meera Home, Khichapokhari; P.O.B. 269, Kathmandu; f. January 1966; independent federation comprising 66 industrial and business organizations; represents members' interests and provides a variety of services; Pres. PASHUPATI GIRI; Vice-Pres. RAJ BAHADUR CHIPALU; Secs. YOGENDRA PURUSH, P. G. AMATYA; publ. *Udyog Banijya Patrika* (fortnightly).

Nepal Chamber of Commerce: Nepal Bank Bldg. No. 2, P.O.B. 198, Kathmandu; f. 1952; non-profit making organization devoted to cause of industrial and commercial development in Nepal and to the service of its members; about 450 mems.; publs. *Chamber Patrika* (monthly, Nepalese), *Nepal Trade Directory*.

Agricultural Marketing Corporation: Teku, Kuleswar, P.O.B. 195, Kathmandu; f. June 1972; Functions: to

NEPAL

procure and distribute inputs needed for agricultural development, namely chemical fertilizers, improved seeds, improved agricultural tools and implements, plant protection materials, etc.; all inputs are imported except improved seeds and small tools; cap. p.u. Rs. 10m.; mems. 262 retail dealers; Chair. SURENDRA RAJ SHARMA; Gen. Man. SAGAR BAHADUR PRADHAN.

National Trading Ltd.: Teku, Kathmandu; f. 1962; government undertaking; imports and distributes construction materials, machinery, vehicles, consumer and luxury goods; handles clearing and forwarding of government consignments; exports Nepalese products, mainly timber, medicinal herbs, raw wool, hessian sacking, raw jute, handicrafts and curios; Exec. Chair. and Gen. Man. NAYAN RAJ PANDEY; Deputy Gen. Man. RAMESWAR PRASAD SHAH; publ. *Vyapar Patrika* (monthly trade journal) and other trade directories.

Nepal Industrial Development Corporation (NIDC): NIDC Bldg, P.B. No. 10, Kathmandu; f. 1959; state-owned, has shares in 15 industrial enterprises, offers financial and technical assistance to the private sector; cap. N.Rs. 99m.; Chair. K. S. SHARMA; publs. *Industrial Digest* (annual), *Annual Report*, *Prospects of Industrial Investment in Nepal* and various brochures.

Nepal Resettlement Company: Kathmandu; f. 1963; government undertaking; engaged in resettling people from the densely-populated hill country to the western Terai plain.

Salt Trading Corporation Ltd.: Kalimati, Kathmandu; f. Sept. 1963 as a joint venture of the public and private sectors (30 and 70 per cent respectively) to manage the import and distribution of salt in Nepal; now also deals in sugar, edible oils and wheat flour throughout Nepal; Chair. A. M. SHERCHAN; Gen. Man. H. B. MALLA.

TRADE UNION

Nepal Mazdoor Sangathan (Nepal Labour Organization): c/o Ministry of Home and Panchayat Affairs, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu; f. 1963; 14,000 mems.; Chair. M. K. POKHERAL.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Health: Sec. BHARAT BAHADUR PRADHAN.

ROADS

There are over 3,000 kilometres of roads, of which about 1,700 are metalled. About 2,000 kilometres were constructed during the last Three-Year and the Third Five-Year Plan periods. There are short sections of motorable roads around Kathmandu and a mountain road, Tribhuwana Rajpath, links the capital with the Indian railhead at Raxaul. Mahendra Highway, formerly known as the East-West Highway, is under construction sector by sector. Its total length is estimated at 992 km. Construction of the 400 km. Pokhara-Surkhet road began in 1974. The Siddhartha Highway constructed with Indian assistance was opened in 1972. It connects the Pokhara Valley in mid-west Nepal with Sonauli on the Indian

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

border in Uttar Pradesh. A British-built section linking Butwal with Barghat and totalling 40 km. was opened in 1972.

RAILWAYS, ROPEWAYS AND CONTAINER TRANSPORT

Nepal Yatayat Samsthan (The Transport Corporation of Nepal): Responsible for the operation of road transport facilities, railways and ropeways; Chair. DEVENDRA RAJ UPADHYA.

A 5-kilometre section of narrow-gauge railway links Raxaul (India) with Birgunj, an industrial town in the Terai. Another section, 53 kilometres long, links Jaya Nagar (India) with Janakpurdham and Bijalpura. A 42-kilometre ropeway links Hetauda and Kathmandu and can carry 25 tons of freight per hour throughout the year. Food grains, construction goods and heavy goods on this route are transported by this ropeway. A fleet of container trucks is being operated between Calcutta and Raxaul and other points in Nepal for transporting exports to, and imports from, third countries.

SHIPPING

Royal Nepal Shipping Corpn.: Kalimati, Kathmandu; f. 1971; became operational in May 1972; Man. Dir. Brig. Gen. R. S. RANA.

Royal Nepal Shipping Line: f. 1971; became operational in May 1972; Man. Dir. Dr. J. JHA.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are regular Boeing services to New Delhi, Calcutta and Bangkok (non-stop). RNAC plan to extend services to Hong-Kong, Pakistan and Iran. Helicopter and charter services have been provided to the remote and higher mountain regions and larger towns.

Royal Nepal Airlines Corporation: RNAC Bldg., Kantipath, Kathmandu; f. 1958; fleet of one Boeing 727, three Avro HS-748, four DC-3, six Twin Otters, two Pilatus Porters; Chair. R. C. MALHOTRA.

The following foreign airlines operate services to Nepal: Burma Airways, Indian Airlines Corporation, Thai International, Air-India, Pan American Airways, BOAC, Air France, TWA, Lufthansa, SAS, Pakistan International Airways, KLM.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Basantpur, Kathmandu; Dir. T. R. TULADHAR.

Department of Information: Ministry of Communications, Singha Durbar, Kathmandu; Dir. B. P. SHAH.

UNIVERSITY

Tribhuvan University: Tripureswor, Kathmandu; 1,287 teachers, c. 17,451 students.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Netherlands Antilles consist of two groups of islands in the Caribbean, some 800 km. apart. The main group, lying off the coast of Venezuela, consists of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao; to the north, forming part of the Leeward Islands, lie the small volcanic islands of St. Eustatius, Saba and St. Maarten (the northern half of the latter island being part of the French dependency of Guadeloupe). The climate is tropical, moderated by the sea, with temperatures averaging 28°C (82°F), and little rainfall. Dutch is the official language, and English and Spanish are also widely spoken; there is also a local dialect, Papiamentu, a mixture of Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, English and African dialect. In the Leeward Islands English is generally spoken. The population is almost all Christian, and 80 per cent are Roman Catholics. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) has a red vertical stripe on a white background, crossed by a horizontal blue stripe charged with six white stars arranged in an oval. The capital is Willemstad in Curaçao.

Recent History

Although first discovered by Spanish explorers in 1499, the Netherlands Antilles have been in Dutch possession since the seventeenth century. In 1954 a Charter gave the islands full autonomy in domestic affairs. In May 1969, severe workers' riots in Curaçao brought about the resignation of the Prime Minister; elections were held in October. In February 1970, the socialist government of Ciro Kroon resigned over the nomination of a new governor and in 1971 the government of E. Petronia resigned over the defeat in the *Staten* of new financial measures. Elections were held in August 1973, and Juancho Evertsz became Prime Minister. Negotiations have taken place with the Dutch government with the aim of achieving independence by 1980.

Government

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in the Council of Ministers who are responsible to the legislature (*Staten*). The Governor is responsible for external affairs and is assisted by an Advisory Council.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is comparatively unimportant, due to the light rainfall, although efforts are being made by the Government to promote farming, cattle raising and horti-

culture. The chief products are aloes (Bonaire is a major exporter), sorghum, divi-divi, groundnuts and beans, fresh vegetables and tropical fruit. The chief industry is oil refining; Curaçao and Aruba have become increasingly important with the development of the Venezuelan oil industry. The Shell refinery at Curaçao (capacity 350,000 bbl./day) and that of Lago Oil in Aruba (capacity 400,000 bbl./day) are among the largest in the world. Oil refining accounts for 94 per cent of total exports by value. A further 2 per cent of exports consist of chemicals, including phosphate, nitric acid and fertilizers. One of the largest commercial dry-docks in the western hemisphere, capable of handling ships of 120,000 tons, is in operation in Curaçao. Tourism is an important source of revenue, 200,000 cruise passengers and other tourists, accounting for 200 million N.A.Fl., in 1973.

Education

Education is not compulsory. The Government spends about a third of the budget on education and there are good facilities. In 1972 there were 280 schools, three-quarters of which were private. There is very little illiteracy.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. All the islands have a good system of all-weather roads. Each island has a good harbour and an airport. International airlines run regular services to Curaçao, Aruba and St. Maarten.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 15th (Statute Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 30th (Queen's Birthday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension Day), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency

100 cents = 1 Netherlands Antilles guilder (guilder) or florin (N.A.Fl.).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 4.221 N.A.Fl.

U.S. \$1 = 1.790 N.A.Fl.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA
(sq. km.)

TOTAL AREA	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN (Dutch side)	ST. EUSTATIUS	SABA
996	444	193	288	37	21	13

POPULATION
(Dec. 31st, 1973)

TOTAL	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN (Dutch side)	ST. EUSTATIUS	SABA	BIRTHS*	MARRIAGES*	DEATHS*
230,824†	152,229	61,717	8,213	9,029	1,401 *	965	4,928	1,481	1,110

Willemstad, Curaçao (capital) 50,000*.

* 1970.

† December 31st, 1972.

Agriculture: There is little cultivation. *Livestock:* (1970-71)
7,000 cattle, 7,000 pigs, 1,000 goats and 26,000 sheep.

Oil: Curaçao and Aruba are bases for the transhipment and
refining of Venezuelan oil. *Exports* (value): (1972)
1,244m. N.A.Fl.; (1973) 2,147m N.A.Fl.

Mining: *Exports* ('000 metric tons) Phosphate (1970) 92; (1971) 61.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Netherlands Antilles gulden (guilder) or florin (N.A.Fl.).

Coins: 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1, 2½ and 25 N.A.Fl.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 N.A.Fl.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 4.221 N.A.Fl.; U.S. \$1 = 1.790 N.A.Fl.

100 N.A.Fl. = £23.69 = \$55.87.

Budget (1972—'000 N.A.Fl.): Central Revenue 115,202;
Central Expenditure 122,981.

COST OF LIVING INDICES

(1970 = 100)

	1971	1972	1973
Food	107.6	114.2	127.8
Housing	102.8	104.6	107.4
Clothing	101.4	103.6	107.6
Other	103.3	105.6	108.9
General Index	104.4	108.1	114.9

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 N.A.Fl.)

	1971	1972	1973
Notes in circulation	64,719	72,287	83,186
Gold owned by the Bank of the Netherlands Antilles	37,252	37,252	41,389

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million N.A.Fl.)

	1971		1972		1973	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Merchandise	184.8	434.7	38.1	448.1	58.6	513.9
Transport	—	—	33.2	8.2	49.1	18.5
Tourism	105.6	16.5	232.6	50.3	260.0	57.7
Government Transfers n.e.s.	35.5	11.0	41.2	8.2	39.8	9.2
Investment Income	16.8	13.4	22.5	22.2	28.1	21.4
Private Transfers	13.9	49.6	16.6	50.2	23.8	79.5
Receipts by Foreign-owned Companies	182.1	—	171.4	1.4	216.7	11.6
Other Services and Income*	56.7	44.3	10.8	8.2	17.2	13.1
Unrequited Transfers	26.5	—	24.4	—	n.a.	—
Private Capital Transfers	20.7	37.3	19.0	37.8	47.8	42.6
Government Capital Transfers	38.8	30.2	35.0	6.8	29.5	10.1
Net Errors and Omissions	2.2	0.2	—	—	—	2.4
Revaluation	—	—	—	—	4.1	—
Balance (net monetary movements)†	—	47.4	—	3.4	4.7	—

* Including *net* receipts of oil companies and mining company. The appropriate items are thus excluded from merchandise. For complete figures of merchandise transactions, see tables on External Trade below.

† Net change in reserves.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 N.A.Fl.)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	1,306,770	1,503,500	1,660,500	1,565,200
Exports	1,177,810	1,274,800	1,365,700	1,364,200

COMMODITIES
('000 N.A.Fl.)

IMPORTS		1971	1972	EXPORTS		1971	1972
Food and Live Animals		82,924	89,008	Food and Live Animals	}	1,056	1,555
Beverages and Tobacco		10,841	10,147	Beverages and Tobacco			
Crude Materials		5,735	5,238	Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats			
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials		1,141,365	1,072,158	Crude Materials		5,209	7,900.
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats		2,591	2,261	Mineral Fuels and Related Materials		1,301,808	1,284,684
Chemicals		48,820	49,582	Chemicals		28,911	29,005
Manufactured Goods		97,753	92,897	Manufactured Goods		1,764	2,343
Machinery and Transport Equipment		158,378	131,114	Machinery and Transport Equipment		23,204	28,896
Miscellaneous		103,802	107,722	Miscellaneous		2,981	9,647

COUNTRIES
('000 N.A.Fl.)

IMPORTS		1971	1972	EXPORTS		1971	1972
Colombia		8,847	10,054	Argentina		2,416	756
Gabon		30,488	11,114	Brazil		22,776	28,342
Netherlands		103,232	90,233	Canada		80,760	74,286
Trinidad		15,593	13,618	Japan		3,590	2,341
United Kingdom		34,052	32,987	Netherlands		30,860	26,601
U.S.A.		203,094	179,194	United Kingdom		53,799	41,608
Venezuela		1,021,797	955,534	U.S.A.		753,344	783,308
Others		234,926	267,393				

TOURISM
(1973)

	CURAÇAO	ARUBA	BONAIRE	ST. MAARTEN
Number of visitors . .	123,212	95,153	10,883	52,406
Number of days . .	650,835	743,003	40,763	311,549

TRANSPORT
ROADS

	1973	
	Curaçao	Aruba
Cars	27,225	} 13,932
Lorries	3,795	
Buses	426	
Taxis	186	
Other Cars	67	23
Motor Cycles	434	758
TOTAL	32,133	14,908

SHIPPING

ARUBA

VESSELS	1972		1973	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers . .	1,465	29,002	2,150	40,046
Steamers and Motor Vessels	929	5,835	4,825	15,732
Sailing Vessels .	—	—	4	—
TOTAL . .	2,394	34,974	6,979	55,778

CURAÇAO

VESSELS	1972		1973	
	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)	No. of Vessels	Tonnage ('000 G.R.T.)
Tankers . .	1,731	29,820	1,515	31,416
Steamers and Motor Vessels	3,601	12,182	1,078	5,789
Sailing Vessels .	1	—	—	—
TOTAL . .	5,333	42,002	2,593	37,205

PASSENGER TRAFFIC

(Curaçao and Aruba)

By SEA

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1973 . .	18,703	19,655	244,718

By AIR

	NUMBER TO EMBARK	NUMBER TO DISEMBARK	NUMBER IN TRANSIT
1973 . .	460,430	463,045	228,633

EDUCATION

	1969-70			1971-72		
	Schools	Pupils	Teachers	Schools	Pupils	Teachers
Primary	121	43,628	1,215	119	37,884	1,245
Junior High	33	8,430	322	31	8,917	354
Senior High	5	2,660	132	4	2,653	175
Senior Technical	2	499	12	2	476	13

Sources: Bureau voor de Statistiek; Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen.

THE CONSTITUTION

The latest constitutional changes for Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are embodied in the Charter of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, which came into force on December 29th, 1954. Under the Charter the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (and Netherlands New Guinea) were constituted as a single realm under the House of Orange.

The Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles each enjoy full autonomy in domestic and internal affairs and are united on a footing of equality for the protection of their common interests and the granting of mutual assistance.

Whenever the Netherlands Council of Ministers is dealing with matters coming under the heading of joint affairs of the realm (in practice mainly foreign affairs and defence) the Council assumes the status of Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. In that event the two Ministers Plenipotentiary appointed by the Government of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles respectively take part with full voting powers in the deliberations.

A legislative proposal regarding affairs of the realm and applying to Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles as well as to the metropolitan Netherlands is sent, simultaneously

with its submission to the Netherlands Parliament, the States-General, and to the parliamentary bodies of Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The latter bodies can report in writing to the States-General on the draft Kingdom Statute and designate one or more special delegates to attend the debates and furnish information in the meetings of the Chambers of the States-General. Before the final vote on a draft the Ministers Plenipotentiary have the right to express their opinion thereupon. If they state their disapproval of the draft, and if in the Second Chamber a three-fifths majority of the votes cast is not obtained, the discussions on the draft are suspended and further deliberations take place in the Council of Ministers of the Kingdom. When special delegates attend the meetings of the Chambers this right devolves upon the delegates of the parliamentary body designated for this purpose.

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in a nominated Council of Ministers, who are responsible to the legislature (Staten). The Netherlands Antilles Staten consists of twenty-two members elected by general adult suffrage. The Governor is responsible for external affairs and is aided by an Advisory Council.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Dr. B. M. LEITO.

Advisory Council:

THE GOVERNOR (Pres.)
 Dr. W. R. BOOM (Vice-Pres.)
 H. G. M. PIETERS-KWIERS
 R. A. C. HENRIQUEZ
 Dr. S. W. VAN DER MEER
 L. C. VAN DER LINDE-HELMIJR
 I. O. MARUGG
 F. J. EMAN
 C. H. WHITFIELD
 Mrs. V. JONCKHEER-MENSING
 J. C. PAAP (Sec.)

MINISTERS

(March 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of General Affairs: JUANCHO M. G. EVERTSZ.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Justice: E. J. Vos.

Minister of Finance: F. M. DE KORT.

Minister of Education and Islands' Political structure: H. CROES.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: Dr. R. F. McWILLIAM.

Minister of Economic Affairs, Sport, Culture and Recreation: C. D. KROON.

Minister of Economic Development: M. A. POURIER.

Minister of Health: Mrs. L. E. DA COSTA GOMEZ-MATHEEUWS.

Minister of Traffic and Transport: E. VOGES.

Minister Plenipotentiary for the Netherlands Antilles at The Hague: Dr. R. PIETERNELLA.

PARLIAMENT

Staten of the Netherlands Antilles: Speaker R. ELHAGE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationale Volkspartij (*National People's Party*): Willemstad; government party; Pres. and Parliamentary Leader J. M. G. EVERTSZ.

Democratische Partij van Curaçao (*Curaçao Democratic Party*): Willemstad; opposition party; Leader S. G. M. ROZENDAL.

Movimiento Electoral di Pueblo: Aruba.

Partido Democrático Bonairiano (*Democratic Party of Bonaire*): Kralendijk; opposition party; Pres. L. A. ABRAHAM.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics form the largest religious community numbering more than 80 per cent of the population. The Anglican, Methodist, Dutch Reformed and other Protestant Churches have memberships of about 15,000. There are approximately 1,000 Jews.

Roman Catholic Bishop: Brionplein 2, Willemstad; Mgr. WILLEM MICHEL ELLIS, Bishop of Willemstad.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Supreme Court of Justice, the members of which are nominated by the Crown, and a Court of First Instance. Appeals from the Supreme Court lie with the High Court of the Netherlands.

President of the Supreme Court: Dr. C. H. GOVAERTS.

Attorney-General: Dr. J. R. NAHR.

THE PRESS

Amigoe di Aruba: P.O.B. 323, Oranjestad; f. 1883; daily; Dutch; Editor/Man. J. A. VAN DER SCHOOT; circ. 11,000.

Amigoe di Curaçao: Conscientiesteg 29, P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1883; Catholic; daily; Dutch; Editor C. MAAS; circ. 8,000.

Arubaanse Courant: Bachstraat 6, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1938; liberal; Papiamentto; daily; Editor THOMAS PIETERSZ; circ. 13,000.

Beurs- en Nieuwsberichten: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, P.O.B. 215, Willemstad; f. 1935; liberal; Dutch; daily; Editor NORBERT HENDRIKSE; circ. 8,000.

La Cruz: Conscientiesteg 29, P.O.B. 577, Willemstad; f. 1894; weekly; Papiamentto; Editor A. E. PANNEFLER; circ. 4,500.

Culturele Kroniek: P.O.B. 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; published by Radio Curom and several other cultural organizations.

Curaçaosche Courant: P.O.B. 15, Curaçao; f. 1812; weekly; Dutch; Editor P. C. GORSIRA.

Democrataat: Willemstad; Dutch and Papiamentto; fortnightly.

The Local: San Nicolás, Oranjestad, Aruba; English; weekly; Editor F. L. HODGE.

El Mensajero: Bredestraat 29 OB, Willemstad; Dutch, Spanish and Papiamentto; weekly.

Newsletter of Curaçao Trade and Industry Association: Pietermaaiweg 21, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1972; economic and industrial paper; English; twice monthly; Editor V. M. OENES.

The News: Kruisweg 15, Oranjestad, Aruba; daily; English; Editor B. BLANCHARD; circ. 3,500.

Nobo: Conscientiesteg 29, Willemstad, Curaçao; daily; Papiamentto; Editor CARLOS DAATJE; circ. 10,000.

La Prensa: Bredestraat 138, Willemstad; f. 1929; daily; Spanish and Papiamentto; Editor AGUSTÍN DÍAZ; circ. 13,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlands Presbureau (*Dutch News Agency, A.N.P.*): P.O.B. 439, Willemstad; Representative H. S. PIETERSZ.

United Press International (U.P.I.): Willemstad; Representative M. HERRING.

Agence France Presse (A.F.P.): Andromedaweg 4, Willemstad; Representative Mrs. E. GORSIRA.

Associated Press (A.P.): Willemstad; Representative M. JEUKEN-OLSON.

I.P.I.: Willemstad; Representative Dr. G. SWART.

PUBLISHERS

Curaçao Drukkerij en Uitgevers Maatschappij: Pietermaaiweg, Willemstad, Curaçao.

De Wit Stores N.V.: VAD Bldg., L. G. Smith Blvd. 110, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1948; Man. Dir. F. OLMATAK.

Ediciones Populares: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1929; Dir. RONALD YRAUSQUIN; Editor AGUSTÍN M. DÍAZ.

Van Dorp Aruba N.V.: Nassaustraat 77, P.O.B. 596, Oranjestad, Aruba.

Van Dorp Caribbean Inc.: Bredestraat 42, Willemstad, Curaçao.

Drukkerij de Stad, N.V.: W.I. Compagniestraat 41, Curaçao; Dir. RONALD YRAUSQUIN.

Tipografia Nacional: Bitterstraat 3, Curaçao.

Volksdrukkerij N.V.: Van Swietenstraat 8, Curaçao.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Curom (*Curaçaoese Radio Vereeniging*): P.O.B. 31, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1933; broadcasts in Dutch, Papiamentto, English and Spanish; Pres. C. G. GROOTENS.

Radio Antiliana: P.O.B. 28, Bernardstraat 61, St. Nicolaas, Aruba; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentto; Dir.-Gen. H. BOOY.

Radio Caribe: Nieuwestraat 22B, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1955; commercial station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentto; Dir.-Gen. C. R. HEILLEGGER.

Radio Hoyer: Julianaplein 21, Willemstad, Curaçao; commercial; three stations; Radio Hoyer I & II in Curaçao

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

and Voice of Bonaire in Bonaire; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Dir.-Gen. H. E. HOYER.

Radio Kelkboom: P.O.B. 146, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1954; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Owner and Dir. CARLOS A. KELKBOOM.

Radio Victoria: P.O.B. 410, Oranjestad; f. 1958; religious and cultural station owned by the Evangelical Alliance Mission; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Man. Rev. PAUL PIETSEH, Jr.

Trans World Radio: Kralendijk, Bonaire; religious and cultural station; programmes to South, Central and North America, Middle East and Europe in 15 languages; Man. T. J. LOWELL.

Voice of Aruba: P.O.B. 219, Oranjestad, Aruba; commercial radio station; programmes in Dutch, English, Spanish and Papiamentu; Man. A. ARENDS.

Windward Islands Broadcasting: commercial; programmes in English; Man. VANCE W. JAMES.

Number of radio receivers (1974): 130,000.

TELEVISION

Tele-Curaçao: P.O.B. 415, Curaçao; f. 1960; run by the Netherlands Antilles Television Company Ltd.; commercial; Gen. Man. C. S. CORSEN.

Tele-Aruba: P.O.B. 392, Aruba; f. 1963; run by the Antilleanse Televisie Maatschappij; commercial; Man. S. L. SALAS.

Number of television sets (1974): 33,500.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in Netherlands Antilles florins)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank van de Nederlandse Antillen (*Bank of the Netherlands Antilles*): Fort Amsterdam 4, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1828; cap. and res. 19m. (June 1973); Man. Dir. Dr. V. A. SERVAGE; Sec. J. G. J. VAN DELDEN; publs. annual reports, statistical bulletins (quarterly).

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Bredestraat 1, P.O.B. 144, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1962; Man. J. DOMACASSE.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: P.O.B. 469, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1856; res. 1.9m. (1970); 1 br.; Mans. J. ORTMAN GERLINGS, A. R. VINCK, E. J. VAN SCHERPEN-SEEL.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: P.O.B. 391, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1949; Man. GEERVLIT.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: P.O.B. 295, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; Man. C. BLANKESTIJN.

Aruba Bank N.V.: Nassaustraat 41, P.O.B. 192, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1936; cap. p.u. 1m., dep. 14.7m. (1970); Man. Dir. E. E. CROES.

Banco di Caribe N.V.: Handelskad 4, Willemstad, Curaçao; Man. E. DE KORT.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela: Heerenstraat 19, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1973; Man. E. A. ALVAREZ.

Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry.

Banco Popular Antillano N.V.: Havenstraat 2, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1960; cap. 1.8m., dep. 27.2m. (Dec. 1973); 4 brs.; Mans. L. H. HILL, J. M. CRAWFORD.

Banco Popular Antillano N.V.: Gaito Bldg., Curaçao; Man. R. DE ROOY.

Caribbean Mercantile Bank N.V.: Nassaustraat 53, P.O.B. 28, Oranjestad, Aruba; f. 1962; affiliated with Maduro and Curiel's Bank N.V., the Bank of Nova Scotia and Bank Mees and Hope N.V.; cap. p.u. 2m., dep. 25m.; Man. G. J. MONTGOMERY.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank (Bonaire), N.V.: Kerkstraat, Kralendijk, Bonaire; f. 1963 (see below); Man. G. CURIEL.

Maduro & Curiel's Bank N.V.: de Ruyterplein 2-4, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1916; affiliated with Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, and Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Amsterdam; Man. Dirs. L. CAPRILES, J. S. ROBERTS; 6 brs.

The Windward Islands Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 220, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; affiliated to Maduro and Curiel's Bank, N.V.; f. 1960; Man. Dir. J. JANSEN; Man. E. W. WEST.

International Bank & Trust Corporation: P.O.B. 640, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1958; "off-shore" bank with no permit to operate locally; cap. \$50,000; Dirs. M. SOLIS, D. DA SILVA SOLIS.

Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Curaçao: Fuikstraat 6, P.O.B. 889, Willemstad; f. 1952; "off-shore" bank with no permit to operate locally.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: Wilhelminaplein 14-16, P.O.B. 763, Willemstad; Man. ULF S. HOLMBERG.

Bank of Nova Scotia N.V.: P.O.B. 303, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; Man. R. J. H. DORIE.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.: P.O.B. 200, Philipsburg, St. Maarten; Man. J. F. LANZ.

First National City Bank: Nassaustraat 67, P.O.B. 709, Oranjestad, Aruba; Madurostraat 7, P.O.B. 736, Willemstad, Curaçao; Man. Netherlands Antilles RAYMOND MINIONI.

INSURANCE

A number of foreign companies have offices in Curaçao and Aruba, mainly British, Canadian, Dutch and North American.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Aruba Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Wilhelminaplein 22, P.O.B. 140, Oranjestad; Chair. RUBEN D. MANSUR; Sec. A. POLVLIET.

Curaçao Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Willemstad, Curaçao; Chair. J. E. MAURICIO, Jr.; Sec. Dr. L. C. KOLFF.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Aruba Trade and Industry Association: P.O.B. 562, Oranjestad, Aruba; Pres. E. R. ARENDS.

Vereniging Bedrijfsleven Curaçao (*Curaçao Trade and Industry Association*): Pietermaai 21, P.O.B. 49, Curaçao.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

TRADE UNIONS

Algemeen Verbond van Vrije Vakverenigingen—Curaçao A.V.V.-C (*National Confederation of Curaçao Trade Unions*): Schouwburgweg 44, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1968; Pres. H. L. SPENCER, Gen. Sec. H. J. VAN SICHEM.

Curaçaosche Federatie van Werknemers (*Curaçao Federation of Workers*): Schouwburgweg 44, Curaçao; f. 1964; about 7,500 mems.; Pres. E. W. ONG-A-KWIE; Sec.-Gen. H. J. VAN SICHEM; 166 affiliated unions.

Curaçaosche Verbond van Vakverenigingen—CVV (*Christian Confederation of Trade Unions in the Netherlands Antilles*): Bargestraat 1, P.O.B. 562, Willemstad, Curaçao, f. 1950; about 3,990 mems.; 9 affiliated unions; Pres. H. A. ROJER; Sec. O. I. SEMEREL.

De Algemene Nederlands Antilliaanse Ambtenaren Federatie (*General Union of Netherlands Antillean Civil Servants*): P.O.B. 604, Willemstad, Curaçao; 5,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. SAMMY; Sec. Dr. H. ARENDS.

Independent Oil Workers' Federation: Grensweg 7, San Nicolas; f. 1961; 2,600 mems.; Pres. F. L. MADURO; Sec.-Gen. L. ALBUS; publ. *Iowua News*.

Petroleum Workers' Federation of Curaçao: affiliated to Int. Petroleum and Chemical Workers' Fed.; f. 1955; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. H. L. SPENCER; Sec.-Gen. L. JANZEN; publ. *Petrolero*.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways.

Roads: All islands have a good system of all-weather roads.

Shipping: Curaçao and Aruba are important centres for the refining and transshipment of Venezuelan oil. A dry dock at Curaçao capable of servicing ships of 120,000 tons was completed in 1972.

Besides tankers, which comprise about 85 per cent of the tonnage calling at Curaçao, ships of the following companies call regularly: Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Holland American Line, North German Lloyd, Hamburg America Line, Germanischer Lloyd, Cunard, Delta Line, Italian Line, French Line, Johnson Line, Grace Line, Mitsui O.S.K., Fred Olson Line and Alcoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airports at Curaçao (Dr. A. Plesman, also known as Hato), Aruba (Princess Beatrix), Bonaire (Flamingo Field), St. Maarten, St. Eustatius and Saba.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

A.L.M.—Dutch Antillean Airlines: Dr. A. Plesman Airport, Curaçao; f. 1964; internal services between Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao and St. Maarten; external services to North, Central and South America and the West Indies; fleet: 3 DC 9/30, 1 Beechcraft A80; Pres. C. O. YRAUSQUIN.

Caraibische Lucht Transport Maatschappij (*Caribbean Air Transport*): Zeelandia 3, Willemstad, Curaçao; f. 1962; operates throughout the Caribbean and Central America; non-scheduled flights to Miami; Dirs. A. J. P. KUSTERS, J. V. KUSTERS, H. VENEKATTE; fleet: 1 DC-6A, 2 C-46.

Windward Islands Airways International: P.O.B. 288, St. Maarten; charter flights and scheduled flights throughout the Caribbean; Gen. Man. GEORGES GREAU; fleet: 2 Twin Otter, 1 BN-2A Islander, 2 Twin Bonanza.

The Netherlands Antilles are also served by the following foreign airlines: *Curaçao*—American Airlines, Caribair (Puerto Rico), Dominicana, KLM, LAV (Venezuela), Surinam Airlines, Trans Caribbean (U.S.A.), Viasa (Venezuela). *Aruba*—American Airlines, Aerovías Condor (Colombia), Caribair (Puerto Rico), KLM, LAV (Venezuela), Sabena, Trans Caribbean (U.S.A.), Viasa (Venezuela). *St. Maarten*—Air France, Caribair (Puerto Rico), LIAT (Antigua).

TOURISM

Aruba Tourist Bureau: A. Shüttestraat 2, Oranjestad; branches in New York, Miami and Caracas; Dir. O. B. ARENDS. There were 3,076 hotel beds in Aruba in March 1975.

Curaçao Government Tourist Bureau: Concordiastraat 24, Willemstad; branches in New York, Miami and Caracas; Dir. P. VAN DER VEEN.

Bonaire Government Tourist Board: Oranjeplein, Kralendijk, Bonaire.

Saba Tourist Board: The Bottom, Saba; Dir. FRANK HASSELL.

St. Eustatius Tourist Board: Prinsesweg 23, Oranjestad; Dir. Dr. JAMES E. MADURO.

St. Maarten Tourist Board: Administration Bldg., Front St., Philipsburg.

UNIVERSITY

Universitat di Aruba: Aruba; 15 teachers; 150 students.

NEW HEBRIDES

The New Hebrides, an Anglo-French condominium, lie in the South Pacific between New Caledonia and Fiji.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 5,700 square miles (12 large and 60 small islands between 13°-21° S. and 166°-170° E., forming a double chain of islands about 440 miles long).

Population (1967 Census): 77,982 (73,937 indigènes), Vila (capital) 7,738, Santo 2,564. Est. population mid-1973: 90,250.

Employment: The native population is mainly engaged in peasant agriculture, producing both subsistence and cash crops. Most Europeans are employed in commerce and government service.

Agriculture: 200,000 acres are cultivated; there are 750,000 acres of forests. Production (1974): 25,000 metric tons of copra; 9,000 cubic metres of timber; small quantities of cocoa and coffee.

Livestock (1974): 100,000 cattle. Pigs (mainly native owned) and small number of goats, sheep and horses.

Mining: 21,282 tons of manganese were exported in the first ten months of 1973.

Finance: Australian and local currency are both legal tender.

100 cents = 1 Australian dollar (\$A). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = \$A1.711; U.S. \$1 = 72.57 Australian cents; \$A100 = £58.44 = U.S. \$137.80.

100 centimes = 1 New Hebrides franc (franc néo-hébridais). Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 NH franc = 6.1875 French centimes; £1 sterling = 166.30 NH francs; U.S. \$1 = 70.59 NH francs; 1,000 NH francs = £6.013 = U.S. \$14.167.

The currencies are locally interchangeable at the rate of \$A1 = 100 NH francs.

Condominium Budget (1975 est., \$A): Recurrent Revenue and Expenditure 11,267,912; Capital Expenditure under the Development Plan 1971-75: 3,080,000.

British Budget (1974-75 est., \$A): Revenue and Expenditure 7,884,680.

French Budget (1973 est., \$A): Expenditure 7,524,000.

External Trade (1972): *Imports:* \$A23,725,000 (chief items rice, canned foods, beer and wines, building materials, petrol and fuel oils, clothing, textiles, machinery, vehicles and spares). *Exports:* \$A12,062,000 (chief items frozen fish, copra; others: timber, manganese, cocoa, frozen and canned beef). Principal trading partners are Australia, France, Japan and U.S.A.

Transport (1974): *Roads:* 4,100 vehicles. *Shipping:* 386 ships called at New Hebrides ports, 362 passengers landed, 337 departed. *Aviation:* 608 aircraft landed, 19,009 passengers arrived and 18,358 departed.

THE CONSTITUTION

In 1902, Joint Deputy Commissioners were appointed by Britain and France and in 1906 an Anglo-French Convention established the Condominium as a Joint Administration. Citizens of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection and trade. Each Power retains sovereignty over its nationals and business corpora-

tions. There is no Territorial sovereignty and natives bear no allegiance to either Power.

There are three elements in the structure of administration: the British National Service, the French National Service and the Condominium (Joint) Departments. An Advisory Council established in 1957, is presided over by the Resident Commissioners. During talks in November 1974 Britain and France agreed to the establishment of a Representative Assembly of 36 members which is to replace the Advisory Council during 1975.

More than half the islands have local authorities and preparations for the establishment of municipal authorities in Vila and Santo have been made.

THE GOVERNMENT

British High Commissioner: E. N. LARMOUR, C.M.G. (resident in London).

French High Commissioner: GABRIEL ERIAU (resident in Nouméa, New Caledonia).

The High Commissioners are joint and equal heads of the Administration acting locally through British and French Resident Commissioners. The Joint Administration consists of the British National Service, the French National Service and certain Condominium services, including Treasury, Customs and Inland Revenue, Public Works and Transport, Posts and Telephones, Radio, Lands, Survey, Ports and Harbours, Civil Aviation, Agriculture and Meteorology. A rough balance is kept between nationalities in numbers appointed.

BRITISH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: R. W. H. DU BOULAY, C.V.O.

FRENCH NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Resident Commissioner: R. GAUGER.

ADVISORY COUNCIL

Presided over by the two resident commissioners and composed of 4 official and 26 private members.

Private members:

14 elected, of which 6 are Europeans (3 British and 3 French) and 8 are New Hebridean.

12 nominated, of which 3 are British, 3 French, and 6 New Hebridean.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Party: f. 1971; aims at independence from Franco-British administration and more power for the indigènes and for the return of their lands; Pres. Father WALTER LINI.

Union de la Population des Nouvelles-Hébrides: f. 1971; for moderate reform under the present Condominium system.

Union des Communautés des Nouvelles-Hébrides: f. 1974; for legal reform and increased involvement of the indigenous Melanesian population in the territory's affairs; Pres. RÉMY DELAVEUVE.

NEW HEBRIDES

Mouvement Autonomiste des Nouvelles-Hébrides: f. 1974; aims to involve Melanesians in creating a political structure similar to those existing in New Caledonia and French Polynesia; Pres. AIMÉ MALERE.

Nagriamel: f. early 1960s, rural party aiming at return of land to indigenes; Leader JIMMY STEVENS

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

CONDOMINIUM COURTS

The Joint Court: comprises a neutral President, a British Judge and a French Judge assisted by a neutral Public Prosecutor, a Registrar and a Native Advocate.

President: (vacant).

British Judge: D. R. DAVIS, O.B.E.

French Judge: L. CAZENDRES.

Courts of First Instance: In each District. Composed of British and French District Agents sitting with one assessor.

NATIONAL COURTS

For all suits between non-natives, except for certain land claims.

NATIVE COURTS

Composed of one of the two Agents of the District sitting with two native assessors. Their jurisdiction covers all offences peculiar to natives under the police and administrative regulations and by the code of native laws.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Christian. A number of missions are established in the Group including Presbyterian, Anglican (Melanesian Mission) and Roman Catholic.

Anglican: Bishop: The Rt. Rev. D. A. RAWCLIFFE; Lolowai, Longana.

Roman Catholic: Bishop of Port Vila: The Rt. Rev. LOUIS JULLIARD, S.M., C.B.E.; B.P. 59, Port Vila.

Press: There are no newspapers. *New Hebridean Viewpoints*: bi-monthly journal published by New Hebrides

Judicial System, Religion, Education

National Party, Aoba. *New Hebrides News*: British Residency; f. 1955; fortnightly; circ. 3,200. *Bulletin d'Information*: French Residency; f. 1961; weekly; circ. 1,200.

Radio: Radio Vila; f. 1966. In 1974 there were 10,000 receivers.

Finance: Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener Overseas (Ltd.), Banque de l'Indochine, Barclays DCO, Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, Bank of New South Wales, Commonwealth Savings Bank of Australia (agency), National Bank of Australasia, Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, Australia and New Zealand Bank have branches in the New Hebrides.

Shipping: *Messageries Maritimes*: regular service to France, French Oceania, Australia and New Caledonia at three-to four-week intervals. *Burns Philp (New Hebrides) Ltd.*: regular services linking the New Hebrides with Australia, British Solomon Islands and New Guinea. There are also other services linking the New Hebrides with the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand.

Civil Aviation: *Union des Transports Aériens*: four services per week to and from New Caledonia. *Air Pacific*: service thrice weekly to Fiji and Solomon Islands, one of these going to Australia, another to Papua New Guinea. *Air Melanesia*: P.O.B. 72, Hotel Vate Bldg., Rue Higginson, Port Vila; f. 1966; joint regular and charter service throughout the group of islands by New Hebrides Airways and Société Française Air Hébrides, a subsidiary of Union des Transports Aériens.

EDUCATION

There are no joint services. A Teacher Training College, Secondary School and three multi-racial primary schools at Vila, Santo and Tanna are run by the British Administration, together with four junior primary schools. About twenty senior primary schools and two hundred junior primary schools are operated by missions and voluntary agencies. There are some 8,000 pupils enrolled in French schools and 12-15,000 in British institutions, and an increasing share of the cost of running English speaking mission schools is being borne by the British Administration. The French Administration run two lycées at Vila and Santo and 47 primary schools, two with secondary facilities

NEW ZEALAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

New Zealand lies in the South Pacific Ocean, 1,100 miles south-east of Australia. It consists of North Island and South Island, separated by the narrow Cook Strait, and several smaller islands, including Stewart Island in the south. New Zealand also administers a number of Pacific islands. The climate is moderate, with an average temperature of 52°F (12°C), except in the far north where higher temperatures are reached. The language is English and the Maori population also uses its own tongue. About 34 per cent of the population are Anglicans, 22 per cent Presbyterian and 16 per cent Roman Catholics, with the remainder belonging to other Christian denominations. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is blue, with a United Kingdom flag as a canton in the upper hoist. In the fly are four five-pointed red stars, edged in white, in the form of the Southern Cross. The capital is Wellington, on North Island.

Recent History

Since the war New Zealand has taken an increasing part in world affairs. It has contributed to Asian development through the Colombo Plan. It is a member of the Anzus Pact (Australia, U.S.A. and New Zealand), the Asian and Pacific Council (ASPAC), and the South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). In 1965 New Zealand and Australia established a free trade agreement (NAFTA), under which duties on selected commodities have been progressively eliminated. In 1962 Western Samoa, formerly administered by New Zealand as a United Nations Trusteeship Territory, attained independence, and in 1965 the Cook Islands attained full internal self-government, but retained many links, including common citizenship, with New Zealand.

In December 1972 the first Labour government for over twelve years came to power, under the leadership of Norman Kirk, after a succession of National Party administrations. Following Mr. Kirk's death, Wallace (Bill) Rowling, the former's Finance Minister, was elected Prime Minister in September 1974.

In October 1974, Niue, one of New Zealand's island territories, obtained a new constitution by which it has "full internal self-government in free association with New Zealand". The latter, however, remains responsible for Niue's defence and external affairs. Niue is to continue to receive financial and other aid from New Zealand, and its inhabitants retain New Zealand citizenship. Robert Rex, formerly Leader of Government in Niue, is the island's first Premier.

Government

New Zealand is a self-governing member of the Commonwealth and Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of New Zealand and Head of State. She is represented by a Governor-General who is aided by an Executive Council. The Legislature is unicameral; it consists of a House of Representatives of 84 members (including four Maoris), elected for a term of three years. Voting is by universal

adult suffrage, only Maoris being entitled to vote at elections for the four Maori members of Parliament.

Defence

The total strength of regular forces in 1974 was 12,630: army 5,553, navy 2,845, air force 4,232. Defence spending for 1974-75 amounts to \$NZ159 million.

Economic Affairs

The external economy is heavily dependent on the pastoral and agricultural industries: wool, meat and dairy produce account for 75 per cent of total exports. In 1973 the United Kingdom took about 30 per cent of New Zealand's total exports, mainly meat and dairy produce. The effect of the United Kingdom's entry in January 1973 into the EEC has been to diminish trade, but better terms than were expected, especially for New Zealand's dairy produce, have been negotiated. New Zealand's second largest overseas market in 1973 was the U.S.A., followed by the EEC, Australia and Canada. Markets are being extended in the Pacific region, South-East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean countries.

Industrial production now makes up almost two-thirds of total production and accounts for 29 per cent of G.N.P. Exotic forests, under controlled management, provide a continuing supply of timber for the growing pulp and paper industry. Coal production is sufficient for all local needs and an oil refinery, using imported crude oil, supplies most of the country's petroleum and related products. Light industry continues to expand, the principal branches being food-processing and canning, car-assembly, transport equipment, wood and cork products, textiles and footwear, apparel and made-up textile goods. Hydro-electric power resources have been further developed. A government-sponsored steel industry, based on the smelting of local iron sands, is in operation on the west coast of the North Island, and a large aluminium smelter has been built at Bluff to process Australian bauxite and produces about 80,000 tons annually. High quality silica sand has also been found in South Canterbury (South Island). In addition to the oil refinery at Marsden Point, Whangarei, and an inland natural gas field at Kapuni, North Island, offshore oil and natural gas deposits have recently been discovered at Maui off the Taranaki Coast.

A deteriorating balance of payments situation characterized economic affairs in 1974. By the end of the year the trade surplus of 1973 had become a deficit of \$NZ 816 million as a result of diminishing export receipts and an increase in import costs between April 1973 and April 1974 of 40 per cent. The New Zealand dollar was devalued by 6.2 per cent in September and stricter import controls were introduced. Further measures include plans to process a proportion of the country's raw materials rather than export them for processing. Domestic measures have brought new fiscal arrangements and the deferment of a general wage increase planned for January 1975. At the same time the Government has pledged itself to maintaining full employment and achieving a degree of growth.

Transport and Communications

There are almost 5,000 km. of railways and over 92,000 km. of roads. There are forty ports, the chief of which are Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (the port of Christchurch) and Dunedin. Much traffic between North and South Island is by air; there are also roll-on roll-off ferry services linking Wellington with Picton and Lyttelton. The main centres are joined by an air service network and New Zealand is linked to most major Pacific countries by international airlines. In July 1971 the earth satellite station at Warkworth (north of Auckland) was opened and is linked to the INTELSAT III communications system over the Pacific.

Social Welfare

New Zealand has a comprehensive social welfare system administered by the Department of Social Security. A tax is levied on all incomes to finance the services, which provide medical care and benefits for old age, blindness, widowhood, orphanhood, unemployment and sickness, as well as superannuation and family benefits. There are reciprocal agreements with Australia and the U.K.

Education

State education is free and, between the ages of six and fifteen, compulsory. Primary education lasts from five to eleven, after which children pass on to intermediate schools for two years before going on to secondary schools until a maximum age of eighteen. In 1973 more than 520,000 pupils were enrolled in primary schools, over 71,000 at intermediate schools, and over 200,000 in secondary schools. Special educational services cater for

children in remote areas and for the physically handicapped. There are six universities and an agricultural college with university status.

Tourism

New Zealand's tourist attractions are chiefly natural: high mountains, lakes, hot springs and beaches. There are abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation and New Zealand is particularly well-known for its fishing.

Visas are not required to visit New Zealand by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, France, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

Public Holidays

1975: October 27th (Labour Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 6th (New Zealand Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 25th (Anzac Day), June 2nd (Queen's Official Birthday).

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in use. The metric system was introduced into the schools in 1971; the whole country is expected to go metric by the end of 1976.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = \$NZ 1.784;

U.S. \$1 = 75.65 NZ cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY**AREA AND POPULATION**

AREA (sq. miles)			POPULATION (April 1973)		
Total*	North Island	South Island	Total	North Island, etc.	South Island, etc.
103,736	44,281	58,093	2,974,659	2,145,139	829,520

* Includes Stewart Island (670 sq. miles), Chatham Islands (372 sq. miles) and other minor islands.

Total population (September 30th, 1974): 3,048,600; Maoris (March 31st, 1974): 246,200.

CHIEF TOWNS

(Estimate at April 1st, 1974)

Wellington (capital)	346,900	Christchurch	320,530
Auckland	775,460	Hamilton	147,450*
Dunedin	119,870		

Immigration: (1971-72) 45,099; (1972-73) 54,651; (1973-74) 69,815.

Emigration: (1971-72) 37,546; (1972-73) 35,483; (1973-74) 42,338.

Births: (1973) 60,727. **Deaths:** (1973) 25,312. **Marriages:** (1973) 26,274.

EMPLOYMENT

(April 1974)

	MALES ('000)	FEMALES ('000)	TOTAL ('000)
Agriculture, Hunting, Forestry and Fishing	125.0	15.8	140.8
Mining and Quarrying	4.3	0.1	4.4
Manufacturing Industry	218.7	79.1	297.8
Electricity, Gas and Water	13.2	1.3	14.5
Construction	89.8	3.2	93.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	112.5	83.0	195.5
Transport, Storage and Communications .	88.0	18.9	106.9
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, etc. .	42.3	32.4	74.7
Community, Social and Personal Services.	129.8	122.3	252.1
TOTAL IN INDUSTRY	823.6	356.1	1,179.7
Armed Forces in New Zealand	10.2	0.7	10.9
Registered Unemployed	0.4	0.3	0.7
TOTAL LABOUR FORCE	834.2	357.1	1,191.3

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 hectares)			PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)		
	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73*	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73*
Wheat	97.5	106.6	108.9	325.6	389.2	377.5
Oats	22.1	16.4	15.8	59.8	49.5	44.7
Barley	81.4	96.3	74.7	259.3	335.5	257.0
Maize	12.0	14.8	12.7	101.2	116.2	102.4
Peas	22.5	22.5	21.3	51.9	57.5	59.3
Potatoes	8.3	7.9	8.9	209.9	220.0	237.9

* Provisional.

LIVESTOCK

('000 at January 31st)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Dairy cows in milk	2,239	2,200	2,190	2,140
Total cattle	8,819	8,774	9,088	9,415
Breeding ewes	43,017	44,152	41,017	40,366
Total sheep	58,913	60,883	56,684	55,883
Total pigs	617	580	507	507

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Butter (creamery) . . .	245.8	239.0†	202.9†
Cheese	104.3	100.8†	87.0†
Preserved milk*	257.85	246.58	263.38
Casem	40.27	46.19	36.46

* Skim-milk powder, condensed and powdered whole-milk, butter-milk powder.

† Estimate

Total meat production (1969-70 estimate—latest available year): 1,034,800 metric tons; Mutton and lamb 533,700 metric tons.

FORESTRY

(Rough sawn timber production—'000 board feet)

SPECIES	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Rimu and Miro	153,600	135,900	137,900	137,900	128,500	119,100
Matai	17,000	15,400	15,300	11,400	7,500	7,700
Totara	6,500	6,500	5,600	5,000	4,300	3,900
Kahikatea	17,700	16,600	14,800	12,700	13,000	12,000
Beech	10,000	10,600	10,900	11,300	9,700	10,400
Exotic Pines	421,300	475,600	504,100	536,000	495,000	523,100
TOTAL (incl. others) .	674,900	732,600	765,000	784,300	740,500	756,600

FISHERIES

	UNIT	QUANTITY			VALUE (\$NZ '000)		
		1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Wet Fish	cwt. ('000)	800	866	790	6,425	7,153	6,819
Oysters	sacks ('000)	120	122	164	1,437	1,776	1,628
Rock Lobster	cwt. ('000)	127	112	90	8,052	9,432	8,145
Other.	"	48	92	103	351	782	717

MINING

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Coal and Lignite	'000 tons	2,327	2,348	2,091	2,147
Gold	'000 oz.	11	11	9	14
Silver	" "	22	16	66	31
Petroleum (crude)	'000 gals.	106	16,334	28,125	39,130
Natural Gas	million cu. ft.	2,336	3,769	10,627	12,484
Iron Sands	'000 tons	19	141	567	1,359
Silica Sand	" "	106	133	123	108
Limestone	" "	2,593	2,762	2,887	2,971
Salt	" "	49	52	43	59

INDUSTRY
SELECTED COMMODITIES

		1971	1972	1973
Canned Meat	'000 lb.	11,118	9,303	8,041
Flour	metric tons	202,422	204,349	207,784
Refined Sugar	" "	144,221	146,858	155,332
Biscuits	long tons	23,912	24,527	27,321
Jam*	" "	3,791	5,855	5,166
Canned Fruit*	" "	21,187	18,471	23,122
Canned Vegetables*	" "	17,893	14,521	17,318
Soap Flakes and Powder	" "	11,533	11,487	10,075
Beer and Stout	'000 gallons	78,007	79,509	83,612
Wool Yarn	'000 lb.	33,279	35,279	41,810
Woollen and Worsted Piece Goods	'000 sq. yds.	4,068	2,913	4,412
Refrigerators	number	159,100	167,722	229,638
Washing Machines	"	63,590	71,327	73,476
Lawn Mowers	"	61,974	75,304	94,688
Radios	"	137,653	141,241	124,524
Tobacco	metric tons	1,045	1,035	949
Cigarettes	million	5,107	5,620	6,004
Chemical Fertilisers	metric tons	1,848	2,208	2,607
Cement	" "	823	900	1,058
Passenger Cars	number	59,395	68,546	72,346
Trucks, Vans, Buses	"	20,883	14,464	13,951

* Year ended June.

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 New Zealand dollar (\$NZ).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = \$NZ1.784; U.S. \$1 = 75.65 NZ cents.

\$NZ100 = £56.06 = U.S. \$132.20.

BUDGET

(\$NZ million, April 1st to March 31st)

INCOME	1973/74	EXPENDITURE	1973/74
Income Tax	1,610	Administration	249
Estate and Gift Duty	30	Defence	130
Land Tax	4	Foreign Affairs	38
Total Direct Taxation	1,644	Development of Industry	171
Customs Duty	194	Education	407
Beer Duty	44	Social Services	609
Sales Tax	195	Health	388
Payroll Tax	30	Transport and Communications	180
Racing Duty	18	Debt Services and Miscellaneous Invest- ment Transactions	313
Other Stamp Duties	24	Total Net Expenditure	2,485
Other	21	Supplementary	120
Total Indirect Taxation	526		
Total Taxation Receipts, Consolidated Revenue Account	2,170		
Highways Tax	101		
Total Taxation	2,271		
Interest, Profit and Miscellaneous Receipts	102		
Borrowing	232		
TOTAL	2,605	TOTAL	2,605

WORKS AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (\$NZ million)

	1971-72	1972-73 ●	1973-74 (cst.)
Electricity	79.8	103.9	100.0
Forest Development	3.3	4.2	5.5
Land Utilization	4.0	2.7	4.2
Housing	11.0	10.6	16.0
Public Buildings	10.9	21.9	28.0
Railways	9.2	11.1	13.3
Air Transport	6.0	8.1	8.9
Roads	90.5	104.1	104.4
Education	59.1	70.9	82.9
Post Office	27.2	33.0	36.8
Health and Hospital Building	4.7	4.4	4.3
Defence	5.2	6.2	7.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	328.3	400.4	437.8

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (\$NZ million)

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73*
NATIONAL INCOME AT FACTOR COST	4,662	5,370	6,075
Indirect taxation	462	} 448	504
Subsidies	-52		
NATIONAL INCOME AT MARKET PRICES	5,072	5,818	6,580
Depreciation	406	443	476
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,478	6,261	7,056
EXPENDITURE ON G.N.P.:			
Personal expenditure on consumer goods and services	3,309	3,659	4,041
Public authority current expenditure	861	1,032	1,139
Gross domestic capital formation in N.Z.	1,263	1,415	1,644
Change in stocks	236	176	57
Exports of goods and services	1,284	1,522	1,945
Imports of goods and services	-1,400	1,468	-1,658
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	5,553	6,336	7,168
Net factor payments to rest of world	-75	-75	-112
EXPENDITURE ON GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	5,478	6,261	7,056

* Provisional.

Currency in Circulation: \$NZ204,500,000 (November 30th, 1972).

OVERSEAS RESERVES (\$NZ million)

END OF MARCH	ASSETS OF N.Z. BANKING SYSTEM	OVERSEAS SECURITIES		GOLD	IMF		TOTAL RESERVES
		Treasury-held	Other Government-held		RESERVE POSITION	SPECIAL DRAWING RIGHTS	
1970	204.8	87.5	16.1	0.8	23.6	—	332.7
1971	172.4	117.3	17.4	0.7	19.6	45.1	372.5
1972	331.4	186.3	18.9	0.7	47.5	45.1	629.9
1973	561.9	235.0	22.3	0.7	52.1	45.1	917.2
1974	477.1	182.1	21.7	0.7	45.1	51.9	778.5

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$NZ million)

SUMMARY OF CURRENT ACCOUNT	1970-71			1971-72†		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Merchandise transactions f.o.b.	1,102.7	1,042.0	60.7	1,311.0	1,074.7	236.3
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	88.9	171.9	— 83.0	112.2	185.2	— 73.0
Travel	33.6	61.9	— 28.3	45.1	75.5	— 30.4
Insurance	0.9	4.2	— 3.3	0.2	4.6	— 4.4
International investment income	42.8	117.9	— 75.1	47.0	122.2	— 75.2
Government transactions	15.8	29.9	— 14.1	17.8	40.1	— 22.3
Miscellaneous receipts and payments	35.2	88.4	— 53.2	37.2	91.1	— 53.9
Transfers	47.8	61.8	— 14.0	69.2	65.1	4.1
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	1,367.7	1,578.0	— 210.3	1,639.7	1,658.5	— 18.8

† Provisional.

SUMMARY OF CAPITAL ACCOUNT	1970-71		1971-72†	
	Increase in		Increase in	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
<i>Long-term Capital (Private):</i>				
Overseas direct investment in New Zealand	—	130.0	—	100.9
New Zealand direct investment overseas	7.8	—	10.5	—
Other long-term capital movements	—	8.7	—	90.5
<i>Long-term Capital (Government):</i>				
Government investments	31.4	—	12.2	—
Public debt	—	50.6	—	72.2
Local Authority debt	—	— 1.3	—	— 1.4
Asian Development Bank:				
Holdings of N.Z. securities	—	1.0	—	—
N.Z. subscription	2.0	—	—	—
International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (World Bank):				
Holdings of N.Z. securities	—	—	—	0.4
N.Z. subscription and security	—	—	0.4	—
Other	—	— 11.5	—	1.3
<i>Monetary Institutions:</i>				
Reserve Bank of New Zealand:				
IMF drawings and repurchases	—	— 35.0	—	—
N.Z. subscription	—	—	—	—
Allocation of Special Drawing Rights	—	19.3†	—	19.1†
Increase in Quota	40.2	—	—	—
Holdings in N.Z. Currency	—	30.1	—	—
Other borrowing and lending	—	— 5.1	—	— 5.4
Monetary gold	— 0.1	—	—	—
<i>Reserve Bank of New Zealand and Other Banks:</i>				
Assets of N.Z. banking system	— 32.4	—	159.0	—
Special Drawing Rights of IMF addition to official reserves	— 4.0	—	27.9	—
Official Export Credits	5.7	—	4.3	—
<i>Short-term Capital (Government):</i>				
Government cash balances	—	—	—	—
Other	— 0.3	—	57.6	—
<i>Other Short-term Capital Movements including Errors and Omissions</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>73.8</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>13.1</i>
BALANCE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT	— 210.3		— 18.8	

† Provisional.

† Allocation of Special Drawing Rights is not an increase in liabilities but is entered here as a contra entry to their addition to official reserves to maintain the correct balance of the capital account.

REGIONAL BALANCES ON CURRENT ACCOUNT*

(1970-71—\$NZ million)

	UNITED KINGDOM	OTHER STERLING COUNTRIES	UNITED STATES AND CANADA	EEC COUNTRIES	OTHER COUNTRIES	INTER- NATIONAL ORGANIZA- TIONS	TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES
Merchandise	78.4	-148.5	40.9	53.0	38.1	—	61.9
Transport	-44.5	2.1	-7.6	-15.3	-21.5	—	-86.9
Travel	-11.5	-14.9	-1.5	-1.5	-2.2	—	-28.3
Insurance	-1.5	-0.6	-1.4	0.1	—	—	-3.5
International investment income	-38.7	-6.6	-21.5	-3.5	-6.6	—	-76.9
Government transactions	-6.4	-6.6	-0.3	-1.7	0.9	0.5	-13.6
Miscellaneous	-18.4	-17.4	-13.0	-1.9	-2.6	—	-53.2
Transfers	6.6	-13.0	2.9	-1.3	-2.2	-7.0	-14.0
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-36.0	-205.6	1.8	28.0	3.9	-6.5	-214.4†

* Provisional.

† This \$214.4m. balance on current account differs from the more recent \$210.3m. shown in the previous table because the above Regional Balances on Current Account table is the latest to be released to date.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(\$NZ '000)

Twelve months ending June 30th.

	1971/72	1972/73*
Imports (f.o.b.)	1,152,736	1,276,336
Exports (f.o.b.)	1,358,071	1,764,010

* Provisional

Total imports 1973-74: \$1,842,263,000 (provisional)

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(\$NZ'000)

IMPORTS (c.d. value)	1971/72	1972/73*	1973/74*
Food and live animals	58,583	62,575	85,838
Beverages and tobacco	12,873	15,434	19,762
Crude materials	44,939	53,744	77,027
Mineral fuels	66,593	76,666	169,997
Animal and vegetable oils	2,743	2,790	7,869
Chemicals	142,790	167,958	246,859
Manufactures	285,775	315,882	492,157
Machinery and transport equipment	444,503	465,480	597,549
Miscellaneous	84,081	100,677	132,351
Other transactions	9,857	15,043	12,855
TOTAL	1,152,736	1,276,249	1,842,263

* Provisional.

EXPORTS (f.o.b., excluding re-exports)	1971/72	1972/73*	1973/74*
Meat and meat preparations	399,004	539,800	534,849
Butter	183,922	135,071	107,152
Cheese	66,324	79,400	61,805
Fruit and vegetables	23,102	30,757	35,866
Hides, skins and pelts	62,232	96,391	67,207
Wool	228,639	424,173	363,410
Sausage casings	15,380	13,913	16,607
Tallow	8,911	9,639	13,851
Casein	25,384	22,042	28,556
Pulp, paper and paper board	33,763	36,422	51,801
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,346,614	1,753,714	1,744,741

Re-exports (SNZ'000): 1971/72 28,342; 1972/73* 32,275; 1973/74* 42,822.

* Provisional

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS*	
	1972/73†	1973/74†	1971/72	1972/73†
Australia	320,909	449,313	112,812	130,252
Fiji	3,542	735	14,588	17,080
Hong Kong	20,009	40,780	8,936	15,511
Malaysia	8,086	11,750	15,790	16,087
South Africa	4,372	5,990	14,320	6,701
United Kingdom	303,914	350,921	419,572	479,148
Belgium and Luxembourg	7,096	13,505	31,548	42,423
France and Monaco	12,837	18,115	41,824	61,588
Germany, Federal Republic	50,988	86,767	34,645	51,252
Italy and San Marino	16,225	29,541	18,460	31,717
Netherlands	16,043	28,418	20,076	39,557
Canada	34,631	44,665	40,139	42,388
U.S.A.	145,670	224,984	207,842	274,716
Japan	166,788	248,047	130,651	230,868
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,276,336	1,842,263	1,358,071	1,764,010

* Excluding ship's stores, specie and gold.

† Provisional.

TOURISM

(1971-72)

FROM	VISITORS ('000)
Australia	87.5
U.S.A.	43.9
United Kingdom	10.1
Canada	7.1
Japan	3.6
Fiji	3.6
New Caledonia	2.1
Other Countries	18.7
TOTAL	176.6

In the year ending March 31st 1973 199,695 tourists visited New Zealand.

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st	PASSENGER JOURNEYS (^{'000})		GOODS CARRIED (^{'000} tons)				NET TON MILES (million)
	RAILWAY	MOTOR*	TIMBER	LIVESTOCK	AGRICULTURAL LIME	TOTAL (incl. others)	
1972	20,668	21,524	2,013	135	148	11,336	1,698.2
1973	18,565	20,866	2,103	103	201	12,127	1,874.4
1974	18,944	20,947	2,256	77	203	13,167	2,218.4

* Railway Department's motor services only.

ROADS: MOTOR VEHICLES LICENSED (as at March 31st)

	1972	1973	1974
Private cars	966,566	1,032,228	1,091,160
Lorries	190,625	194,654	200,127
Buses and service cars	3,102	3,100	3,054
Trailers	238,798	256,281	279,650
Motor cycles and power cycles	63,112	72,648	87,410
Other vehicles	87,974	94,047	104,207
TOTAL	1,550,177	1,652,958	1,765,608

SHIPPING

	ENTERED				CLEARED			
	OVERSEAS		COASTAL		OVERSEAS		COASTAL	
	VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (^{'000})	VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (^{'000})	VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (^{'000})	VESSELS	NET TONNAGE (^{'000})
1971	3,551	16,740	7,753	8,503	3,556	16,699	7,744	8,548
1972	3,770	18,947	7,980	9,779	3,751	18,831	7,991	9,827
1973	4,030	21,034	8,736	10,992	4,036	21,058	8,724	11,040

AIR TRANSPORT (^{'000})

YEAR ENDING MARCH 31st	INTERNAL SERVICES			OVERSEAS SERVICES		
	Miles Flown	Passenger- Miles	Cargo Ton- Miles	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried (single tons)	Mail Carried (single tons)
1971	11,910	413,435	10,500.3	566.9	11,332.7	1,337.0
1972	12,357	423,735	10,797.8	667.2	13,418.7	1,574.7
1973	13,175	468,758	12,411.9	770.1	16,338.3	1,649.6

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	March 1973
TV Sets Licensed	732,000
Daily Newspapers	41
Telephones per 100 people	44

EDUCATION

(1973)

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS	TEACHERS*
Pre-School	1,021	49,372	600
Primary (State and Private)	2,831	521,871	19,499
Intermediate	131	71,632	n.a.
Secondary (State and Private)	n.a.	202,876	10,915
Teacher Training	7	7,744	640
University	7	38,995	2,259

* 1972.

Source: Department of Statistics, Wellington, 1.

THE CONSTITUTION

Executive Council

The powers, duties and responsibilities of the Governor-General and the Executive Council under the present system of responsible government are set out in Royal Letters Patent and Instructions thereunder of May 11th, 1917. In the execution of the powers and authorities vested in him the Governor-General must be guided by the advice of the Executive Council; but if in any case he sees sufficient cause to dissent from the opinion of the Council, he may act in the exercise of his powers and authorities in opposition to the opinion of the Council, reporting the matter to Her Majesty without delay, with the reasons for his so acting.

In addition to the Governor-General, the Executive Council consists of all the ministers of the Crown. Two members, exclusive of His Excellency or the presiding member, constitute a quorum.

House of Representatives

The number of members constituting the House of Representatives is eighty-seven—eighty-three Europeans and four Maoris. They are designated "Members of Parliament".

Quinquennial Parliaments, instituted under the Constitution Act, were abolished by the Triennial Parliaments Act, 1879, which fixed the term at three years. General elections have been held at three-yearly intervals since 1881, with a few exceptions.

Since the abolition of plural voting in 1889 and the introduction of women's suffrage in 1893 every person of twenty-one years of age or over (reduced to twenty in 1969) has had the right to exercise a vote in the election of members for the House of Representatives. Since 1957 to be registered as an elector a person must be a British subject or Irish citizen, ordinarily resident in New Zealand at some period, having resided continuously in New Zealand for at least a year and who has resided continuously for three months or more in the electoral district for which he claims to vote. A system of compulsory registration of all electors except Maoris was introduced at the end of 1924; it was introduced for Maoris in 1956.

There are 87 European electoral districts and four Maori electoral districts. Persons of more than half Maori ancestry register in one of the four Maori electoral districts, and persons of half Maori ancestry have the option of registering on either a European or a Maori roll.

By the Electoral Amendment Act, 1937, which made provision for a secret ballot in Maori elections, Maori electors were granted the same privileges, in the exercise of their vote, as European electors.

For the system of local government administration a modified form of franchise exists, a ratepaying qualification being necessary for the exercise of votes on financial issues.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH II.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief: Sir EDWARD DENIS BLUNDELL, G.C.M.G., K.B.E., G.C.V.O.

THE MINISTRY

(March 1975)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister in Charge of the Audit Department, Minister in Charge of the Legislative Department, Minister in Charge of the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service: Rt. Hon. WALLACE E. ROWLING.

Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Finance, Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies: Hon. ROBERT J. TIZARD.

Minister of Trade and Industry, Minister of Energy Resources: Hon. WARREN W. FREER.

Minister of Justice, Attorney-General, Minister in Charge of Civil Aviation and Meteorological Services, Minister in Charge of Publicity: Hon. Dr. A. MARTYN FINLAY, Q.C.

Minister of Maori Affairs, Minister of Lands: Hon. MATIU RATA.

NEW ZEALAND

Minister of Police, Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of the Department of Statistics: Hon. MICHAEL A. CONNELLY.

Minister of Defence, Minister in Charge of War Pensions, Minister in Charge of Rehabilitation: Hon. WILLIAM A. FRASER.

Minister of Social Welfare, Minister in Charge of the Government Printing Office: Hon. NORMAN J. KING.

Minister of Works and Development, Minister in Charge of the Earthquake and War Damage Commission: HUGH WATT.

Minister of Labour, Minister of State Services: Hon. ARTHUR J. FAULKNER.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries, Minister of Forests, Minister of Science: Hon. COLIN J. MOYLE.

Minister of Local Government, Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Civil Defence, Minister in Charge of the Valuation Department: Hon. HENRY L. J. MAY.

Minister of Transport, Minister in Charge of the State Insurance Office: Hon. Sir BASIL ARTHUR.

Minister of Education: Hon. PHILIP A. AMOS.

The Government, Parliament, Political Parties

Minister of Tourism, Minister for the Environment: Hon. WHETU M. TIRIKATENE-SULLIVAN.

Minister of Overseas Trade, Minister of Recreation and Sport, Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs: Hon. JOSEPH A. WALDING.

Minister of Mines, Minister of Immigration, Postmaster-General: Hon. FRASER M. COLMAN.

Minister of Health, Minister in Charge of the Public Trust Office: Hon. THOMAS M. MCGUIGAN.

Minister of Housing, Minister of Broadcasting, Minister in Charge of the State Advances Corporation, Minister in Charge of the Government Life Insurance Office: Hon. ROGER O. DOUGLAS.

Minister of Railways, Minister of Electricity: RONALD L. BAILEY.

COMMISSIONERS OF TERRITORIES

Cook Islands: (vacant) (High Commissioner).

Niue Island: C. A. ROBERTS (Resident Commissioner).

Tokelau: W. G. THORP (High Commissioner in Western Samoa).

PARLIAMENT

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OFFICERS

Speaker: Hon. STANLEY WHITEHEAD.

Chairman of Committees: J. L. HUNT.

Clerk of the House: E. A. ROUSSELL.

Leader of the Opposition: Hon. ROBERT D. MULDOON.

GENERAL ELECTION, 25th November 1972

PARTY	VOTES	VOTES (per cent)	SEATS
Labour	677,475	48.0	55
National	581,422	41.2	32
Social Credit	93,197	6.6	—
Others	40,830	4.2	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

Labour Party, The: P.O.B. 6373, Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1916; The policy of the Party is the maximum utilization of the Dominion's resources for organizing an internal economy to distribute goods and services so as to guarantee to every person able and willing to work an adequate standard of living.

New Zealand Pres.: C. M. BENNETT.

Gen. Sec.: J. F. WYBROW.

Parliamentary Leader: WALLACE E. ROWLING.

New Democratic Party: Nelson; f. May 1972; aims to dismantle the centralized government and restore maximum freedom for each individual to control his environment.

Leader: J. B. O'BRIEN.

New Zealand National Party: Corner Customhouse Quay and Hunter St., Wellington 1; f. 1936; The National Party represents the Conservative and Liberal elements in New Zealand politics. In office 1949-57 and 1960-72, the Party stands for maintenance of democratic government, and the encouragement of private enterprise and competitive business, coupled with maximum personal freedom.

Leaders: G. A. CHAPMAN (President), Hon. ROBERT D. MULDOON, M.P. (Parliamentary Leader).

Gen. Dir. and Sec.: P. B. LEAY.

Communist Party of New Zealand: Auckland; pro-Chinese; 300 mems.; Gen. Sec. VICTOR WILCOX; publ. *People's Voice* (weekly).

Social Credit League: 170 Cuba St., Wellington 1; f. 1954; aims to cut taxes and increase social security benefits through the "use and ownership of the people's own credit" under a national credit authority; 10,000 mems.; publ. *New Guardian* (monthly).

Leader: B. C. BEETHAM.

Socialist Unity Party: Box 1987, Auckland; f. 1966; Marxist socialist; Pres. G. H. ANDERSEN; Sec. GEORGE JACKSON; publ. *New Zealand Tribune* and *Socialist Politics*.

Values Party: National Secretariat, 139 Elliott St., Papakura; f. May 1972; humanist party; Leader REG CLOUGH; Deputy Leader CATHY WILSON.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES, HIGH COMMISSIONS AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO NEW ZEALAND

(In Wellington, unless otherwise indicated)
(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission; (L) Legation.

- Argentina:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Australia:** I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., I, P.O.B. 12145 (HC); *High Commissioner:* BRIAN C. HILL.
- Austria:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Bangladesh:** Canberra, Australia (HC).
- Belgium:** Dominion Farmers' Institute Bldg., Featherston St., I, P.O.B. 2841 (E); *Ambassador:* HERMAN J. MATSAERT.
- Brazil:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Burma:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Canada:** I.C.I. House, Molesworth St., I, P.O.B. 12049 (HC); *High Commissioner:* CLIVE E. GLOVER.
- Chile:** Europa House, I, P.O.B. 3861 (E); *Ambassador:* SERGIO MARQUEZ MOLINA.
- China, People's Republic:** 2-6 Glenmore St. (E); *Ambassador:* PEI TSIEN-CHANG.
- Czechoslovakia:** 12 Anne St., Wadestown, P.O.B. 2843 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MIROSLAV PRAVDA.
- Denmark:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Egypt:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Finland:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- France:** Government Life Insurance Bldg., Customhouse Quay, I, P.O.B. 1695 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN DE NICOLAY.
- German Democratic Republic:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 3 Claremont Grove, I, P.O.B. 1687 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OTTO SOLTSMANN.
- Greece:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- India:** 49 Willis St., I. (HC); *High Commissioner:* L. N. RAY.
- Indonesia:** 11 Fitzherbert Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* SOETIKNO LOEKITODISASTRO.
- Iran:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Ireland:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Israel:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Italy:** 24 Grant Rd., Thorndon, I., P.O.B. 463 (E); *Ambassador:* BENEDETTO FENZI.
- Japan:** 18A Oriental Terrace (E); *Ambassador:* HIDEHO TANAKA.
- Khmer Republic:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Korea, Republic:** Molesworth House, Molesworth St., P.O.B. 12115 (E); *Ambassador:* CHOON HEE KANG.
- Malaysia:** 200 Oriental Parade (HC); *High Commissioner:* K. THARMARATNAM.
- Mexico:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Nepal:** Tokyo, Japan (E).
- Netherlands:** Fifth Floor, Shell House, The Terrace, C.1, P.O.B. 840 (E); *Ambassador:* H. C. JORISSEN.
- Norway:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Pakistan:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Peru:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Poland:** 1 Heaton Terrace, Brooklyn, 2 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* J. BOHDANOWICZ.
- Romania:** Tokyo, Japan (E).
- Singapore:** 1st Floor, Molesworth House, 101 Molesworth St., I. (HC); *High Commissioner:* CHAN KENG HOWE.
- Spain:** Canberra, Australia (E).
- Sri Lanka:** Canberra, Australia (HC).
- Sweden:** 17th Floor, Aurora House, 48-64 The Terrace, P.O.B. 1800 (E); *Ambassador:* STEN G. AMINOFF.
- Switzerland:** Panama House, 22-24 Panama St., P.O.B. 386 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Thailand:** 2 Burnell Avenue, I., P.O.B. 2530 (E); *Ambassador:* SRISWARD PUNKRASIN.
- U.S.S.R.:** 57 Messines Rd., 5 (E); *Ambassador:* O. P. SEL'YANINOV.
- United Kingdom:** Reserve Bank Bldg., 2 The Terrace, P.O.B. 1812 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Sir DAVID SCOTT, K.C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** I.B.M. Centre, 151-165 The Terrace, P.O.B. 1190 (E); *Ambassador:* ARMISTEAD I. SELDEN, Jnr.
- Vatican City:** Apostolic Nunciature, 112 Queen's Drive, Lyall Bay, 3, P.O.B. 14044; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* The Most Rev. ANGELO ACERBI.
- Viet-Nam, Republic:** Fourth Floor, D.I.C. Bldg., 40 Panama St., P.O.B. 390 (E); *Ambassador:* NGUYEN HOAN.
- Yugoslavia:** 49 Hobson St., Wellington 1 (E); *Ambassador:* IVAN TOSEVSKI.

New Zealand also has diplomatic relations at consular level with Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Portugal, South Africa, Turkey and Venezuela.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System of New Zealand comprises a Court of Appeal, a Supreme Court, an Industrial Court and a Compensation Court. There are also Magistrates' Courts, having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD WILD, K.C.M.G.

THE COURT OF APPEAL

President: Rt. Hon. Sir THADDEUS MCCARTHY, K.B.E.

Judges:

Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD WILD, K.C.M.G. (ex officio)
Rt. Hon. Sir CLIFFORD RICHMOND
Rt. Hon. Sir OWEN WOODHOUSE
Rt. Hon. Sir THADDEUS MCCARTHY, K.B.E.

Registrar: D. V. JENKIN.

THE SUPREME COURT

Judges:

Rt. Hon. Sir RICHARD WILD, K.C.M.G.
Hon. Sir ALEC HASLAM
Hon. Sir IAN MACARTHUR
Hon. A. C. PERRY
Hon. J. N. WILSON

Hon. L. F. MOLLER
Hon. G. D. SPEIGHT
Hon. C. M. ROPER
Hon. J. C. WHITE
Hon. D. S. BEATTIE
Hon. J. P. QUILLIAM
Hon. D. W. McMULLIN
Hon. P. T. MAHON
Hon. R. B. COOKE
Hon. J. B. O'REGAN
Hon. M. F. CHILWELL
Hon. M. E. CASEY.

COMPENSATION COURT

Judge: Hon. A. P. BLAIR.

INDUSTRIAL COURT AND INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

Judge: Hon. R. D. JAMIESON.

Employers' Representative: W. N. HEWITT.

Employees' Representative: W. C. McDONNELL.

Registrar: G. D. BEER.

Deputy Registrar: G. NELSON.

RELIGION

CHURCH OF ENGLAND

(Province of New Zealand)

Archbishop: Most Rev. A. H. JOHNSTON, LL.D., L.TH.;
Bishop's House, 322 Cobham Drive, Hamilton.

Provincial Secretary: J. C. COTTRELL, J.P., P.O.B. 800,
Christchurch.

Bishops

Auckland . Rt. Rev. ERIC AUSTIN GOWING, M.A.
Christchurch . Rt. Rev. WILLIAM ALLAN PYATT, M.A.
Dunedin . Rt. Rev. W. W. ROBINSON, M.A.
Melanesia . Rt. Rev. J. W. CHISHOLM, B.A.
Nelson . Rt. Rev. P. E. SUTTON, M.A.
Polynesia . Rt. Rev. JOHN TRISTRAM HOLLAND, M.A.
Waikato . Rt. Rev. P. A. REEVES, M.A.
Wellington . Rt. Rev. A. H. JOHNSTON, LL.D., L.TH.
Wellington . Rt. Rev. E. K. NORMAN, D.S.O., M.C., B.A.

Suffragan Bishop

Waiapu. Rt. Rev. M. A. BENNETT, D.D.

Comprises (1972-73) 135 parishes; 222 parochial districts; 24 native pastorates; 736 clergy; 839 lay readers; 953 churches; 923,050 adherents.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop

Wellington . The Most Rev. REGINALD J. DELARGEY,
P.O.B. 198, Wellington.

Bishops

Auckland . The Most Rev. JOHN MACKAY.
Christchurch . The Most Rev. BRIAN P. ASHBY, D.D.
Dunedin . The Most Rev. J. P. KAVANAGH, J.C.D.,
D.D.

There are also Bishops in the following centres: Alexishaven, N.G.; Tahiti; Rarotonga, Cook Islands; Aitape, N.G.; Ulewaik, N.G.; Rabaul, N.G.; Kavieng, N.G.; Port Moresby, Papua; Gilbert Islands; Samarai, Papua;

Wallis and Futuna; Samoa and Tokelau; Fiji; Tonga; Northern Solomons; Southern Solomons; New Caledonia; New Hebrides. There are over 450,000 adherents to the Roman Catholic faith in New Zealand.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Baptist Church (*Baptist Union of New Zealand*): 185-187 Willis St., Wellington 1 (P.O.B. 27-390); f. 1882; Pres. of Union R. H. FRENCH; Gen. Sec. Rev. HUGH NEES; 17,901 mems.

Churches of Christ in New Zealand (Associated): P.O.B. 30516, Lower Hutt; 12,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. H. C. BISCHOFF; publs. *N.Z. Christian*.

Congregational Churches (*The Congregational Union of New Zealand*): f. 1883; Chair. Rev. J. B. CHAMBERS, M.A.; Treas. A. I. LAM, B.COMM.; Sec. Mrs. J. B. CHAMBERS (28 Wright St., Wellington 2); 478 mems.

Methodist Church of New Zealand: Connexional Headquarters: Box 931, Christchurch; 27,563 communicant mems.; General Sec. Rev. W. R. LAWS, M.A., B.D.; Gen. Sec. Overseas Division Rev. W. G. TUCKER (Auckland).

Presbyterian Church of New Zealand: P.O.B. 10-000; Wellington; Moderator Rt. Rev. G. A. F. KNIGHT, Assembly Excc. Sec. Rev. W. A. BEST; Moderator of Maori Synod Rev. T. HAWEA; 83,847 communicant mems.; 582,871 under pastoral care; publ. *The Outlook* (monthly).

Salvation Army: Territorial Headquarters: 204-206 Cuba St., Wellington (P.O.B. 6015); approx. 19,000 mems.; Territorial Commander: Lieut.-Commissioner Dr. HARRY WILLIAMS, O.B.E.; Chief Sec. Colonel ERNEST R. ELLIOT.

Maori Denominations: there are several Maori Churches in New Zealand with a total membership of over 30,000: Ratana Church of New Zealand, Ringatu Church, Church of Te Kooti Rikidangi, Absolute Maori Established Church, United Maori Mission.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

DAILIES

Dominion, The: Dominion Building, Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1907; morning; Editor J. A. KELLEHER; circulation 78,550.

Ashburton Guardian: 117 Burnett St., Ashburton; f. 1880; Independent; evening; Editor G. CONNELL.

Auckland Star: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; f. 1870; evening; Editor ROSS SAYERS; circ. 136,000.

Bay of Plenty Times: P.O.B. 648, Tauranga; f. 1872; Independent; evening; Editor E. F. T. BEER; circ. 14,206.

Central Hawke's Bay Press: P.O.B. 21, Waipukurau; f. 1905; evening; Editor M. R. GOEBEL.

Christchurch Star: Kilmore Street, P.O.B. 2051, Christchurch; f. 1868; Independent; evening; Editor M. B. FORBES.

The Chronicle: P.O.B. 352, Levin; f. 1893; evening; Editor: G. H. KERSLAKE; circ. 4,900.

The Daily News: P.O.B. 444, New Plymouth; f. 1857; morning; Editor R. J. AVERY; circ. 21,000.

Daily Post, The: P.O.B. 1442, Rotorua; f. 1886; evening; Editor I. F. THOMPSON; circ. 15,000.

Daily Telegraph: P.O.B. 173, Napier; f. 1871; evening; Editor D. G. CONLY; circ. 17,500.

Evening News Dannevirke: P.O.B. 92, Dannevirke; f. 1909; evening; Editor L. J. APPLETON; circ. 2,904.

Evening Post: Willis St., P.O.B. 1398, Wellington; f. 1865; Independent; Editor T. K. ROWE; circ. 100,000.

Evening Standard: P.O.B. 3, Palmerston North; f. 1880; evening; Editor R. D. WATSON; circ. 25,000.

Evening Star: P.O.B. 517, Dunedin; f. 1863; Editor W. J. NOBLE; circ. 30,000.

Gisborne Herald: 64 Gladstone Rd., P.O.B. 573, Gisborne; f. 1874; Independent; evening; Editor E. W. DUMBLETON.

Greymouth Evening Star: P.O.B. 3, Greymouth; f. 1866; Liberal; evening; Editor R. W. NELSON.

Hauraki Plains Gazette: P.O.B. 130, Paeroa; Editor G. C. WATTON.

Hawera Star: P.O.B. 428, Hawera; f. 1880; Liberal; evening; Editor D. W. HETHERINGTON; circ. 3,180.

Hawke's Bay Herald Tribune, The: Karamu Rd., Hastings; f. 1937; Independent Conservative; evening; Editor E. G. WEBBER.

Hokitika Guardian and Times: P.O. Box 122, Hokitika; f. 1875; evening; Editor K. SHERMAN.

King Country Chronicle: P.O.B. 269, Te Kuiti; f. 1906; twice weekly; Editor R. S. CRAIG; circ. 2,600.

Marlborough Express: 64 High St., Blenheim; f. 1866; evening; Editor J. G. FURNESS; circ. 8,506.

Morrinsville Star: P.O.B. 26, Morrinsville.

Nelson Evening Mail: P.O. Box 244, Nelson; f. 1866; evening; Editor G. D. SPENCER.

New Zealand Herald: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1863; the only daily morning paper in Auckland; Editor J. F. W. HARDINGHAM; circ. over 233,000.

Northern Advocate: Water St., P.O.B. 210, Whangarei; f. 1875; evening; Man. Dir. B. W. CRAWFORD; circ. 16,290.

Northern News: Box 1, Kaikohe.

Northland Age: P.O.B. 45, Kaitaia; twice weekly; Man. W. H. NEVILLE.

Northland Times: P.O.B. 96, Dargaville; f. 1904; evening; Editor A. MCG. MEMBERY.

Oamaru Mail: 9 Tyne St., P.O.B. 303, Oamaru; f. 1876; evening; Editor JOHN H. F. WHYTE.

Otago Daily Times: Lower High St., P.O.B. 181, Dunedin; f. 1861; the only morning paper in Otago province; Editor E. ALLAN AUBIN; circ. 43,000.

Press, The: Cathedral Square, Christchurch; f. 1861; morning; Editor N. L. MACBETH; circ. 74,000.

Southland Times: P.O.B. 805, 67 Esk St., Invercargill; f. 1862; morning and afternoon; Editor P. M. MULLER; circ. 32,000.

Taranaki Herald: Currie St., New Plymouth; f. 1852; evening; Editor G. K. KOEA; circ. 12,414.

Thames and Peninsula Gazette: Belmont Rd., P.O.B. 130, Paeroa.

Thames Star and Hauraki Daily News: Sealey St., P.O.B. 48, Thames; f. 1868; evening; Man. R. E. TYACK; Editor F. L. TROTT.

Timaru Herald: Sophia St., Timaru, P.O.B. 46; f. 1864; morning; Editor G. J. GAFFANEY; Man. Dir. J. M. KERR; circ. 16,442.

The Times: Victoria Street, Hamilton, P.O.B. 444; f. 1872; Independent; evening; Editor and Man. Dir. P. V. HARKNESS; circ. 35,000.

Wairarapa Times-Age: Chapel St., Masterton; f. 1938; evening; Editor J. J. L. SULZBERGER.

Wanganui Chronicle: 20 Wicksteed Place, P.O.B. 433, Wanganui; f. 1856; Independent; morning; Editor J. A. COLWAY; circ. 11,957.

Wanganui Herald: 20 Wicksteed Place, P.O.B. 435, Wanganui; f. 1867; evening; Editor H. F. LOW; circ. 10,500.

Westport News: Palmerston St., P.O.B. 249, Westport; f. 1873; evening; Editor REG SPOWART; circ. 2,200.

WEEKLIES

Christchurch Star Sports Edition: Box 2651, Christchurch; Saturday evening; circ. 37,000.

Economic News: Universe Press Agency, 201 Lambton Quay, Hamilton Chambers, P.O.B. 1026, Wellington; f. 1954; Editor Miss S. H. ELLIOTT.

8 O'Clock: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; sports results and features, weekend news, etc.; Saturday evening; Editor NEIL ANDERSON; circ. 112,000.

Mercantile Gazette of New Zealand: 271 Madras St., P.O.B. 27, Christchurch; f. 1876; economics, finance, management, stock market, politics; publs. *Mercantile Gazette*, fortnightly, circ. 24,000; *Tenders Gazette*, weekly, circ. 3,000; *New Zealand Company Director and Executive*, monthly, circ. 4,000; *New Zealand Shipping Gazette*, weekly, circ. 3,000; Man. W. R. DALLEY; Editor J. D. WATSON.

New Zealand Gazette: Dept. of Internal Affairs, Wellington; f. 1840; Thursday; Clerk T. COUSINS.

New Zealand Listener: P.O.B. 3140, Bowen State Building, Wellington; f. 1939; Monday; official radio and television programmes; feature articles on letters and life; short stories; verse; music notes; book reviews; film criticisms; Editor IAN CROSS; circ. over 223,000.

NEW ZEALAND

The Press

New Zealand Tablet: 24 Filleul St., Dunedin; f. 1873; Wednesday; Roman Catholic; Editor J. P. KENNEDY; circ. 12,149.

Now Zealand Truth: 23-27 Garrett St., P.O.B. 1122, Wellington; f. 1904; Tuesday; international and local news and comment; sports; finance; women's interests; Independent; Editor R. N. EDLIN; circ. 242,700.

New Zealand Woman's Weekly: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland; f. 1934; Monday; family magazine, general interests; Editor JEAN WISHART; circ. over 230,000.

North Shore Times Advertiser: P.O.B. 33-235, Takapuna, Auckland 9; twice weekly; Editor Mrs. P. M. GUNDRY; circ. 42,000.

South Auckland News Advertiser: P.O.B. 174, Papakura; Gen. Man. Editor D. J. GALVIN; circ. 18,000.

South Waikato News: P.O.B. 89, Tokoroa; f. 1951; bi-weekly; Man. Editor B. D. BURMESTER; circ. 4,500.

Sports Post: Box 1398, Wellington; Saturday evening; circ. 104,000.

Star 7 O'Clock: Box 517, Dunedin; Saturday evening.

Sunday Herald: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; Sunday; f. 1971; Editor J. W. F. HARDINGHAM.

Sunday Times, The: Dominion Bldg., Mercer St., Wellington; f. 1965; Editor F. A. HADEN; circ. 143,000.

Tairāwhiti Herald: P.O.B. 105, Mosgiel; Editor J. F. FOX; circ. 4,200.

Tairāwhiti News: P.O.B. 131, Te Aroha; f. 1883; bi-weekly; Editor P. J. REILLY.

Waihi Gazette: P.O.B. 130, Waihi; Editor R. L. DARLEY.

Wairoa Star: P.O.B. 39, Wairoa; f. 1877; tri-weekly; Editor R. C. WILSON; circ. 2,250.

Wairarapa News: P.O.B. 18, Carterton; f. 1869; Editor R. M. ROYDHOUSE.

Waitara Times: West Quay, Waitara; f. 1960; Editor B. L. OLDFIELD.

Zealandia: 2 St. Patrick's Square, Auckland; f. 1934; Thursday; Roman Catholic; Editor Rev. D. J. HORTON; circ. 18,000.

OTHER PERIODICALS

Accountants' Journal: 99 The Terrace, Wellington.

Better Business: P.O.B. 793, Auckland; f. 1938; monthly.

Board and Council: P.O.B. 307, Auckland; f. 1921; Local Authorities Review; monthly.

Building Materials News: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; f. 1963; monthly; Editor P. D. REAVES.

Church and People: P.O.B. 10345, The Terrace, Wellington; monthly; Editor S. G. DINNISS; circ. 10,000.

Comment: P.O. Box 1746, Wellington; f. 1959; quarterly; Independent; Editors S. ZAVOS and P. J. DOWNEY.

Engineering Management: Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; Editor L. J. SMITH.

"Eve": P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; circ. 52,000.

Home and Country: Kerslake, Billens and Humphrey Ltd., P.O.B. 352, Levin; monthly; official journal of N.Z. Country Women's Institutes; Editor Mrs. E. J. TENQUIST.

Journal of the Polynesian Society: P.O.B. 10323, The Terrace, Wellington; f. 1892; the anthropology, ethnology, philology, history and antiquities of the Polynesians and other related peoples; Editor Dr. M. McLEAN; circ. 1,500.

Landfall: Caxton Press, 119 Victoria St., P.O.B. 25-088, Christchurch, C.1; quarterly; Editor LEO BENSEMANN.

Livo Lines: P.O.B. 1097, Wellington; official journal of the Electrical Supply Authorities of New Zealand; monthly; Editor A. H. HEIR, A.C.I.S., A.I.A.O., J.P.

Management: P.O.B. 3159, Auckland; f. 1954; business; 1st of month; Editor SHANE C. NIBLOCK, circ. 7,000.

Monthly Abstract of Statistics: Dept. of Statistics, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1914; monthly; official; Editor E. A. HARRIS, Govt. Statistician.

Motorman: Fourman Holdings Ltd., P.O.B. 1343, Wellington; f. 1957; motoring monthly; Editor DAVID HALL.

Nation: P.O.B. 1564, Wellington; f. 1911; monthly; current topics; Editor M. W. LEAMAN.

New Zealand Concrete Construction: Concrete Publications Ltd., Securities House, 126 The Terrace, G.P.O. Box 3644, Wellington; f. 1957; Man. Editor M. A. CRAVEN, Man. R. M. LITTLE; circ. 1,800.

New Zealand Dairy Exporter: P.O.B. 1001, Wellington; Editor J. D. MCGILVARY; circ. 21,000.

New Zealand Economist: P.O.B. 11-137, Wellington; business and investment; Editor DAVID YEREX; circ. 3,860.

New Zealand Energy Journal: Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1928; monthly; Managing Editor F. N. STACE; circ. 2,000.

New Zealand Engineering: Technical Publications Ltd.; P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1946; monthly; Man. Editor F. N. STACE; circ. 5,400.

New Zealand Farmer, The: P.O.B. 1409, Auckland, C.1; f. 1885; twice monthly; Editor RONALD VINE; circ. 31,000.

New Zealand Financial Times: P.O.B. 1367, Wellington; f. 1930; finance, investment, business; Man. Editor E. C. MARRIS.

New Zealand Gardener: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1944; monthly; Editor D. B. WHITE; circ. 18,000.

New Zealand Holiday: P.O.B. 1209, Auckland; f. 1956; quarterly; Editor W. PYE; circ. 12,000.

New Zealand Home Journal: P.O.B. 3697, Auckland; f. 1934; monthly; Editor Miss Jo NOBLE; circ. 90,000.

New Zealand Jewish Chronicle: P.O.B. 9384, Wellington; f. 1944; official organ of the Zionist Council of New Zealand; bi-monthly; Editor Mrs. C. DURDEN.

New Zealand Journal of Agricultural Research: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; science and technology related to agricultural and pastoral production; quarterly; Editor M. J. BAKER; circ. 1,450.

New Zealand Journal of Agriculture: P.O.B. 32, Auckland; f. 1910; monthly; Editor D. WHITE; circ. 32,000.

New Zealand Journal of Experimental Agriculture: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1973; agricultural science of particular interest to extension and advisory workers; quarterly; Editor M. J. BAKER; circ. 1,350.

New Zealand Journal of Geology and Geophysics: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; quarterly; Editor I. W. MACKENZIE.

New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1967; quarterly; Editor E. K. SAUL; circ. 750.

New Zealand Journal of Science: Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington 1; f. 1958; chemistry, engineering, mathematics, meteorology, physics; quarterly; Editor J. G. GREGORY.

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- New Zealand Journal of Zoology:** Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Private Bag, Wellington; f. 1974; quarterly; Editor J. G. GREGORY.
- New Zealand Law Journal:** Butterworths of New Zealand Ltd., 26-28 Waring Taylor St., Wellington; fortnightly.
- New Zealand Manufacturer:** Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; monthly; circ. 3,700.
- New Zealand Medical Journal:** P.O.B. 181, Dunedin; f. 1887; twice monthly; Editor R. G. ROBINSON, G.M., CH.M., F.R.C.S.
- New Zealand Methodist:** P.O.B. 2986, Auckland; f. 1871; fortnightly; Editor Rev. JOHN BLUCK, M.A., B.D.; circ. 52,000.
- New Zealand Motor World:** P.O.B. 1, Wellington; f. 1936; bi-monthly; official organ of 14 automobile associations, 9 caravan clubs; Man. Editor R. A. HOCKING; circ. 94,000.
- New Zealand Poultry World:** N.Z. Poultry Board, P.O.B. 9567, C.P. Wellington; monthly; circ. 3,000; Editor J. F. EWAN.
- New Zealand Science Review:** P.O.B. 1874, Wellington; f. 1942; every 2 months; Editor R. F. BENSEMAN.
- New Zealand Sports Digest:** I.N.L. Print Ltd., Eastern Hutt Rd., Taita, Wellington; f. 1949; monthly; Editor B. F. O'BRIEN.
- New Zealand Woman:** P.O.B. 957, Dunedin; circ. 32,500.
- N.Z. Engineering News:** Technical Publications Ltd., P.O.B. 3047, 127 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1970; monthly; Editor B. PARVIN; Man. Editor F. N. STACE; circ. 8,500.
- NZIA Journal:** New Zealand Institute of Architects, P.O.B. 438, Wellington; f. 1905; monthly; Man. Ed. C. J. G. MCFARLANE.
- Otago Farmer:** P.O.B. 105, Mosgiel; fortnightly; Editor J. F. FOX; circ. 5,300.
- Outlook:** P.O.B. 320, Christchurch; f. 1894; official journal of the Presbyterian Church; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor Rev. C. L. GOSLING, B.A., B.D.
- Pacific Viewpoint:** Victoria University, Private Bag, Wellington; Editors Prof. R. F. WATERS, Dr. J. M. KIRBY; circ. 1,050.
- Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand:** P.O.B. 26-141 Epsom, Auckland; Editor G. GUNN; circ. 2,900.
- Road Transport and Contracting:** Private Bag, Glen Innes, Auckland; official journal of the N.Z. Contractors

The Press, Publishers

- Federation (Inc.); monthly; Editor P. D. REAVES; circ. 4,000.
- Sea Spray:** Universal Business Directories Ltd., Box 793, Auckland; f. 1945; boating (power and sail) monthly; Editor DAVID PARDON; circ. 14,000.
- Straight Furrow:** P.O.B. 1654, Wellington; f. 1933; fortnightly; Editor O. K. G. RIDDELL; circ. over 44,000.
- Te Ao Hou (The New World):** Box 2390, Wellington; f. 1952; Maori and English; quarterly; Editor JOY STEVENSON; circ. 7,200.
- Thursday Magazine (inc. N.Z. Family Doctor):** P.O.B. 32, Auckland; fortnightly; circ. 62,500.
- Wings:** Aeronautical Press, P.O.B. 173, Wellington; f. 1932; monthly; Editor R. S. DUNLOP.
- World Affairs:** UN Asscn. of N.Z., Box 1011, Wellington; f. 1945; quarterly; Editor W. E. ROSE.
- Young Country:** Agricultural Promotion Associates, P.O.B. 11-137, Wellington; official magazine of New Zealand Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs and Country Girls' Club Federations; monthly; Editor TONY CRONIN; circ. 9,500.

NEWS AGENCIES

- New Zealand Press Association:** Box 1599, Wellington; f. 1879; non-political; Chair. H. N. BLUNDELL; Man. Editor H. L. VERRY.
- South Pacific News Service (SPNS):** P.O.B. 5026, Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1948; Man. Dir. E. W. BENTON.

FOREIGN BUREAU

- Reuters:** New Zealand Press Association, P.O. Box 1599, Wellington.

PRESS COUNCIL

- New Zealand Press Council:** f. September 1972; Chair. Sir ALFRED NORTH.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Newspaper Publishers' Association of New Zealand (Inc.):** Newspaper House, P.O.B. 1066, 93 Boulcott St., Wellington; f. 1898; 45 mems.; Pres. J. A. BURNET; Sec. M. J. THOMPSON.
- New Zealand Section Commonwealth Press Union:** P.O.B. 180, Hastings; Chair. E. G. WEBBER, M.B.E.; Sec. M. C. MUIR (P.O.B. 573, Gisborne).

PUBLISHERS

- Auckland University Press:** Private Bag, University of Auckland, Auckland; f. 1966; Man. Editor R. D. McELDOWNY.
- Board and Council Publishing Co. Ltd.:** Tingey's Building, P.O.B. 807, Auckland; f. 1921; Editor-Man. E. D. BENNETT.
- Bullivant, H. W. and Co. Ltd.:** 163 Armagh St., Christchurch.
- Butterworths of New Zealand Ltd.:** 26-28 Waring Taylor St., Wellington.
- Cassell & Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 36-013, Northcote Central, Auckland 9; Man. Dir. B. PALMER.
- Christchurch Caxton Press:** P.O.B. 25-088, 119 Victoria St., Christchurch 1; f. 1936; poetry, prose; Dirs. D. DONOVAN L. BENSEMAN.

- Collins (William) (New Zealand) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1, Auckland; Man. Dir. D. BATEMAN.
- Commercial Print Ltd.:** 127-131 Park Rd., Miramar, Wellington; f. 1911; Chair. I. JACKSON.
- Heinemann Educational Books (N.Z.) Ltd.:** P.O.B. 36-064, Auckland; f. 1969; educational, technical, academic; Man. Dir. D. HEAP.
- Hodder and Stoughton Ltd.:** P.O.B. 39038, Auckland West; Man. Dir. R. J. COOMBES.
- Hutcheson, Bowman and Stewart Ltd.:** P.O.B. 9032, 15-19 Tory St., Wellington.
- Hutchinson Publishing Group:** P.O.B. 2281, Auckland; Gen. Man. N. G. STURT; Man. Dir. C. HANNA.
- Independent Newspapers Ltd. (Holding Company):** Dominion Building, 27-35 Mercer St.; P.O.B. 2595, Wellington,

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operating divisions: Wellington Publishing Group (Wellington); Independent Publishers Group (Hamilton); Blundell Group (Wellington); all groups publish daily and/or weekly newspapers and magazines; Chair. H. N. BLUNDELL; Deputy Chair. Dr. M. WILLIAMS; Man. Dir. J. A. BURNET; Sec. J. W. CROOK.

Longman Paul Limited: C.P.O. Box 4019, Auckland 1; Dirs. W. P. KERR, W. A. H. BECKETT, J. H. ADAM, L. V. GODFREY, P. M. M. WRIGHT.

New Zealand Council for Educational Research: P.O.B. 3237, Wellington; f. 1934; scholarly books, research monographs, bulletins, educational tests, research summaries, academic journal; Chair. Prof. C. G. N. HILL; Dir. J. E. WATSON.

Otago University Press: P.O.B. 56, Dunedin; f. 1958.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 11-344, Wellington; Man. Dir. R. GOODERIDGE.

Pegasus Press Ltd.: 14 Oxford Terrace, P.O.B. 2244, Christchurch; f. 1948; publishers and printers; fiction, poetry, history, art and education; Man. Dir. ALBION WRIGHT; Editor ROBIN MUIR.

Pelorus Press Ltd.: MK Bldg., 21 Great South Rd., New-

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

market, Auckland (P.O.B. 26-065 Epsom); f. 1947; Dirs. G. T. ANSTIS, T. J. ANSTIS, J. R. ENSOR, R. C. HASZARD.

Reed, A. H. and A. W. Ltd.: 182 Wakefield St., Wellington (head office), and at Auckland, Christchurch, Sydney, Melbourne and London; f. 1907; general books, educational books, gramophone recordings relating to Australia, New Zealand and the South Pacific; Chair. M. J. MASON.

Sporting Publications (A. H. Carman): 7 Kowhai St., Linden, Tawa; sports annuals.

Sweet and Maxwell (N.G.) Ltd.: 238 Wakefield St., Wellington; Man. Dir. K. M. MCBEN.

Whitcoulls Ltd.: 111 Cashel St., Christchurch; publishers and printers of N.Z. books of all descriptions, general and educational; brs. throughout New Zealand, Australia, and in London; Gen. Man. P. E. BOURNE.

Wise, H., and Co. (New Zealand) Ltd.: 27 St. Andrew St., Dunedin; f. 1865; publishers of maps and street directories, N.Z. Guide and N.Z. Post Office Directories; Man. J. A. DECOURCY.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Broadcasting Council of New Zealand was established in 1973 replacing the New Zealand Broadcasting Council and the New Zealand Broadcasting Authority. The old Council is to be replaced by three publicly-owned corporations. Two of these, Radio New Zealand and Television Service One (operating a service from Wellington for all of New Zealand) are to begin broadcasting in April 1975. The third, Television Service Two, which will relay a national service from Auckland and Christchurch, is expected to begin operations towards the end of the year.

Both corporations and the council will be responsible through Parliament to the public.

The Federation of Independent Commercial Broadcasters was formed in 1970, when the first licences were issued by the government to commercial radio operators, to protect the rights and interests of this sector of radio broadcasting.

In October 1971, when the radio licensee fee was abolished, there were 712,794 licensed radio sets. In March 1973 there were 732,000 licensed television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; \$NZ = \$ New Zealand)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of New Zealand: P.O.B. 2498, 2 The Terrace, Wellington; f. 1934; became State-owned institution 1936; Bank of Issue; dep., demand \$NZ315.8m., term \$NZ219.8m. (1974); Gov. A. R. Low; Deputy Gov. R. W. R. WHITE.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

ANZ Savings Bank (New Zealand) Ltd.: 196 Featherston St., Wellington; Gen. Man. N. T. CARADUS.

Bank of New Zealand: Lambton Quay, Wellington (P.O.B. 2392); f. 1861; Cap. subs. and p.u. \$NZ16.5m; dep. \$NZ886.6m. (March 1973); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. B. H. SMITH.

Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 2392, Wellington; f. 1964; cap. subs. and p.u. \$NZ1m; dep. \$NZ138.0m. (March 1973); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. B. H. SMITH.

National Bank of New Zealand Ltd.: 8 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DB; 170-186 Featherston St., Wellington; cap. p.u. £3.5m. sterling; dep. £275.5m. sterling (Oct. 1972); Gen. Man. in New Zealand J. MOVBRAY.

National Bank of New Zealand Savings Bank Ltd.: 170-186 Featherston St., Wellington; f. 1964; auth. cap. \$NZ2m.; dep. \$NZ76.0m. (Oct. 1973); Man. A. A. K. GRANT.

Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Ltd.: 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3; 196 Featherston St., Wellington; New Zealand Gen. Man. K. R. PORTER.

Commercial Bank of Australia: 335-339 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 328-330 Lambton Quay, Wellington.

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Bank of New South Wales: Sydney, N.S.W.: Chief Office for New Zealand: 318-324 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1817; Chief Man. for New Zealand F. A. SCHULTE.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Auckland Stock Exchange: 82-84 Albert St., Auckland; Chair. GARTH S. GRIFFITHS; Sec. D. S. WRIGHT.

Christchurch Stock Exchange Ltd., The: P.O.B. 639, Christchurch; Chair. J. B. HINDIN; Sec. P. F. MAPLES.

Dunedin Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 483, Dunedin; Chair. H. R. WILSON; Sec. K. R. SELLAR.

Wellington Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 767, Corner Grey and Featherston Sts., 1; Chair. W. R. HOCKING; Sec. T. D. McTAGGART.

INSURANCE

Government Life Insurance Office: P.O. Box 590, Wellington, C.1; f. 1869; Commissioner A. C. PAINE; Sec. E. D. SINCLAIR; Actuary O. D. GOOD, B.A., F.I.A.

State Insurance Office: Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; fire branch f. 1905, accident branch f. 1925; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

A.A. Mutual Insurance Company: P.O.B. 1348, Wellington; f. 1928; name changed from N.I.M.U. Insurance Co. in 1972; Chair. J. C. BATES; Gen. Man. L. A. RANDERSON; Asst. Gen. Man. M. A. DUDDRIDGE; Sec. F. C. SULLY.

A.M.P. Fire and General Insurance Company (N.Z.) Limited: 86/90 Customhouse Quay, Wellington; f. 1958; Chair. Sir CLIFFORD PLIMMER, K.B.E.; Man. N. B. WILCOX; fire, accident, marine, general.

Colonial Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Customhouse Quay, P.O.B. 191, Wellington; Man. R. P. MARTELL; life, accident, sickness, staff superannuation.

Commercial Union Assurance: 142 Featherston St., P.O.B. 2797, Wellington; Gen. Man. B. V. McHUGH; fire, accident, marine, life.

Dominion Life Assurance Office of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O.B. 2797, Wellington, C.1; f. 1928; a member of the Commercial Union Group of Companies; Chair. P. H. SCOTT.

Export Guarantee Office: EXGO State Insurance Bldg., Lambton Quay, Wellington 1; f. 1964; Gen. Man. N. R. AINSWORTH.

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Association: Harvest Court, George St., Dunedin; f. 1904; Chair. T. G. McNAB; Gen. Man. J. D. WILDE; fire and accident.

Mercantile and General Insurance Company Ltd.: Wellington; f. 1923; Chair. A. F. McALISTAIR.

Finance

Metropolitan Life Assurance Company of N.Z. Ltd.: 22/24 Kitchener Street, Auckland; f. 1962; Chair. D. ST. CLAIR BROWN; life.

National Insurance Company of New Zealand Ltd., The: 300 Princes St., Dunedin; f. 1873; Chair. J. P. COOK; Gen. Man. J. S. HODGKINSON; Sec. J. MORTON, A.C.A. (N.Z.).

National Mutual Group of Companies: National Mutual Centre, 153-161 Featherston St., P.O.B. 1692, Wellington; Man. S. R. ELLIS; life, fire, accident, marine, personal accident, sickness.

New Zealand Counties' Co-operative Insurance Company Limited: Local Government Bldg., Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1942; Chair. R. A. HUTCHINSON; fire, accident, fidelity guarantee, motor; Gen. Man. T. M. MCKEWEN, O.B.E.

New Zealand Insurance Company Ltd., The: Auckland; f. 1859; Chair. D. H. STEEN; Gen. Man. D. G. HARE.

New Zealand Municipalities Co-operative Insurance Company Limited, The: Local Government Bldg., 114-118 Lambton Quay, Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. C. L. BISHOP, O.B.E.; Man. L. J. SULLIVAN; Sec. K. F. J. BRYANT, B.COM., A.C.A.; cap. \$NZ2m.; fire, motor vehicle, employer's liability, accident.

Phoenix Group of Companies: 125-127 Featherston St., P.O.B. 894, Wellington; Gen. Man. A. W. HALL, F.C.I.I.; fire, accident, marine, life.

Primary Industries Insurance Company Ltd., The: 70 Queen St., P.O.B. 1943, Palmerston North; f. 1957; Chief Exec. Officer J. HACKETT; fire, accident, motor car, marine, life.

Provident Life Assurance Company Ltd.: 125-127 Featherston St., P.O.B. 894, Wellington, C.1; f. 1904; Chair. R. C. B. GREENSLADE; Gen. Man. A. W. HALL; Man. and Actuary R. A. JESSUP.

Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.: 332-340 Lambton Quay, P.O.B. 291, Wellington; Man. (Life br.) C. C. HOUGH; Man. (fire, accident, marine br.) J. T. PATERSON; life, fire, accident, marine.

S.I.M.U. Mutual Insurance Association: 29-35 Latimer Square, Christchurch; f. 1926; Chair. E. J. BRADSHAW.

South British Insurance Company Ltd. (New Zealand): South British Building, Shortland Street, Auckland; f. 1872; Chair. K. B. MYERS; Group Gen. Manager D. L. BULLOCK.

Transport, Fire and General Insurance Company Ltd.: 126 The Terrace (P.O.B. 1080), Wellington; f. 1960; Chair. E. J. ALEXANDER; Sec. R. J. PINCOTT; fire, accident.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of New Zealand: P.O.B. 1071, Wellington; Pres. B. N. VICKERMAN; Dir. G. L. HAWTHORNE; publ. *New Zealand Commerce* (monthly).

Chambers of Commerce are organized in fifty-four towns, including the following:

Ashburton Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): P.O.B. 271, Ashburton; f. 1924; Pres. D. G. ROTHERHAM; Sec. N. A. CALDER; 96 mems.

Canterbury Chamber of Commerce: Cnr. Oxford Terrace and Worcester St., Christchurch 1; f. 1859; Pres. J. G. GRIGOR; Sec. P. L. BUSH; 1,920 mems.; publ. *Economic Bulletin* (monthly).

Hastings Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 144, Hastings; f. 1907; 241 mems.; Pres. L. PATMORE; Sec. H. G. HUGHES; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

Invercargill Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): P.O.B. 311, Invercargill; Pres. R. D. ALLAN; Sec. A. S. ALSWEILER; 200 mems.; publ. *Annual Report and Statement of Accounts*.

Kawerau Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 19, Kawerau, Bay of Plenty; Pres. M. G. DIPPIC; Sec.-Treas. Mrs. J. MARKLAND; 57 mems.; publ. *Newsletter* (quarterly).

Napier Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 259, Napier; f. 1882; Pres. E. A. MILLER; Sec. H. N. SWINBURN; 151 mems.; publ. *Newsletter* (monthly).

Otago Chamber of Commerce Inc.: 123 Princes St., P.O.B. 908, Dunedin; f. 1861; Pres. G. W. T. CHRISTIE; Sec. Miss E. M. WAIGHT; 515 mems.; publs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Annual Report*.

Palmerston North Chamber of Commerce Inc.: Construction House, 275 Broadway Ave., P.O.B. 1791, Palmerston North; f. 1898; Pres. B. K. PLIMMER; Sec. W. L. MAY; 320 mems.; publ. *Newsletter* (bi-monthly).

Rotorua Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 1049, Rotorua; f. 1924; Pres. R. V. C. WEARNE; Sec. J. A. W. DE VOS; 150 mems.; publ. *Newsletter* (irregular).

Wanganui Chamber of Commerce and Industry Inc.: P.O.B. 88, Wanganui; f. 1885; Pres. B. T. IRETON; Sec. B. SURELIFFE; 129 mems.; publs. *Newsletter*, *Annual Report and Statement of Accounts*.

Wellington Chamber of Commerce: Commerce House, 126 Wakefield St., Wellington; f. 1856; Pres. D. A. GRAHAM; Dir. G. W. ANNAND; Sec. R. J. F. AIREY; 900 mems.; publs. *Voice of Business and Information and Trade Enquiry Bulletin* (every two months), *Register of Members* (yearly), *Annual Report*.

MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Auckland Manufacturers' Association, The: P.O.B. 28-090, Remuera, Auckland 5; f. 1886; Pres. A. L. LAIDLAW; Dir. J. WHATNALL; 1,150 mems.

Canterbury Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 13-152, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1879; Dir. I. D. HOWELL; 675 mems.

N.Z. Industries 'Fair': P.O.B. 13-152, Armagh, Christchurch; f. 1936; Dir. I. D. HOWELL.

Otago-Southland Manufacturers' Association Inc.: P.O.B. 5118, Moray Place, Dunedin; Pres. H. H. SAUNDERS; Dir. J. G. CRAWFORD; 240 mems.

Wellington Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 9234, Wellington; f. 1895; Pres. J. D. TONN; Dir. W. L. GARDNER; 700 mems.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Development Finance Corporation: f. 1964 to provide medium- and long-term finance for the establishment of new, and the expansion of existing, industries especially in development regions; and for the promotion of exports; cap. p.u. \$NZ7m.

Export-Import Corporation: f. 1974; undertakes export and import of goods and services and trade promotion activities, advisory service; may act as buying and selling agent for government and undertake trade transactions on its behalf.

PRODUCERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Auckland Vegetable and Produce Growers' Society Ltd.: 17 Overton Rd., Papatoetoe, Auckland; 553 mems.; Pres. I. A. KNIGHT, Sec. A. McDELL.

Federated Farmers of New Zealand: 7th Floor, Commercial Union House, Featherston Street, P.O.B. 715, Wellington, C.1; f. 1945; Pres. W. N. DUNLOP; Sec. J. G. PRYDE; 39,000 mems.; publ. *Straight Furrow* (fortnightly).

Meat Producers' Board: P.O.B. 121, Wellington, C.1; f. 1922; Chair. C. HILGENDORF; Deputy Chair. ADAM BEGG, Gen. Man. H. C. M. DOUGLAS; Sec. W. L. KEEN; 9 mems.; publ. *Meat Producer* (monthly).

National Beekeepers' Association of New Zealand Inc.: P.O.B. 1879, Wellington, 1; f. 1913; Pres. I. J. DICKINSON; Sec. G. A. BEARD; 1,000 mems.; publ. *N.Z. Beekeeper*.

New Zealand Animal By-Products Exporters' Association: 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 23 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Berryfruit Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, P.O.B. 1784, Wellington; Pres. J. G. WEEDON, Jnr.; Sec. D. W. GOBLE; 426 mems.

New Zealand Dairy Board: (Statutory Board—13 members); Massey House, Lambton Quay, Wellington, C.1; f. 1961; Chair. A. L. FRIIS, C.M.G.; Gen. Man. S. T. MURPHY; Admin. Sec. J. P. McFAULL; publs. *Annual Report*, various industry information booklets, reports, etc.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers' Federation Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Wellington, C.1; f. 1915; Gen. Man. A. C. GREER; publ. *The Orchardist of New Zealand*.

New Zealand Poultry Board: P.O.B. 379, Wellington, C.1; f. 1933; Chair. L. G. BEDFORD; Gen. Man. M. R. K. COWDREY; Sec. B. J. WAYMOUTH; 7 mems. (2 Government and 5 producer); publ. *N.Z. Poultry World* (monthly).

New Zealand Vegetable and Produce Growers' Federation (Inc.): Securities House, P.O.B. 1784, Wellington; Pres. R. H. BLACKMORE; Gen. Sec. D. W. GOBLE; 4,250 mems.

New Zealand Wool Board: 138-141 Featherston St., P.O.B. 3248, Wellington; f. 1944; 9 mems.; Chair. J. CLARKE; Gen. Man. A. F. CASSIE; Deputy Gen. Man. and Sec. G. H. DRES.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Wool Marketing Corpn.: P.O.B. 3849, Wellington C.1.; f. 1972; operates a support scheme for wool growers; Man. Dir. H. L. M. PEIRSE.

Pork Industry Council: P.O.B. 417, Wellington; Chair. R. A. OLIVER; Sec. G. A. BEARD; publ. *Pork Industry Gazette*; circ. 3,500.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

New Zealand Employers' Federation (Inc.): 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; f. 1902; links district employers' associations and other national industrial organizations; Pres. J. E. S. HAMMOND; Vice-Pres. D. G. R. SUTCLIFFE, E. J. BRENAN; Exec. Dir. P. J. LUXFORD.

Auckland Fruit and Vegetable Retail Assn. Inc.: P.O.B. 2081, Auckland; f. 1936; 325 mems.; Sec. W. FONG.

Auckland Hotel Association: Suite 5, Eden Hall, Eden Crescent, Auckland (P.O.B. 746); Sec. E. F. YOUNG.

Auckland Master Bakers and Pastrycooks: Corner Shortland and Queen Streets, Auckland; 117 mems.; Sec. R. S. HARROP.

Auckland Master Builders' Association: 22-24 Hobson St., P.O.B. 2856, Auckland, C.1; f. 1898; 440 mems.; Pres. A. V. WILES; Man. G. F. KNOWLES.

Auckland Master Plumbers' Association (Inc.): 26 Albert St., Auckland; 330 mems.; Sec. J. W. VEALE, A.C.A.

Auckland Retail Grocers: P.O.B. 1514, Auckland; f. 1899; 600 mems.; Sec. B. C. TURLEY.

Canterbury Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): Shaw Savill Bldg., 220 High St., P.O.B. 359, Christchurch; 1,350 mems.; Sec. N. M. WEST.

New Zealand Dental Employers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 741 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Engineering Employers Federation: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 316 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Fibrous Plaster Manufacturers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 75 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Fruitgrowers I.U. of Employers: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 550 mems.; Sec. P. J. LUXFORD.

New Zealand Motion Picture and General Theatrical Industrial Union of Employers: P.O.B. 363, Wellington; 110 mems.; Sec. A. B. CUNNINGHAM.

New Zealand Motor Body Builders Assn. Inc.: 95-9 Molesworth St., Wellington; 666 mems.; Sec. G. A. TURNER.

New Zealand Retailers' Federation (Inc.): P.O.B. 12086, 101-103 Molesworth St., Wellington; 9 mem. assns.; Exec. Dir. BARRY I. PURDY.

New Zealand Sheepowners: Commercial Union House, 140-144 Featherston St., Wellington; 350 mems.; Pres. M. O'B. LOUGHNAN; Sec. R. B. McLUSKIE.

New Zealand Timber Industry (New Zealand Sawmillers' Federation Inc.): P.O.B. 12017, 95-99 Molesworth St., Wellington; 250 mems.; Man. W. F. COADY.

Painting Contractors' Association of Auckland (Inc.): 26 Albert St., P.O.B. 3999, Auckland; 140 mems.; Sec. J. W. VEALE, A.C.A.

Trade and Industry

Wellington and Hutt Valley Master Builders' and Joiners' Association (Inc.): 77 Abel Smith St., P.O.B. 6048, Wellington; 300 mems.; Sec. R. A. KREBS.

TRADE UNIONS

The New Zealand Federation of Labour: 25 Trades Hall, Wellington, C2; f. 1937; Pres. T. E. SKINNER; Sec.-Treas. W. J. KNOX; affiliated to ICFTU.

AFFILIATED UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF OVER 3,000

National Union of Railwaymen: P.O.B. 858, Wellington; f. 1886; 16,000 mems.; Pres. R. J. DOHERTY; Gen. Sec. N. A. COLLINS; publ. *N.Z. Railway Review* (monthly).

New Zealand Carpenters and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 6 St. Martin's Lane, P.O.B. 3868, Auckland; 4,000 mems.; Pres. J. GILLIES; Sec. P. PURDUE; publ. *Level*, circ. 4,200.

New Zealand Clerical Employees' Association: Cnr. Marion and Vivian Streets, Wellington; f. 1938; Pres. E. E. BELL; Vice-Pres. T. BRASS; Sec. Chief Exec. D. JACOBS; publ. *Clerical News*; circ. 40,000.

New Zealand Dairy Factories and Related Trades Union: 333 Te Rapa Rd., Hamilton; f. 1937; 5,168 mems.; Sec. S. J. WHEATLEY.

New Zealand Engineering, Coachbuilding, Aircraft, Motor and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: 123 Abel Smith St., Wellington; 40,000 mems.; Nat. Sec. J. A. BOOMER.

New Zealand Hotel, Hospital and Restaurant Industrial Association of Workers: 151 Newton Road, Auckland; f. 1908; 29,118 mems.; Sec. G. ARMSTRONG.

New Zealand Meat Workers and Related Trades Union: Room 11, Trades Hall, Gloucester St., Christchurch; 20,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. McNULTY.

New Zealand Printing and Related Trades Industrial Union of Workers: Labour Party Building, 101 Vivian St., Wellington, P.O.B. 6413; Te Aro, Wellington; f. 1862; 11,500 mems.; Pres. W. H. CLEMENT; Sec. G. C. DITCHFIELD; publ. *Imprint*.

New Zealand Shop Employees Federation: P.O.B. 1914, Christchurch; 16,000 mems.; Nat. Sec. B. ALDERDIC.

New Zealand Waterside Workers' Federation: P.O.B. 27004, Wellington; Sec. E. G. THOMPSON.

New Zealand Workers' Union: 79 Manchester St., Feilding; 16,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. J. DUGGAN; publ. *Bulletin* (quarterly).

North Island Electrical Workers' Union: Wellington; 7,500 mems.; Pres. C. T. LYNCH; Sec. A. J. NEARY.

Northern Drivers' Union: P.O.B. 8169, Newton, Auckland; 7,000 mems.; Sec. G. H. ANDERSON; publ. *Road Transport Worker*.

United Mineworkers of New Zealand: Taylorville, West Coast, S.I.; Pres. A. V. PRENDIVILLE; Sec. J. WHITE.

Wellington Clothing Trades Union: Wellington; 4,202 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

New Zealand Government Railways: Wellington, C.I.; are under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Railways; kilometres open (at March 31st, 1974) 4,797; gauge 1,062 mm.; Minister of Railways R. L. BAILEY; Gen. Man. T. M. SMALL; Deputy Gen. Man. J. W. DEMPSEY.

ROADS

National Roads Board: P.O.B. 12-041, Wellington North; est. 1953; Chair. Rt. Hon. H. WATT, Minister of Works and Development; Deputy Chair. H. C. KENNEDY; Sec. D. J. CHAPMAN.

The Board consists of ten members nominated to represent various interests; it is advised by District Roads Councils. New Zealand is divided into 22 geographical Roads Districts, each of which is administered by a Roads Council. The Board and Councils are responsible for the Administration of State Highways. Maintenance and construction expenditure of these highways is met in full from the National Roads Fund.

Rural roads and Borough streets are the full responsibility of County, Borough and City Councils, which are assisted in meeting expenditure on maintenance and construction by the National Roads Board.

There were 92,349 kilometres of roads in 1974.

SHIPPING

New Zealand Ports Authority: Wellington; f. 1968; to foster an integrated and efficient ports system for New Zealand and to keep under review a national ports plan for the development of ports and harbours. Chair. Hon. J. K. McALPINE; Mem. A. T. GANDELL, Capt. J. B. McGOWAN, Hon. J. MATHISON, F. A. REEVES.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

New Zealand Shipping Corporation: f. 1973 by the government to establish and operate shipping services; two container vessels serve the United Kingdom and a roll-on roll-off service is operated by a third ship between Auckland, Lyttelton and Dunedin.

Anchor Shipping and Foundry Co. Ltd.: Wakefield Quay, P.O. Box 1007, Port Nelson; f. 1862; services Wellington - Picton, Nelson-Westport-Greymouth; New Plymouth, Wanganui, Raglan, Portland, Onehunga, Motueka, Tarakohe, Napier, Gisborne; 4 vessels in service; Chair. H. G. WEST; Gen. Man. A. K. GELLATLY.

Holm Shipping Co. Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Wellington; fleet of 11 cargo vessels; coaster and Pacific Islands services; Chair./Man. Dir. Capt. J. H. HOLM, D.F.C.; Gen. Man. Capt. I. A. McKAY; brs. in Auckland, Onehunga, Lyttelton and Christchurch.

P. and O. (NZ) Ltd.: Maritime Bldg., Custom-house Quay, Wellington; f. 1873; services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal; 28 vessels in service; Man. Dir. G. HUNTER.

Northern S.S. Co. Ltd.: 22-24 Quay St., Auckland; f. 1881; coastal services; 3 vessels in service; Chair. B. D. WEBSTER; Mans J. ELLIS, I. C. SKUDDER.

Shaw Savill Line: P.O.B. 592, Wellington; f. 1858; cargo services New Zealand-United Kingdom via Panama Canal, Mediterranean and Europe, South America and West Indies. Passenger services United Kingdom-New Zealand via Panama, New Zealand-United Kingdom via South Africa, Panama, Caribbean; Gen. Man. for New Zealand M. J. SMITH.

Union Steam Ship Company of N.Z. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1799, Wellington; f. 1875, reconstructed 1913; branches and agencies at all New Zealand and major Australian ports and throughout the Pacific Islands and South East Asia; London Representative c/o McIlwraith McEacharn Ltd., Stevinson House, 154-156 Fenchurch St., London, EC3M 6AU; cargo services between New Zealand and the Pacific Islands; also passenger and cargo services on New Zealand coast; cargo services between New Zealand and Australia and on Australian coast; Booking Agents for all other principal sea, air and land services; vessels in service: 1 passenger, 35 conventional cargo vessels, 1 tug, 7 roll-on roll-off cargo vessels; Chair. Sir PETER ABELIS.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main international airports are at Auckland and Christchurch.

Air New Zealand Ltd.: Air New Zealand Hse., 1 Queen St., Auckland; f. 1940; services to Australia, Fiji, South Pacific Territories, Hong Kong, Singapore, U.S.A.; Chair. of Dirs. Sir GEOFFREY ROBERTS, C.B.E., A.F.C.; Gen. Man./Chief Exec. C. J. KEPPEL; Sec. J. L. GRIBBLE; Fleet of 6 DC-8-52, 4 DC-10-30, 2 DC-10-30 on order.

Mount Cook Airlines: 47 Riccarton Rd., Christchurch; f. 1920; domestic services throughout New Zealand; Man. Dir. H. R. WIGLEY; Asst. Gen. Man. M. L. CORNER; fleet of 3 HS-748, 1 DC-3, 1 Goose, 6 BN-2A Islanders, 17 Cessna, 4 Widgeon, one FU-24.

New Zealand National Airways Corporation: P.O.B. 96, Wellington; f. 1947; Technical Headquarters, International Airport, Christchurch, N.Z.; operates regular daily services to all parts of New Zealand; Chair. A. F. GILKISON; Chief Exec. and Gen. Man. D. A. PATTERSON; Deputy Gen. Man. L. L. FORD; Flight Operations Man. Capt. A. C. KENNING; operates 4 Boeing 737, 5 Vickers Viscounts V807, 15 Friendship F27; publs. *Airline Review* (circ. 63,000), *Skylines* (circ. 3,000).

Safe Air Ltd.: Huddart Parker Bldg., Post Office Square, Wellington; f. 1951; Chair. L. G. HUCKS, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. D. P. LYNSEY; is the chief air freight carrier; operates Argosy 222's and Bristol Freighters.

The following foreign Airlines serve New Zealand: American Airlines, British Airways, Pan Am, Qantas, U.T.A.

TOURISM

New Zealand Tourist and Publicity Department: P.O.B. 95, Wellington; f. 1901; National Tourist Office; Gen. Man. J. E. HARTSTONGE; offices in Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, Dunedin, Invercargill, Rotorua, Queenstown and Te Aroha; overseas offices in London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane, Tokyo and Frankfurt.

OVERSEAS OFFICE

Australia: 115 Pitt St., Sydney; 93-95 Elizabeth St., Melbourne; 288 Edward St., Brisbane.

Germany: Rathenauplatz 1A, 6-Frankfurt-am-Main.

Japan: 20-40 Kamiyama-cho, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo, 150.

United Kingdom: N.Z. House, Haymarket, London, SW1 Y4TQ.

U.S.A.: Suite 530, 630 5th Ave., New York; Suite 1530, 10960 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles; Suite 970 Alcoa Bldg., 1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco.

New Zealand National Travel Association Inc.: Hume House, 152 The Terrace, Wellington; represents tourist industry interests; Chief Executive A. C. STANFORD; publ. *New Zealand Holiday, Faces of Travel* (both quarterly).

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Queen Elizabeth II Arts Council: P.O.B. 10342, Wellington;

f. 1964 in succession to the Arts Advisory Council; a statutory body which administers state aid to the arts; Chair. Dr. W. B. SUTCH; Acting Dir. JOAN KERR.

MUSIC

Association of Ballet and Opera Trust Boards of New Zealand: P.O.B. 12071, Wellington; Administrator W. N. SHEAT, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. C. ATKINSON.

Music Federation of New Zealand (Inc.): P.O.B. 3391, Wellington; f. 1950; arranges about 250 concerts a year, about one third by overseas groups, for its 20 member societies (which include Fiji). 25 associated regional organizations and in schools; active educational work includes organization of a nation-wide school chamber music contest, master classes, etc.; mems. approx. 9,000; Pres. A. HILTON; Administrator Miss E. AIREY; Sec. B. E. J. McELWAIN; publ. *Theme* (annually).

The New Zealand Ballet: P.O.B. 6682, Wellington; Chair. W. N. SHEAT, O.B.E.; Dir. UNA KAI; Gen. Man. G. C. ATKINSON.

New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 98, Wellington; symphony orchestra; comprises about 90 players; presents Prom and main season concerts; school and lunch-time performances, etc.

ATOMIC ENERGY

New Zealand Atomic Energy Committee: c/o D.S.I.R., Private Bag, Lower Hutt; responsible to the Minister of Science for advising Government on the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy in New Zealand; Chair. A. G. ROBB; Exec. Sec. J. T. O'LEARY.

New Zealand Institute of Nuclear Sciences: Gracefield Rd., Lower Hutt; administered by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and incorporates the Department's former Division of Nuclear Sciences; facilities available to other government departments and to the universities; Dir. T. A. RAFTER, M.Sc., D.Sc.

Department of Health: P.O. Box 5013, Wellington; radiation protection; advised by the Radiological Advisory Council.

National Radiation Laboratory: P.O.B. 25-099, Christchurch; branch of the Department of Health; radiation protection, licensing, measurement standards, practical services and research; Dir. H. J. YEABSLEY.

University of Auckland: Private Bag, Auckland; research and training.

University of Canterbury: Christchurch; research and training.

University of Otago: Dunedin; research and training.

Victoria University of Wellington: P.O.B. 196, Wellington; research and training.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Auckland: Princes St., Auckland; 560 teachers, 9,493 students.

University of Canterbury: P.O.B. 1471, Christchurch; 354 teachers, 6,683 students.

Massey University: P.O. Palmerston North; 379 teachers, 7,375 students.

University of Otago: Dunedin; 500 teachers, 6,377 students.

Victoria University of Wellington: Wellington; 450 teachers, 6,320 students.

University of Waikato: Waikato; 163 teachers, 2,392 students.

Lincoln College: Canterbury; 119 teachers, 1,936 students.

NEW ZEALAND'S ASSOCIATED TERRITORIES

COOK ISLANDS (Self-Governing Territory)

NIUE (Self-Governing Territory)

TOKELAU ISLANDS (Dependent Territory)

ROSS DEPENDENCY (Dependent Territory)

COOK ISLANDS

The Cook Islands lie in the South Pacific 2,000 miles north-east of New Zealand.

STATISTICS

AREA

(acres)

Rarotonga 16,602, Mangaia 12,800, Atiu 6,654, Mitiaro 5,500, Mauke 4,552, Aitutaki 4,461, Penrhyn 2,432, Manuae 1,524, Manihiki 1,344, Pukapuka 1,250, Palmerston 500.

There are fifteen main islands scattered throughout an area of 850,000 sq. miles of the South Pacific Ocean. The largest Southern islands are elevated and fertile; the Northern group are sea-level coral atolls.

POPULATION

At the Census taken on December 1st, 1971, the population totalled 21,317: 10,910 males and 10,407 females.

Rarotonga (Capital)	11,433	Mauke	463
Aitutaki	2,855	Pukapuka	754
Mangaia	2,080	Penrhyn	612
Atiu	1,455	Rakahanga	339
Manihiki	452	Other Islands	574

AGRICULTURE

AREA OF CROPS*

(acres)

Coconuts	14,200	Tomatoes	27
Citrus	1,477	Pineapples	367
Manioka (Cassava)	310	Taro	238
Coffee	15	Kumara	151
Bananas	482	Yams	6

* 1974 estimates.

Livestock: Horses 1,539, Cattle 159, Pigs 9,678, Goats 2,000.

EMPLOYMENT

Most of the working population are engaged in agriculture, copra-making and fruit packing. There are two clothing factories, a fruit canning factory and a paua shell factory in Rarotonga. A tourist industry is in the early stages of formation and will before long provide significant employment opportunities as well as a stimulus to the economy. Employment prospects are at present limited.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 70 co-operatives, covering such activities as village and school savings, credit, processing and marketing, supply, audit, and development.

FINANCE

BUDGET

(\$NZ'000)

NEW ZEALAND

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE	SUBSIDY
1967-68	1,817	3,686	1,869
1968-69	1,559	3,619	2,062
1969-70	779*	3,006*	2,375
1970	1,917	4,618	2,375†
1971	1,702	4,695	2,943

* Nine months to December 1970.

† Year to March 1971.

Principal sources of revenue: Import and export duties, sales tax, stamp sales, income and welfare tax.

Primary items of expenditure: Education, public health, public works.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(1971)

Total Imports: \$5,766,000, principal items are foodstuffs, drapery and piece goods, oils and petrol, timber, cement, vehicles and parts.

Total Exports: \$2,691,635, principal items are tomatoes, mother-of-pearl, copra, citrus fruit, fruit juices and canned fruit preparations, clothing, handicrafts.

Trade is chiefly with New Zealand, the EEC, Japan, the U.S.A., Hong Kong and Australia. Imports from New Zealand represented 76.27 per cent of total imports in 1970.

TRANSPORT

Ships from New Zealand, the United Kingdom and U.S.A. call at Rarotonga. The New Zealand Shipping Corporation operates fortnightly services between the Cook Islands and New Zealand ports. There is no civil airline service but an international jet airport was opened at Rarotonga in 1973. Passenger flights to and from New Zealand are made by Air N.Z. Ltd. twice a week, once direct and once via Fiji.

GOVERNMENT

The Cook Islands were proclaimed a British Protectorate in 1888 and a part of New Zealand in 1901. On August 4th, 1965 they became a self-governing territory in free association with New Zealand. The people are British subjects and New Zealand citizens. Executive authority is vested in Her Majesty the Queen in right of New Zealand. The High Commissioner of the Cook Islands represents Her Majesty the Queen as well as the New Zealand Government, and resides in Rarotonga.

Executive Government is carried out by a Cabinet consisting of a Premier and five other ministers who are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly.

High Commissioner: (vacant).

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Premier, Minister for Government and Central Administration, External Affairs, Outer Islands Affairs, Police, Immigration, National Development Corporation, National Provident Fund, Civil Aviation, Shipping, Housing and Civil Defence: Hon. Sir ALBERT HENRY.

Minister for Finance and Postmaster-General: Hon. G. A. HENRY.

Minister for Agriculture, Marine, Natural Resources and Science and Industrial Research: Hon. W. ESTALL.

Minister for Justice, Lands and Survey and Internal Affairs: Hon. T. A. HENRY.

Minister for Supportive Services and Electricity: Hon. I. AKARURU.

Minister for Health and Education: Hon. Dr. J. WILLIAMS.

Minister for Trade, Industries and Commerce and Tourism: Hon. G. ELLIS.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly consists of 22 members elected by universal suffrage every four years from a common roll for both Maoris and Europeans and is presided over by a Speaker.

Speaker: Mrs. MARGUERITE STOREY.

President of the House of Arikis: MAKAE NIU TEREMOANA ARIKI, O.B.E.

Each of the main islands has an Island Council.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Cook Islands Party: Rarotonga; the government party; 15 representatives in the Legislative Assembly; Leader Sir ALBERT HENRY.

Democratic Party: Rarotonga; opposition party; Leader Dr. TOM DAVIS.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court; Land Court; Land Appellate Court.

The High Court exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Cook Islands. The Land Court is concerned with litigation over land and titles. The Land Appellate Court hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

Chief Judge of Land Court: J. A. FRASER.

RELIGION

Main groups are Cook Islands Christian Church (Congregational), Roman Catholic, Latter Day Saints and Seventh Day Adventists.

EDUCATION

(1973)

Government schools: 6,646 pupils; Mission schools: 448 pupils.

Free secular education is compulsory for all children between the ages of six and fifteen.

Secondary education is provided at Tereora College in Rarotonga and junior high schools on Aitutaki, Mangaia and Atiu. Under the New Zealand Training Scheme, the New Zealand Government offers education and training in New Zealand, Fiji and W. Samoa for secondary and tertiary education, career training and short-term in-service training. At 31st March 1973 there were 75 long-term students under this scheme.

NIUE

Niue lies in the South Pacific Ocean about 1,300 miles north of New Zealand and 350 miles south-east of Tonga.

STATISTICS

AREA (sq miles)	POPULATION (December 1973 estimate)
100	4,142

The birth rate in 1971 was 31.8 per 1,000 and the crude death rate, 5.71. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births was 38.4.

AGRICULTURE

The main crops are coconuts, taro, yams, limes, cassava (manioc), kumara and passion fruit. 50,900 of the island's 64,900 acres are used for agriculture and 13,600 acres are merchantable forest. The main livestock are beef cattle, pigs and poultry.

EMPLOYMENT

Under a current programme the Agriculture Department plans to rehabilitate the coconut industry as well as to develop grass land, cattle and other farming operations. The Niue government is the major employer, however, and most workers are employed by one of the following departments: The Treasury, Post Office, Justice, Education, Health, Administrative, Police Works, Radio or Agriculture. There is no unemployment problem.

FINANCE

	REVENUE \$NZ	EXPENDITURE \$NZ	NEW ZEALAND SUBSIDY \$NZ
1969-70	834,852	1,766,909	941,300
1970-71	1,036,827	2,102,720	972,365
1971-72	980,219	2,023,781	1,139,760

Revenue is raised mainly from import and export duties, sale of postage stamps, court fines and income tax.

EXTERNAL TRADE (1972)

IMPORTS	EXPORTS	TOTAL
\$NZ 918,000	\$NZ 136,000	\$NZ 1,054,000

Export items include copra, plaited ware, kumaras, honey and passion fruit.

New Zealand takes most of Niue's export (nearly 90 per cent in 1971) and provides a large part of the island's imports (nearly 79 per cent in 1971). The main imports are foodstuffs, vehicles and spares, building materials, and oil and petrol.

TRANSPORT

There are 77 miles of all-weather roads and 66 miles of access and plantation roads. At March 31st, 1972, there were 689 registered motor vehicles, of which 410 were motor cycles. The best anchorage is an open roadstead at Alofi, the largest of Niue's 13 villages. A shipping service is maintained with New Zealand via Tonga, Fiji and Samoa on a regular four-weekly basis.

An airstrip of 5,400 ft., capable of taking most types of aircraft except modern jet aircraft, and a weekly air service from New Zealand, via Fiji and Tonga, is operated by Air N.Z. Ltd.

GOVERNMENT

In October 1974 Niue gained internal self-government in free association with New Zealand. The latter, however, remains responsible for Niue's defence and external affairs and will continue economic and administrative assistance. Executive government in Niue is through the Premier, assisted by three Ministers. Legislation is carried out by the Niue Assembly but New Zealand, if called upon to do so by the Assembly, will also legislate for the island. A Resident Commissioner remains in the territory.

Resident Commissioner: C. A. ROBERTS.

THE CABINET (March 1975)

Premier and Minister of Finance and Government Administration: Hon. ROBERT R. REX.

Minister of Agriculture, Economic Development, Tourism and Education: Hon. M. Y. VIVIAN.

Minister of Health, Justice, Radio and Post Office: Hon. Dr. E. LIPITOA.

Minister of Works and Police: Hon. F. F. LUI.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Court: exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction in Niue.

The Land Court: is concerned with litigation over land and titles.

The Resident Commissioner acts as Judge of both courts.

Land Appellate Court: hears appeals over decisions of the Land Court.

EDUCATION

There are 8 primary schools and 1 secondary. Education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen but most children remain at school until sixteen. In December 1972 there were 1,618 children attending school. There were also 45 students undertaking long-term education or training in New Zealand under the auspices of the New Zealand Training Scheme.

TOKELAU ISLANDS

The Tokelau Islands lie in the central Pacific Ocean about 300 miles north of Western Samoa. They comprise three atolls.

STATISTICS

AREA (acres)

ATAFU	NUKUNONU	FAKAOFO	TOTAL
500	1,350	650	2,500

POPULATION

Total (February 1972): 1,599 (Atafu 577, Nukunonu 368, Fakaofu 654). Because of the limited economic and social future of the group, about 100 persons are being voluntarily resettled in New Zealand every year.

BUDGET (\$NZ)

1969-70: Revenue 31,497; Expenditure 181,719; New Zealand subsidy 197,000.

1970-71: Revenue 54,068; Expenditure 215,447; New Zealand subsidy 177,000.

Revenue for 1972-73 totalled \$NZ 53,721 and expenditure totalled \$NZ 217,770. Financial aid from New Zealand totalling \$541,000 for the three years 1971-72 to 1973-74 was announced in July 1971.

Revenue is derived mainly from copra export duty, import duty, and sale of postage stamps. Expenditure is devoted mainly to the provision of social services, particularly health, education, and agriculture.

EXTERNAL TRADE

The main export is copra which during 1971-72 earned \$NZ12,961. The only other export is handicrafts. The main imports are foodstuffs, building materials, and kerosene.

TRANSPORT

The Group is visited five times a year by a trading ship from Western Samoa. In 1971 the Shaw Savill liner *Ocean Monarch* became the first passenger liner to visit the Tokelau Islands.

GOVERNMENT

In 1925, the Government of the United Kingdom transferred administrative control of the Group to the Governor-General of New Zealand. In 1946, the Group was officially designated the Tokelau Islands and by an act of 1948, under which formal sovereignty was transferred to New Zealand, they were included within the territorial boundaries of New Zealand. From 1962 until the end of 1971 the High Commissioner for New Zealand in Western Samoa was also the Administrator of the Tokelau Islands. From January 1st, 1972, the office of Administrator was transferred to the New Zealand Secretary for Maori and Island Affairs. Provision was made for certain powers to be delegated to the District Officer of the Tokelau Islands Administration in Apia, Western Samoa.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There is a *Faipule* (who is also the magistrate) on each island who is democratically elected by the people triennially. He is responsible to the Administrator and presides over the Council of Elders (*Fono*).

RELIGION

On Atafu and Fakaofu most inhabitants are members of the London Missionary Society; on Nukunonu all are Roman Catholic.

EDUCATION

The Administration and Churches co-operate in this field. There are three schools, one on each atoll. In 1974 there were 32 trained Tokelauan teachers on the islands. There are also qualified New Zealand teachers on each island. The New Zealand government supplies all educational equipment. Schools receive daily radio broadcasts from the Western Samoan Education Department. The Administration offers scholarships for study in Western Samoa and Fiji in the fields of agriculture and medicine. A number of students undertake long-term study in New Zealand under the New Zealand Training Scheme and others receive schooling in Fiji and Western Samoa.

ROSS DEPENDENCY (ANTARCTICA)

The Ross Dependency comprises the sector of the Antarctic between 160° E. and 150° W. longitude and the islands lying between those degrees of longitude and south of latitude 60° S. It has been administered by New Zealand since 1923.

AREA

(Estimate in sq. km.)

TOTAL	LAND AREA	ICE SHELF
730,000	400,000	330,000

Scott Base on Ross Island was established in 1957. Cape Hallett is a joint New Zealand-United States base. In 1968 a new scientific station was set up some 130 km. west of Scott Base.

Ross Dependency Research Committee: Wellington; responsible for co-ordinating and supervising all scientific activity in the Dependency.

NICARAGUA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

With an area of 130,000 sq. km., Nicaragua is the largest country of the Central American isthmus and is the most sparsely populated, having a population density of 15 inhabitants per square kilometre. However, nine-tenths of the population is concentrated in the south-west of the country between Lake Nicaragua and the Pacific coast. Bounded by the Pacific Ocean to the west and the Caribbean to the east, the country is bisected by a mountain range, with swampy marshland near to the Caribbean. Nicaragua's neighbours are Honduras to the north and Costa Rica to the south. The climate is tropical, with a mean average temperature of 25.5°C (78°F). The rainy season extends from May to October. The national language is Spanish, although English is widely understood. There is no state church but Roman Catholicism is dominant. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has three horizontal stripes of blue, white, and blue, with the state emblem in the centre. Managua is the capital.

Recent History

Since 1933 the Somoza family has dominated Nicaraguan politics. In that year Gen. Anastasio "Tacho" Somoza, commander of the National Guard, seized power by *coup d'état*. On his death by assassination in 1956, his son Luis became president and another son, Anastasio "Tachito", assumed the command of the National Guard. On the retirement of Luis Somoza in 1963, René Schick Gutiérrez became president until his death in 1966. After a violent electoral campaign, he was succeeded in 1967 by Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle, who retained his command over the National Guard. Gen. Somoza's term as President ended on April 30th, 1972.

Following a pact between the opposition Conservatives and the Liberal Party, which supports Gen. Somoza, both houses of Congress voted their dissolution in August 1971 in order that elections be held to form a constituent assembly which would amend the Constitution to allow Gen. Somoza to be re-elected as President in 1974. In the meantime a triumvirate composed of members of the Liberal and Conservative parties ruled the country.

In December 1972 an earthquake destroyed about three-quarters of the buildings in Managua, making some half a million people homeless and killing about 6,000 others. In January 1973 Gen. Somoza became President of the National Emergency Committee and imposed martial law. In September 1974 he was elected President by an overwhelming majority and took office in December. Martial law was lifted in June 1974 but a state of emergency is still in force. The reconstruction of Managua has begun and will take an estimated three years.

Government

From May 1972 to December 1974 Nicaragua was ruled by a transitional National Governing Council composed of two Liberals and one Conservative. A new constitution was drafted in 1974 to allow for the re-election of Gen. Somoza. All constitutional guarantees have been restored.

Defence

A member of the Organization of American States and the Organization of Central American States, Nicaragua had armed forces totalling 7,100 men in 1974. Of these, 5,400 are in the army, 1,500 in the air force and 200 in the navy. Paramilitary forces number 4,000 men.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the dominant industry, employing over half the work force and accounting for almost 75 per cent of export earnings. Cotton, coffee and meat are the principal exports. Sugar, timber and bananas are also important. Workable deposits of gold, silver, lead and zinc were discovered in 1968 in northern Nicaragua. Large deposits of natural gas were discovered in 1974 off the Pacific coast and several oil companies are exploring for oil off the Nicaraguan coast. Industry is on a modest scale, including a petroleum refinery, textile mills, tobacco, cement and soluble coffee plants, dairies and a wide range of processing plants. Industrial production fell by 9 per cent in 1973 as a result of the earthquake in December 1972. An estimated U.S. \$1,000 million were required to restore the economy. A 1975-80 five-year plan is to be implemented at a cost of some U.S. \$6,000 million, of which one-third will be invested in the reconstruction and development of Managua. Nicaragua is a member of the Central American Common Market.

Transport and Communications

There are some good main roads, the most important being the 485 km. north-south stretch of the Pan American Highway. State railways (317 km.) join important towns and private lines serve the banana plantations. Several rivers are navigable to small craft and steamers serve towns on Lake Nicaragua. LANICA, the state airline, operates internal and international services.

Social Welfare

There is a compulsory national health insurance scheme for wage-earners in Managua, and health expenditure ranks high in the budget. A campaign against malaria has been successful.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for children between the ages of 6 and 13. In 1973 there were 2,354 primary and secondary schools. The literacy rate is about 50 per cent. There are many commercial schools and two universities.

Tourism

The mountainous region with its occasionally active volcanoes, the Huellas de Acahualinca outside Managua which show ancient footprints of men fleeing from volcanic lava, the mineral baths of Tipitapa and the abundant sea, lake and river fishing are the principal tourist attractions of Nicaragua.

Visas are not required to visit Nicaragua by nationals of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are widely played. Swimming and fishing are popular.

NICARAGUA

Public Holidays

1975: August 10th (Managua local holiday), September 14th (Battle of San Jacinto), September 15th (Independence Day), October 12th (Columbus Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 24th-25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 1st (Air Force Day), April 13th-19th (Holy Week), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Army Day).

A considerable number of local holidays are also observed.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is officially used, although the following Spanish and local units are also in general use:

Length: cuarta = 8.13 inches
vara = 2.76 feet
cuadra = 91.9 yards
legua = 2.6 or 3 miles

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Weight: libra = 1.014 lb.
arroba = 25.362 lb.
quintal = 101.44 lb.

Volume: liquid gallon = 0.888 gallon

Area: manzana = 1.74 acres
caballería = 27.9 acres
legua cuadrada = 12 sq. miles

Capacity: medio = 500 cu. inches
= 1 peck.
fanega = 24 medios

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 córdoba.

Exchange rates (January 1975):
£1 sterling = 16.51 córdobas;
U.S. \$1 = 7.00 córdobas.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (December 1973)				
	Total	Managua (capital)	Births	Marriages	Deaths
130,000	2,048,638	482,193	81,380	9,727	15,324

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA (manzanas)*		PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)†	
	1971-72	1972-73	1971-72	1972-73
Beans	88,939	87,030	1,236.3	939.9
Coffee	118,450	118,452	912.0	871.8
Cotton	156,079	n.a.	2,231.4	2,293.2
Maize	379,677	301,578	5,277.5	2,865.0
Rice	37,364	37,364	1,111.2	1,009.0
Sorghum	79,432	53,950	1,127.0	871.0
Sugar Cane	49,500	51,530	42,872.0	44,321.0

* 1 manzana = 1.74 acres.

† 1 quintal = 46 kg.

Livestock (1972 FAO estimate, '000): Horses 175, Mules 41, Asses 8, Cattle 2,670, Pigs 645, Sheep 2, Goats 8.

Forestry: cedar, mahogany, rose-wood, etc.; sawn timber production averages about 60m. board feet a year.

Fishing ('000 metric tons): (1972) 8.6; (1973) 11.2.

MINING AND INDUSTRY

		1971	1972	1973
Gold	troy oz.	108,000	82,000	n.a.
Silver	" "	161,000	126,000	n.a.
Copper	tons	22,000	11,000	n.a.
Matches	boxes	42,380,000	n.a.	n.a.
Sugar	quintals	3,438,300	4,149,200	3,788,614
Cement	sacks of 94 lb.	3,276,300	n.a.	4,800,000
Bcer	litres	14,380,000	15,200,000	20,000,000
Cigarettes	cartons of 200	7,006,600	6,917,600	7,329,200
Timber	tons	84,000	185,000	84,573,900*

* Surface area.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 córdoba.

Coins: 5, 10, 25, 50 centavos and 1 córdoba.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 córdobas.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 16.51 córdobas; U.S. \$1 = 7.00 córdobas.

100 córdobas = £6.02 = \$14.29.

Note: The Central American peso (C.A.\$), used for transactions within the Central American Common Market, is at par with the United States dollar.

BUDGET
(million C.A. \$)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
REVENUE:				
Direct taxation	16.7	18.9	18.7	17.7
Indirect taxation	63.4	66.4	98.8	99.7
Other	11.2	6.0	14.2	15.0
TOTAL	91.3	91.3	131.7	132.4
EXPENDITURE:				
Current expenditure	72.7	74.1	87.7	118.6
Capital expenditure*	39.8	48.7	65.9	113.8
TOTAL	112.5	122.8	153.6	233.4

* Not including repayment.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million C.A.\$)

	1971	1972	1973
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	865.5	939.8	1,064.7
Income paid abroad	29.3	34.9	45.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	894.8	974.7	1,109.7
Balance of exports and imports of goods and services	1.2	18.0	4.0
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	893.6	956.7	1,105.7
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	690.4	748.8	829.9
Government consumption expenditure	75.0	75.0	79.2
Private fixed capital formation	128.2	132.9	196.6

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES

('000 C.A.\$)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gross Reserves at the Central Bank	48,701	57,801	77,945	114,471
Gold and Foreign Exchange	47,749	54,125	71,187	107,587
IMF Special Drawing Rights	952	3,676	6,758	6,884

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million C.A.\$)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	248.6	205.0	53.7	276.8	315.1	-38.3
Services	44.2	101.4	-62.0	98.3	141.4	-43.1
Total	292.8	306.4	-13.6	375.1	456.5	-81.4
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	9.9	2.9	7.0	54.5	—	54.5
<i>Capital Operations</i>	84.2	35.0	49.2	160.3	94.4	65.9
Net Errors and Omissions	—	7.5	-7.5	—	6.8	-6.8

EXTERNAL TRADE

Imports: (1972) U.S. \$147,588,000; (1973) U.S. \$235,729,000. Exports: (1972) U.S. \$163,476,000; (1973) U.S. \$184,277,000.

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1972	1973
Foodstuffs	18,554	34,696	Bananas	3,402	5,528
Iron and Steel Manufactures	17,439	36,464	Cattle	647	6
Machinery	40,557	58,991	Coffee	32,877	44,363
Pharmaceutical and Chemical Products	41,040	59,780	Cotton (raw)	62,868	63,274
Petrol	11,945	16,878	Cottonseed	1,611	2,946
Motor Vehicles and Spares	18,053	28,920	Gold	3,173	3,233
			Meat	38,277	44,460
			Sugar (refined)	15,207	13,540
			Timber	5,414	6,954

COUNTRIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

	1971		1972		1973	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium	4,304	4,045	1,156	5,177	3,368	8,607
Canada	2,769	3,780	3,081	4,082	3,412	3,691
El Salvador	16,061	9,149	16,612	11,110	25,810	13,400
Germany, Federal Republic	15,151	14,837	16,241	18,054	24,520	24,893
Japan	17,227	32,801	18,133	44,918	23,025	34,238
Netherlands	6,175	3,981	2,734	6,110	5,731	7,059
Netherlands Antilles and Surinam	2,714	73	1,764	95	2,065	194
Panama	1,163	1,135	3,547	1,787	3,282	2,994
United Kingdom	6,539	1,133	7,339	778	7,321	723
United States of America	69,589	62,405	69,033	82,046	112,172	91,827
Others	68,750	54,353	78,846	75,922	116,276	90,259

Inter-Central American trade totals: (1970) U.S. \$96,071,000, (1971) U.S. \$100,944,000.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS	PASSENGER/ KILOMETRES	TON/ KILOMETRES
1970	759,674	30,392,097	16,367,026
1971	760,984	31,294,164	14,538,217
1972	669,427	28,041,486	13,926,572
1973	528,000	22,787,000	12,453,000

ROADS

	1971	1972	1973
Cars . . .	15,797	17,787	18,112
Buses . . .	2,439	2,541	2,940
Vans . . .	12,491	12,738	14,011
Lorries . . .	5,655	4,614	5,075
Jeeps . . .	6,730	6,663	6,909
Motor-cycles and others. . .	8,049	6,433	6,553

SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973
Cargo Tonnage			
Unloaded . .	2,317,618	2,901,765	1,376,354
Loaded . . .	2,336,647	2,877,836	934,657

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers			
Entering . . .	77,631	83,286	86,641
Leaving . . .	80,222	86,404	88,127
Cargo (kg.)			
Entering . . .	6,219,660	6,054,918	9,218,182
Leaving . . .	5,116,935	5,546,778	6,980,000

EDUCATION

(1973)

*SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
2,354	9,716	390,241

* Primary and Secondary.

Source: Banco Central de Nicaragua, Managua.

THE CONSTITUTION

Constitutional guarantees, which had been suspended since August 1971, were restored in December 1974. A new constitution was promulgated in April 1974.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA DEBAYLE.

MINISTERS

(March 1975)

Minister of the Interior: Ing. JOSÉ ANTONIO MORA ROSTRÁN.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: Dr. ALEJANDRO MONTIEL ARGÜELLO.

Minister of Economics, Industry and Commerce: JUAN JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ L.

Minister of Finance: Gen. GUSTAVO MONTIEL BERMÚDEZ.

Minister of Economic Integration: Lic. JORGE ZELEDÓN ROSALES.

Minister of Education: Dr. LEANDRO MARÍA ABAUNZA.

Minister of Development and Public Works: Ing. ARMEL GONZÁLEZ ESPINOZA.

Minister of Defence: Col. HEBERTO SÁNCHEZ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. CLAUD SENGEL-MAN.

Minister of Public Health: Ing. ADÁN CAJINA RÍOS.

Minister of Labour: Dr. JULIO C. CARDOZE.

Minister for the National District: Dr. LUIS VALLE OLIVARES.

Secretary of State for Information and Press: EFRAÍN HUEZO.

Secretary-General of the Presidency: Dr. CARLOS DUVÓN ALVARADO.

Commander of the National Guard: Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA DEBAYLE.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Liberal Nacionalista de Nicaragua (PLN): Casa del Partido Liberal; f. 1876; Government party; Leader Gen. ANASTASIO SOMOZA.

Partido Conservador Nicaragüense: official Opposition party; Leaders Dr. EDMUNDO PAGUAGA IRÍAS, JOSÉ JOAQUÍN QUADRA.

Movilización Republicana (MR): forms part of the National Opposition Front with PLI and PCN.

Several extreme left-wing groups exist, the principal one being the *Frente Sandinista de Liberación Nacional* (Sandinist National Liberation Front). These groups carry out guerrilla activities but are haphazard in organization.

Partido Liberal Independiente (PLI): f. 1946; Pres. EDUARDO RIVAS G.

Partido Salvación Nacional: Leaders PEDRO JOAQUÍN CHAMORRO, RAMIRO SACAZA, LUIS PASOS ARGÜELLO, ROBERTO ARGÜELLO HURTADO, CARLOS TUNNERMANN B.

Partido Social Cristiano Nicaragüense (PSCN): Apdo. 1715, Managua; f. 1957; Pres. Dr. MANOLO MORALES P.; Sec.-Gen. Dr. ROBERTO FERREY ECHAVERRY.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO NICARAGUA

(In Managua unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Reparto Las Colinas, Pasaje Los Cerros III, Apdo. Postal 703 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR RUIZ MORENO.

Austria: Mexico 5, D.F. (L).

Belgium: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Bolivia: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Brazil: Kilómetro 13½, Carretera Sur, Apdo. Postal 264 (E); *Ambassador:* MILTON FARIA.

Canada: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Chile: Optica Santa Lucía, 2º piso, frente al Colegio Americano, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo. Postal 1704 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JORGE DEL PULGAR BARRUETO.

China (Taiwan): Kilómetro 7½, Carretera Sur, Barrio Sevilla Sacasa, Apdo. Postal 187 (E); *Ambassador:* FANG CHIN-YEN.

Colombia: Reparto Las Colinas, Kilómetro 14½, Carretera vieja a León, Apdo. Postal 1062 (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO BARON ORTEGA.

Costa Rica: Apdo. Postal 932 (E); *Ambassador:* NOEL HERNÁNDEZ MADRIGAL.

Denmark: Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Dominican Republic: Apdo. Postal 614 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ ANGEL SAVINÓN.

Ecuador: Hotel Intercontinental, Apdo. Postal 1323 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS YÉPEZ CALISTO.

Egypt: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

El Salvador: Apdo. Postal 149 (E); *Ambassador:* MARIO MODESTO CHACÓN AREVALO.

France: esq. Avda. del Ejército, Apdo. Postal 1227 (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL ROUHIER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Kilómetro 11½, Carretera Sur (E); *Ambassador:* Baron GOETZ VON HOUWALD.

Greece: Mexico 6, D.F. (E).

Guatemala: Kilómetro 13, Carretera a Masaya, Apdo. Postal 695 (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE PELLECEER LÓPEZ.

Honduras: Apdo. Postal 321 (E); *Ambassador:* MOISES LÓPEZ MALDONADO.

India: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Israel: San José, Costa Rica (E).

Italy: (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* LUIGI NUNZIANTE.

Japan: Barrio. El Retiro, Apdo. Postal 1789 (E); *Ambassador:* TOMIHIKO KAMBARA.

Korea, Republic: Mexico 10, D.F. (E).

Lebanon: Mexico, D.F. (E).

Mexico: Reparto Las Colinas, Apdo. Postal 834 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTONIO DE ICAZA.

Netherlands: San José, Costa Rica (E) (also represents Luxembourg).

Norway: Mexico 10, D.F. (E).

Panama: Apdo. Postal 1 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* RUBÉN DARÍO MASCUSANA.

Paraguay: San Salvador, El Salvador (E).

Peru: Kilómetro 10½, Carretera Sur, Apdo. Postal 884 (E); *Ambassador:* RAÚL GARREAUD FERNÁNDEZ.

Poland: Mexico 20, D.F. (L).

Spain: Reparto Las Palmas, frente al Templo Mormón, Apdo. Postal 284 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ GARCÍA BAÑÓN.

Sweden: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Switzerland: Guatemala City, Guatemala (E).

Turkey: Mexico 10, D.F. (E).

United Kingdom: Reparto Las Colinas, Avda. Las Colinas, Lote 100, Apdo. Postal 13 (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID FRANCIS DUNCAN.

U.S.A.: Kilómetro 4½, Carretera Sur (E); *Ambassador:* TURNER B. SHELTON.

Uruguay: Reparto Las Colinas, Paseo El Club 80, Apdo. Postal 3843 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Vatican: Las Piedracitas, Apdo. Postal 506 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. JANUSZ BOLONEK (acting).

Venezuela: Apdo. Postal 406 (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ANGARITA SOULES.

Nicaragua also has diplomatic relations with Cuba, Haiti, the Philippines and Portugal.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court: Ciudad Jardín, Managua; deals with both civil and criminal cases, acts as a Court of Cassation, appoints Judges of First Instance, and generally supervises the legal administration of the country. It is composed of nine magistrates who hold office for six years.

President: SALVADOR MAYORGA OROZCO.

There are five **Courts of Appeal**, or of **Second Instance**—at León, Masaya, Granada, Matagalpa and Bluefields. Each consists of a criminal court and a civil court.

Each district or department has its **Judges of First Instance** who deal with civil, criminal and commercial matters. Minor cases come before the **Local Tribunals**, of which there are about 150 in the Republic.

Magistrates of the Supreme Court:

Dr. GONZALO BARBERENA ROMERO
Dr. RODOLFO SANDINO ARGUELLO
Dr. JUAN HUEMBES Y HUEMBES
Dr. RAFAEL ANTONIO DÍAZ
Dr. ALEJANDRO BARBERENA PÉREZ
Dr. JUAN MUNGUIRO
Dr. HUGO BERRIOS
Dr. URIEL MENDIETA
Dr. ENRIQUE PEÑA

RELIGION

Most of the people of Nicaragua are Roman Catholics, but all religions are tolerated.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Managua: Arzobispado, Apdo. 2008, Managua; Most Rev. MIGUEL OBANDO BRAVO.

Suffragan Sees:

Estelí: Most Rev. CLEMENTE CARRANZA LÓPEZ.
Granada: Rt. Rev. LEOVIGILDO LÓPEZ FITORIA.
León: Rt. Rev. MANUEL SALAZAR ESPINOSA.
Matagalpa: Rt. Rev. JULIÁN LUIS BARNI.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Bishop of Nicaragua and El Salvador: Apdo. 1207, Managua.

THE PRESS

Bluefields Información: León; weekly.

El Centroamericano: Calle 4A, León; f. 1917; morning; liberal; Dir. R. ABAUNZA SALINAS; circ. 3,150.

Diario de Granada: Granada; daily.

Educación: Ministerio de Educación Pública, Managua.

La Gaceta Diario Oficial: Avda. Central Sur 604, Managua; f. 1912; morning; official.

La Nación: 5A Calle N.O. 304, Apdo. 2245, Managua; daily; conservative; circ. 3,000.

La Noticia: Costado Norte de la Catedral, Apdo. 441, Managua; f. 1915; morning; independent liberal; Dir. PEDRO RAFAEL GUTIÉRREZ; circ. 9,800.

Novedades: Avda. Roosevelt 503, Apdo. 576; f. 1937; morning; liberal; Dir. LUIS H. PALLAIS D.; circ. 20,000 daily, 29,000 Sundays.

El Observador: Apdo. 1482, Managua; weekly; Catholic.

El Pez y la Serpiente: Apdo. 192, Managua; f. 1964; monthly; cultural.

La Prensa: Calle de Triunfo, Apdo. 192, Managua; f. 1926; evening; independent; Editor PEDRO JOAQUÍN CHAMORRO CARDENAL; circ. 30,000 daily, 35,000 Sundays.

La Prensa Gráfica: Calle del Banco Central 75, Varas Abajo 110, Managua; daily; liberal; Dir. RAFAEL ROJAS JARQUÍN; circ. 20,000.

Revista Comercial de Nicaragua: Editorial Atlántida, Managua; monthly.

Revista del Pensamiento Centroamericano: Apdo. 2108, Managua; cultural and current affairs journal; quarterly; Editor XAVIER ZAVALA CUADRA; circ. 3,000.

El Universal: León; evening; liberal; Propr. SILVIO ARGUELLO CARDENAL.

PUBLISHERS

Academia Nicaragüense de la Lengua: Biblioteca Nacional, Managua.

Editorial Alemana: 2A Calle S.O. 108, Managua.

Editorial Chile: 8 Avda., Calle S.E. 604, Managua.

Club del Libro Nicaragüense: Librería Siglo XX, Managua; Dir. Dr. FERNANDO CENTENO ZAPATA.

Editorial Lacayo: 2A Avda. S.E. 507, Managua; religion.

Editorial Nicaragüense: Calle del Triunfo, Managua; Dir. MARIO CAJINA VEGA.

Editorial Nuevos Horizontes: Calle de Candelaria, Managua; Dir. MARÍA TERESA SÁNCHEZ.

Editorial San José: Calle Central Este 607, Managua.

Editorial Unión: Avda. Central Norte, Managua; travel.

Librería y Editorial Universidad Nacional de Nicaragua: León; education, history, sciences, law, literature, politics.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Dirección Nacional de Radio y Televisión: Apdo. 209, Managua; government supervisory body; Dir. ALBERTO LUNA S.

RADIO

Radiodifusora Nacional: Apdo. 1731, Managua; government station; Dir.-Gen. S. CISNEROS LEIVA.

Radio Ondas de Luz: Apdo. 607, Managua; religious station; Dir. J. ARVIZÚL.

Radio Mundial: Las Brisas, Q-23, Managua; commercial; Gen. Man. M. ARAÑA.

There are 50 other radio stations.

In 1974 there were 125,000 receiving sets.

TELEVISION

Televisión de Nicaragua, S.A.: Apdo. 1505, Managua; f. 1956; call sign YNSA-TV; commercial station; Gen. Man. R. O. CAÑO.

Televisión de Nicaragua: Las Nubes, El Crucero; Managua; commercial; Dir. O. SACASA S.

Telecadena Nicaragüense: Oleoductos Nicaragüenses, Managua; commercial.

In 1974 there were 62,500 T.V. sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in córdobas)

BANKING

Superintendent of Banks: Lic. HILARIO HOOKER.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Nicaragua: Apdos. 2252/3, Managua; f. 1961; 237 mems.; bank of issue and Government fiscal agent; cap. 20m., res. 24.9m., dcp. 144.4m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. ROBERTO INCER BARQUERO; Gen. Man. CARLOS MÚÑIZ BERNÚDEZ.

OTHER BANKS

Banco Nacional de Nicaragua: 4A Calle Sur y Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. 328, Managua; f. 1912; state-owned bank; cap. 174m., res. 44.4m., dcp. 434.6m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. Lic. CARLOS LÓPEZ.

Banco de Crédito Popular de Nicaragua: Apdo. 3904, Managua; f. 1972 as autonomous state institution to promote savings and make available bank loans to lower income groups; total assets U.S. \$6.4m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. and Gen. Man. GUSTAVO GÓMEZ CASCO; 2 brs.

Banco de América: Avda. Roosevelt y 4A Calle Sur Este, Apdo. 285, Managua; f. 1952; cap. 26.5m., dep. 438.6m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. F. A. PELLAS; Exec. Dir. ERNESTO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. J. C. QUADRA.

Banco Caley-Dagnall, S.A.: Apdo. 554, Managua; cap. and res. 6,235,517 (Dec. 1972); Pres. K. I. MATHESON.

Banco Nicaragüense: Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. 549, Managua; f. 1953; cap. p.u. 31.7m., dcp. 281.9m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. CARLOS REYES M.; Gen. Man. EDUARDO MONTEALEGRE C.

Banco Obrero y Campesino: Managua; f. 1966; initial cap. 5m.

Banco de la Vivienda de Nicaragua: Kilómetro 4½, Carretera Sur, Apdo. 553, Managua; f. 1966; Pres. FAUSTO ZELAYA CENTENO.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Head Office: San Francisco, Calif.; Avda. Roosevelt, Apdo. 2469, Managua; Man. J. ZAVALA.

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: Head Office: London, England; Plaza de Compras, Colonia Centroamérica, Apdo. 91, Managua; agencies in Managua, Matagalpa, León and Chinandega; Man. P. V. COGGINS.

First National City Bank: Head Office: New York, U.S.A.; Kilómetro 4, Carrera Norte, Apdo. 3102, Managua; f. 1967; Man. E. DUGUE-ESTRADA.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Instituciones Bancarias de Nicaragua (AIBANIC): f. 1966; member banks work to promote the development of Nicaragua and economic integration within the CACM.

INSURANCE

MANAGUA

Compañía de Seguros "La Protectora", S.A.: Apdo. 1147; f. 1954; Pres. P. J. FRAWLEY.

Compañía Nacional de Seguros de Nicaragua: BMW 2 cuerdas al lago, Apdo. 129; f. 1940; Gen. Man. Dr. LEONEL ARGUELLO.

Compañía Nicaragüense de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 3262; f. 1962; Pres. CARLOS BERNÚDEZ VANEGAS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Cámara Nacional de Comercio de Managua: Apdo. 135, Managua; 294 mems.; Pres. DENNIS GALLO; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

INDUSTRY AND DEVELOPMENT

Cámara de Industrias de Nicaragua: Apdo. 1436, Managua; f. 1958; 338 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE DREYFUS M.; Sec. Dr. ROBERTO SOLÓRZANO MARÍN; publ. *Socio*.

Comisión Nacional del Algodón: Managua; official government cotton development office.

Corporación Nicaragüense de Inversiones: Managua; f. 1964 to channel foreign and national financial resources towards national industrial investment; cap. p.u. 9.4m.; Gen. Man. FRANK ROBLETO.

Instituto Agrario de Nicaragua: La Borgoña, Ticuantepe, Managua; Pres. Ing. CRISTOBAL RUGAMA NÚÑEZ.

Instituto Nacional de Comercio Exterior e Interior (INCEI): Salida Autopista Norte, Apdo. 1041, Managua; f. 1960 to regulate prices and trade balances; Gen. Man. Lic. RODOLFO BOJORGE.

Instituto de Fomento Nacional (INFONAC): Kilómetro 12, Carretera Norte, Apdo. 629, Managua; f. 1954 to develop industry and agriculture; cap. \$100m.; Pres. Ing. NOEL PALLAIS D.

Instituto Nicaragüense del Café: Reparto Serrano, Managua; f. 1964 as autonomous government agency to implement the International Coffee Agreement; controls quality and exports; advises producers; Pres. Lic. JUAN JOSÉ MARTÍNEZ; Man. FRANCISCO CHAVARRÍA VALENZUELA.

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Algodoneros: Managua; cotton-growers; Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGAESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa de Fomento: Managua; development; Pres. JOSÉ DOLORES MALTEZ; Sec. JOAQUÍN RUIZ AGUILAR.

Cooperativa Nacional de Agricultura, S.A.: Managua; agriculture; Pres. Lic. ANDRÉS LARGAESPADA; Sec. DANIEL PALLAIS SACASA.

Cooperativa Nacional de Cafetaleros: Managua; coffee growers; Pres. JAIME CUADRA SOMARRIBA; Exec. Sec. RAMÓN GUTIÉRREZ CASTRILLO; Sec. FABIO GALLO GARRIDO.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores de Nicaragua—CNT (National Confederation of Workers of Nicaragua): Calle 11 de Julio, Managua; f. 1953; mems. 4,843 (est.) from 6 federations with 40 local unions, and 6 non-federated local unions; Sec.-Gen. DOMINGO VARGAS M.

Confederación General del Trabajo—CGT (General Confederation of Labour): Managua; f. 1949; mems. 4,050 (est.) from 6 federations and 8 non-federated unions; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉS RUIZ ESCORCIA.

Federación de Transportadores Unidos Nicaragüense—FTUN (United Transport Workers' Federation of Nicaragua): Apdo. 945, Managua; f. 1952; mems. 2,880 (est.) from 21 affiliated associations; Pres. CARLOS NAVARRETE.

Federación Sindical de Maestros de Nicaragua—FSMN (Nicaraguan Teachers' Trade Union Federation): Casa del Maestro, Apdo. 413, Managua; f. 1947; mems. 2,000 (est.) from 20 affiliated associations; Pres. NICOLÁS MORALES AMAJÓR.

NICARAGUA

Movimiento Sindical Autónomo de Nicaragua (MOSAN)
(*Autonomous Trade Union Movement*): Managua; f. 1962; mems. 2,500 (est.) from 9 affiliated associations; Sec.-Gen. EDGARDO HERRERA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ferrocarril del Pacífico de Nicaragua: Antigua Escuela de Artes, Managua; f. 1881; government-owned; main line from Managua to the Pacific port of Corinto via León and Chinandega, and from Managua to Granada on Lake Nicaragua; 317 km. open (1,067m. gauge); Dir.-Gen. A. SOMOZA D.; Gen. Man. ERIBERTO DÍAZ MAYORGA.

ROADS

In 1971 there were some 13,147 km. of roads and tracks. Of these 1,335 km. were paved and 5,040 km. were classed as all-weather. The rest can be used only in the summer. The Pan American Highway runs for 485 km. in Nicaragua and links Managua with the Honduran and Costa Rican frontiers and the Atlantic and Pacific Highways connecting Managua with the coastal regions.

SHIPPING

Corinto, Puerto Somoza and San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific, and Puerto Cabezas and El Bluff, on the Atlantic, are the principal ports. Corinto deals with about 60 per cent of trade.

Marina Mercante Nicaragüense (Mamenic): Managua; regular services between Central America, New York, New Orleans and Europe.

Regular steamship services are provided by Grace, Holland-America, Mamenic, Pacific, Royal Mail, Royal Netherlands, Standard Fruit and United Fruit and the following lines also call at Nicaraguan ports: Azta, Cia. de Navegación Chilena, Gran Colombiana, Hamburg America, Mexicana, Mitsui O.S.K., P.S.N.C., and State Marine Lines.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINE

Líneas Aéreas de Nicaragua S.A. (LANICA): Apdo. 753, Managua; f. 1945; international services Managua—San Salvador—Mexico, Managua—San Pedro Sula—Miami; internal services linking Managua with all main towns; Pres. EUGENE S. DUDKIEWICZ; Gen. Man. Capt. MIGUEL MURCIANO, Jr.; fleet: 2 CV-880, 4 DC-6, 3 C-46.

Nicaragua is also served by Compañía Panameña, Pan American, SAHSA (Honduras) and TACA (El Salvador).

TOURISM

Dirección Nacional de Turismo: Apdo. 122, Managua; Dir. Lic. ALFREDO BEQUILLARD, Jr.

Asociación Nicaragüense de Agencias de Viajes: Apdo. 765, Managua; Pres. LEONEL SOMOZA.

THEATRICAL COMPANY

Comedia Nacional de Nicaragua: Managua; f. 1965; Dir. CÉSAR SOBREVALLS.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua: León; atomic research in science and technology, civil engineering, medicine and pharmacy.

Universidad Centro-Americana: Apdo. 69, Managua; atomic research in engineering.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Nicaragua: León; 391 teachers, 9,500 students.

Universidad Centro-Americana (Sección de Nicaragua): Apdo. 69, Managua; 135 teachers, 2,125 students.

NIGER

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Niger is a landlocked state in West Africa, with Algeria and Libya to the north and Nigeria and Dahomey to the south. Mali and Upper Volta lie to the west and Chad to the east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 28°C (84°F). The official language is French but numerous indigenous languages are used, including Hausa, spoken by half the population, Tuareg, Djermma and Fulani. About 85 per cent of the population are Muslims. Most of the remainder follow animist beliefs and there is a small Christian minority. The national flag (proportions 8 by 7) is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and green, the central white stripe being charged with an orange disc. The capital is Niamey.

Recent History

Formerly a part of French West Africa, Niger was granted independence in 1960. Hamani Diori was elected President, and re-elected in 1965 and 1970, when he received the support of 98 per cent of the electorate. His one-party government, having repressed an attempted rebellion in 1963-64, seemed one of the most secure in Africa, and President Diori himself gained considerable international prestige as a spokesman for francophone Africa. He maintained very close links with France, and received aid from Nigeria and Libya. The discovery of uranium in Niger, and its exploitation by France, provided an opportunity for the economic development of the country, previously limited to simple agriculture and nomadic stock-raising.

In recent years the Sahel drought has affected Niger very severely, and the administration of famine relief and the refugee camps was widely considered to be both corrupt and inefficient. The grievances of civil servants and students, denied any legal form of expression by the one-party system, resulted in a strike in schools and colleges, lasting from October 1973 to January 1974, and a number of violent demonstrations. In April 1974, the army staged a brief and almost bloodless *coup*. Diori was arrested, and Lieut.-Col. Seyni Kountché, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, became President. The new military government announced that its main objectives were the elimination of corruption and greater efficiency in dealing with the famine. In the interest of national independence the new government has obtained the withdrawal of French troops from Niger and has weakened French control of uranium exploitation.

Government

Since the military *coup* of April 1974, Niger has been ruled by a Supreme Military Council of army officers. Eleven officers have been appointed as ministers to direct the executive organs of the Government.

Defence

Niger's armed forces are on a very small scale. There is an army of 2,000 men, a gendarmerie of 400 and a national guard of 1,000. The army includes a company of

parachutists and a tank squadron. Arms and equipment come mainly from France. The air force consists of 100 men and a few transport planes.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and 90 per cent of the people are dependent on agriculture and the raising of livestock. Livestock is at present the main source of wealth. The herds of cattle, sheep and goats are large but often of poor quality. Much of the land is desert. The chief crops are millet, sorghum, cassava and groundnuts. A ten-year development plan for 1973-82 emphasizes the importance of rural development. Priority will be given to growing millet, both for food and for export after processing. Groundnut production is increasing and contributes to economic growth. Persistent drought is a major problem. In 1973-74 drought was so severe that crop production declined sharply and much livestock was destroyed.

Large uranium deposits at Arlit, in the north-west, were discovered in 1966 by the French Atomic Energy Commissariat, which has been granted mining rights for 75 years. Production from the first mine began in 1971. Further deposits have been discovered, to be exploited at a later date. In 1974 the Government took steps to break the French monopoly of uranium production and consumption. Cassiterite and gold are mined, and other minerals have been found. Several permits have been granted for oil exploration.

Industry is on a small scale and manufacturing accounted for only 8.5 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in 1973. The industrial sector is to be expanded under the current ten-year plan, mainly to replace imports.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. Two highways cross the country from east to west and from north to south giving access to neighbouring countries. French and Czech experts have drawn up a plan for financing the Trans-Saharan Highway which will link Algiers with Gao in Mali and Tahoua in Niger. Roads and tracks total about 7,470 km. With a Canadian government loan, the first stage (459 km.) of the "Unity Highway", which will link Gouré in the west with N'Guigma on Lake Chad, was opened in 1973. The River Niger is navigable for 300 km. In January 1973 a river route between Gaya, in the south of Niger, and Port Harcourt was opened, giving access to the sea. The internal airways system is operated by Air Niger. The main international airport is at Niamey.

Social Welfare

There are 22 departmental medical centres, 92 dispensaries and a number of mobile clinics.

Education

Education is free but there are insufficient schools; in 1970 only 14 per cent of children of school age received primary education, and 0.9 per cent received secondary education. A university is planned, based on the Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur at Niamey, which opened in

NIGER

1971. Scholarships are provided for higher education in France and Senegal.

Tourism

There is an abundance of wild life and hunting is the chief tourist attraction. Lake Chad also provides game fishing.

Visas for visits to Niger are not required by subjects of the following countries: Andorra, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo People's Republic, Dahomey, France, Gabon, Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Mali, Mauritania, Monaco, Senegal, Togo and the Upper Volta.

Sport

There is very little organized sport but football is popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 3rd (Independence Day), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 18th (Republic Day).

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), March 13th (Mouloud—Birth of the Prophet).

(Note: the Christian community in Niger also observes Easter, Whitsun, Ascension Day, Assumption, All Saints' Day and Christmas.)

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	ESTIMATED POPULATION (July 1st, 1972)					
	Total	Hausa	Djerma-Songhai	Fulani (Peulh)	Tuareg, etc.	Berberi- Manga
1,186,408*	4,243,000	2,279,000	1,001,000	450,000	127,000	386,000

* 456,075 sq. miles.

Mid-1974 population: 4,476,000.

CHIEF TOWNS

(1972 est.)

Niamey (capital)	102,000	Maradi	37,000
Zinder	39,000	Tahoua	31,000

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Maize	2	2	3
Millet	958	919	627
Sorghum	268	208	126
Rice	27	32	46
Sugar Cane (crop year ending in year stated)	54	54	78
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	9	12	16
Cassava (Manioc)	166	95	156
Onions	36	20	29
Cow Peas	150*	n.a.	n.a.
Dates	5*	n.a.	n.a.
Groundnuts (unshelled)	256	260	77
Cottonseed	9	6	4
Cotton Lint	4*	n.a.	n.a.

* FAO estimates.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000}—estimates)

	1971	1972	1973
Horses	180	200	176
Donkeys	370	370	312
Cattle	4,400	4,200	2,200
Pigs	26	n.a.	n.a.
Sheep	2,800	2,850	1,800
Goats	6,200	6,300	5,300
Camels	410	345	285
Poultry	7,000	n.a.	n.a.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(estimates)

	1971	1972	1973
Hides and Skins (^{'000}) .			
Cattle	165	147	209
Sheep	468	430	518
Goat	1,340	1,170	1,265
Milk (^{'000} metric tons) .			
Cow	110	n.a.	n.a.
Sheep	15	n.a.	n.a.
Goat	120	n.a.	n.a.
Hen Eggs (metric tons) .	4,500	n.a.	n.a.

Fishing: About 12,000 metric tons of fish are caught annually in the River Niger and Lake Chad.

MINING

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cassiterite	metric tons	106	126	136	136
<i>of which: Tin</i>	" "	67	80	82	n.a.
Gypsum	" "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Uranium*	" "	—	441	867	948
Gold	kilogrammes	7.3	3.7	n.a.	n.a.

* Uranium oxide content of ores.

INDUSTRY

	1971	1972	1973
Beer (^{'000} hl.)	29	33	n.a.
Electricity (million kWh.) .	48.0	44.6	49

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million francs CFA, October 1st to September 30th)

REVENUE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Direct taxes	3,757	3,925	3,909
Import duties	1,604	5,790	1,550
Export duties	546		615
Other indirect taxes	3,775	1,000	4,890
Grants from abroad	1,242		1,009
Other grants	276	2,694	769
Mineral royalties	1,314		52
Other revenue			2,091
Loans from abroad	91		—
Other loans	20		—
Transfer from reserves	—		171
TOTAL	12,625	13,409	15,056

EXPENDITURE	1970/71	1971/72*	1972/73
<i>Current Expenditure:</i>			
General public services and defence	4,749	n.a.	5,634
Education	1,523	1,721	1,994
Health	899	951	1,018
Agriculture	868	935	982
Other economic services	1,410	n.a.	2,403
Debt interest and loan repayments	622	395	n.a.
TOTAL (incl. others)	11,305	11,886	13,585
<i>Capital Expenditure:</i>			
General public services and defence	231	n.a.	124
Education	57		31
Health	16		9
Agriculture	143		1,436
Other economic services	733		
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,580	1,914	2,084
TOTAL (current and capital)	12,885	13,800	15,669

* Central budget only.

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook 1973* and *Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa*.

1973/74 Estimate: Current expenditure 15,267.6 million francs CFA.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(million francs CFA at current prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1967	1968	1969	1970
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	53,725	50,959	50,101	59,900
Mining and quarrying	34	119	105	
Manufacturing	6,169	6,489	6,282	11,800
Electricity, gas and water supply	405	436	604	
Construction	2,175	2,364	3,144	
Trade, restaurants and hotels	13,788	13,301	14,421	29,200*
Transport, storage and communications	2,768	2,639	3,131	
Other producers and services	18,525	19,211	20,020	
TOTAL (in purchasers' values)	97,592	95,518	97,808	100,900

* Including 5,900 million francs CFA for public administration and defence.

Sources: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Development Plans: The three-year plan (1970-73) is a part of the overall ten-year plan (1965-74), and is based on an investment of 44,731m. francs CFA.

The principal investors are the IBRD, providing 29.2 per cent, the European Development Fund, providing 24 per cent, and the Fonds d'Aide et Coopération, pro-

viding 23.3 per cent. The greatest expenditure will be on the improvement of industrial production, and the expansion of communications.

The policies of the new ten-year plan (1973-1982) have been set out but without details of finance and investment.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

The figures below are taken from the records of the Customs Posts at the frontiers. These records are not fully representative of external trade for much smuggling occurs, particularly between Niger and Nigeria.

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	11,352	10,237	12,570	16,213	14,975	16,576	15,281
Exports	8,226	7,125	6,250	8,795	10,670	13,712	12,698

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Cotton Fabrics	2,416	2,570	1,074	Live Cattle	1,703	2,209	1,873
Road Vehicles	2,181	1,896	1,849	Live Sheep and Goats	270	302	423
Petroleum Products	1,120	1,467	1,533	Leather and Hides	397	435	n.a.
Machinery	1,377	1,408	n.a.	Raw Cotton	594	194	880
Sugar and Confectionery	448	836	596	Onions	192	181	112
Cereals	125	319	323	Groundnuts, Shelled	3,413	4,597	1,844
Pharmaceuticals	n.a.	301	166	Groundnut Oil	967	1,221	833
Tobacco	228	247	178	Groundnuts, Cake	265	356	262
Electrical Equipment	624	232	352	Uranium	1,737	2,369	5,428
Beverages	141	186	n.a.				
Iron, Cast Iron, Steel	427	913	n.a.				
Metal Products	788	n.a.	n.a.				
TOTAL (incl. others)	14,975	16,576	15,281	TOTAL (incl. others)	10,670	13,712	12,698

Sources: Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Niamey; Institut National de la Statistique et des Etudes Economiques, Paris, *Données Statistiques Africaines et Malgaches*; *Africa Research Bulletin*.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
China, People's Republic	391	293	344	Dahomey	478	145	274
France	6,466	7,721	6,585	France	5,509	5,260	6,775
Germany, Federal Republic	1,154	1,325	1,058	Germany, Federal Republic	0.5	924	710
Italy	454	402	581	Ghana	120	88	152
Ivory Coast	807	1,259	580	Italy	363	710	727
Netherlands	797	739	535	Ivory Coast	264	300	145
Nigeria	348	463	875	Nigeria	2,726	3,772	2,931
Senegal	295	312	100	United Kingdom	199	147	343
United Kingdom	565	423	454				
U.S.A.	1,172	810	1,195				
Venezuela	341	420	392				

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES IN USE

	1971	1972	1973
Cars and Vans	10,748	11,909	13,138
Buses and Coaches	167	200	249
Goods Vehicles	2,073	2,241	} 2,991
Trailers	438	476	
Tractors (non-agricultural)	457	567	
Motor Cycles and Scooters	651	703	766

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
Aircraft Arrivals and Departures	3,084	3,122	3,959
Passenger Arrivals and Departures	39,927	50,721	65,937
Freight Loaded (metric tons)	1,679	1,903	2,556
Freight Unloaded (metric tons)	2,583	2,880	4,266
Mail Handled (metric tons)	174	198	233

EDUCATION

	1970-71*			1973
	Schools	Teachers	Pupils	Pupils
Primary	699	2,275	88,594	100,892
Secondary	23	187	4,946	8,689
Technical	1	80	328	n.a.
Teacher Training (1969-70)	5	37	548	1,069

*Source: UNESCO Statistical Yearbook 1972.

In 1970-71 222 students studied abroad on government grants for higher and technical education.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Service de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Commissariat Général au Développement, Présidence, Niamey, Niger.

THE CONSTITUTION

The 1960 Constitution was suspended following the military *coup* of April 1974. Niger is ruled by a Supreme Military Council of army officers, who have taken over the direction of the executive.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** Lt.-Col. SEYNI KOUNTCHÉ.**PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT***(March 1975)*

President of the Supreme Military Council, Minister of National Defence: Lieut.-Col. SEYNI KOUNTCHÉ.
Minister of State for Development, Mines and Water Resources: Maj. SANI SOUNA SIDO.
Minister of National Education: Col. DUPUIS HENRY YACUBA.
Minister of the Interior, Civil Service and Labour: Maj. IDRISSE AROUNA.
Minister of Justice, Posts and Telecommunications: Maj. SORY MAMADOU DIALLO.
Minister of Finance: Intendant MOUSSA TONDI.
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation: Capt. MOUMOUNI DJERMAKOYE ADAMOU.
Minister of the Rural Economy and the Climate: Capt. BAYERE MOUSSA.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Capt. MOUSSA SALA.
Minister of Public Works, Transport and Town Planning: (vacant).
Minister of Economic Affairs, Trade and Industry: Capt. BOULAMA MANGA.
Secretary of State for the Interior: ALOU HAROUNA.
Secretary of State for the Rural Economy: ANNOU MAHAMAN.
Secretary of State for Development: MOUNKEILA AROUNA.
Secretary of State for Co-operation: ALFIDJA ABDERRAHMANE.
Secretary of State for Youth and Sports: GARBA SIDIKOU.
Secretary of State for Information: LOUTOU IBRAHIM.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved following the military *coup* of April 15th, 1974.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The military Government installed by the *coup* of April 1974 ordered the suppression of all political organizations. The *Parti progressiste nigérien* was previously the only legal party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NIGER***(In Niamey unless otherwise stated)*

Algeria: *Ambassador:* ABDERRAHMANE NEKLI.
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Canada: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 732; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HUANG YU-PING.
Egypt: El Nasr Building; *Ambassador:* GAMAL ABAL-OYUN.
Ethiopia: Lagos, Nigeria.
France: B.P. 240; *Ambassador:* PAUL GASCHIGNARD.
Gaben: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 629, Niamey; *Ambassador:* GÜNTER JOETZE.
Ghana: *Ambassador:* CHARLES CHRISTIAN LOKKO.
Guinea: Lagos, Nigeria.
Italy: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Libya: B.P. 633; *Chargé d'Affaires:* (vacant).
Mauritania: Tripoli, Libya.
Morocco: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Nigeria: B.P. 617, Niamey; *Ambassador:* BALARABE TAFEWA BALEWA.

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Pakistan: Lagos, Nigeria.
Peru: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Poland: Lagos, Nigeria.
Romania: Lagos, Nigeria.
Saudi Arabia: B.P. 339; *Ambassador:* GHASSAN AL RACHACH.
Senegal: Bamako, Mali.
Sierra Leone: Lagos, Nigeria.
Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Sudan: Lagos, Nigeria.
Sweden: *Ambassador:* LARS BERTIL ARVIDSON.
Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Turkey: Lagos, Nigeria.
U.S.S.R.: El Nasr Building; *Ambassador:* GENNADIY D. SOKOLOV.
United Kingdom: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
U.S.A.: B.P. 201; *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS HECK.
Vatican: Dakar, Senegal (Apostolic Nunciature).
Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Yugoslavia: Lagos, Nigeria.
Zaire: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Niger also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Dahomey, Hungary, the Ivory Coast, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Liberia, Luxembourg, Rwanda and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: suspended following the *coup* of April 1974.

Court of Appeal: Niamey: Pres. JEAN NIER.

Tribunaux de première instance (*District Magistrate's Courts*): at Niamey, Maradi and Zinder; with sections at Tahoua, Birni-N'Konni, Agadez, Diffa and Dosso.

Justices of Peace: at Tillabéri, Ouallam, Dosso, Madaoua, Tessaoua, Gouré, N'Guigmi, Bilma and Birni-N'Gaoure.

Labour Courts: are set up at Niamey, Zinder, Maradi, Tahoua, Birni-N'Konni, Agadez, Dosso and Diffa.

Court of State Security: Martial court for criminal offences

RELIGION

It is estimated that 85 per cent of the population are Muslims, 14.5 per cent Animists and 0.5 per cent Christians. The most influential Muslim groups are the Tijaniyya, the Senoussi and the Hamallists.

Roman Catholic Missions: Diocese of Niamey, B.P. 208, Niamey; f. 1961; 19 schools, 25 priests, 12,300 Catholics; Bishop of Niamey Mgr. HIPPOLYTE BERLIER.

Protestant Missions: 13 mission centres are maintained, with a personnel of 90.

PRESS AND RADIO

Le Sahel: B.P. 368, Niamey; f. 1960; mimeographed daily news bulletin of the Service de l'Information; circ. 2,500, Dir. SAHIDOU ALOU.

Sahel Hebdo: B.P. 368, Niamey; edited by the Service de l'Information; weekly; circ. 2,000; Dir. DIADOU AMADOU.

Journal Officiel de la République du Niger: B.P. 211, Niamey; monthly.

"La Voix du Sahel", Office de Radiodiffusion-Télévision du Niger (ORTN): Niamey, B.P. 361; Government station; programmes in French, Hausa, Zerma, Tamachek, Kanuri, Fulfulde, English (twice a week) and Arabic; Dir.-Gen. DAUDA DIALLO.

In 1972 there were 100,000 radio sets.

FINANCE

(amounts in francs CFA)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29, rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris, France; B.P. 487, Rond-Point de la Poste, Niamey; bank of issue and central bank for 6 West African states including Niger; f. 1955; cap. and res. 3,923m.; br. at Zinder; Man. in Niamey PIERRE FROMONT.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque de Développement de la République du Niger: B.P. 227, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 1,000m.; res. 923m. (Sept. 1971); 55 per cent state-owned; Dir. OUMAROU MOUSSA; brs. at Maradi and Zinder.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: B.P. 212, Niamey; Man. RENÉ COUSIGNE.

Crédit du Niger: B.P. 213, Niamey; f. 1958; cap. 220m. of which 50 per cent state-owned; Dir. NABA ALBORA.

Union Nigérienne de Crédit et de Co-opération: B.P. 296, Niamey; f. 1962; cap. 245m.; Government-owned; Dir. BRAH MAHAMANE.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole (CNCA): B.P. 295, Niamey; f. 1967; cap. 67m.; Dir. ABDOU KANE.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, 75360 Paris, France; B.P. 628, Niamey; brs. in Arlit, Zinder and Maradi; Dir. XAVIER ALTHUSIER.

INSURANCE

Agence Nigérienne d'Assurances: B.P. 423, Niamey; f. 1959; Dir. MICHEL GOERGER.

Several French insurance companies are represented in Niger.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Niger: B.P. 209, Niamey; f. 1954; 40 elected mems., 20 official mems.; Pres. J. NIGNON; Sec.-Gen. BEN OUSMANE MAMADOU; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Maradi: B.P. 79, Maradi.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Agriculture de Zinder: B.P. 83, Zinder.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Syndicat des Transporteurs et Routiers du Niger: Niamey.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 535; Pres. M. LAMBERT; Sec. ROBERT DEMEURE.

Syndicat Patronal des Entreprises et Industries du Niger: Niamey, B.P. 95; Pres. EL HADJ Cissé BOUBAKAR; Sec. M. FLAMBERT.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Niger—U.N.T.N.: Niamey; f. 1960; divided into three sections for Maradi, Niamey and Zinder; affiliated to the African Trade Union Confederation; 31 affiliates; 15,000 mems.; Sec.-Gen. AHMED GARBA.

DEVELOPMENT

Caisse de Stabilisation des Prix des Produits du Niger (GSPPN): B.P. 480, Niamey; price control office for Niger goods.

Centre Technique Forestier Tropical (CTFT): P.O.B. 225, Niamey; Dir. J.-C. DELWAULLE IGREF.

Compagnie Française pour le Développement des Fibres Textiles: B.P. 717, Niamey; Dir. M. SALLE.

Fonds National d'Investissement (FNI): Niamey; f. 1969 by the Government; finances development projects with revenues from tax on uranium and French aid.

Fonds National pour le Développement Economique et Social: Niamey.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

Société Nationale de Commerce et de Production du Niger (COPRO-Niger): B.P. 615, Niamey; f. 1962; 47 per cent state-owned; export marketing; Dir. AMADOU INOUNE.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 554 km. of bitumenized roads, 2,469 km. of earth roads, and a total road and track network of 7,468 km.

Société Nationale des Transports Nigériens: B.P. 135, Niamey; f. 1961; 51 per cent state-owned; national road hauliers; Dir. AMADOU OUSMANE.

RAILWAYS

Organisation Commune Dahomey-Niger des Chemins de Fer et du Transport (OCDN): Niamey; B.P. 16, Cotonou, Dahomey; f. 1959; manages the Benin-Niger railway in which Niger has a share; there are as yet no railways in Niger.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airports are at Niamey, Maradi and

Zinder, the former being most important, and there are 99 other aerodromes and airstrips 20 of which are public.

Air Afrique: Niger Delegation, B.P. 84, Imm. El Nasr, Niamey; Niger has a 6 per cent share in Air Afrique; *see* under Ivory Coast.

Air Niger: Immeuble Sonara, B.P. 205, Niamey; services from Niamey to Tahoua, Maradi Zinder, Arlit and Agadez; fleet of one DC-4, one DC-3 and one DC-6; Dir.-Gen. ABDOULAYE MAIGA.

Niamey is also served by the following airlines: Air Algérie, Air Mali, Sabena and UTA.

TOURISM

Office du Tourisme du Niger: B.P. 612, Niamey; Dir. ISSOUFOU SEYFOU.

NIGERIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Federal Republic of Nigeria is a West African coastal state within the Gulf of Guinea, with Niger to the north and flanked by Dahomey and Cameroon. The climate is tropical in the south with an average temperature of 90°F (32°C) and high humidity. It is drier and semi-tropical in the north. Rainfall reaches more than 150 inches in parts of the south-east. The official language is English. Hausa, Ibo and Yoruba are spoken in the north, east and west respectively. Islam is the main religion in Northern and part of Western Nigeria. Some of the population follow animist beliefs and about a quarter are Christians. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has vertical bands of green, white and green. The capital is Lagos.

Recent History

The Nigerian people, previously organized in the Yoruba, Hausa, Bornu, Fulani, Ibo and other states, obtained their independence from the United Kingdom in 1960 as a federation of four regions. In 1961 the northern part of the British-administered Trust Territory of Cameroon was incorporated into the Northern Region. In October 1963 Nigeria became a Republic within the Commonwealth. In January 1966 civil Government was brought to an end by the overthrow and death of two Regional Premiers and of the Federal Prime Minister, Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa. A Supreme Military Council was set up by the Army Commander, Maj.-Gen. Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, who proposed to abolish the federal structure and establish a unitary state. Inter-communal violence, in which many Ibos living outside their homeland in the Eastern Region were killed or forced to leave, resulted in dislocation of the country and the breakdown of central authority. Gen. Aguiyi-Ironsi was killed in July 1966 and his successor, Lt.-Col. (later Gen.) Yakubu Gowon, revived the Federation.

Early in 1967 relations between the Federal Government and the Military Governor of the Eastern Region, Lt.-Col. Chukwuemeka Odumegwu-Ojukwu, rapidly grew worse and in May Col. Ojukwu announced the secession of the Eastern Region and its independence as the Republic of Biafra. War between the Federal Government and Biafra broke out in July 1967 and continued until January 1970, when, after Ojukwu's departure to the Ivory Coast, Biafra surrendered. Meanwhile a 12-state structure proposed by the Federal Government to replace the four regions came into effect in April 1968.

Since the end of the war, Gen. Gowon's policy of reconciliation with the former Eastern Region has been a remarkable success, particularly in the reconstruction of devastated areas and the return of many Ibos to their pre-war employment.

A census in November 1973 assessed the population at 79.8 million, over 20 million more than a 1973 UN estimate. The Supreme Military Council decided that 1976, earlier promised as a date for return to civilian rule, was premature. In early 1975 no new date had been established.

With its economy flourishing through huge oil revenues,

the Government is concentrating on its vast 1975-80 Development Plan. The army and civil service have been reorganized and the Federal Government is attempting to unify the trade union movement. Nigeria's present internal peace and stability has enabled it to play a dominant role in African affairs, both at the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and at the UN, where Nigerian spokesmen have strongly criticized the white minority régimes in southern Africa. Nigeria has strengthened its ties with both Western and Communist countries while maintaining its policy of non-alignment, and playing a leading role in the negotiations between the EEC and African and Caribbean States, between whom a five-year agreement was reached in February 1975. It granted major trade concessions to 46 Third World countries.

Government

The constitutional decree of March 1967 vests executive and legislative power in the Supreme Military Council, composed of the Military Governors of the 12 states, the heads of services and the Inspector-General of Police under the chairmanship of the Commander-in-Chief, General Gowon. The Military Governors exercise executive and legislative powers in their own states. In 1973 Gen. Gowon announced that more states would be created.

Defence

1975 estimates put the strength of the army at 200,000 men. Naval strength is 10,000 and the air force has 5,000 men. There is a civil police force of 40,000. Military service is voluntary. A re-organization programme for the army began in February 1973. At present reserves total over 100,000 and Nigeria has the largest defence force in Africa. Defence expenditure in the Third National Development Plan is ₦2,200 million and the Plan provides for the doubling of the police force.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture used to be the mainstay of the economy and in 1960 provided 80 per cent of total export earnings. By 1974, because of the vast growth in petroleum exports, agriculture's share had dropped to 8 per cent though it still employs over two-thirds of the working population. The main commercial crops are cocoa, palm oil and kernels, groundnuts, cotton and rubber. There is extensive exploitation of forests for various timbers. Nigeria's fish resources are to be developed. Fishing provides a living for an estimated 1.5 million people. There are also plans to expand and modernize the livestock industry. Minerals include tin, columbite (of which Nigeria supplies 95 per cent of the world's industrial requirements), coal, iron ore and crude petroleum, all of which are processed in Nigeria.

The huge rise in the price of oil after the 1973 Middle East War has given an extra impetus to the Nigerian economy. As a member of OPEC and the world's seventh largest producer of oil in 1974, the benefits for Nigeria from the oil boom have been enormous. The foreign exchange position has been strengthened, reserves increased from ₦192.6 million in January 1973 to ₦2,049.7

million in September 1974, dependence on foreign aid has been reduced and large numbers of jobs created. In 1974 crude petroleum exports provided 92.3 per cent of the total value of exports (£5,317.6 million from the export of 95.6 million metric tons out of total exports valued at £5,762 million), and Nigeria's trade balance, which has consistently remained in surplus since 1965 despite the civil war, more than doubled from 1972 to 1973, when it was £1,054 million. In 1974 it exceeded £4,000 million. An investment of £5,000 million is planned in the petroleum industry and the oil sector during 1975-80. Output is increasing; already known reserves could support an estimated 25 years of exploitation, and new fields are regularly being discovered, though the cost of prospecting is high. In October 1974 production was 2.3 million barrels per day. A natural gas plant, to be operable by 1976, is planned at Warri and it is planned to build a further refinery at Kaduna in 1980. In 1974 negotiations led to a Nigerian Government majority shareholding in Shell/BP, AGIP/Phillips, SAFRAP, Mobil and Texaco.

Under the 1972 Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Decree, "indigenization" has been energetically pursued, alien participation in many small businesses has been barred, and Nigerian shareholding in numerous larger firms made compulsory.

Industry is diversified, and there has been rapid expansion of manufacturing industries. Brewing, aluminium products, textiles, cigarettes and cement are important. The main priorities of the National Reconstruction and Development Plan (1970-75) were the problems of economic management and unemployment. The 1975-80 Development Plan lays emphasis on development of agriculture, increasing food production and increased Federal aid for education and health. G.D.P. is expected to increase at an average rate of 9.1 per cent annually during the plan period. Estimated expenditure under the plan is £30,000 million, of which £20,000 million is to be spent in the public sector. The Government played a major part in negotiating a trade agreement with the European Economic Community and is actively urging the formation of a West African Economic Community.

Transport and Communications

There are 3,504 km. of railways and over 88,000 km. of roads. The Nigerian Government has embarked on a major road construction programme to which it has allocated £3,400 million for the Development Plan.

The Niger and other rivers are navigable for over 20,000 km. The chief ports are Lagos and Port Harcourt. An internal air network links the principal towns, and international services are provided by Nigerian Airways and foreign lines. Eighteen airports in Nigeria are to be redeveloped by the Government and Nigerian Airways' fleet is to be expanded. Each of the state capitals is to have a modern airport. In 1975 it was announced that Nigeria's radio and television services would be expanded at a cost of £40 million.

Social Welfare

The National Provident Fund provides against sickness, retirement and old age. A scheme of retirement pensions and other benefits covers government employees. During 1974 the Federal Government introduced legislation to

give protection to the welfare of workers as a supplement to the Factories Act, and set up a National Emergency Relief Agency to provide help in any part of Nigeria. In 1971 Nigeria had about 35,000 hospital beds.

Education

Universal free education throughout the country is scheduled to be introduced in 1976. Education in the States is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments, though in 1972 the Federal Government extended its control over the universities of Ife, Nigeria, Benin and Ahmadu Bello. The Federal Government is responsible for education in Lagos and the Universities of Ibadan and Lagos. In 1973, there were 4,500,000 pupils in primary schools and over 20,000 at university. There are six universities. A seventh university is planned at Port Harcourt and it is estimated that £50 million will have been spent on universities out of the Second National Development Plan. A vast new programme to improve the literacy rate, establish new schools and train more teachers has been launched. Its estimated cost is £2,000 million over some five years from 1975.

Tourism

Tourism is being developed and the Nigeria Tourist Association was set up in 1963, but it is hampered by lack of funds at present. It has future potential and the modernization of hotels has been given priority at present. The country has fine coastal scenery, thick forests and a stimulating climate on the northern plateau. Nigerian traditional art has exceptional richness and diversity. The All Nigerian Festival of Arts and Culture is held annually in different states and a Black Arts Festival is scheduled for 1975.

Visas are not required to visit Nigeria by nationals of Cameroon, Chad, Dahomey, Ireland, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Togo, United Kingdom and Commonwealth countries.

Sport

Football, boxing, wrestling, athletics, tennis and swimming are the most popular sports. Two Nigerian boxers have been world champions. The Second All-Africa games were held in Nigeria during 1973 and Nigerian athletes were second only to those of Egypt. The Government has allocated £7 million for expenditure on sports projects in 1975.

Public Holidays

1975: October 1st (National Day), October 6th and 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 13th and 15th (Id ul Kabir); December 25th-26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 16th-19th (Easter).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 kobo = 1 naira (£).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.446 naira;

U.S. \$1 = 61.35 kobo.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Census, November 1963 and November 1973)

STATE	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION 1963	PERSONS PER SQ. MILE 1963	POPULATION 1973 (Provisional)	STATE CAPITAL (with population) 1963
North-Western	65,143	5,733,296	88	8,500,000	Sokoto (89,817)
North-Central	27,108	4,098,305	151	6,790,000	Kaduna (149,910)
Kano	16,630	5,774,842	347	10,900,000	Kano (295,432)
North-Eastern	103,639	7,793,443	75	15,380,000	Maiduguri (139,965)
Benue-Plateau	40,590	4,009,408	99	5,170,000	Jos (90,402)
Kwara	28,672	2,399,365	84	4,640,000	Ilorin (208,546)
Lagos	1,381	1,443,567	1,045	2,470,000	Lagos (665,246)
Western	29,100	9,487,525	326	8,920,000	Ibadan (627,379)
Mid-Western	14,922	2,535,839	170	3,240,000	Benin City (100,694)
East-Central	11,310	7,227,559	639	8,060,000	Enugu (138,457)
South-Eastern	11,166	3,622,589	324	3,460,000	Calabar (76,418)
Rivers	7,008	1,544,314	220	2,230,000	Port Harcourt (179,563)
TOTAL	356,669	55,670,052	156	79,758,969	

It is generally believed that the 1963 enumeration overstated the number of inhabitants, but the reported total provided the basis for subsequent official estimates of

the country's population. The November 1973 census results are as yet strictly provisional, and their reliability has been disputed.

MID-YEAR POPULATION

(United Nations Estimates)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
53,702,000	55,074,000	56,511,000	58,020,000	59,607,000	61,275,000

Note: These estimates assume a steady growth of population and take no account of the military activities and economic blockade which followed the attempted secession of the former Eastern Region ("Biafra") in 1967-70.

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1971 estimates)

Lagos (Federal capital)	900,969	Zaria	200,850	Enugu	167,339
Ibadan	758,332	Ilesha	200,434	Ede	162,617
Ogbomoshos	386,650	Onitsha	197,062	Aba	158,330
Kano	357,098	Iwo	191,684	Ife	157,178
Oshogbo	252,583	Ado-Ekiti	190,398	Ila	138,612
Ilorin	252,076	Kaduna	181,201	Oyo	135,785
Abeokuta	226,361	Mushin	176,446	Ikere-Ekiti	129,581
Port Harcourt	217,043	Maiduguri	169,180	Benin City	121,699

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.6 per 1,000; death rate 24.9 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
 (1963 Census)

Agriculture, Fishing, etc.	10,201,328
Sales	2,806,071
Crafts, Production Process, Labouring	2,190,073
Services, Sports, Recreation	870,884
Professional, Technical, etc.	440,613
Transport, Communications	279,255
Clerical	228,018
Mining, Quarrying, etc.	13,856
Unspecified	891,415
Unemployed	344,921

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1961
 ('000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops	21,795
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	25,800
Forest Land	31,592*
Other Areas	13,190
TOTAL	92,377

* Data from the world forest inventory carried out by the FAO in 1963.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
 ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Rice (paddy)	490	580	600	n.a.
Maize	1,310	1,042	1,182	600
Millet	3,284	2,688	3,048	2,150
Sorghum	4,080	3,140	3,561	3,000
Sweet Potatoes	192	204	204	n.a.
Cassava	9,084	9,172	9,570	n.a.
Yams	10,400	15,365	14,300	n.a.
Taro (Coco Yam)	1,680	1,650	1,770	n.a.
Cow Peas (dry)	820	924	990	n.a.
Groundnuts (in shell)	1,540	1,554	1,763	700
Seed Cotton	280	120	115	n.a.
Cotton Lint	91	99	106	92
Cottonseed	184	201	214	188
Coconuts	88	88	90	n.a.
Palm Kernels and Oil	432	662	650	650
Tomatoes	220	225	230	235
Chillies, Peppers (green)	484	495	510	n.a.
Onions, Shallots (green)	88	90	92	n.a.
Sugar Cane	600	624	650	n.a.
Cocoa Beans	305	257	241	223
Natural Rubber (dry weight)	59	76	81	91

Note: The 1973 figures are mainly provisional estimates.

Sources: FAO, *Statistical Yearbook*; FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000}—estimates)

	1969-70†	1970-71†	1971-72
Cattle	11,550	11,600	9,067
Sheep	8,000	8,100	12,061
Goats	23,400	23,500	29,664
Pigs	820	840	906
Horses	335*	300*	464
Asses	840*	820*	3,024
Camels	19	20	19
Poultry	82,000	83,000	87,886

* Figures relate to the former Northern Region only.

†Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, ^{'000} metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Beef and Veal	210	213	216	217
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	105	116	116	113
Pigmeat	28	29	29	29
Poultry Meat	48	51	52	n.a.
Edible Offals	73	74	75	n.a.
Cow Milk	201	203	205	n.a.
Hen Eggs	101	103	105	n.a.
Fresh Hides and Skins	55	55	56	n.a.

Sources: FAO, *Production Yearbook*; FAO, *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

1968	53,492,000
1969	55,235,000
1970	57,060,000
1971	58,810,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

EXPORTS
(^{'000} cu. metres)

	1970*	1971	1972
Logs	6,062	37.38	16.49
Sawn Timber	1,674	35.74	15.64

* ^{'000} cu. ft.

EXPORTS OF LOGS AND SAWN TIMBER
BY MAIN SPECIES
(cu. ft.)

	1970	1971
Obeehe	3,598,955	3,438,611
Abura	704,297	916,346
Agba	980,492	758,242
Masonia	354,798	180,493
African Mahogany	189,093	126,837

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1970	1971*	1972*
Atlantic Ocean	62,500	62,500	62,500
Inland water	93,300	93,300	93,300
TOTAL	155,800	155,800	155,800

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics*.

MINING

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972*	1973*
Hard Coal	'000 metric tons	59	194	341	310
Crude Petroleum	" " "	51,095	76,374	90,914	102,972
Natural Gas	million cubic metres	81	111	159	n.a.
Gold	kilogrammes	4	—	—	n.a.
Tin Concentrates	metric tons	7,959	7,326	6,731	5,832
Columbite	" " "	1,616	1,381	1,361	n.a.
Kaolin	long tons	300	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Estimates.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973
Tinned Meat	metric tons	1,258	1,025	803	n.a.
Margarine	" " "	3,712	4,812	5,066	n.a.
Groundnut Oil	'000 metric tons	151	84	66	n.a.
Wheat Flour	" " "	189	239	274	n.a.
Biscuits	metric tons	11,855	12,919	10,790	12,664
Raw Sugar	" " "	27,000	24,000	25,000	n.a.
Sugar Confectionery	" " "	11,645	22,121	13,094	16,393
Prepared Animal Feed	" " "	24,000	36,588	45,661	n.a.
Beer (including stout)	'000 hectolitres	1,052.3	1,313.5	1,649.4	2,147.2
Soft Drinks and Mineral Waters	" " "	335.8	502.0	569.6	935.6
Cigarettes	metric tons	8,502	7,488	10,635	n.a.
Cotton Yarn, Purc	" " "	4,033	3,445	3,247	n.a.
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 sq. metres	275,072	271,532	191,256	n.a.
Knitted Fabrics	metric tons	1,686	1,729	1,067	2,100
Leather Footwear	'000 pairs	5,445	5,593	5,317	5,769
Plastic Footwear	" " "	11,398	11,724	12,171	11,621
Sawnwood	cubic metres	566,000	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Plywood	" " "	23,000	35,000	n.a.	n.a.
Paints	'000 litres	10,397	11,256	13,124	n.a.
Soap and Detergents	metric tons	29,552	36,495	44,319	n.a.
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	" " "	187,000	472,000	482,000	600,000
Kerosene	" " "	125,000	272,000	293,000	384,000
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	204,000	473,000	n.a.	360,000
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	297,000	608,000	747,000	624,000
Lubricating Oils	" " "	23,000	29,000	25,000	n.a.
Bicycle and Motor Cycle Tyres	'000 "	1,702	1,839	2,085	n.a.
Other Road Vehicle Tyres	" " "	266	268	223	n.a.
Rubber Footwear	'000 pairs	4,312	693	1,734	2,316
Cement*	'000 metric tons	596	664	1,137	1,241
Tin Metal (unwrought)	metric tons	8,069	7,348	6,744	5,950
Nails, Screws, Nuts, Bolts, etc.	" " "	4,260	6,628	n.a.	n.a.
Radio Receivers and Radiograms	number	215,070	169,396	122,943	n.a.
Television Receivers	" " "	5,983	3,170	3,496	2,428
Lorries Assembled	" " "	7,077	6,897	6,119	7,485
Electric Energy†	million kWh.	1,602.7	2,165	2,193	n.a.

* Incomplete coverage.

† Twelve months beginning April 1st of year stated.

Source: Federal Office of Statistics, *Economic Indicators*; United Nations, *The Growth of World Industry and Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 kobo=1 naira (N).
 Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10 and 25 kobo.
 Notes: 50 kobo; 1, 5 and 10 naira.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.446 naira; U.S. \$1=61.35 kobo.
 100 naira=£69.15=\$163.00.

Note: This decimal currency was introduced on January 1st, 1973, replacing the Nigerian pound (£N) of 20 shillings (240 pence) at the rate of £N1=2 naira. Some tables in this survey contain figures in the old currency. Between September 1949 and August 1971 the Nigerian pound was valued at U.S. \$2.80. In December 1971 the value was revised to \$3.04. The value of the naira was consequently fixed at \$1.52 (U.S. \$1=65.79 kobo). Despite the devaluation of the U.S. dollar in February 1973, this exchange rate remained in effect until April 1974, since when the naira has been allowed to "float". The Nigerian pound was at par with the pound sterling until November 1967, after which the exchange rate was £N1=£1.167 sterling until June 1972.

FEDERAL BUDGET 1974-75*
 (Twelve months ending March 31st—N million)

REVENUE	
Gross Revenue	3,122
Less: Statutory Appropriations to State Governments	591
Compensation to State Governments for Revenue Loss	35
TOTAL	2,496

EXPENDITURE			
Recurrent Expenditure	995	Capital Expenditure	1,639
Cabinet Office	13.4	Agriculture and Primary Production	104
Agriculture and Natural Resources	27.1	Trade and Industry	99.8
Defence	336.0	Electricity and Fuel	196
Education	92.1	Land Transport	226.2
External Affairs	24.3	Water Transport	15.5
Health	30.9	Air Transport	41.2
Internal Affairs	23.9	Communications	25.5
Information	18.6	Water Supply	24
Labour and Sports	10.5	Education	212.5
Police	67.4	Health	21
Trade	5.8	Town and Country Planning	199.8
Transport	15.4	Labour and Social Welfare	5.3
Works and Housing	48.0	Information	35.9
Recurrent Budget Surplus, Transferred to Development Fund	1,501	Police	31.2
		General Administration	58.75
		Financial Obligations	59.4

Source: Nigeria High Commission, London, Nigeria Today, April 1974.

* Estimates.

STATE BUDGETS
 (1974-75 estimates—N'000)

	REVENUE			EXPENDITURE	
	Federal Allocation	Total Recurrent	Total Capital	Recurrent	Capital
Benue-Plateau	30,077	41,182	25,191	40,112	51,373
East-Central	58,349	n.a.	n.a.	98,400	124,430
Kano	34,951	43,036	36,277	40,080	49,141
Kwara	23,926	33,927	42,518	32,754	69,673
Lagos	20,705	62,239	n.a.	61,559	52,967
Mid-Western	139,864	157,834	24,442	85,192	101,858
North-Central	29,117	43,200	27,200	43,000	42,600
North-Eastern	41,687	55,384	55,768	54,893	75,748
North-Western	34,879	41,900	42,600	40,400	56,200
Rivers	101,073	110,669	89,600	50,226	104,000
South-Eastern	28,147	44,200	47,700	43,800	87,700
Western	47,385	106,380	64,060	107,320	66,130

Sources: West Africa, May 6th-July 29th, 1974; Africa Research Bulletin, Vol. II, Nos. 4-5.

THIRD NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

April 1st, 1975–March 31st, 1980

Investment Programme—₦ million

SECTOR	ALLOCATION	SECTOR	ALLOCATION
Agriculture	1,400	Education	2,000
Industry	6,000	Teacher Training Institutions	200
Oil Refineries	100	Secondary Education	615
Liquefied Natural Gas Projects	2,100	Technical Education	202
Cement Plants	200	Scholarships	126
Power	n.a.	Health	659
Electricity Distribution	163	Malaria Eradication	30
Rural Electrification	30	Labour and Social Welfare	153
Transport	4,100	Information	201
Roads	3,400	Regional Development	3,200
Railways	400	Housing	2,000
Air Transport	390	Water Supply	521
Water Transport	387	Defence and Security	2,200
Communications	774	General Administration	854
Telecommunications	715		
Postal Services	59		
		Public Sector Investment	20,000
		State Governments	6,500
		Private Sector Investment	10,000

Under the Plan, Gross Domestic Product is expected to grow from ₦13,962 million in 1974–75 to ₦21,580.9 million in 1979–80 (at 1974–75 prices), giving a compound growth rate of 9.1 per cent per annum.

Source: Nigeria High Commission, London, *Nigeria Today*, October 1974.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(₦ million at 1962/63 factor cost, years ending March 31st)

	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74*
Agriculture, livestock, forestry and fishing	2,137.2	2,244.0	2,311.3
Building and construction	376.6	417.0	477.4
Distribution	547.6	600.3	642.2
Education	122.2	134.9	148.4
Electricity and water supply	26.8	30.1	34.6
Central government	355.4	403.2	417.9
Health	49.2	55.6	62.8
Manufacturing and crafts	356.6	410.1	451.1
Mining and quarrying	678.1	801.5	898.1
Transport and communications	144.9	152.1	159.7
Other services	133.6	153.6	176.6
TOTAL	4,928.2	5,402.4	5,780.1

* Estimate.

MONEY SUPPLY

(₦ million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Currency with Non-Bank Public	342.3	354.5	385.2	435.9
Demand Deposits	289.0	285.3	336.9	430.7
TOTAL MONEY SUPPLY	631.3	639.8	722.1	866.6
Savings and Time Deposits	336.7	371.8	456.9	582.3

Currency in Circulation (August 31st, 1974): 497.2 million naira.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING

Consumer Price Index for low-income group in Lagos. Base: 1970 = 100.

	1969	1971	1972	1973*	JUNE 1974
All Items	88.3	113.5	116.8	121.0	145.2
Food	80.9	126.2	128.1	125.1	155.9

* Averages for 10 months, excluding October and November.

Source: UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(N million)

	1972		1973*	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Merchandise (Exports f.o.b., Imports c.i.f.) . .	1,437.1	959.6	2,218.3	1,194.2
Non-Monetary Gold	—	—	—	—
BALANCE ON MERCHANDISE	477.5	—	1,024.1	—
Freight and Insurance on International Shipments	13.7	4.1	21.6	7.0
Other Transportation	47.6	34.8	45.3	37.0
Travel	6.6	31.2	7.6	38.9
Investment Income	9.6	554.6	16.2	586.8
Government Transactions	14.0	33.6	18.6	39.9
Other Services	11.2	217.1	14.3	301.3
BALANCE ON SERVICES	—	772.7	—	887.3
BALANCE ON GOODS AND SERVICES	—	295.2	136.8	—
Unrequited Transfers	36.0	50.3	25.5	54.6
Private	18.0	48.4	15.0	51.1
Official	18.0	1.9	10.5	3.5
BALANCE ON UNREQUITED TRANSFERS	—	14.3	—	29.1
CURRENT BALANCE	—	309.5	107.7	—
Capital and Monetary Gold	1,603.2	1,293.0	1,815.1	1,921.4
Non-Monetary Sector	1,153.6	894.4	1,505.9	1,446.7
Direct Investment	315.8	28.0	188.6	66.4
Other Private Long-Term Capital (Drawings and Repayments)	6.0	8.0	1.8	2.8
Other Private Short-Term Capital	765.6	826.8	1,286.6	1,298.9
State Governments	9.6	11.6	7.4	8.4
Federal Government	56.6	20.0	21.5	70.2
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	10.2	—	—	—
Monetary Sector	439.4	398.6	309.2	474.7
Commercial Banks: Liabilities	9.0	9.6	11.6	17.1
Assets	13.0	9.4	7.4	33.9
Federal Monetary Institutions: Liabilities	—	—	—	—
Assets	417.4	379.6	290.2	423.7
Errors and Omissions	—	0.7	—	1.4

* Provisional.

Source: Central Bank of Nigeria, *Economic and Financial Review*, Dec. 1973.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(N million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Imports (c.i.f.)	756.4	1,078.9	990.1	1,224.8	1,715.4
Domestic Exports (f.o.b.)	877.0	1,280.8	1,421.8	2,269.4	5,762.0
Re-exports (f.o.b.)	8.4	12.5	12.4	9.0	
TRADE BALANCE	129.0	214.4	444.1	1,053.6	4,046.6

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(N million)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	17.9	21.8	30.9
Milk	21.8	24.7	22.2
Cereals, Flour, Cereal Preparations	33.2	31.0	49.2
Chemical Elements and Compounds	24.6	19.8	26.1
Paints, Dyes, Colourings	17.4	15.4	26.1
Medicines and Drugs	41.2	31.9	39.4
Paper Products	28.0	23.5	34.7
Cotton Yarn and Thread	29.0	24.2	41.2
Textiles and Fabrics	65.8	59.8	43.8
Non-Metallic Mineral Manufactures	35.2	26.3	37.8
Iron and Steel Products	88.0	73.2	97.5
General Machinery	137.0	124.8	132.6
Sewing and Textile Machinery	43.2	18.2	22.5
Electrical Motors, Parts, etc.	59.4	55.1	83.2
Passenger Cars	29.6	60.2	76.6
Commercial Road Vehicles	56.2	47.0	59.4
Motor Vehicle Spares	20.4	20.4	24.7
Motorcycles and Parts	20.6	23.7	28.0
Clothing	17.2	18.9	16.9
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,078.9	990.1	1,224.8

DOMESTIC EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Groundnuts	24.2	19.1	45.4
Groundnut Oil	12.8	10.9	23.4
Groundnut Cake	6.8	5.9	17.9
Cocoa Beans	143.2	101.1	112.4
Cocoa Butter	8.2	10.1	15.0
Crude Petroleum	953.0	1,176.2	1,893.5
Palm Kernels	26.0	15.7	18.9
Rubber	12.4	7.4	19.4
Raw Cotton	11.0	0.6	4.7
Tin Metal	24.8	19.1	15.0
Timber and Plywood	7.0	8.1	14.6
Hides and Skins	4.8	6.8	12.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,280.8	1,421.8	2,269.4

1974 Exports (N million): 5,762.0.

CRUDE PETROLEUM EXPORTS

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Quantity ('000 metric tons)	51,697	71,699	85,860	94,302	95,600
Value (N million)	509.8	953.0	1,176.2	1,893.5	5,317.6
Percentage of Value of Total Exports	58.1	74.4	82.7	83.4	92.3

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(N million)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	DOMESTIC EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium and Luxembourg	18.2	19.0	32.6	Belgium and Luxembourg	6.2	6.9	22.4
China, People's Republic	20.2	17.3	23.6	Denmark	n.a.	n.a.	19.9
Czechoslovakia	n.a.	n.a.	8.1	France	190.4	203.9	285.7
Denmark	n.a.	n.a.	13.5	Germany, Federal Republic	70.6	66.1	80.9
France	44.0	58.4	86.7	Ghana	8.4	0.5	14.7
Germany, Fed. Republic	131.4	134.7	181.5	Italy	56.6	64.6	62.3
Hong Kong	17.4	17.8	14.9	Japan	17.4	55.0	104.0
India	13.6	10.9	11.5	Netherlands	176.0	194.0	298.8
Italy	40.8	41.7	50.4	Norway	15.8	6.4	6.3
Japan	91.0	98.2	112.9	U.S.S.R.	n.a.	n.a.	23.0
Netherlands	37.2	45.2	49.3	United Kingdom	280.6	300.4	424.0
Norway	6.6	5.1	11.3	U.S.A.	225.6	298.7	549.2
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	12.6				
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	n.a.	5.7				
United Kingdom	344.2	292.0	331.6				
U.S.A.	151.4	102.6	125.7				
TOTAL (incl. others) .	1,078.9	990.1	1,224.8	TOTAL (incl. others) .	1,280.8	1,421.8	2,269.4

Source (all external trade statistics): Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos, *Review of External Trade, 1973*.

TOURISM

ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF ORIGIN

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
United Kingdom	2,939	5,869	5,828	4,338	3,113
U.S.A.	3,106	4,069	3,654	1,556	1,480
Others and Unspecified*	10,833	11,891	13,891	7,873	8,501
TOTAL*	16,878	21,829	23,373	13,767	13,094

* Including arrivals of Nigerian nationals resident abroad: 2,695 in 1966; 1,383 in 1967; 1,775 in 1968; an unspecified number in 1969; and 2,263 in 1970.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

(Twelve months ending March 31st)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Passenger-km. (million)	586	728	984	961	1,108.8
Net ton-km. (million)*	1,788	1,615	1,605	1,227	1,296

* Including the railways' own service traffic.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN, *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*.

ROADS MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Private Cars, Taxis, etc.	42,778	42,524	60,000	85,000
Commercial Vehicles	25,626	27,086	39,000	48,000
Motor Cycles	29,559	29,730	40,000	58,000
Tractors	478	459	800	1,200
Trailers	1,644	1,499	2,000	3,000
Special Purpose Vehicles	182	396	420	500
TOTAL	100,267	101,694	142,220	195,700

Notes: 1969 figures exclude the three Eastern States.

1970 figures exclude the Northern and East-Central States.

1971 and 1972 figures are estimates for the 12 states

MERCHANT SHIPPING FLEET (registered at June 30th each year)

	DISPLACEMENT (gross tons)
1969	98,000
1970	99,000
1971	96,000
1972	99,000
1973	110,000

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

		1971				1972 TOTAL
		Bonny	Lagos	Burutu	Total	
Vessels Entered	'000 net reg. tons	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4,953	8,824
Goods Loaded	'000 metric tons	54,880	1,040	13,348	73,246	87,588
Crude Petroleum	" " "	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	71,615	n.a.
Goods Unloaded*	" " "	—	3,878	—	4,696	4,727

* Including trans-shipments.

Source: UN, Statistical Yearbook.

CIVIL AVIATION SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Freight (tons):				
Loaded	1,537	1,576	n.a.	n.a.
Unloaded	2,203	3,833	n.a.	n.a.
Passengers ('000):				
Arrived	64	68	78	n.a.
Departed	76	88	110	n.a.
Nigerian Registered Airlines:				
Kilometres Flown ('000)	5,524	5,381	6,000	7,000
Passengers Carried ('000)	173	173	227	250
Passenger-km. ('000)	190,542	213,623	280,000	305,000
Freight ton-km. ('000)	5,396	5,835	6,500	6,800
Total ton-km. ('000)	24,000	27,000	34,000	35,000

Sources: UN, Statistical Yearbook; UN Economic Commission for Africa, Statistical Yearbook.

COMMUNICATIONS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Radio Licences	1,265,000	1,275,000	1,500,000	1,550,000
Television Licences	53,000	75,000	n.a.	75,000
Telephones in Use	81,400	80,000	87,000	97,000
Mail Traffic ('000 items):				
Domestic	162,534	196,863	251,901	311,479
Foreign: Received	28,459	48,602	65,386	87,049
Sent	23,451	25,674	28,896	32,946
Book Production:				
Titles	1,099	n.a.	1,219	1,330
Copies	n.a.	n.a.	6,033,000	n.a.
Daily Newspapers	n.a.	21	n.a.	17
Total Circulation*	n.a.	319,000	n.a.	238,000

* 1970 figures refer to 15 dailies only. 1972 figures to 8 dailies only.

Sources: UN, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*; UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*.

EDUCATION

	TEACHERS			PUPILS		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Primary	71,868	103,152	116,640	2,345,754	3,515,827	3,895,000
Secondary	11,393	16,793	18,341	222,547	356,000	396,000
General	9,116	14,091	15,278	180,595	310,000	343,000
Vocational	935	845	965	16,824	14,000	15,000
Teacher Training	1,342	1,857	2,108	25,128	32,000	38,000
Higher Education	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	10,000	n.a.	n.a.
Universities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,402	n.a.

Note: 1969 figures exclude East-Central State.

Sources: UNESCO, *Statistical Yearbook*; UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook*.

Source (except where otherwise stated): Federal Office of Statistics, Lagos.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new Constitutional Decree was published in Lagos on March 17th, 1967, to replace all earlier Decrees. The following are its principal provisions:

1. Legislative and executive power is vested in the Supreme Military Council. The Chairman of the Council is the head of the Military Government. The Supreme Military Council is composed of the Regional Military Governors and the Military Administrator of the Federal Territory; the Heads of the Nigerian Army, Navy and Air Force, the Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces and the Inspector-General of Police or his Deputy.

2. The Supreme Military Council can delegate powers to a Federal Executive Council, which is composed of military and civilian Commissioners drawn from all the States of the Federation, with representatives of the armed forces. The Federal Attorney-General and the Secretaries to Federal and State Governors, as well as other appropriate officials, may attend the meetings of either Council in an advisory capacity.

3. On certain matters of legislation, the concurrence of all the Military Governors is required. These matters include any decrees affecting or relating to the territorial integrity of a State, or altering entrenched clauses of the 1963 Constitution, or affecting the Federation in respect of trade, commerce, transport, industry, communications, labour, the public service or public finance (including approval of new capital projects in Federal estimates), or affecting external or security affairs, or affecting the professions and higher education.

4. Special powers are given to the Supreme Military Council to override State legislation, with the concurrence of a majority of Military Governors, if that legislation impedes the exercise of Federal authority or constitutes a danger to the continuance of Federal Government in Nigeria.

5. The creation of new States will be treated as an entrenched clause of the Constitution.

6. Certain additional matters covered by the Decree

NIGERIA

The Constitution, Federal Government, State Governments, Political Parties

include: the revived power to appoint local authority police; one Federal Supreme Court judge will be appointed by each State; decrees made since January 1966 may be repealed or amended by individual Military Governors; the new Decree cannot be challenged in a court of law; power of appointment to higher Civil Service posts is in the hands of the Supreme Military Council, acting on the advice of the Public Service Commission.

On May 27th, 1967 the Supreme Military Council issued a decree creating 12 states out of the four existing Regions.

Northern Region was divided into six States and Eastern Region into three. Lagos State was created by the merger of the Colony Province of Western Region with the Federal Territory of Lagos. The rest of Western Region became Western State. The Mid-Western Region retained the same boundaries as Mid-Western State.

On October 1st, 1974, General Gowon announced that the return to civilian rule, previously scheduled for 1976, would be postponed, and that a new constitution would be drafted.

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

SUPREME MILITARY COUNCIL

Chairman: Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Members: Admiral JOSEPH E. A. WEY (Chief of Staff, Supreme Headquarters), Brig. E. E. IKWUE (Chief of Air Staff), Maj.-Gen. DAVID A. EJOOR (Chief of Staff, Army), Rear-Admiral NELSON SOROH (Chief of Naval Staff), Alhaji KAM SELEM (Inspector-General of Police). The Military Governors of the twelve states in the Federation are *ex-officio* members of the committee.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(April 1975)

Chairman and Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces: Gen. YAKUBU GOWON.

Commissioner for Finance: Alhaji SHEHU SHAGARI.

Commissioner for Establishments and Service Matters: Maj.-Gen. HASSAN USMAN KATSINA.

Commissioner for External Affairs: Dr. OKOI A. ARIKPO.

Commissioner for Communications: Brig. MURITALA R. MOHAMMED.

Commissioner for Agriculture and Natural Resources: Maj.-Gen. E. E. EKPO.

Commissioner for Education: Lt.-Col. (Dr.) A. A. ALI.

Commissioner for Health: Brig. E. O. ABISOYE.

Commissioner for Economic Development and Reconstruction: Dr. ADEBAYO A. ADEDEJI.

Commissioner for Labour: Brig. H. E. O. ADEFOPE.

Commissioner for Internal Affairs: A. SULEMAN.

Commissioner for Justice and Attorney-General: Dr. N. B. GRAHAM-DOUGLAS.

Commissioner for Mines and Power: SHETTIMA ALI MONGUNO.

Commissioner for Transport: Capt. O. OLUMIDE (NN).

Commissioner for Works and Housing: Brig. O. OBASANJO.

Commissioner for Trade: E. AKWAEZE.

Commissioner for Industries: Col. M. I. WUSHISHI.

Commissioner for Information: E. K. CLARK.

Commissioners for Special Duties: Col. DAN SULEIMAN, Chief ANTHONY ENAHORO.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

There are between eight and twelve Ministries in each State, each headed by a Commissioner and together presided over by the Governor.

NAME	CAPITAL	GOVERNOR	NAME	CAPITAL	GOVERNOR
North-Western	Sokoto	Alhaji USMAN FARUK	South-Eastern	Calabar	Brig. UDOAKA J. ESUENE
North-Central	Kaduna	Brig. ABBA KYARI	Rivers State	Port Harcourt	Cmdr. ALFRED PAPA-PREYE DIETE-SPIFF
Kano State	Kano	Police Commissioner Alhaji ABDU BAKO	East-Central	Enugu	UKBABI ASIKA (Administrator)
North-Eastern	Maiduguri	Brig. MUSA USMAN	Mid-Western	Benin	Brig. SAMUEL O. OGBE-MUDIA
Benue-Plateau	Jos	Police Commissioner JOSEPH D. GOMWALK	Western	Ibadan	Brig. C. O. ROTIMI
Kwara	Ilorin	Col. DAVID L. BAMIGBOYE			
Lagos State	Lagos	Brig. MOBOLAJI O. JOHN-SON			

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned in May 1966 after the military *coup d'état*. General Gowon announced in 1970 that Nigeria was to return to civilian rule by 1976, but in October 1974 he declared that this date was an unrealistic target.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO NIGERIA

(In Lagos unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

- Algeria:** 26 Maitama Sule St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 7228 (E); *Ahmed Abdelazik*.
- Argentina:** 93 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2456 (E); *Ambassador:* O. S. DE OLANO.
- Australia:** 21-25 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 2427 (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. H. BRAY.
- Austria:** 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 1914 (E); *Ambassador:* ELMAR GAMPER.
- Belgium:** 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 149 (E); *Ambassador:* M. DE BRYNE.
- Brazil:** 84 Norman Williams St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1931 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PAULO DIAS PEREIRA.
- Bulgaria:** 25 Norman Williams St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.M.B. 4441 (E); *Ambassador:* ILIA IGNATOV.
- Cameroon:** 5 Femi Pearse St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2476 (E); *Ambassador:* El Hadji HANNADOU ALIM.
- Canada:** New Niger House, Tinubu St., P.O.B. 851 (HC); *High Commissioner:* G. P. KIDD.
- Central African Republic:** 108 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2642 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE F. BAKRY.
- Chad:** 2 Goriola St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2801 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABAKAR ABOUA ABDELKERIM.
- China, People's Republic:** 19A Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 5653 (E); *Ambassador:* FENG YU-CHIU.
- Czechoslovakia:** 2 Alhaji Masha Close, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1009 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JAROMÍR VRLA.
- Dahomey:** 36 Breadfruit St., P.O.B. 5705 (E); *Ambassador:* J. ADANDE.
- Denmark:** 4 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2390 (E); *Ambassador:* F. AASBERG PETERSON.
- Egypt:** 81 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 538 (E); *Ambassador:* KAMAL MOHAMED ABDUL-KHEIR.
- Equatorial Guinea:** 6 Alhaji Bashorun St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 4162 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ W. OKORI-DOUGAN.
- Ethiopia:** Ademola St., Ikoyi, P.M.B. 2488 (E); *Ambassador:* HAILE-MALCKOT AMAN.
- Finland:** 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 4433 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ORA MERES-WUORI.
- France:** 161 Taslim Elias Close, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 567 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE CARRAUD.
- Gabon:** 74 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 5989 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGES AKOMA OGOULIGENDE.
- German Democratic Republic:** 8 Reeve Rd., Ikoyi (E); *Ambassador:* GERHARD KÜNZEL.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 15 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 728 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNST JUNG.
- Ghana:** 21-23 King George V Rd., P.O.B. 889 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Col. S. M. ASANTE.
- Greece:** 150 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 1199 (E); *Ambassador:* PANAYOTIS RELAS.
- Guinea:** 8 Abudu Smith St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2826 (E); *Ambassador:* F. BERETE.
- Hungary:** 9 Louis Solomon Close, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3168 (E); *Ambassador:* MARTON SZABÓ.
- India:** 107 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2322 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. N. MEHTA.
- Indonesia:** 5 Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3473 (E); *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. ALIBASJAH SATARI.
- Iran:** c/o Ikoyi Hotel (E); *Ambassador:* SHAHROKH FIROUZ.
- Iraq:** 7 Keffi St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2859 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMMED ALI AL-SIBAH.
- Ireland:** 31 Marina, P.O.B. 2421 (E); *Ambassador:* MICHAEL FLYNN.
- Italy:** Elere Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2161 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LUIGI GASBARRI.
- Ivory Coast:** 5 Abudu Smith St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 7786 (E); *Ambassador:* BIRAMA TOURÉ.
- Japan:** 24-25 Apese St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2111 (E); *Ambassador:* S. MATSUI.
- Jordan:** 55 Ademola St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 6916 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* DIA EDDIN RIFAI.
- Kenya:** 53 Queen's Drive, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 6464 (HC); *High Commissioner:* RAPHAEL KILU.
- Lebanon:** 57 Raymond Njoku Rd., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 651 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSEIN AL-ABDULLAH.
- Liberia:** 19 Alhaji Bashorun St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3007 (E); *Ambassador:* LAFAYETTE DIGGS.
- Libya:** 46 Raymond Njoku Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2860 (E); *Ambassador:* H. A. AL MARYAMI.
- Malaysia:** Kofo Abayomi/Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 3729 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ABDUL MANAF MOHAMED.
- Netherlands:** 24 Ozumba Mbadiwe Ave., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2426 (E); *Ambassador:* PH. W. VAN HEUSDE.
- Niger:** 15 Adeola Odeku St., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2736 (E); *Ambassador:* OUMAROU GARBA YOUSOUFOU.
- Norway:** 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 2431 (E); *Ambassador:* P. M. MOTZFELDT.
- Pakistan:** 20 Keffi St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2450 (E); *Ambassador:* SYED ZAFARUL ISLAM.
- Philippines:** 19 Alhaji Ribadu Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2948 (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO ANGARA-ARAGON.
- Poland:** 32 Gerrard Rd., Old Ikoyi, P.O.B. 410 (E); *Ambassador:* JÓZEF FILIPOWICZ.
- Romania:** 30 Raymond Njoku Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 595 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. OCTAVIAN CARARE.
- Saudi Arabia:** 182 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2836 (E); *Ambassador:* MANSOUR AREF.
- Senegal:** 12-14 Kofo Abayomi Rd., Victoria Island, P.M.B. 2197 (E); *Ambassador:* MASSAMBA CODOU DIOUF.
- Sierra Leone:** 192 Awolowo Rd., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 2821 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Dr. WILLIAM FITZJOHN.
- Somalia:** 114 Norman Williams St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 6355 (E); *Ambassador:* YUSSUF O. AZHARI.
- Spain:** 9 Queen's Drive, P.M.B. 2738 (E); *Ambassador:* EDUARDO S. DE ERICE.
- Sudan:** 40 Awolowo Rd., Okoyi, P.O.B. 2428 (E); *Ambassador:* OMAR ABDALLA HAMID.
- Sweden:** 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 1097 (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE R. BOTHEN.

NIGERIA

Switzerland: 11 Anifowoshe St., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 536 (E); *Ambassador:* FRIEDER H. ANDRES.
Syria: 4 Raymond Njoku Rd., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3088 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ABDUL FATAH YOUNIS.
Tanzania: 45 Ademola St., Ikoyi, P.O.B. 6417 (HC); *High Commissioner:* PHILEMON P. MURO.
Thailand: 1 Ruxton Rd., Old Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3095 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* SOPHON CHUENCHUM.
Togo: 96 Awolowo Rd., S.W. Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1435 (E). *Ambassador:* GEORGES APEDO-AMAH.
Turkey: 3 Okunola Martins Close, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 1758 (E); *Ambassador:* TALAT BENLER.
U.S.S.R.: 5 Eleke Crescent, Victoria Island, P.O.B. 2723 (E); *Ambassador:* E. V. KATLIN.

Nigeria also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Botswana, Chile, Guinea-Bissau, Iceland, Jamaica, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, the Upper Volta and Uruguay.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

United Kingdom: 62-64 Campbell St., P.M.B. 12136 (HC)
High Commissioner: SIR MARTIN LE QUESNE.
U.S.A.: 1 King's College Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JOHN E. REINHARDT.
Venezuela: 10 Ikoyi Crescent, Ikoyi, P.O.B. 3727 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* HECTOR GRIFFIN.
Yugoslavia: 7 Maitama Sule St., S.W. Ikoyi, P.M.B. 978 (E); *Ambassador:* A. BOŽOVIĆ.
Zaire: 23A Kofo Abayomi Rd., Victoria Island, P.O.B. 1216 (E); *Ambassador:* BOFUNGA W'AYOKO.
Zambia: 11 Keffi St., S.W. Ikoyi (HC); *High Commissioner:* SENTE LOLOMA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The High Courts of Justice are superior Courts of Record and have unlimited jurisdiction in the first instance except in certain cases which are reserved to the Federal Supreme Court, for example, disputes between any of the component parts of the Federation involving any question as to the existence or extent of any legal right, and matters arising under any Treaty or affecting Consular Officers or any international organization outside Nigeria. The High Courts also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Magistrates' and Native Courts.

The Magistrates' Courts have original jurisdiction in a large variety of civil and criminal cases, some also have jurisdiction to hear appeals from Native Courts. The offices of Chief Magistrate have been retained in all areas.

Native Courts have been retained throughout the Federation. The law administered in those Courts is, generally speaking, the Native Law and Custom prevailing in the area of their jurisdiction. In the Islamic districts of the Northern States Muslim law is administered and the Sharia Courts act as the courts of appeal.

The Federal Supreme Court is the final Court of Appeal in Nigeria, consisting of the Chief Justice and eight Justices of the Supreme Court.

The Judges of the Federal Supreme Court and of the High Courts of Justice are appointed by the President. Judges of the High Courts of the States are appointed by the Governor of each State.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice of the Federation: DR. TASLIM O. ELIAS.

Federal Justices: Mr. Justice G. B. A. COKER, Sir IAN LEWIS, Sir UDO UDOMA, Mr. Justice C. O. MADARIKAN, Mr. Justice A. FATAYI-WILLIAMS, Mr. Justice G. S. SOWEMIMO, Mr. Justice DANIEL ONWURA IBEKWE, Mr. Justice AYO IRIKEFE.

About N300 million has been allocated to improving judiciary services under the Third National Development Plan.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

The beliefs, rites and practices of the people of Nigeria are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family. About 10,000,000 persons profess local beliefs.

MUSLIMS

There are large numbers of Muslims in Northern and Western Nigeria, and over 26 million were enumerated in the whole of Nigeria in the 1963 Census.

Spiritual Head: The Sardauna of Sokoto.

CHRISTIANS

The 1963 Census recorded over 19 million Christians in Nigeria.

ANGLICAN

PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, C.B.E., D.D., D.I.P.T.H. Bishopscourt, P.O.B. 128, Freetown, Sierra Leone.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

National Episcopal Conference of Nigeria: Pres. Rt. Rev. Dr. DOMINIC I. EKANDEM, Bishop of Ikot-Ekpenc; Sec. Rt. Rev. Dr. A. O. MAKOTI, Bishop of Lokoja.

Catholic Secretariat of Nigeria: P.O.B. 951, Lagos; Sec.-Gen. Rev. Dr. A. OBINE.

Ecclesiastical Provinces

Kaduna

Archbishop of Kaduna: Most Rev. JOHN MACCARTHY, P.O.B. 248.

Co-adjutor Archbishop: Most Rev. P. Y. JATAU, P.O.B. 248.

Bishops: *Idah:* Rt. Rev. Mgr. L. GRIMARD, P.O.B. 55; *Ilorin:* Rt. Rev. W. MAHONY, P.O.B. 169; *Jos:* Rt. Rev. J. REDDINGTON, P.O.B. 494; *Lokoja:* Rt. Rev. A. O. MAKOTI, P.O.B. 31; *Maidiguri:* Rt. Rev. T. K. COTTER, P.O.B. 58; *Makurdi:* Rt. Rev. D. J. MURRAY, P.O.B. 21; *Minna:* Rt. Rev. C. ABBA, P.O.B. 33;

NIGERIA

Sokoto: Rt. Rev. M. J. DEMPSEY, P.O.B. 51; *Yola:* Rt. Rev. P. F. SHEEHAN, P.O.B. 57.

Lagos

Archbishop of Lagos: Most Rev. A. O. OKOGIE, P.O.B. 8.
Bishops: *Benin City:* Rt. Rev. P. E. EKPFI, P.O.B. 35; *Ekiti:* Rt. Rev. M. P. O. FAGUN, P.O.B. 10; *Ibadan:* Rt. Rev. R. FINN, P.M.B. 5057; *Ijebu-Ode:* Rt. Rev. A. S. SANUSI, P.O.B. 32; *Ondo:* Rt. Rev. W. R. FIELD, P.O.B. 46; *Oyo:* Rt. Rev. J. ADELAKE, P.O.B. 78; *Warri:* Rt. Rev. L. O. C. NWAEEZAPU, P.O.B. 303; *Issele-Uku:* Rt. Rev. A. GBUJI.

Religion, The Press

Onitsha

Archbishop of Onitsha: Most Rev. F. A. ARINZE, P.O.B. 411.

Bishops: *Calabar:* Rt. Rev. B. D. USANGA, P.O.B. 1044; *Enugu:* Rt. Rev. G. M. P. OKOYE, P.O.B. 302; *Ikot Ekpene:* Rt. Rev. D. EKANDEM, P.O.B. 70; *Ogoja:* Rt. Rev. J. UKPO, P.O.B. 27; *Owerri:* Rt. Rev. M. O. UNEGBU, P.O.B. 85; *Port Harcourt:* Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. J. FITZGIBBON, P.O.B. 1113; *Umuahia:* Rt. Rev. A. G. NWEDO, P.O.B. 99; *Abakaliki:* Rt. Rev. T. McGETTRICK, P.O.B. 90.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Express: Commercial Amalgamated Printers, 5-11 Apogbon St., P.O.B. 163, Lagos; Editor TOVIN JOHNSON (acting).

Daily Sketch: Sketch Bldgs, New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; Western State of Nigeria Government-owned company; Chair. A. A. K. DEGUN; Gen. Man. 'KOLA BANGBELU'; Editor E. O. OLOFIN; circ. 19,140.

Daily Times: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1925; Chief Alhaji BABA-TUNDE JOSE; Editor AREOYE OYEBOLA; circ. 205,857.

Morning Post: Nigerian National Press, Malu Rd., Apapa, P.M.B. 2099, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor MAGNUS BARAHART; circ. 56,000 (suspended).

New Nigerian: New Nigerian Newspapers Ltd., Ahmadu Bello Way, Kaduna; has opened an office in Lagos in 1973; f. 1965; Editor TURI MUHAMMADU; circ. 75,000.

Nigerian Chronicle: South-Eastern Newspaper Corporation, Barracks Rd., Calabar; Editor NELSON ETUKUDO.

Nigerian Herald: Kwara State Printing and Publishing Corporation, Offa Rd., Ilorin; f. 1973; Editor M. J. A. BARUWD (acting).

Nigerian Observer: The Mid-West Newspapers Corporation, 18 Airport Rd., Benin City; f. 1968; Editor SAM EGUAVOEN; circ. 40,000.

Nigerian Tribune: 78 Shittu St., Adeyoyo Rd., Ibadan; f. 1949; Action Group of Nigeria; circ. 30,000; Editor 'SIYAN OLAOYE (acting).

Renaissance: 9 Works Rd., Enugu; also Sundays; Editor-in-Chief JERRY OKORO.

West African Pilot: 34 Commercial Ave., Yaba; Main organ of Zik Enterprises Ltd.; circ. 47,323; Editor STEPHEN ENEKA

SUNDAY PAPERS

Sunday Observer: Mid-west Newspapers Corporation, 18 Airport Rd., Benin City; f. 1968; Editor T. O. BORHA; circ. 60,000.

Sunday Post: Nigerian National Press Ltd., P.M.B. 1154, Malu Rd., Apapa, Lagos; f. 1961; Editor A. SOGUNLE; circ. 70,000 (suspended).

Sunday Punch (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.M.B. 1204, Ikeja; Man. Editor SAM ANUKA-PEMU; Editor AJIBADE THOMAS.

Sunday Sketch: Sketch Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5067, Ibadan; f. 1964; Western State of Nigeria Government-owned company; Editor OLAJIDE ADELEYE; circ. 22,900.

Sunday Star: People's Star Press, Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan; f. 1966; Editor LAWUYI OGUNNIRAN.

Sunday Times: The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1953; Editor GBOLABO OGUNSANWO; circ. 372,000 (March 1974).

WEEKLIES

Champion: Calabar Advertising Co., 31 Eyo Edem St., Calabar; twice-weekly.

Elet-i-Ofe: 28 Kosoko St., Lagos, P.O.B. 467; f. 1923; English and Yoruba; Editor OLA ONATA DE; circ. 30,000.

Gaskiya ta fi Kwabo: New Nigerian Newspapers Co. Ltd., Kaduna; f. 1939; Hausa; Editor Alhaji UTHMAN MAIRIGA; (twice weekly).

Gbeunghoun: Sketch Buildings, New Court Rd., P.O.B. 5067, Ibadan; Western State Government-owned publication; Editor E. O. OBASA.

Imole Owuro: People's Star Press, Yemetu Aladorin, Ibadan; f. 1962; Editor LAWUYI OGUNNIRAN.

Independent (The): P.M.B. 5109, Ibadan; f. 1960; English; Editor Rev. F. B. CRONIN-COLTSMAN; circ. 13,000; national Catholic weekly.

Irohin Imole: 15 Bamgbose St., Lagos; f. 1957; Yoruba; Editor: TUNJI ADEOSUN.

Irohin Yoruba: 212 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 2416, Lagos; f. 1945; Yoruba; Editor S. A. AJIBADE; circ. 85,000.

Lagos This Week: 5 Williams St., Lagos; Editor YEM MARTINS.

Lagos Weekend: 3-5-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1965; news and pictures; Fri.; published by Daily Times group; Editor CLEMENT OKOSUN; circ. 270,000.

Mid-West This Week: Arin Associates, 508 New Lagos Rd., Benin City; Editors TONY OKODUWA, Prince A. R. NWOKO.

Nigerian Catholic Herald: Ondo St., P.O.B. 19, Lagos; English; St. Paul's Press Catholic Mission.

Nigerian Chronicle: South-Eastern State Newspaper Corp., Calabar; Editor MOSES EKPO.

Nigerian Radio Times: Broadcasting House, Lagos; Editor A. Y. S. TINUBU.

Nigerian Standard: Benue Plateau Publishing Corp., 5 Zaria By-Pass; Editor G. HOOMKWAP.

Nigerian Statesman: 7 Kester Lane, Lagos; f. 1947; Socialist; circ. 14,165; Editor O. DAVIES.

Nigerian Tide: Rivers State Newspaper Corp., 4 Ikwerre Rd., P.M.B. 5072, Port Harcourt; Editor R. H. AMAEWHULE.

Ribway News: Benin City; Editor DICKSON O. UWAGBOE.

- Sporting Record:** 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1961; publ. by Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.; Editor CYRIL KAPPO; circ. 114,140.
- Times International:** The Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd., 5-7 Kakawa St., Lagos; f. 1974; Editor Dr. HEZY IDOWU.
- Truth (The Weekly Muslim):** 45 Idumagbo Ave., P.O.B. 418, Lagos; f. 1951; Editor M. A. SHAHID.

ENGLISH PERIODICALS

- African Journal of Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Sciences:** Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 399, Apapa; f. 1970; incorporated "West African Pharmacist" in 1971; monthly; circ. 6,000; Editor BODE LADEJOBI.
- Amber:** 122 Investment House, P.O.B. 2592, Lagos; monthly.
- Benin Review:** P.M.B. 1192, Benin City; twice yearly review of black culture and art in Africa; Editors A. IRELE and P. OLEGHE.
- Construction in Nigeria:** P.O.B. 282, Lagos; journal of the Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria; monthly; Editor M. M. NORTON; circ. 3,500.
- Drum:** Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; f. 1954; picture monthly; circ. 172,000; Editor OLU ADETULE.
- Film:** Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; f. 1967; photo weekly; circ. 55,000; Editor OLU ADETULE.
- Flamingo:** P.O.B. 237, Lagos; f. 1960; monthly; Editor GERALD MALMED; circ. 100,000.
- Happy Home:** P.M.G. 1049, Ebute Metta; family magazine; Editor SAM AMUKA.
- Home Studies:** P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; Editor Mrs. YETUNDE MAKANJU; circ. 18,000.
- Insight:** P.O.B. 139, 3 Kakawa St., Lagos; features about contemporary problems in Nigeria, Africa and the world; quarterly; Editor SAM AMUKA; circ. 5,000.
- Journal of the Historical Society of Nigeria:** university publication.
- Journal of the Nigerian Medical Association:** Times Press Ltd., Apapa; quarterly; Editor Prof. A. O. ADESOLA.
- Kano Studies:** Ahmadu Bello University, Kano Campus; journal of Saharan and Sudanic research; Editor JOHN LAVERS.
- Management in Nigeria:** P.O.B. 139, Lagos; twice-monthly; journal of Nigerian Institute of Management.
- Modern Woman:** P.O.B. 2583, Lagos; f. 1969; Editor TOYIN ONIBUWE-JOHNSON.
- Nigeria:** Exhibition Centre, Marina, Lagos; f. 1932; travel, cultural, historical and general; quarterly; Editor F. AIG-IMOUKHUEDE.
- Nigeria Magazine:** P.O.B. 2099, Lagos; f. 1932; travel, cultural, historical and general; quarterly; circ. 14,000; Editor T. O. A. ADEBANJO.
- Nigeria Trade Journal:** Federal Ministry of Information, Commercial Publications Section, Lagos; quarterly; London Agents: Africa and Overseas Press Agency Ltd.; 122 Shaftesbury Ave., London, W.1.
- Nigerian Businessman's Magazine:** 39 Mabo St., Surulere-Lagos; monthly; Nigerian and overseas commerce.
- Nigerian Field:** university publication.

- Nigerian Grower and Producer:** P.N.B. 12002, Lagos; quarterly.
- Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies:** published March, July and November by the Nigerian Economic Society, c/o Dept. of Economics, University of Ibadan; Editor Dr. O. TERIBA.
- Nigerian Journal of Science:** publication of the Science Association of Nigeria; f. 1966; twice-yearly.
- Nigerian Opinion:** Nigerian Current Affairs Society, Faculty of the Social Sciences, University of Ibadan; f. 1965; quarterly; economic and political commentary; Chief Editor BILLY DUDLEY.
- The Nigerian Sportsman:** P.O.B. 2146, Kaduna; quarterly; published for the National Sports Commission; Editor Mrs. M. SEGUN; circ. 10,000.
- Nigerian Teacher:** 3 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; quarterly.
- Nigerian Worker:** United Labour Congress, 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Lagos; Editor LAWRENCE BORHA.
- Radio-Vision Times:** Western Nigerian Radio-Vision Service, Television House, P.O.B. 1460, Ibadan; monthly; Editor ALTON A. ADEDEJI.
- Sadness and Joy:** Drum Publications Nigeria Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; f. 1968; photo weekly; circ. 55,000; Editor OLU ADETULE.
- Savanna:** Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria; environmental and social science studies; Editor MICHAEL MORTIMORE.
- Soviet Land:** published by Novosti Press Agency; monthly; Editor 'LARI' AJIBAWO.
- Spear:** 3-5-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; f. 1962; publ. by Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.; family magazine; Editor TONY MOMOH; circ. 110,000.
- Teachers' Forum:** General Publications Section, Ministry of Education, P.M.B. 5052, Ibadan.
- Today's Challenge:** P.M.B. 12067, Lagos; f. 1974, formerly African Challenge; publ. by Evangelical Churches of West Africa Publications Division; monthly; religious and educational; English; Editor J. K. BOLARIN; circ. 20,000.
- Trust:** Drum Publications (Nigeria) Ltd., P.M.B. 2128, Lagos; f. 1971; mid-month pictorial; circ. 50,000; Editor JIMOH GBADIMOSI.
- West Africa Link:** Mainland Press, Block 2, Unit 8; Industrial Estate, Yaba, P.O.B. 2965, Lagos; f. 1964; monthly; bi-lingual French and English; Editor ALEXANDER CHIA.
- West African Chartered Engineer:** P.O.B. 2363, Lagos; twice yearly.
- West African Journal of Biological Chemistry:** University of Ibadan; f. 1957; quarterly; Editor C. BASSIR.
- West African Journal of Education:** Institute of Education, University of Ibadan; f. 1957; three a year; circ. 2,000; Editors Prof. J. A. MAJASAN, Dr. E. A. YOLOYE.
- West African Medical Journal:** P.M.B. 12002, Lagos; six a year; Editor Prof. H. ORISMEJOLOMI THOMAS, C.B.E.
- West African Pharmacist:** P.O.B. 2, University College, Ibadan; f. 1959; two-monthly.
- Western Nigerian Illustrated:** Ministry of Information, Western Nigerian Government, Ibadan; quarterly.
- Woman's World:** P.O.B. 139, Lagos; Editor ADAORA LILY ULASI; circ. 30,000.

NIGERIA

VERNACULAR PERIODICALS

Atoka: West African Book Publishers Ltd., P.O.B. 3445, Lagos; a Yoruba photoplay magazine; Editor LAOYE EGUNJOBI.

Aworerin: General Publishing Section, Ministry of Education, Ibadan; circ. 125,000.

Futula: North-Central State Ministry of Information; Hausa; monthly.

Harsunan Niyeirya: linguistic journal.

The Press, Publishers

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Ghana News Agency: P.O.B. 2844, Lagos.

Novosti: 4 Elsie Femi Pearse St., Victoria Island, Lagos; Editor V. PROKOPIEV.

Reuters: Kajola House (5th floor), 62/64 Campbell St., Lagos.

AP, DPA, The Jiji Press and Tass also have offices in Lagos

PUBLISHERS

African Universities Press: P.O.B. 3560, Lagos; educational and general; 10-15 titles annually.

William Collins (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.M.B. 5349, Ibadan; general, religious and educational books; Man. Dir. OLAIYA FAGBAMIGBE

Commercial Amalgamated Printers Ltd.: P.O.B. 163, 5/11 Apogbon St., Lagos.

C.S.S. (Nigeria) Bookshops and Press: P.O.B. 174, Lagos; religious and educational books; Man. Dir. A. SHENBANJO.

Daily Times of Nigeria Ltd.: 3-7 Kakawa St., P.O.B. 139, Lagos; publishers of *Daily Times*, *Sunday Times*, *Lagos Weekend*, *Sporting Record*, *Evening Times*, *Times International*, *Headlines*, *Spear Magazine*, *Woman's World*, *Home Studies*, *Nigerian Year Book*, *Times Trade & Industrial Directory*; Chair. and Man. Dir. Alhaji BABATUNDE JOSE.

Daystar Press: P.O.B. 1261, Ibadan; religious and educational books; Man. J. O. UDOYOVE.

ECWA Productions Ltd.: P.M.B. 10, Jos; religious and educational books; Man. Dir. G. D. H. STANLEY.

Ethiopia Publishing Corporation: P.M.B. 1192, Benin; f. 1970; books and periodicals; Chair. J. P. CLARK.

Evans Brothers (Nigeria Publishers) Ltd.: P.O.B. 5164, Ibadan; f. 1966; br. of Evans Brothers Ltd., United Kingdom; educational; Man. Dir. J. BERKHOUT.

Gaskiya Corporation: Zaria; printing and publishing corporation wholly owned by the six states of Northern Nigeria; Gen. Man. CLAUDE SCOTT.

Government Press: Federal Ministry of Information, Printing Division, Lagos.

Heinemann Educational Books (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.M.B. 5205, Ibadan; f. 1960; educational and general; Man. Dir. AGBOYE HIGO.

Ibadan University Press: University of Ibadan, Ibadan; f. 1952; scholarly, general and educational; Man. Editor N. J. UDOYOP.

Ilessanmi Press & Sons (Nigeria) Ltd.: B61 Okesha St., P.O.B. 204, Ilesha; general and educational books; Man. Dir. G. E. ILESSANMI.

Kola-Sanya Publishers: P.O.B. 252, Ijebu-Ode; general and educational books; Man. Dir. K. OSUNSAWA.

Longman (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.M.B. 1036; 52 Oba Akran Ave., Ikaja; general and educational books; Man. Dir. F. A. IWEREBON.

Mbari: P.M.B. 5162, Ibadan; occasional fiction, plays poetry, *Black Orpheus*.

Macmillan Nigeria Publishers Ltd.: Publishing Dept.: Molete Roundabout, P.O.B. 1463, Ibadan; Editors A. O. AMORI, AGBO AREO; Warehouse: Ilupeju Industrial Estate, P.O.B. 264, Yaba, Lagos; Man. Dir. OLU ANULORO; publishers of educational and general books.

Thomas Nelson (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O.B. 336, Apapa and U.I.P.O.B. 4048, Ibadan; general and educational books; Man. Dir. G. A. ALAWODE.

New Nigerian Press: P.O.B. 263, Ebute Meta, Lagos; general books; Man. Dir. E. A. ATILADE.

Nigeria Technical Publications Ltd.: 5 Station Rd., P.M.B. 2146, Kaduna; branches in Kano, Lagos and Enugu; publs. *Construction in Nigeria*, *Nigerian Sportsman*.

Nigerian National Press: P.M.B. 1154, Apapa; f. 1961; publishers of *Nigerian Sunday Post*; Chair. Alhaji EATARI ALI.

Northern Nigerian Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 412, Zaria; general and educational books; Man. MALAM AMFANI JOE.

Onibonaje Press and Book Industries (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3109, Ibadan; educational and general publishers and printers; Man. Dir. G. O. ONIBONAJE.

Oxford University Press (Nigerian Branch): P.M.B. 5095, Oxford House, Iddo Gate, Ibadan; warehouse at Jericho, Ibadan; Chair. T. T. SOLARU; Branch Man. M. O. AKINLEYE.

Pilgrim Books Ltd.: African Universities Press; P.O.B. 3560, Lagos; f. 1966; educational books for Africa; merged with African Universities Press; Gen. Man. W. T. SHAW.

Progresso Publishers Nigeria Ltd.: P.O.B. 1800, Ibadan; general and educational books.

University of Ife Press: University of Ife, Ilc-Ife; scholarly books and periodicals, specializing in African law and local government and administration; Excc. Editor E. M. OLUWASANMI.

University of London Press: P.O.B. 62, Ibadan; academic, scholarly and educational books; Man. C. M. KERSHAW.

John West Publications Ltd.: 212 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 2416, Lagos; general books; Man. Dir. O. OTOBO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation: Broadcasting House, Lagos; f. 1957. The Corporation was set up as a public, independent and impartial broadcasting system controlled by a board of Governors. The Federal Parliament gave the Minister responsible for broadcasting control over the Corporation's policy and board appointments in August 1961. Services are operated from Lagos (National Programme), Kaduna, Ibadan, Benin, Enugu, Ilorin, Katsina, Kano, Sokoto, Zaria, Jos, Maiduguri, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Onitsha, Warri, Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode. Chair. of Central Board Alhaji ABUBAKAR TATARI-ALI; Dir.-Gen. CHRISTOPHER O. KOLADE; Dir. of Programmes SUNDAY YOUNG-HARRY; Sec. O. FASHINA.

Programmes are broadcast in English and the following Nigerian languages:

Hausa	Tiv	Urhobo
Yoruba	Nupe	Edo
Ibo	Idoma	Ijaw
Fulfulde	Igalla	Itsckiri
Kanuri	Igbirra	Efik
	Birim	

Northern States Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Kaduna; State Controller Mallan J. H. CINDO.

Western Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Ibadan; State Controller ISOLA FOLORUNSO.

Mid-Western Broadcasting Area: State Controller JOE SNOMI.

East Central Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Enugu; State Controller RAPH OPARA.

North-Eastern Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Maiduguri; Controller M. A. OYELUDE (acting).

North-Western Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Sokoto; Controller A. LUKMAN.

South-Eastern Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Calabar; Officer-in-Charge D. A. BASSEY.

Rivers State Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Port-Harcourt; Officer-in-Charge SONNY JOE.

Kwara State Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Ilorin; Officer-in-Charge A. B. ALABI.

Kano State Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Kano; Officer-in-Charge BAGUDU BIDA.

Benue Plateau Broadcasting Area: Broadcasting House, Jos; Officer-in-Charge TUNDE OYELEKE.

External Service of NBC ("Voice of Nigeria"): International services in English, French, Arabic, Hausa; f. 1962.

Radio-Television Kaduna: P.O.B. 250, Kaduna; f. 1961; operated by 6 Northern States of Nigeria with Nigeria Radio Corporation, EMI Electronics Ltd. and Granada Group Ltd. for sound and television; has one of the biggest transmitters in Africa; Chair. Alhaji IDRIS GANA; Gen. Man. A. ZORU.

Rediffusion (Nigeria) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3156, Ibadan, and Rediffusion House, Lagos; f. 1952; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; wired broadcasting service in Ibadan, Lagos and 90 other towns and villages; distributes the programmes of the Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; 52,000 subscribers (1969); Dir. and Gen. Man. E. A. D. SAUL.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service Ltd. (WNTV-WNBS): P.O.B. 1460, Ibadan; f. 1959; commercial radio and television service; educational, public service and commercial broadcasts received in Lagos, Western States, and parts of Republic of Dahomey; Gen. Man. V. IFEANYI MADUKA; Public Relations Officer ALTON A. ADEDEJI.

There are 5 million radio receivers in Nigeria.

TELEVISION

Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation (Television): P.M.B. 12005, Lagos; f. 1962; part of Nigerian Broadcasting Corporation; Dir.-Gen. C. O. KOLADE; Dir. of Television M. A. OLUMIDE; Controller of Programmes O. OLUSOLA; Sales Rep. in Britain OYED OKUN; Head of Programme Planning MODUPE ART ALADE; Controller of News BIOLA OLASOPE.

Radio-Television Kaduna (Northern Nigeria): see under Radio, above.

Western Nigeria Radiovision Service: see under Radio, above.

Midwestern Television Service: Benin.

Benue Plateau Television Service: Jos.

There were 85,000 television receivers in 1974.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; res. = reserves; N = naira)

Figures for capital and deposits in Commercial Banks relate to December 1973.

Central Bank of Nigeria: Tinubu Square, P.M.B. 12194, Lagos; f. 1958; issuing bank; cap. p.u. N2.5m.; dep. N86.56m.; general reserves N6.76m.; Gov. Dr. C. N. ISONG.

Federal Savings Bank: operates savings accounts; dep. N4.5m.

African Continental Bank Ltd.: 148 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 2466, Lagos; f. 1948; cap. p.u. N12m.; Chair. P. O. AHIMIE; Gen. Man. C. K. N. OBIN.

Agricultural Credit Bank: for funds to farmers to improve production techniques; cap. N24.0m.

Bank of the North Ltd.: P.O.B. 211, Kano; f. 1959; cap. p.u. N3.0m.; dep. N85.0m.; Gen. Man. H. M. T. HOLROYD.

Co-operative Bank of Eastern Nigeria Ltd.: Milton Ave., Aba; f. 1961; cap. p.u. N1.3m.; dep. N11.7m.

Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Co-operative Bldgs., New Court Rd., P.M.B. 5137, Ibadan; f. 1953; cap. p.u. N1.4m.; dep. N23.7m.; 13 brs.; Pres. Pastor E. T. LATUNDE, O.B.E.; Gen. Man. G. AYODELE ONAGORUWA, LL.B., A.I.B., B.L.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 1 Barracks Rd., P.M.B. 1084, Calabar; cap. p.u. N2.0m.; dep. N12.8m.; Chair. M. A. OWOREN.

National Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: 82-86 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1933; nationalized by the Western State of Nigeria Govt. in 1961; cap. p.u. N6.5m.; dep. N68.4m.; Pres. H. S. A. ADEDEJI; Man. Dir. F. O. SOGUNRO.

New Nigeria Bank Ltd.: Ring Rd., P.M.B. 1193, Benin City; owned by government of Mid-West State; 8 brs.; cap. p.u. N2.5m.; dep. N42.0m.

Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry: f. 1973; Government bank to aid indigenization.

Pan African Bank Ltd.: 5 Liberation Drive, John Holt Bldg., P.M.B. 5239, Port Harcourt; cap. p.u. N2.6m.; dep. N14.2m.; Chair. G. K. J. AMACHREE.

Wema Bank Ltd.: 52-54 Denton St., Ebute-Metta, P.M.B. 1033; 8 brs.; cap. p.u. N2.8m.; dep. 11.6m.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank (Nigeria) Ltd.: 36 Balogun Square, P.O.B. 1114, Lagos; f. 1969; cap. N1.5m.; res. N303,222,000; dep. N6.5m.; Chair. A. M. SHOMAN; Man. Dir. H. A. DARWISH; 3 brs.

Bank of America (Nigeria) Ltd.: 138-146 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 2317, Lagos; brs. at Port Harcourt and Kano; cap. p.u. N1.5m.; dep. N27.8m.

Bank of India Ltd.: P.O.B. 1252, 47-48 Breadfruit St., Lagos; f. 1962; cap. N1.5m.; dep. N2.9m.; Man. R. M. BOSE.

Barclays Bank of Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 2027, 40 Marina, Lagos; cap. N12m.; dep. N306m. (1973); 48.3 per cent government shareholding; Chair. Alhaji MUSA DAGGASH; Man. Dir. E. J. COMLEY; 89 brs. and agencies in all the states.

International Bank for West Africa Ltd.: 94 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 12021, Lagos; brs. at Apapa, Kano and Port Harcourt; cap. p.u. N1.7m.; dep. N18.5m.

Standard Bank Nigeria Ltd.: Head Office, 35 Marina, P.O.B. 5216, Lagos; cap. N9.7m.; dep. N281.9m.; 79 brs. throughout Nigeria; Chair. Mallam AHMADU COOMASSIE; Exec. Vice-Chair. C. P. JOHNSTON; Man. Dir. ROBERT PIERCY.

United Bank for Africa (UBA) Ltd.: 97/105 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 2406, Lagos; f. 1961; 28 brs.; cap. p.u. N6m.; dep. N198.1m.; Chair. ARTHUR EDWARD HOWSON-WRIGHT; Gen. Man. LOUIS MICHEL.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank Ltd.: P.M.G. 2357, Mandilas House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1964 to finance industry, mining, hotels and tourism generally, to attract foreign capital and personnel, and to encourage investment; cap. p.u. N4.5m.; Chair. Mallam AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIYAN.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Lagos Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 2457, 114 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1960; three Dealing Members; Chair. T. ADEOLA; Excc. Dir. M. A. ODEDINA, F.C.I.S., F.A.I.A.; publ. *Lagos Stock Exchange Daily List*.

INSURANCE

In December 1974 there were 78 insurance companies registered in Nigeria.

African Alliance Insurance Co. Ltd.: 112 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; Man. Dir. T. A. BRAITHWAITE.

African Insurance Co. Ltd.: 134 Nnamdi Azikiwe Street, P.O.B. 274, Lagos.

Great Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 39-41 Martins St., P.O.B. 2314, Lagos; f. 1960; life and property insurance; cap. p.u. N180,000; Man. Dir. F. O. OGUNLANA.

Guinea Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1136, Lagos; f. 1958; fire, accident, marine; cap. p.u. N229,500; Man. A. T. CAIN, F.C.I.I.

Gulf Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 17A Nnamdi Azikiwe St., P.O.B. 2799, Lagos.

Law Union and Rock Insurance Co. of Nigeria Ltd.: 88/92 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 944, Lagos; 4 brs.

Lion of Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: (Incorporated in Nigeria) P.O.B. 2055, Ebani House, 149/153 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; all classes; cap. p.u. N600,000; Man. Dir. M. J. S. BEDI.

National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria: 97/105 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; brs. in Ibadan, Kano, Kaduna and Enugu.

NEM Insurance Company (Nigeria) Ltd.: 12-14 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 654, Lagos.

New Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: Head Office: 31 Marina, Lagos; incorporated 1955; life, fire, accident, marine; cap. p.u. N400,000; Chair. Alhaji SHEHU AHMED, O.O.N., O.B.E.

New India Assurance Co. (Nigeria) Ltd.: 34 Balogun Sq., Lagos.

New Insurance Co. (Nigeria) Ltd.: 12/14 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 944, Lagos.

Nigerian General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 1 Nnamdi Azikiwe St., P.O.B. 2210, Lagos; f. 1951; 15 brs.; Gen. Man. J. A. AWOYINKA.

Riv-Bank Insurance Company: owned by the Rivers state government; cap. N400,000.

Royal Exchange Assurance (Nigeria) Group: 31 Marina, P.O.B. 112, Lagos; 8 brs.

United Nigeria Insurance Co. Ltd.: 53 Marina, Lagos; brs. throughout Nigeria; Gen. Man. J. H. DAY.

West African Provincial Insurance Co.: Head Office: Wesley House, 21 Marina, P.O.B. 2103, Lagos.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce, Industry & Mines of Nigeria: P.O.B. 109, Lagos; mems. Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Calabar, Ibadan, Kano, Jos, Warri, Benin, Sapele, Ijebu, Port Harcourt, Kwara and Enugu; Pres. Chief Dr. HENRY FAJEMIROKUN.

African Chamber of Commerce: 73 Oluwole St., P.O.B. 478, Lagos.

Benin Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 487, Benin City.

Calabar Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 76, Calabar; 16 mems. (trading and shipping companies).

Enugu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines: P.O.B. 734, Enugu.

Ibadan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Barclays Bank Bldg., Bank Rd., P.M.B. 5168, Ibadan; publ. *Commercial Directory*.

Ijebu Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Mines.

Kano Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 10, Kano; 104 mems.; Pres. A. J. AKLE.

Lagos Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 131 Yakubu Gowon St., P.O.B. 109, Lagos; f. 1888; 500 mems.; Pres. Chief HENRY FAJEMIROKUN; Sec. KOLA DAISI.

Nigerian National Chamber of Commerce: f. 1960; Pres. M. A. AJAO.

Ondo Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 3, Ondo.

Onitsha Chamber of Commerce: 50 Old Market Rd., P.O.B. 181, Onitsha; f. 1953; Chair. C. T. ONYEKWE; Sec. ALEXANDER IBEKWE AGWUNA.

Port Harcourt Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 71, Port Harcourt.

Sapele Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 109, Sapele.

Warri Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 302, Warri.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Abeokuta Importers' and Exporters' Association: c/o Akeweje Bros., Lafenwa, Abeokuta.

Ijebu Importers and Exporters' Association: 16 Ishado St., Ijebu-Ode.

Nigerian Association of African Importers and Exporters: 35 Kosoko St., Lagos.

Nigerian Association of Native Cloth Dealers and Exporters: 45 Koesch St., Lagos.

Nigerian Association of Stockfish Importers: 10 Egerton Rd., Lagos.

Union of Importers and Exporters: P.O.B. 115, Ibadan; f. 1949; Chair. E. A. SANDA; Sec. C. A. ADEGBESAN.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

Association of African Miners: 32 Lonsdale St., Jos.

Association of Master Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers of Nigeria: 13-15 Custom St., P.O.B. 4, Lagos; f. 1951; 250 mems.; Acting Pres. J. ADE TUVO; Sec. M. A. OKI, F.INST.B.B.

Federation of Building and Civil Engineering Contractors in Nigeria: 34 McCarthy St., P.O.B. 282, Lagos; publ. *Construction in Nigeria* (monthly); circ. 3,500.

Indian Merchants' Association: Inlaks House, 19 Martins St., P.O.B. 2112, Lagos.

Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria: 60 Marina, P.O.B. 1580, Lagos.

Lagos Association of Benin Carvers: 16 Tinubu St., Lagos.

Nigerian Chamber of Mines: P.O.B. 454, Jos; f. 1950; Pres. AYO KEHINDE.

Nigeria Employers Consultative Association: P.O.B. 2231, 31 Marina, Lagos; f. 1957; 450 mems.; Dir. W. G. TRACY; publ. *NECA News*.

Nigerian Livestock Dealers' Association: P.O.B. 115, Sapele.

Nigerian Recording Association: 9 Breadfruit St., P.O.B. 950, Lagos.

Nigerian Rubber Dealers' Association: Sapele.

Nigerian Society of Engineers: Lagos.

Nigeria Timber Association: 19 Shopeju St., Shogunle, P.M.B. 1185, Ikeja; f. 1957; Pres. S. A. PITAN; Sec. J. H. BEELEY.

Pharmaceutical Society of Nigeria: 4 Tinubu Square, P.O.B. 546, Lagos.

Union of Niger African Traders: 18 Notteridge St., Onitsha.

PUBLIC CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Corporation: c/o Public Relations Manager, East-Central State Agricultural Development Authority, P.M.B. 1024, Enugu.

Development Corporation (West Africa) Ltd.: 47 Marina (4th Floor), P.O.B. 2012, Lagos; subsidiary of the Commonwealth Development Corporation; provides finance and personnel for viable commercial projects; commonly operates through locally registered companies in partnership either with Government or with commercial firms.

Federal Institute of Industrial Research: P.M.B. 1023, Ikeja; f. 1955; plans and directs industrial research and provides technical assistance to Nigerian industry; specializes in foods, minerals, textiles, natural products, industrial intermediates and others; Dir. I. A. AKINRELE.

Gaskiya Corporation: Zaria; f. 1938; owned by Northern State Government; undertakes printing.

Industrial Training Fund: 127/129 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1971; to promote and encourage skilled workers in industry.

Lagos Executive Development Board: P.O.B. 907, Lagos; f. 1928; planning and development of Lagos; 9 mems.; Chair. Dr. G. A. WILLIAMS, Medical Officer of Health, Lagos; Chief Executive Officer S. O. FADAHUNSI.

New Nigeria Development Company Ltd.: 18/19 Ahmadu Bello Way, Development House, P.M.B. 2120, Kaduna; f. 1968; development/investment agency owned by the governments of the six Northern States of Nigeria; Chair. AHMED TALIB; Man. Dir. MUSA BELLO; Sec. AHMAD USMAN.

New Nigeria Development Company (Properties) Ltd.: 18-19 Ahmadu Bello Way, P.M.B. 2040, Kaduna; housing development agency.

Nigerian Enterprises Promotion Board: 15 Keffi St., Obalende, Lagos; f. 1972; to promote indigenization of Nigerian enterprises.

NIGERIA

Trade and Industry

Nigerian Industrial Development Bank: P.M.B. 2357, M. & K. House, 96-102 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1964; to finance industry and mining, to attract foreign capital and personnel and to further the growth of investment; cap. p.u. Ngm.; Chair. Mallam AHMADU COOMASSIE; Gen. Man. S. B. DANIYAN.

Nigerian Industrial Products Agencies Co. Ltd. (NIPACO): 11 Martins St., P.O.B. 1035, Lagos; supplies building and agricultural materials.

Nigerian National Oil Corporation: holds the Nigerian Federal Government's share in the oil companies and deals with oil exploration production refining and transportation.

Northern Nigeria Investments Ltd.: Yakubu Gowon Way, P.O.B. 138, Kaduna; f. 1959 jointly by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and the New Nigeria Development Co. Ltd. to investigate and promote commercial projects, both industrial and agricultural in the six Northern States of Nigeria; present share capital N8.8m.; Man. P. D. PARTRIDGE, B.COM., F.C.A.; Sec. JAMES PARRISH, F.C.A.

Price Control Board: f. 1970; under Federal Ministry of Trade; 23 mems.; fixes basic price for controlled commodities.

Rivers State Development Corporation: 35 Yakubu Gowon Drive, Port Harcourt; f. 1970; Chair. S. E. WOODMAN; Gen. Man. Dr. N. A. NDEGWE.

South-Eastern State Agricultural Development Corporation: P.M.B. 1042, Calabar.

Western Nigeria Agricultural Credit Corporation: Lebanon St., P.M.B. 5200, Ibadan; f. 1964; controlled by Military Governor; grants loans to farmers; promotes agricultural development by encouraging modern methods of farming; participates in establishment of rubber plantations; Chair. S. A. YEROKUN; Gen. Man. E. O. OTIJOJU.

Western Nigeria Development Corporation: P.M.B. 5085, Ibadan; f. 1959; initiates industrial and agricultural schemes; has 10 agricultural projects covering cocoa, rubber, palm products, coffee, pineapple and cashew; industrial projects now number 31, 5 of which are wholly owned and managed by the Corporation; the remaining 26 industries are partly owned with foreign and indigenous investors; also owns 2 modern hotels.

Western Nigeria Finance Corporation: P.M.B. 5119, Ibadan; f. 1955; finances projects which further the economic development of Western Nigeria, particularly industrial enterprises; Chair. Chief TAJUDEEN OKI; Exec. Dir. Chief A. A. AKISANYA; Acting Sec. E. O. AKISANYA; Acting Sec. E. O. OTIJOJU.

Western Nigeria Housing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1958 to develop house building and industrial estates in the Region; grants mortgages and loans for house purchase and operates a savings scheme; Chair. F. A. O. SHOGA; Gen. Man. A. ADESIDA.

Western Nigeria Printing Corporation: Ibadan; f. 1956 to produce all types of exercise book; also prints a wide range of literature and vernacular publications for all grades of education.

MARKETING BOARDS

The competence of the State Marketing Boards includes: fixing the legal minimum buying price of primary produce for the whole season and minimizing price alterations from season to season; maintaining and improving the quality of export produce; aiding economic development and research by grants, loans, investments; supplying produce to industries processing local primary produce.

Benue Plateau Marketing Board: P.M.B. 83, Jos; Gen. Man. S. P. S. GUSAH.

East Central State Marketing Board: Enugu; Gen. Man. H. N. NTEPHE.

Lagos State Marketing Board: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, City Hall, Lagos; Chair. F. C. O. COKER.

Mid-Western Nigeria Marketing Board: Benin City; Gen. Man. E. U. EWEKA.

Nigerian Produce Marketing Board: Chair. H. A. EJUEYITCHE.

Northern States Marketing Board: Yakubu Gowon Way, P.M.B. 2124, Kaduna; f. 1954; serves all six Northern States; Gen. Man. M. M. ISMA.

Rivers State Marketing Board: Port Harcourt; Gen. Man. G. T. G. TONY.

South-Eastern State Marketing Board: 2 Edem St., P.M.B. 1039, Calabar; Gen. Man. U. B. UNOH (acting).

Western State Marketing Board: P.M.B. 5032, Ibadan; Chair. A. A. LADEINDE.

TRADE UNIONS

In November 1973 the new Trade Union Decree, replacing the Trade Union Act of 1938 came into force. It stipulates the non-political nature of trade unions and gives the Government the power to regulate the conditions for federating unions and for the banning of unions in certain departments. Strikes are illegal under Decree 53 of 1969 which is still in force and the Government has declared its intention to unify the labour movement in Nigeria as the left-wing NTUF and conservative NVC and ULC are ideologically opposed. A unified movement consisting of all unions, the Nigerian Labour Congress (NLC) is expected to be launched in early 1975.

FEDERATIONS

Christian Nigerian Workers' Council (NWC): 7 Montgomery Rd., Yaba, Lagos; affiliated to ICFTU; f. 1962; Sec.-Gen. CHUKWURU NNENKA.

Nigerian Trade Union Federation (NTUF): f. Oct. 1973 and composed of the former Nigerian Trade Union Congress (NTUC), former Labour Unity Front and mems. from the United Labour Congress of Nigeria; c. 800 unions claimed as mems.

United Labour Congress of Nigeria (ULC): 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; affiliated to I.C.F.T.U.; officially recognized by the Government; 600,000 mems.; Pres. Alhaji YUNUSA KALTUNGO; Gen. Sec. EMMAUEL ODEYEMI (Nigeria OATUU Representative).

PRINCIPAL UNIONS

(Membership over 3,000)

African Timber and Plywood Workers' Union of Nigeria: 57 Yakubu Rd., P.O.B. 291, Sapele; f. 1956; 3,299 mems.; Pres. G. B. TONUKARI; Sec.-Gen. I. GOBAH.

Amalgamated Union of Building and Wood Workers of Nigeria: 46 Osholake St., Ebute-Metta, Lagos; f. 1963; 45,000 mems.; Pres. L. A. T. OYENOLA; Sec.-Gen. MICHAEL FANIYI.

Association of Locomotive Drivers, Firemen, Yard Staff and Allied Workers of Nigeria: 231 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba; f. 1940; 3,500 mems.; affiliated to ULC, Nigerian Union of Railwaymen (Federated) and ITWF; Pres. P. C. OKOLO; Gen. Sec. DEJI OYEYEMI.

Ibarapa West Carpenters' Union: c/o Francis O. Olagoke, M.M. Igbo, Ora; f. 1969; 4,000 mems.; Pres. AMOS AGNOLA; Sec.-Gen. S. ADEROJU.

Ikeja Textile Workers' Union: 6 Oba Akran Ave., Ikeja; f. 1964; 7,200 mems.; Pres. A. L. OSHITTU; Sec.-Gen. RUFUS ADEYOOLA.

Independent Farmers' Association of Nigeria: 172 Amingun Rd., P.O.B. 3, Old Ogunpa, Ibadan; f. 1971; 10,000 mems.; Pres. Chief A. M. F. AGBAJE; Sec.-Gen. E. L. ADEKANMBI.

A.G. Leventis and Associated Companies African Workers' Union of Nigeria: 65 Cemetery St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1955; 5,258 mems.; Pres. G. EKHAIYEME; Sec.-Gen. S. A. ODUTAN.

Local Government and N.A. Daily Paid Workers' Union (Non-Clerical Staff): 56 Market Rd., Aba; f. 1953; 12,366 mems.; Pres. JAMES ORIAKU; Sec.-Gen. J. NDUKA AGWU.

Ministry of Defence Civil Employees Union: 9 Aje St., Yaba; f. 1951; 3,634 mems.; Pres. J. JOHNSON; Sec.-Gen. B. N. OBUA.

Municipal and Local Authority Workers' Union of Nigeria: 28 Clifford St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1951; 3,395 mems.; Pres. T. A. MARTINS; Sec.-Gen. S. U. BASSEY.

Nigerian Civil Service Union: 23 Tokunbo St., P.O.B. 862, Lagos; f. 1948; 12,874 mems.; Pres. Y. S. ONIGBANJO; Sec.-Gen. ALABA KALEJAIFE.

Nigerian Electricity Workers' Union: 97 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba; f. 1972; 7,985 mems.; Pres. MUSA BULANI; Sec.-Gen. A. O. ORISHALADE.

Nigerian Mines Workers' Union: 9 Post Office St., P.O.B. 40, Bukuru; f. 1948; 13,050 mems.; Pres. ADAMU DANBAUCHI; Sec.-Gen. A. O. LANIYAN.

Nigerian Nurses' Association: 13 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos; f. 1943; 7,098 mems.; Pres. S. O. OKPOMU; Sec.-Gen. S. S. OKEZIE.

Nigerian Railway Permanent Way Workers' Union: 81B Simpson St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1950; 5,630 mems.; Pres. A. A. EHIZOYANYAN; Sec.-Gen. E. C. OKEI-ACHAMBA.

Nigerian Textile, Garment and Allied Workers' Union: 6 Oba Akran Ave., Ikeja; f. 1969; 25,600 mems.; Pres. Alhaji A. D. O. ABUTU; Sec.-Gen. ALIYU SULAIMAN.

Nigerian Tobacco General Workers' Union: SW7/90B Ijebu By-pass, Oke-Ado, Ibadan; f. 1947; 3,130 mems.; Pres. S. A. ODETADE; Sec.-Gen. V. AWAH.

Nigerian Union of Bank, Insurance and Allied Workers: 11 Martins St., Lagos; 7,000 mems.; Pres. E. A. IBIKUNLE; Sec.-Gen. N. F. PEPPE.

Nigerian Union of Teachers: 29 Commercial Ave., Yaba; f. 1941; 135,196 mems.; Pres. Chief OMOZ OARHE; Sec.-Gen. A. F. ADE AWOLANA.

Public Works Aerodrome Technical and General Workers' Union: 9 Aje St., Yaba; f. 1941; 7,510 mems.; Pres. J. ONIPINSAYE; Sec.-Gen. W. O. GOODLUCK.

South Eastern State Agricultural Development Corporation and Allied Workers' Union: 28 Chamley St., Calabar; f. 1970; 5,805 mems.; Pres. D. E. ARCHIBONG; Sec.-Gen. E. B. AKPAN.

Union of Agricultural, Plantation and General Workers E.C.S. Nigeria: 19 Howell's Crescent, Aba; f. 1955; 3,800 mems.; Pres. A. E. NWACHI; Sec.-Gen. B. M. UDOKORO.

Union of Agricultural Workers of Nigeria: 46 Lagos By-pass, Oke-Bola, Ibadan S.W.7; f. 1942; 3,769 mems.; Pres. L. A. AYORINDE; Sec.-Gen. J. A. ALAJO.

Union of Posts and Telecommunications Workers of Nigeria: 33 Ekololu St., Suru-Lere; f. 1946; 4,095 mems.; Pres. R. A. SHODEINDE; Sec.-Gen. JEJI ADEJO.

U.A.C. and Associated Companies African Workers' Union, Nigeria: 81B Simpson St., Ebute-Metta; f. 1955; 4,390 mems.; Pres. O. N. ANUEYIAGU; Sec.-Gen. F. N. KANU.

Western State Goats and Sheep Dealers' Association: 51/5B Oja Oba, Ibadan; f. 1972; 10,501 mems.; Pres. Alhaji S. MAJEKODUMI; Sec.-Gen. M. O. AKINADE.

CO-OPERATIVES

There are over 4,500 Co-operative Societies in Nigeria.

Co-operative Federation of Nigeria: c/o Co-operative Div., Ministry of Labour, P.M.B. 12505, Lagos.

Association of Nigerian Co-operative Exporters Ltd.: New Court Rd., P.O.B. 477, Ibadan; f. 1945; producers/exporters of cocoa and other cash crops.

Co-operative Supply Association Ltd.: 349 Herbert Macaulay St., Yaba, Lagos; importers and dealers in agricultural chemicals and equipment, fertilizers, building materials, general hardware, grocery and provisions.

Co-operative Union of Western Nigeria Ltd.: P.M.B. 5101, New Court Rd., Ibadan; education, publicity.

East Central State Co-operative Produce Marketing Association Ltd.: Ministry of Trade, Enugu; f. 1970; cap. £N2,258; Pres. J. U. AGWU; Vice-Pres. S. O. IHEANACHO.

Kabba Co-operative Credit and Marketing Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 25, Kabba; f. 1953; producers of food and cash crops and dealers in consumer goods; Pres. A. B. PHILLIPS; Man. H. A. SHEM.

Kwara Co-operative Federation Ltd.: Ilorin; operates transport and marketing services in Kwara state; Gen. Man. J. OBARO.

Lagos State Co-operative Union Ltd.: c/o Co-operative Div., 147 Yakubu Gowon St., P.M.B. 12505, Lagos; co-operative education and publicity.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Nigerian Railway Corporation: Ebute Metta, Lagos; f. 1955; has wide powers to enable it to operate as a commercial undertaking and is responsible for the management and operation of Nigerian railways, including the fixing of rates and fares, subject to an upper limit fixed by the Federal Minister of Transport, who may also intervene on important matters of policy, Chair. Alhaji IBRAHIM DASUKI; Acting Gen. Man. T. I. O. NZEGWU; Acting Sec. J. T. D. DUNCAN; publs. *Nigerail* (House Journal), *Nigerian Railway Annual*.

Length of railways: 3,504 km. A recent extension to the rail system runs for 640 km. from Kafanehan to Maiduguri.

ROADS

There are about 88,000 km. of motor road, of which over 15,200 km. are bitumen surfaced. A large-scale program of road development is under way.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Inland Waterways Department: Federal Ministry of Transport, Lagos; responsible for all navigable waterways; publ. *Navigational Bulletin*.

SHIPPING

The principal ports are Lagos (Apapa) and Port Harcourt. The World Bank has granted Nigeria N7m. for expansion of Port Harcourt, which will enable ships of 33,000 tons to come alongside the main wharf.

Nigeria Shipping Federation: P.O.B. 107, N.P.A. Commercial Offices Block "A", Wharf Rd., Apapa; f. 1960; Chair. J. D. PRIFTI; Gen. Man. D. B. ADEKOYA.

Nigerian Ports Authority: 26-28 Marina, Private Mail Bag No. 12588, Lagos; f. 1955; is responsible for the general cargo quays in Lagos and Port Harcourt, and harbour facilities in the 11 Nigerian ports; dredging, lighting, survey work and bghthouses; Chair. E. A. OSINDERO; Gen. Man. M. TOKUNBOH; publs. *NPA News* (quarterly), *NPA Annual Report*, *NPA Brochure*, *The History of the Ports of Nigeria*.

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.: Development House, 1 Creek Rd., P.O.B. 326, Apapa; f. 1959; government-owned; operates cargo and limited fast passenger services between West Africa, the United Kingdom and the Continent; Chair. (vacant); Gen. Man. Dr. H. DEHMEL; Sec. J. O. IROPO.

The following shipping companies run cargo and passenger services to Nigeria:

Acomar S.A.: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004, U.S.A.

Black Star Line: (see State Shipping Corporation).

Chargeurs Line (Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis): UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Delta Line (Delta Steamship Lines Inc.): Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 217, Lagos.

Deutsch-Afrika Linien: Woermann Agency (Nigeria) Ltd., 21 Warehouse Rd., Apapa; P.O.B. 593, Lagos.

Elder Dempster Lines Ltd.: c/o Elder Dempster Agencies (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Fabre Line (Compagnie Fabre & S.G.T.M.): UMARCO (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Farrell Lines Inc.: P.M.B. 1151, Apapa; twice-monthly services to North America; Man. (West Africa) Capt. R. H. BALLARD.

Gold Star Line: Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd., P.M.B. 192, Apapa.

Guinea Gulf Line Ltd.: c/o Elder Dempster Agencies (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 167, Lagos.

Holland West Afrika Lijn N.V.: P.O.B. 20, Lagos; North-west Europe to West Africa.

Hugo Stinnes Transocean Schiffahrt G.m.b.H.: Transocean Nigeria Ltd., Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 1101, Lagos.

John Holt Ltd.: P.O.B. 157, Ebani House, 149-153 Yakubu Gowon St., Lagos.

Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Ltd.: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos; monthly direct service to Japan via Hong Kong.

Lagos and Niger Shipping Agencies Ltd.: P.O.B. 192, Apapa and P.O.B. 361, Port Harcourt; agents for Gold Star Line, Volta Lines, Zim Israel Navigation Co. Ltd. and Black Star Line.

Leif Hoegh & Co.: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

Lloyd Triestino, S.p.A.: UMARCO, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Marasia S.A.: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

Marconi International Marine Co. Ltd.: 4 Creek Rd., P.O.B. 211, Apapa.

Mitsui Line: Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.: Development House, 21 Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 326, Apapa.

Nigerline (U.K.) Ltd.: Oriel Chambers, Water St., Liverpool, L2 8TG, England; f. 1972; subsidiary of the Nigerian National Shipping Line Ltd.; Man. Dir. D. A. OKWURAIWE.

Messrs. Niver Lines: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

Palm Line Ltd.: c/o Palm Line Agencies of Nigeria Ltd., P.O.B. 531, Lagos.

Polish Ocean Lines: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

Royal InterOcean Lines: P.O.B. 20, Lagos; West Africa to East Africa, Far East, Australia, New Zealand and South America.

Scandinavian West Africa Line: Union Maritime et Commerciale, P.O.B. 94, Apapa.

Splosna Plovba: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

State Shipping Corporation (Black Star Line): 21-23 King George V Rd., P.O.B. 1488, Lagos.

Veb Deutfracht Seereederei: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

Woermann Line: c/o Alraine (Nigeria) Ltd., P.O.B. 2206, Lagos.

CIVIL AVIATION

INTERNAL

Nigeria Airways: Airways House, P.O.B. 136, Lagos Airport; f. 1958 as successor to West African Airways Corp'n.; operates internal services and links Nigeria with Ghana, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Ivory Coast, Lebanon, Liberia and Cameroon; VC10 service to the United Kingdom via European airports; pool service with Pan-American Airways to New York and with UTA to Paris; operates two Boeing 707-320C, two 737-200, three Fokker F.28-2000, five Fokker F27, one Aztec; Chair. S. M. C. OBI; Gen. Man. L. L. T. LAWSON (acting).

Aero Contractors Company of Nigeria: P.O.B. 2519, 8-10 Yakubu Gowon St., Western House, Lagos; f. 1959; Man. Dir. A. SLOT; air charter company.

Pan African Airlines (Nigeria): P.M.B. 1054, Ikeja; charter air company.

INTERNATIONAL

The following international airlines also serve Nigeria: Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Niger, Air Togo, Air Zaire, Alitalia, British Caledonian, Cameroon Airlines, EAAC, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airlines, Ghana Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, PAA, Sabena, Swissair and UTA.

TOURISM

Nigeria Tourist Association: P.O.B. 2944, 47 Marina, Lagos; f. 1963; Sec.-Gen. I. A. ATIGBI, B.A.; publs. *Nigeria Tourist Guide, Hotels and Catering in Nigeria*, and a wide range of other information material for tourists.

UNIVERSITIES

Ahmadu Bello University: Zaria; f. 1962; 899 teachers, 4,944 students.

University of Benin: Benin City; f. 1970; 81 teachers, 417 students.

University of Ibadan: Ibadan; f. 1962; 723 teachers, 3,795 students.

University of Ife: Ile-Ife; f. 1961; 370 teachers, 2,753 students.

University of Lagos: Lagos; f. 1962; 328 teachers, 1,973 students.

University of Nigeria: Nsukka; f. 1960; 600 teachers, 3,363 students.

OMAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Sultanate of Oman lies at the extreme south-east of the Arabian peninsula and is flanked by the United Arab Emirates on the extreme north, by Saudi Arabia on the north and west, and by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on the extreme west. The frontier with Saudi Arabia is very ill-defined. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer (maximum temperature 42°C (108°F)) and mild in the winter. The official language is Arabic, though English is spoken in business circles. The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims. The national flag has horizontal stripes of white, red (one-fifth of the depth) and green, with a red vertical stripe at the hoist. In a canton at the upper left is the state badge, in white. The capital is Muscat.

Recent History

Officially known as Muscat and Oman until 1970, the Sultanate has had a special relationship with Britain since the nineteenth century. The small army and police force still have British officers. Sultan Said bin Taimur succeeded his father in 1932, and maintained a strictly conservative and isolationist rule until July 1970, when he was overthrown by his son in a bloodless palace coup. The new Sultan, Qaboos bin Said, then began a liberalization of the régime, and increased spending on development.

A major problem in recent years has been the continuing conflict with Marxist guerrilla forces in Dhofar Province. These groups united to form the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arabian Gulf in 1972, and the name was changed in July 1974 to People's Front for the Liberation of Oman. Much of the guerrillas' support comes from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Government

The Sultan rules with the advice of a cabinet of ministers. Legislation is by decree.

Defence

The Omani army numbers about 10,000, including about 600 expatriate personnel of various nationalities on secondment or contract. Defence expenditure has risen from 12.4 million rials in 1970 to over 58 million in 1974. Support for Oman in the Dhofar operations has come from Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iran and the United Arab Emirates.

Economic Affairs

Cereal crops are grown for local consumption, while dates, limes and pomegranates are the chief export crops. Cattle breeding is extensive in Dhofar, and the Oman camel is highly valued throughout Arabia. The most urgent problem is the shortage of water. Production of oil was begun in August 1967 by Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd., in which the Oman Government took a 60 per cent share in July 1974. Royal Dutch/Shell now own 34 per cent, the Compagnie Française des Pétroles 4 per cent and Partex 2 per cent. Concessions have also been awarded to other companies (see Oil section). Oman hoped to derive approximately 300 million rials Omani from the sale of oil in 1974.

Social Welfare

Oman now has 15 hospitals, 29 clinics, 46 dispensaries and 825 hospital beds.

Education

Since 1970 great advances have been made in education and by September 1974 there were 180 schools and over 30 per cent of children of primary school age were receiving education.

Public Holidays

1975: July 13th (Accession of the Sultan), August 4th* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), October 4th-6th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 18th (National Day), November 19th (Birthday of the Sultan), December 14th* (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 3rd* (Muslim New Year), March 13th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

* Dependent on the Muslim lunar calendar; these dates may vary by one or two days from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 baiza = 1 rial Omani.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 814.4 baiza;

U.S. \$1 = 345.4 baiza.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 120,000 square miles.

Population: 750,000 (estimate for mid-1973); Capital area (Muscat to Seeb) estimated 50,000. Estimated number of gainfully employed 150,000; agriculture 109,000; fisheries 15,000; government 10,000; construction 6,000; oil, banking, services 5,000; others 5,000 (1972.)

Agriculture: Land utilization 1971 (hectares): Batinah 13,800; Interior 19,920; capital area 1,080; Musandam 400; Dhofar 800. Crops include dates, lucerne, limes, onions, pomegranates, wheat, bananas, mangoes, tobacco, chickpeas and coconuts.

MINING

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude petroleum	'000 metric tons	16,180	16,390	14,150	13,940	14,620

INDUSTRY

		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cement	'000 metric tons	339	382	475	559	626
Electric energy	million kWh.	n a	100	105	111	130

FINANCE

1,000 baiza = 1 rial Omani (formerly called the rial Saidi).

Coins: 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 baiza.

Notes: 100, 250 and 500 baiza; 1, 5 and 10 rials.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 814.4 baiza; U.S. \$1 = 345.4 baiza.

100 rials Omani = £122.78 = \$289.52.

Note: The rial was introduced in May 1970, replacing the Persian Gulf Indian rupee at the rate of 1 rial = 21 rupees = £1 sterling. The initial value of the rial was U.S. \$2.40 (\$1 = 416.7 baiza), which remained in operation until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the rial's value was \$2.6057 (\$1 = 383.8 baiza). The present dollar valuation has been effective since February 1973. The rial was at par with the pound sterling until the latter was allowed to "float" in June 1972.

BUDGET

(1974—Omani rials)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Oil	211,568,282	Ministry of Development	23,380,473
		Ministry of Health	13,219,399
		Ministry of Education	6,631,243
		Ministry of Communications and Public Services	35,444,830
		Ministry of Information and Tourism	8,366,712
		Police Department	7,403,000
		Defence Department	58,453,190
		Dhofar	10,304,904
TOTAL (inc. others)	220,000,000	TOTAL (inc. others)	220,000,000

EXTERNAL TRADE
IMPORTS*

COUNTRIES (Omani rials)			PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS ('000 Omani rials)		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
Australia	1,068,843	2,049,954	Rice	864	1,989
Germany, Fed. Repub. . .	654,437	2,126,997	Wheat and flour	583	1,314
Japan	1,949,435	3,546,557	Fruit and vegetables . .	489	1,165
India	1,124,468	2,015,349	Ghee, milk and milk products	818	2,411
Iran	429,003	618,863	Cement	576	1,550
Netherlands	957,427	3,473,186	Other building material .	1,450	7,326
Pakistan	609,070	1,194,616	Machinery and parts . .	1,799	2,941
U.A.E.	3,469,874	9,168,063	Cars and parts	2,273	4,093
United Kingdom	3,872,289	7,726,728	Electric appliances and		
U.S.A.	287,210	1,798,982	radios	1,107	2,618
Others	4,291,125	6,954,677	Textiles	1,403	1,618
	18,713,181	40,673,992	Petroleum products . . .	910	2,398

* Total of non-oil and non-governmental imports up to July 1973, total imports after that date.

EXPORTS

Oil exports (1973): 60.6 million Omani rials.

Non-oil exports consist mainly of limes, fish and tobacco:
(Omani rials) 1971 429,804; 1972 391,327; 1973 609,049.

EDUCATION

	PRIMARY		SECONDARY	
	BOYS	GIRLS	BOYS	GIRLS
1970-71	5,805	1,136	—	—
1971-72	13,382	1,950	—	—
1972-73	20,303	4,032	623	128

In 1972-73 there were 735 teachers of whom 420 were Omanis.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State and Premier:

Sultan QABOOS BIN SAID.

CABINET

(February 1975)

Personal Adviser to the Sultan and Governor of Muscat:
Sayyid THUWAINI BIN SHIHAB.

Minister of Diwan Affairs: Sayyid HAMAD BIN HAMUD.

Minister of Justice: Sayyid HALAL BIN HAMAD AL-SANMAR.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: QAIS ABDUL MUNIM AL-ZAWAWI.

Minister without Portfolio and Special Representative of the Sultan: Dr. ASIM AL-JAMALI.

Minister of Information and Culture: Sayyid FAHD BIN MAHMOUD AL-SAID.

Minister of Communications: Eng. ABDUL HAFIDH SALIM RAJAB.

Minister of Education: Sayyid FAISAL BIN ALI AL-SAID.

Minister of Land Affairs: Sayyid MUHAMMAD BIN AHMED.

Minister of Social Affairs and Labour: KHALFAN BIN NASR AL-WAHAIBI.

Minister of Awkaf and Islamic Affairs: Sheikh WALID BIN ZAHIR AL-HINA'I.

Minister of Public Works: KARIM AHMED AL-HAREMI.

Minister of the Interior and Deputy Minister of Defence: Sayyid FAHR BIN TAIMUR AL-SAID.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: MUHAMMAD ZUBAIR.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries, Petroleum and Minerals: SAID AHMED AL-SHANFARI.

Minister of Health: Dr. MUBAREK AL-KHADDURI.

Governor of Dhofar and Minister without Portfolio: Sheikh BRAIK BIN HAMUD AL-GHAFARI.

The Sultan acts as his own Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Defence.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO OMAN

(In Muscat unless otherwise stated)

Belgium: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Canada: Teheran, Iran.

Egypt: P.O.B. 969; *Ambassador:* HASSAN ALI HASSAN SALIM.

France: P.O.B. 591; *Ambassador:* MEJID KEBAILI.

India: P.O.B. 77; *Ambassador:* NIRMAL JET SINGH.

Iran: P.O.B. 702; *Ambassador:* Dr. B. ZAND.

Italy: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Japan: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Jordan: P.O.B. 990; *Ambassador:* Dr. YACOB ABU GHOSH.

Korea, Republic: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Kuwait: P.O.B. 892; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-AZIZ AL-JASSIM.

Morocco: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Netherlands: Baghdad, Iraq.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 1005; *Chargé d'Affaires:* G. RABBANI.

Qatar: P.O.B. 802, Ruwi; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED SAAD FUHAID.

Romania: Teheran, Iran.

Saudi Arabia: P.O.B. 456; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD AL MUTLAQ.

Spain: Kuwait City, Kuwait.

Sweden: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Switzerland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Tunisia: Kuwait City, Kuwait (E).

United Arab Emirates: *Ambassador:* HAMAD SULTAN DARMAKI.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 300; *Ambassador:* JAMES TREADWELL.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 906; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM WOLLE.

Oman has diplomatic relations with all Arab States, except Iraq and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and with a large number of West European States, Yugoslavia and many Asian and African countries.

JUDICIARY AND RELIGION

Legal System: Jurisdiction is exercised by the Sharia Courts, applying Islamic Law. Local courts are officered by *Qadhis* appointed by the Sultan. The Chief Court is at Muscat. Appeals from the Chief Court go to the Sultan.

Religion: The majority of the population are Ibadhi Muslims; about a quarter are Sunni Muslims.

PRESS

Al Aqida (The Faith): P.O.B. 691, Muscat; fortnightly illustrated magazine; Editor SAID SANHAN AL-KATHIRI.

Gulf Mirror: P.O.B. 455, Manama, Bahrain; weekly English newspaper for the Southern Gulf; Editor STEPHEN KENBALL.

Jund Oman (Soldiers of Oman): P.O.B. 114, Muscat; monthly military magazine.

Al Mazari: P.O.B. 467, Muscat; monthly farming magazine; Editor KHALID AL ZUBAIDI.

Diplomatic Representation, Judiciary and Religion, etc.

Al Nahda (The Renaissance): P.O.B. 979, Muscat; fortnightly illustrated magazine.

Oman: P.O.B. 600, Muscat; weekly newspaper; Editor AHMED SALEM JAMA'A.

Tijarat Oman (Commerce of Oman): P.O.B. 580, Muscat; quarterly trade magazine; Editor HABIB NASIB.

Al Usra (The Family): P.O.B. 1440, Muscat; Editor SADIQ ABID WANI.

Al Watan (The Nation): P.O.B. 445, Muscat; weekly newspaper; Editor SALEM BIN MOHAMED AL TA'I.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Oman: Muscat; f. 1970; transmits in Arabic 7 hours daily; Director: ABDULLAH SAKHR AL ANRI.

Radio Salalah: f. 1970; transmits daily programmes in Arabic and the Dhofari languages; Director: ABDUL AZIZ ROWAS.

A colour television station built at Qurm outside Muscat by the German Company Siemens A.G. was opened in November 1974. A colour television system for Dhofar is being constructed by Pye of Great Britain and Phillips of the Netherlands. It is due to open in 1975.

The British Broadcasting Corporation has built a powerful new medium-wave relay station on the island of Masirah, off the Oman coast. It is used to expand and improve the reception of the B.B.C.'s Arabic, Farsi and Urdu services.

FINANCE

BANKING

Arab African Bank.

Arab Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 991, Muscat; Man. ABDUL KADER ASKAM.

Bank of Credit and Commerce Int. S.A.: P.O.B. 840, Muscat; Man. G. MIRZA.

Bank Melli Iran: P.O.B. 410, Muscat; Man. M. ANADI.

Bank of Oman, Bahrain and Kuwait: P.O.B. 920, Muscat; Man. H. G. FRY.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; f. 1889; P.O.B. 234, Muscat; handles government finance; branches in Mutrah, Mina Al-Fahal, Al Falaj Hotel, Saham, Salalah, Seeb International Airport, Sohar, Ruwi, Taqa, Thamarit and Nizwa; Man. R. LOUGH.

The Chartered Bank: P.O.B. 210, Muscat; Man. A. H. DEVERELL; brs. in Mutrah, Ruwi and Sur.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 91, Muscat; Man. R. MURRAY; brs. in Mutrah, Ruwi, Seeb and Salalah.

Habib Bank Overseas Ltd.: P.O.B. 1326, Mutrah; Man. R. ALVI.

Habib Bank A.G. Zurich: P.O.B. 1336, Mutrah; Man. SAGHIR HUSSAIN.

National Bank of Oman: P.O.B. 1272, Mutrah; Man. S. M. SHAFI.

INSURANCE

Oman United Agencies Ltd: Muscat; representatives of several British insurance companies; subsidiary of Gray, MacKenzie and Co. Ltd.

OIL

Petroleum Development (Oman) Ltd.: P.O.B. 81, Muscat; f. 1937; since July 1974 60 per cent owned by Oman Government, 34 per cent by Shell, 4 per cent by Compagnie Française des Pétroles and 2 per cent by Gulbenkian interests; exports oil from the Fahud, Yibal and Natih and Al-Huwaisah oilfields via a pipeline to a terminal at Mina al Fahal, near Muscat; production in 1973 was 293,000 barrels a day.

Wintershall AG: P.O.B. 155, Muscat; holds offshore exploration concession in the Gulf of Oman; drilling since 1968; Wintershall heads consortium with 52.2 per cent, Shell 20 per cent, Deutsche Schachtbau 10 per cent, Gelsenberg 12.5 per cent, and Partex 5 per cent; exploration is at present taking place off the Batinali coast.

In February 1973 an agreement was signed with a group of four companies (two Canadian, one German, one American) to explore an offshore area of 13,000 sq. km. south-west of Masirah Island. Early in December 1973 a concession for some 5,300 sq. km. off the Musandam Peninsula was awarded to the French company ELF-ERAP. The agreement provided for participation by the Sultanate Government.

TRANSPORT

The number of motor vehicles is rapidly increasing. In 1973 14,447 vehicles were registered, compared with 5,516 in 1971.

ROADS

A network of adequate graded roads links all the main centres of population and only a few mountain villages are not accessible by Land Rover. A rapid road construction programme began in 1970 and nearly 300 miles of tarmac road are completed in Northern Oman (including the trunk road from Muttrah to Sohar). In Dhofar tarmac roads have

been completed from Raysut through Salalah to Taqa. The construction of many more tarmac roads is planned for the near future.

SHIPPING

The new port of Mina Qaboos which was completed in 1974 at a cost of R.O. 18.2 million provides eight deep-water berths, warehousing facilities and a harbour for dhows and coastal vessels. When it is in full operation the port should have a capacity of one million tons a year. Unloading on to lighters will no longer be necessary and much of the trade which comes via Dubai should revert to Muttrah. A coastal harbour has been completed at Raysut with berths for five ships. The oil terminal at Mina al Fahal can accommodate the largest super-tankers on off-shore loading buoys. Similar facilities for the import of refined petroleum products exist at Mina al Fahal and Riyam (near Muscat).

About 350 vessels visited Muttrah and Muscat in 1973. There are regular services to Britain (Strick Line), Australia (P & O), India and Pakistan (Gulf Shipping Co.) and Japan (Showa Line).

Loading facilities for smaller craft exist at Sohar, Khaboura, Sur, Marbat and Salalah.

Oman United Agencies Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Muscat; shipping, clearing and forwarding agents and general merchants; subsidiary of Gray, Mackenzie and Co. Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

All domestic and international flights now operate from Seeb International Airport. Its runway is being extended from the present 10,000 feet to 12,000 feet. Most towns of any size have small air strips. Gulf Aviation operate frequent flights to the Gulf States, Beirut, London, Iran, India and Pakistan, and return flights four times a week to Salalah. A modern civil airport is under construction at Salalah. Other airlines using Seeb include Alia, Air India, British Airways, Iran Air, Middle East Airlines, Pakistan International Airways and Saudia (passenger); and Trans Mediterranean Airways and Tradewinds (cargo).

Gulf Aviation Co. Ltd.: (see Bahrain).

PAKISTAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan is bordered by India to the east and Afghanistan and Iran to the west. It has a short frontier with China in the far north-east. The climate is hot and dry with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) except in the mountains where the winters are cold. The national language is Urdu; English is extensively used. The state religion is Islam, embracing about 97 per cent of the population, the remainder being mainly Hindu or Christian. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is dark green, charged with a white crescent moon and a five-pointed white star, with a vertical white stripe at the hoist. The capital is Islamabad.

Recent History

Pakistan was created in August 1947 by the partition of the former British India into the independent states of India and Pakistan. It originally had two parts, East Pakistan and West Pakistan, separated by about 1,000 miles of Indian territory. The new nation was formed in response to demands by Muhammad Ali Jinnah's Muslim League for a specifically Islamic state, to free Muslims from domination by the Hindu majority in the sub-continent. Partition led immediately to religious and frontier conflicts in which hundreds of thousands of lives were lost. Pakistan's frontiers with India have never been satisfactorily settled and since 1949 a cease-fire line has separated Pakistani and Indian forces in the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir. In February 1975, however, Sheikh Abdullah, the former Kashmiri leader, dropped his insistence on a plebiscite to decide the state's future and agreed to serve as Chief Minister in the Indian-held part of Kashmir.

From the time of partition the eastern and western sections of Pakistan were united only by religion, with no geographical, economic or racial coherence. The majority of the population lived in the smaller wing, East Pakistan, but political and military power were concentrated in the West. Pakistan's difficulties were increased by the search for a workable political system. A republic was established in March 1956 but in October 1958 parliamentary government ceased and was replaced by martial law. General (later Field-Marshal) Muhammad Ayub Khan was appointed Martial Law Administrator and in 1960 was elected President by the "basic democracy" system he had established. In 1962 a new constitution was proclaimed, giving the President wide-ranging powers and strengthening the central government at the expense of federalism.

Wide-spread disorders in 1968, especially in East Pakistan, led to Ayub Khan's resignation in March 1969. General Agha Muhammad Yahya Khan replaced him and martial law was reimposed.

In December 1970 elections were held for an assembly which was to draw up a new constitution. For the first time the East Pakistanis were to be allowed a majority in the assembly. Sheikh Mujibur Rahman's Awami League, standing for extreme autonomy, won with an overwhelm-

ing majority in East Pakistan and the Pakistan People's Party (P.P.P.) won most seats in the West. Yahya Khan tried to persuade Sheikh Mujib to form a coalition government with the P.P.P., but negotiations broke down and in March 1971 the army was sent in to settle the matter by force. East Pakistan declared its independence as the People's Republic of Bangladesh and civil war broke out between the martial law authorities and the followers of Sheikh Mujib (the *Mukhti Bahini*).

During October and November Indian support for the Bengalis grew and there were clashes with Pakistani troops. In December full-scale war between the two countries broke out. Within two weeks the Pakistani army in the East was forced to surrender and Bangladesh's independence became a reality. A cease-fire was accepted and Yahya Khan resigned. Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, head of the P.P.P., became President of the truncated Pakistan.

Bhutto's Government embarked on a series of negotiations to deal with the aftermath of the war. In August 1973 an agreement was reached with India on the repatriation of Pakistani prisoners of war and the return of Bengalis in Pakistan to Bangladesh. In February 1974 Pakistan recognized Bangladesh and by May the repatriation of Pakistani prisoners was completed.

In 1972 President Bhutto proposed a constitution which seemed to have the support of all parties. In early 1973, however, opposition parties of the right and left formed a United Democratic Front to demand amendments which would create "a truly Islamic, democratic and federal constitution". Their fears that the constitution gave too much power to the Prime Minister and the central government were encouraged by events in Baluchistan where tribal fighting was followed, in February 1973, by the imposition of direct presidential rule and the taking of emergency powers. The governors of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province, members of the opposition National Awami Party, were replaced by central government appointees.

An amended constitution came into force in August 1973 with Bhutto as Prime Minister. The situation in Baluchistan remained grave with fighting between government forces and tribal guerrilla groups. In August 1973 several leading opposition figures were arrested. In April 1974 the Government announced the ending of army operations in Baluchistan and an amnesty for political opponents, but fighting continued until the end of the year.

Pakistan's relations with India and Afghanistan have been slowly deteriorating. In 1975 Pakistan accused Afghanistan of intervention in its internal affairs.

The National Awami Party was banned in February 1975 and its leader, Abdul Wali Khan, and many others were arrested following the murder of the North-West Frontier Province's Chief Minister, Hayat Mohammed Sherpao. The Prime Minister accused the NAP of working to bring about the secession of a large part of Pakistan and of directing terrorist activities with the reported support of Afghanistan.

Pakistan's former alignment with the Western bloc, seen in membership of CENTO and SEATO (she withdrew from the latter in 1972), has to a large extent given place to improved relations with China, North Viet-Nam, North Korea, Iran, Turkey and especially the United Arab Emirates.

Government

An interim Constitution was adopted on April 10th, 1973 (for details *see* page 1210).

Defence

In 1974 the armed forces totalled 392,000 men including 10,000 in the navy and 17,000 in the air force. In the financial year 1973-4 an estimated 30 per cent of the budget was devoted to defence. Pakistan is a member of the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the backbone of Pakistan's economy. Wheat, sugar cane, rice and cotton are all important crops. During the 1960s agricultural production increased, but only kept pace with population growth. The average per capita income is still one of the lowest in Asia. Despite recent legislation to limit the size of holdings, land is very unevenly distributed.

Pakistan is poorly endowed with natural resources. Water is a valuable resource and extensive irrigation works have been undertaken. The Indus Basin water harnessing scheme is expected to improve the supply and use of water.

Pakistan has experienced a rapid growth in industrial output, with the former emphasis on consumer goods giving place to the development of export and capital industries. Pakistan's first steel mills, to be completed in 1980, will be built with Soviet aid near Karachi. Their planned annual output is one million tons of steel in the first phase, rising to two million tons. There is a serious balance of payments deficit and heavy dependence on foreign aid. Military expenditure is a burden on the economy. The loss of East Pakistan has deprived the economy of a large internal market and important revenue from jute exports. The price of imported oil soared in 1974, resulting in rising costs. Retail prices rose 33 per cent in the year to June 1974. Bhutto's government has taken over or nationalized most major industries, insurance companies, banks, shipping firms and distributors of petroleum products.

In October 1974 trade and telecommunication links with India were resumed.

Transport and Communications

Pakistan's rail and road systems, which were developed before Partition, have had to be adjusted to the new frontiers although some rail transit facilities have been negotiated with India. There are nearly 5,400 miles of railways in Pakistan. The principal port of Pakistan is

Karachi. International air transport is provided by Pakistan International Airways Corporation (PIA) and twenty-three foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services are run mainly through the Development Schemes and Urban Community Projects. The National Council of Social Welfare provides care for children, women, delinquents and the handicapped. Government support is given to voluntary bodies providing social relief.

Education

Universal free primary education is a constitutional right but less than half Pakistan's children in fact receive it, and only about 10 per cent reach secondary education. Some 15 per cent of the population is literate. There are 8 universities, nationalized by Bhutto's government.

Tourism

The Himalayan hill stations of Pakistan provide magnificent scenery, a fine climate and excellent opportunities for field sports, mountaineering and winter sports.

Visas are not required to visit Pakistan by nationals of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey and Yugoslavia. The period of exemption is three months.

Sport

Pakistan's principal sports are hockey, cricket, football, wrestling and squash rackets. Polo, athletics and swimming are also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 14th (Independence Day), September 6th (Defence of Pakistan Day), September 11th (Anniversary of Death of Quaid-i-Azam), October 8th-9th (Eid-ul-Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 16th (Eid-ul-Azha), December 25th (Birthday of Quaid-i-Azam and Christmas).

1976: January 13th (Muharram Ashura), March 23rd (Pakistan Day).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of measures is in force. Local measures of weight include:

1 maund = 82.27 lb.
1 seer = 2.057 lb.
1 tola = 180 grains

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 paise = 1 Pakistani rupee.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 23.34 rupees;
U.S. \$1 = 9.90 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

(figures relate to present-day Pakistan, excluding Bangladesh, except where otherwise stated).

AREA AND POPULATION*

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION				ESTIMATED POPULATION (mid-year)		
	February 1st, 1961	September 16th, 1972			1971	1972	1973
		Male	Female	Total			
310,403 sq. miles†	42,978,261‡	34,417,000	30,475,000	64,892,000	62,170,000	64,425,000	66,749,000

* Excludes data for the disputed territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The Pakistan-held part of this region, known as Azad ("Free") Kashmir, has an area of 32,358 sq. miles and an estimated population of more than one million. Also excluded are Junagadh, Manavadar, Gilgit and Baltistan.

† 803,943 sq. kilometres.

‡ Excluding adjustment for underenumeration, estimated by the Pakistan Planning Commission to have been 8.3 per cent for the whole of Pakistan (including what is now Bangladesh).

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES

	1961 CENSUS	1972 CENSUS		1961 CENSUS	1972 CENSUS
Islamabad (capital)*	—	77,000	Peshawar	218,691	366,000
Karachi	1,912,598	3,469,000	Sialkot	164,346	212,000
Lahore	1,296,477	2,148,000	Sargodha	129,291	203,000
Lyallpur	425,248	820,000	Sukkur	103,216	156,000
Hyderabad	434,537	624,000	Quetta	106,633	159,000
Rawalpindi	340,175	615,000	Jhang	95,000	136,000
Multan	358,201	544,000	Bahawalpur	84,000	134,000
Gujranwala	196,154	366,000			

* Islamabad is a newly-built city, which has been the administrative centre since July 1965.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE 1971/72* (million acres)

Arable land	48
Sown area	36†
Fallow land	12
Forest land	5
Not available for cultivation	50
Other land	28
TOTAL	131

* Figures refer to reported area only. Total area is 196.7 million acres.

† Including 6 million acres sown more than once.

PRODUCTION INDICES
(1961-65=100)

PRODUCTION GROUPS	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Foodstuffs	141	147	144	148	156
Agriculture	141	147	148	151	156
Per capita:					
Foodstuffs	118	120	114	113	115
Agriculture	119	120	117	115	115

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(Years July to June)

	AREA SOWN (⁰⁰⁰ acres)			PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ long tons)			YIELD (maunds* per acre)		
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
Rice (cleaned) . . .	4,008	3,715	3,599	2,363	2,165	2,226	14.2	16.1	15.9
Wheat	15,393	14,771	14,325	7,179	6,374	6,782	11.9	12.1	11.6
Cat-tail Millet (Bajra) .	1,560	1,881	1,876	297	555	354	4.9	5.1	5.1
Sorghum (Jowar) . .	1,212	1,378	1,253	279	324	308	6.0	6.3	6.4
Maize	1,600	1,581	1,563	657	706	694	11.0	11.1	12.2
Barley	399	347	387	107	90	101	6.9	7.3	7.0
Chick-peas (Gram) . .	2,293	2,260	2,383	498	456	502	6.0	5.9	5.9
Sugar Cane	1,532	1,572	1,365	25,953	22,801	19,648	442.6	461.1	394.9
Rape and Mustard . .	1,184	1,260	1,389	251	265	296	5.6	5.8	5.7
Sesame Seed	56	76	103	8	10	13	3.2	3.2	3.6
Cotton (lint)	4,338	4,284	4,837	527	534	696	3.3	3.3	3.4
Tobacco	149	150	125	115	111	86	20.5	20.9	20.2

* 1 maund = 82.27 lb.

Source: Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Underdeveloped Areas, Islamabad, 1972.

Production in 1972/73 (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): Rice (paddy) 3,576, Wheat 7,351, Millet 304, Sorghum 302, Maize 706, Barley 109, Chick-peas 554, Rapeseed 287, Sesame seed 10.0, Cotton (lint) 701, Tobacco 63.

Production in 1973/74 (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons): Wheat 7,631, Millet 351, Sorghum 378, Maize 767, Chick-peas 575, Sesame seed 10, Cotton (lint) 659.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates, year ending September 30th)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Cattle	12,010,000	12,350,000	12,690,000	12,900,000
Pigs	96,000	98,000	90,000	n.a.
Sheep	15,320,000	16,000,000	16,720,000	17,480,000
Horses	430,000	420,000	410,000	n.a.
Asses	950,000	940,000	960,000	n.a.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

('000 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Beef, veal and buffalo meat	n.a.	176*	180*
Mutton, lamb and goats' meat	78*	77*	80*
Cows' milk	870*	886*	902*
Buffaloes' milk	3,537*	3,670*	3,782*
Sheep's milk	280*	293*	n.a.
Goats' milk	349*	356*	363*
Hen eggs	13	14	14*
Wool (clean)	12	12	14

* FAO estimate.

FERTILIZER PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

('000 tons nutrients)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Production:				
Nitrogen (N)	128.4	128.0	215.0	274.5
Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	4.2	4.3	4.9	8.5
Consumption:				
Nitrogen (N)	274.6	251.5	363.0	386.4
Phosphates (P ₂ O ₅)	36.6	30.5	38.8	48.7
Potassium (K ₂ O)	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.3

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Indian Ocean:			
Shads	9,400	8,500	—
Redfishes, Basses, etc.	48,100	55,200	44,900
Jacks, etc.	3,100	1,000	16,000
Indian Oil-sardine	3,400	4,300	15,300
Tunas, Bonitos, etc.	11,400	10,000	13,400
Silver Hairtail	12,000	8,800	8,500
Sharks, Rays, etc.	39,800	41,800	62,900
Other Marine Fish	900	1,500	9,600
	128,100	131,000	170,600
Crustaceans	25,700	19,800	23,900
TOTAL SEA CATCH	153,800	150,900	194,500
Freshwater Fish	19,000	18,400	18,000
TOTAL CATCH	172,800	169,300	212,500
Value of landings ('000 rupees)	392,950	350,526	430,383

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics, 1972.

MINING

(Years July to June)

	PRODUCTION (tons)			
	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Chromite	25,137	27,318	33,169	17,840
Limestone	2,871,956	2,851,079	2,586,032	2,792,321
Gypsum	203,797	164,267	21,469	128,964
Fireclay	28,240	28,016	21,321	18,674
Silica sand	42,678	33,630	42,898	26,722
Celestite	507	478	254	112
Ochres	390	2,706	5,248	3,720
Iron ore	154	n a	n.a.	n.a.
Rock salt	305,239	345,650	352,767	348,474
Coal ('000 metric tons)	1,332	1,317	1,251	1,160
Crude petroleum ('000 metric tons)	533	462	455	409
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	3,224	3,475	3,795	4,400

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

INDUSTRY

(Years July to June)

		1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Cotton Yarn	million lb.	669.7	740.1	829.2	836.6
Cotton Fabrics	million yds.	787.3	751.3	704.0	708.2*
Art Silk and Rayon Cloth	million sq. yds.	67.2	10.1	5.8	5.2
Sugar	'000 tons	510.8	369.1	426.2	588.8*
Vegetable Products	" "	133.5	158.9	184.3	219.1*
Sea Salt	" "	215.0	236.0	158.0	104.0*
Cement	" "	2,659.0	2,564.0	2,830.0	2,960.0*
Urea	" "	201.5	388.5	524.7	566.4
Superphosphate	" "	25.0	27.0	45.0	22.3
Ammonium Sulphate	" "	58.7	65.7	57.3	89.0
Sulphuric Acid	" "	33.1	34.4	41.8	30.5
Soda Ash	" "	76.8	75.6	73.1	79.9
Caustic Soda	" "	30.7	33.8	34.8	36.9
Chlorine Gas	" "	4.5	5.4	6.2	6.3*
Cigarettes	million	24,166.0	21,772.0	27,623.0	27,306.0
Electric Energy	million kWh.	7,670	7,630	n.a.	n.a.

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

FINANCE

100 paisa = 1 Pakistani rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 paisa; 1 rupee.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 rupees.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 23.34 rupees; U.S. \$1 = 9.90 rupees.

100 Pakistani rupees = £4.284 = \$10.101.

Note: From July 1955 to May 1972 the par value of the Pakistani rupee was 21 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 4.7619 rupees). Between May 1972 and February 1973 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 11.00 rupees. The rate has been \$1 = 9.90 rupees since February 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1 = 11.43 rupees from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 = 12.41 rupees from December 1971 to May 1972.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET

(million rupees, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1971/72	1972/73*	1973/74*
Taxes on income:			
Personal	891.9	811.0	815.0
Corporation	344.5	241.0	240.0
Customs duties	1,312.2	2,635.0	3,129.2
Excise duties	2,119.1	2,252.8	2,347.5
General turnover tax	481.5	430.0	450.0
Other taxes	30.3	41.3	46.3
Other receipts	1,735.0	2,226.7	2,628.2
TOTAL	6,914.5	8,637.8	9,656.2

EXPENDITURE	1971/72	1972/73*	1973/74*
Interest on public debt	998.0	1,194.3	1,399.8
National defence	3,726.1	4,440.4	4,233.9
Education and health	57.1	100.3	194.5
Transfers to provinces and states:			
Taxes	861.6	873.6	914.5
Grants	20.4	51.5	267.8
Other current expenditure	1,067.2	1,909.1	2,177.4
Capital expenditure	1,463.3	1,833.6	1,812.3
Loans and advances to provinces and states (net)	532.6	1,486.9	1,573.5
Other loans and advances (net)	300.3	83.9	137.3
TOTAL	9,026.6	11,973.6	12,711.0

* Estimates.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* 1973.

Foreign Aid (1973/74): Total disbursements received U.S. \$425 million.

STATE BANK RESERVES
(U.S.\$ million at December 31st)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold	53	53	53	54	54	54	60	60	67
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	—	—	—	10	14	21	32
Foreign Exchange	176	154	111	193	278	126	115	200	380
TOTAL	229	207	164	247	332	190	189	281	479

November 30th, 1974: Total reserves \$542 million.

Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics.

COST OF LIVING
Consumer Price Index for Karachi industrial workers
(base: 1969/70 = 100)

	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
All items	107.6	111.4	123.8	163.7
Food only	106.6	108.8	124.2	167.6

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million rupees at current factor cost, July to June)

SECTORS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74*
Agriculture	15,870	17,528	21,348	28,404
Crops	11,076	12,475	15,179	19,794
Livestock	4,794	5,053	6,169	7,898
Fishing	261	295	379	481
Forestry	105	111	180	231
Mining and Quarrying	243	268	382	460
Manufacturing	7,450	7,557	9,346	11,501
Construction	1,979	1,763	2,298	2,923
Electricity, Gas, Water, Sanitation	782	823	955	1,118
Transport, Storage, Communications	3,000	3,228	4,290	5,683
Wholesale and Retail Trade	6,781	7,085	8,490	11,250
Banking and Insurance	882	968	1,375	1,748
Ownership of Dwellings	1,752	1,913	2,237	2,868
Public Administration and Defence	2,967	3,450	4,563	5,488
Other Services	3,475	3,894	4,636	5,938
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	45,547	48,883	60,479	77,381
Net Factor Income from Abroad	—82	99	463	443
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	45,465	48,982	60,942	77,824

* Provisional.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, Monthly Statistical Bulletin.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees, July 1st to June 30th)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Imports	3,285.1	3,602.4	3,495.3	8,398.3	13,569.6
Exports*	1,657.0	2,110.8	3,423.2	8,623.5	10,237.6

* Including re-exports.

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

COMMODITIES
(‘000 Rs.)

IMPORTS	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Food</i>			
Rice	20,996	23	19
Wheat	269,829	1,112,134	1,546,552
Sugar	26,578	428,503	126,218
Spices	17,053	44,098	45,532
<i>Crude Materials inedible, excluding Fuels</i>			
Raw and Waste Cotton	9,388	5,346	10,736
Raw Wool	23,707	69,536	38,369
Wood and Timber	58,467	74,195	58,601
<i>Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials</i>			
Coal	4,194	6,747	9,980
Oil (Animal, Vegetable and Mineral)	385,576	946,164	2,378,955
<i>Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals</i>	175,952	375,502	535,795
Dyes and Colours	58,220	160,366	164,948
<i>Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material</i>			
Paper, Pasteboard and Stationery	69,976	141,156	391,424
Rayon Yarn	7,514	21,061	168,237
Iron, Steel and Manufactures	438,953	876,430	1,109,779
Cutlery, Hardware and Tools	55,909	76,267	107,220
Non-ferrous Metals and Manufactures	59,085	155,345	309,923
<i>Machinery and Transport Equipment</i>			
Electrical goods	257,154	459,510	597,559
Machinery other than electric	594,254	738,943	1,196,233
Vehicles	197,197	482,779	1,077,719
<i>Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles</i>			
Building and Engineering Material	19,814	17,787	18,007

EXPORTS	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
<i>Food and Live Animals</i>			
Fish (excl. Canned Fish)	96,746	192,477	179,846
Tea	—	—	44
<i>Crude Materials inedible, excluding Fuels</i>			
Raw Jute	49	—	114
Raw Cotton	954,747	1,166,975	376,112
Raw Wool	24,603	71,897	64,077
Raw Hides and Skins	19,601	16,896	23,545
<i>Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material</i>			
Jute Manufactures	17,606	4,853	415
Cotton Twist and Yarns	605,630	1,974,288	1,865,417
Cotton Textiles	387,310	1,247,077	1,416,828

TRADING PARTNERS

('000 Rs.)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
United Kingdom	353,331	683,270	950,153	259,853	630,170	686,640
U.S.A.	728,768	2,094,136	3,451,800	174,145	348,833	540,529
Japan	349,545	721,080	1,126,165	540,123	1,562,073	633,331
Germany, Federal Republic	343,971	748,683	1,050,671	105,279	305,850	463,454
India	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sri Lanka	109,432	298,146	355,955	65,298	205,262	128,436
Malaysia	15,635	58,140	91,100	23,826	56,486	53,132
Belgium and Luxembourg	41,259	105,793	257,486	28,430	76,887	143,649
France	76,260	112,852	342,486	62,152	183,372	266,048
Bahrain	2,112	1,815	7,628	28,725	25,224	101,438
Hong Kong	24,448	32,542	55,343	505,199	961,022	1,116,896
Australia	36,490	99,777	59,895	28,476	65,073	153,603
Italy	191,674	232,583	300,165	125,090	434,372	491,181
China, People's Republic	99,083	361,928	570,912	146,041	193,384	39,272

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970-71	1971-72*	1972-73†	1973-74†
Number of Passengers ('000)	126,037*	124,207	123,472	128,554
Passenger-miles (million)	5,823*	5,914	6,256	6,610
Freight ('000 tons)	12,341	12,599	10,994	10,004
Net Freight ton-miles (million)	4,581	4,722	4,652	4,097

* Provisional.

† Eleven months only (July-May).

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

ROADS

	PASSENGER CARS	MOTOR RICKSHAWS	TAXIS	BUSES	TRUCKS	TOTAL
1968	109,566	17,577	9,386	17,903	35,345	189,777
1969	112,833	17,407	10,704	18,808	36,029	195,781
1970	141,263	19,438	12,786	21,600	42,003	237,573
1971	153,498	20,738	13,472	23,860	44,078	255,646
1972	156,571	21,485	14,010	26,583	45,842	264,491
1973	162,022	22,555	15,324	29,718	49,345	278,964

SHIPPING

	VESSELS (^{'000} net registered tons)		Goods (^{'000} long tons)	
	Entered	Cleared	Loaded	Unloaded
1969-70	6,024	5,813	3,372	5,929
1970-71	6,129	6,106	3,157	6,279
1971-72	5,872	5,701	3,010	6,296
1972-73	6,465	6,452	3,185	7,188
1973-74	6,661	6,600	3,045	7,440

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

CIVIL AVIATION

(domestic and international flights, July to June)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Kilometres flown (^{'000})	28,646	29,081	23,627	21,651
Passenger/metric ton-kilometres (^{'000})	146,798	168,973	129,293	110,960
Passenger-kilometres (^{'000})	1,741,471	1,953,108	1,478,630	1,303,342
Freight metric ton-kilometres (^{'000})	67,127	65,748	59,365	61,549
Mail metric ton-kilometres (^{'000})	7,956	6,779	8,069	6,237

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

TOURISM

(Figures include the former province of East Pakistan)

	TOURIST ARRIVALS
1969	111,153
1970	122,097
1971	113,300
1972	100,963
1973	141,898

Source: Ministry of Finance, Planning and Development, Statistical Division, *Monthly Statistical Bulletin*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The following proposals were unanimously adopted by leaders of all parliamentary parties, meeting in Islamabad under the Chairmanship of President Bhutto on October 20th, 1972. The new Constitution was adopted by the National Assembly on April 10th, 1973 and came into force on August 14th, 1973.

GOVERNMENT

In the Federal Parliamentary system the Head of the State is to be a constitutional President on whom the advice of the Prime Minister shall be binding in all respects. The Prime Minister, who is to be the chief executive, and his Cabinet shall be answerable to the Federal Legislature.

A constitutional amendment in February 1975 freed the government of the obligation to seek parliamentary approval to declare a state of emergency.

LEGISLATURE—NATIONAL ASSEMBLY AND SENATE

The Federal Legislature shall comprise two houses—the lower house called the National Assembly of 200 members elected directly on the basis of universal adult suffrage and the upper house called the Senate of 60 members. Each Provincial Assembly is to elect 14 Senators. The tribal areas are to return five and the remaining two are to be elected from the Federal Capital Territory by members of the Provincial Assemblies. For a period of 10 years women are to get 10 seats in the National Assembly raising its strength to 210.

The role of the Senate in an overwhelming majority of the subjects, shall be merely advisory. Disagreeing with any legislation of the National Assembly, it shall have the right to send it back only once for reconsideration. In case of disagreement in other subjects, the Senate and National Assembly shall sit in a joint session to decide the matter by a simple majority.

An amendment to the Constitution shall require two-thirds majority in the National Assembly and its endorsement by a simple majority in the Senate. The members of the Senate may be taken in the Federal Cabinet provided their total number does not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of Central Ministers.

The stability of the parliamentary system is sought to be ensured through four main provisions. Firstly the Prime Minister shall be elected by the National Assembly and the President must call on him to form a government. Secondly, any resolution calling for the removal of

a Prime Minister shall have to name his successor in the same resolution which shall be adopted by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the lower house. The requirement of two-thirds majority is to remain in force for 15 years or three electoral terms whichever is more. Thirdly, the Prime Minister shall have the right to seek dissolution of the legislature at any time even during the pendency of a no-confidence motion. Fourthly, if a no-confidence motion is defeated, such a motion shall not come up before the house for the next six months.

All these provisions for stability shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Provincial Assemblies also.

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT

In the matter of relations between Federation and Provinces, Parliament shall have the power to make laws, including laws bearing on extra-territorial affairs, for the whole or any part of Pakistan, while a Provincial Assembly shall be empowered to make laws for that Province or any part of it. Matters in the Federal Legislative List shall be subject to the exclusive authority of Parliament, while Parliament and a Provincial Assembly shall have power to legislate with regard to matters referred to in the Concurrent Legislative List. Any matter not referred to in either list may be the subject of laws made by a Provincial Assembly alone, and not by Parliament, although the latter shall have exclusive power to legislate with regard to matters not referred to in either list for those areas in the Federation not included in any Province.

The executive authorities of every Province shall be required to ensure that their actions are in compliance with the Federal laws which apply in that Province. The Federation shall be required to consider the interests of each Province in the exercise of its authority in that Province. The Federation shall further be required to afford every Province protection from external aggression and internal disturbance, and to ensure that every Province is governed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

To further safeguard the rights of the smaller provinces, a Council of Common Interests shall be created. Comprising the Chief Ministers of the four provinces and four Central Ministers to decide upon specified matters of common interest, the Council shall be responsible to the Federal Legislature. The constitutional formula gives the net proceeds of excise duty and royalty on gas to the province concerned. The profits on hydro-electric power generated in each province shall go to that province.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

(Sworn in August 14th, 1973)

President of the Republic: FAZAL ELAHI CHAUDRY.

MINISTRY

(March 1975)

THE CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Defence and Atomic Energy: ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO.

Minister of the Interior, States and Frontier Regions: KHAN ABDUL QAYYUM KHAN

Minister of Food and Agriculture, Co-operatives, Works, Under-developed Areas and Land Reforms: Sheikh MOHAMMAD RASHID.

Minister of Labour, Health, Social Welfare and Population Planning: HAFEEZULLAH CHEEMA.

Minister of Education, Science, Technology and Provincial Co-ordination: ABDUL HAFIZ PIRZADA.

Minister of Law and Parliamentary Affairs: MALIK MERAJ KHALID.

Minister of Communications: MUMTAZ ALI BHUTTO.

Minister of Production, Industries and Town Planning: RAFI RAZA.

Minister of Religious Affairs: MAULANA KAUSAR NAZI.

Minister of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs: RANA MOHAMMAD HANIF.

Minister of Fuel, Power and Natural Resources: MOHAMMAD YUSUF KHATTAK.

Minister of Commerce: Meer Afzal Khan.

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State for Defence and Foreign Affairs: AZIZ AHMED.

Minister of State for Industries: SYED QAIM ALI SHAH.

Minister of State for Establishment and Kashmir Affairs: Maj.-Gen. JAMALDAR KHAN.

Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs: MALIK MOHAMMAD AKHTAR.

Minister of State for Labour: ABDUL SATTAR GABOL.

Minister of State for Works: CHAUDHRY JEHANGIR ALI.

Minister of State for Minority Affairs and Tourism: MALIK MOHAMMAD JAFFER.

Minister of State for Natural Resources: TAJ MOHAMMAD KHAN JAMALI.

Minister of State for Science and Technology: SHAHZADA SAEEDUR RASHID ABBASI.

Minister of State for State and Frontier Regions: Sardar ABDUL ALEEN.

Minister of State for Railways: MIAN MOHAMMAD ATAULLAH.

PARLIAMENT

Under the 1973 Constitution the Federal Legislature comprises a lower house (The National Assembly) of 200 seats with 10 reserved for women elected on the basis of proportional representation and an upper house (The Senate) which has 60 members elected by the provincial assemblies.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Assembly comprises 210 members.

Speaker: SAHIBZADA FAROOQ ALI.

SENATE

On August 14th, 1973, when the new Constitution came into effect, the Senate comprised 45 members.

Chairman: HABIBULLAH KHAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Jamaat-i-Islami: 5-A Zaildar Park, Ichhra, Lahore; f. 1941; aims at the establishment of the Islamic state; Leader MIAN MUHAMMED TUFAIL.

Pakistan Democratic Party (P.D.P.): f. June 1969; aims to uphold "democratic and Islamic values"; Sec.-Gen. Sheikh NASIM HASAN.

Pakistan Muslim League: Muslim League House, 33 Davis Rd., Lahore; Pres. PEER SAHIB PAGAROO; Sec.-Gen. MALIK MOHAMMAD QASIM.

Pakistan People's Party: f. Dec. 1967; party of the Government; Islamic socialism, democracy and an independent foreign policy; Chair. President ZULFIKAR ALI BHUTTO.

National Awami Party: f. 1968; leftist; supports pro-Soviet line; Leader/Pres. KHAN ABDUL WALI KHAN. Banned in 1975.

PROVINCES

Pakistan has been divided into the four provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province.

Sind

Governor: Begum RA'ANA LIAQUAT ALI KHAN.

Baluchistan

Governor: Mir AHMAD YAR KHAN, Khan of Kclat.

Punjab

Governor: GHULAM MUSTAPHA KHAR.

North-West Frontier Province

Governor: Maj.-Gen. SAID GHAWAS.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO PAKISTAN

Afghanistan: 176, Sector F-7/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALI AHMED POPAL (also accredited to Thailand and Sri Lanka).

Albania: Cairo, Egypt.

Algeria: 72, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad.

Argentina: 233, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* CARLOS FEDERICO SILVA GUZMÁN.

Australia: 2nd Floor, National Bank Bldg., Civic Centre G/6, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* A. M. MORRIS.

Austria: 415, F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNST JOSEF PLOIL.

Belgium: 291, Sector F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* KAREL COECKX.

Brazil: 486-F, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* QUINTINO S. DESETA.

Bulgaria: 26, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Prof. IVAN NENOV.

Burma: 386, Sector F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* U THA TUN.

Canada: Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* K. W. MACLELLAN (also accredited to Afghanistan).

China, People's Republic: 23-24, Sector F-6/4, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* CHANG T'UNG.

Czechoslovakia: 25, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* VLADIMIR LUDVÍK.

Denmark: 302-F/6-3, Islamabad.

Egypt: 449-F, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* ABOU EL FADL KASHABA.

Finland: Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad.

France: 217-C, Sector F-7/4, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* HENRI BAYLE.

German Democratic Republic: Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS MERITZKI.

Germany, Federal Republic: 288 Peshawar Rd., Rawalpindi; *Ambassador:* Dr. ULRICH SCHESKE.

Ghana: 400, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* GORDON C. N. CUDJOE.

Greece: Teheran, Iran.

Hungary: 184, Shalimar 6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* JÁNOS VERTES.

Indonesia: 223, Sector F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* IMAM ABIKUSNO.

Iran: Islamabad; *Ambassador:* MANOUTCHEHR ZELLI (also accredited to Sri Lanka).

Iraq: 178, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-MALIK SALIM AL-ZAIBAK (also accredited to Thailand and Sri Lanka).

Italy: 28 Harlay St., Rawalpindi; *Ambassador:* Dr. OBERTO FABIANI.

Japan: 227, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* TAKESHI KANEMATSU.

Jordan: 435, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* ADEL HUSSEIN KHALIDI.

Khmer Republic: Cairo, Egypt.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* OM GYONG CHOL.

Kuwait: 148, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF ABDUL LATIF AL-ABDUL RAZZAQ.

Lebanon: 156, Sector F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN ADRA.

Libya: 344, Sector F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM ALI EL JERBI.

Malaysia: 346, F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* KAMARUDDIN MOHAMED ARIF.

Mauritius: *Ambassador:* AMEEN KASENALLY.

Mexico: Beirut, Lebanon.

Mongolia: Peking, China.

Morocco: 206, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHAMED SAADANI (also accredited to Malaysia).

Nepal: 64, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* KHADGA MAN SINGH.

Netherlands: 153, G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* H. C. MACLAINE PONT.

Nigeria: 440, Sector F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Alhaji ABDULKADIR DAFUWA.

Norway: Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad.

Philippines: 68, Sector F-6/2, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* JUAN C. DIONISIO (also accredited to Iran and Afghanistan).

Poland: 172, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* ALOJZY BARTOSZEK.

Portugal: 130-H, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Dr. ALBERTINO DOS SANTOS MATOS.

Qatar: *Ambassador:* MUBARAK NASSAR AL KUWARIT.

Romania: 131, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* MIHAI MAGHERU.

PAKISTAN

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Saudi Arabia: 68 Muslimabad, Dadabhoy Naorji Rd.;
Ambassador: Sheikh RIYADH AL-KHATIB.

Somalia: Jiddah, Saudi Arabia.

Spain: 69, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* MARCELINO FERNANDEZ DIEZ.

Sri Lanka: 468-F, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* FEISAL JUNAID (also accred. to Iran).

Sudan: 189, Sector G-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* EL-BAGHIR ABDEL MUTAAL (also accred. to Afghanistan).

Sweden: Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* RENE NYSTROM.

Switzerland: 489, Sector G-6/4, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* JACQUES ALBERT MALLET.

Syria: 355 F-6/3, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ ALLOUNI.

Thailand: Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* WICHET SUTHAYAKHOM.

Turkey: 200-A Mayo Rd., Rawalpindi; *Ambassador:* ERDEM ERNER.

U.S.S.R.: 11 Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* A. A. RODIONOV.

United Arab Emirates: *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH DARWISH AHMED.

United Kingdom: Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Sir LAURENCE PUMPHREY.

U.S.A.: Diplomatic Enclave, Islamabad; *Ambassador:* HENRY A. BYROADE.

Vatican: 317, F-6/3, P.O.B. 1106, Islamabad (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. JOSEPH UHAČ.

Yugoslavia: 555-F Sumbul East Rd., Islamabad; *Ambassador:* Dr. VIDO KNEZEVIC.

Pakistan also has relations with Bangladesh, the Gambia, Tunisia and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice: Hon. Mr. Justice HAMOODUR RAHMAN.

Puisne Judges: Hons. M. Yaqub Ali, A. SATTAR, S. A. JAN WAHID-UD-DIN-AHMAD.

HIGH COURT OF LAHORE

Chief Justice: Hon. Justice MOHAMMAD IQBAL.

HIGH COURT OF KARACHI

Chief Justice: Hon. Justice TUFAIL ALI ABDUR RAHMAN.

HIGH COURT OF PESHAWAR

Chief Justice: Hon. Justice SYED GHULAM SAFFAR SHAH.

RELIGION

ISLAM

Muslims make up 97.1 per cent of the population.

HINDUISM

Hindus make up 1.6 per cent of the population.

CHRISTIANITY

CHURCH OF PAKISTAN

The Church of Pakistan was inaugurated in November 1970 as a result of the organic union of the Anglicans, Methodists, Lutherans and Presbyterians (Church of

Scotland related) in Pakistan. United membership is approx. 250,000.

Moderator: The Bishop of Lahore: The Rt. Rev. INAYAT MASIH, Bishopsbourne, Cathedral Close, The Mall, Lahore.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The Archbishop of Karachi is H. E. Cardinal JOSEPH CORDEIRO, D.D., Archbishop's House, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Karachi 3.

The Apostolic Pro-Nuncio in Pakistan is His Excellency The Most Rev. Mgr. Joseph UHAČ, Vatican Embassy, 317 F-6/3, P.O.B. 1106, Islamabad.

THE PRESS

Pakistan's press today is largely a remnant of the Muslim press that became prominent during the struggle for the national State (1940-47). The first Urdu-language newspaper, the daily *Urdu Akhbar*, was founded in 1836. After 1945, with the introduction of modern equipment, the more influential English newspapers, such as *Dawn* and *Pakistan Times*, were firmly established, while several new Urdu newspapers, for example *Nawa-i-Waqt* and *Imroz*, became very popular.

In Pakistan there are 12 English dailies, 62 Urdu dailies and 10 in regional languages. In addition there are 230 weeklies and 16 bi-weeklies. These together with other publications number in all 1,222.

The Urdu press comprises 550 newspapers, with *Imroze*,

Nawa-i-Waqt and *Mashriq* being the most influential. The largest daily is *Jang* (245,000 circulation). Though the English-language press reaches only 1 per cent of the population and totals 150 publications, it is influential in political, academic and professional circles.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

RAWALPINDI

Jang: Jang House, P.O.B. 30, Dariabad; Rawalpindi edn. 1. 1959; published simultaneously in Rawalpindi, Quetta and Karachi; Urdu; independent national; Editor-in-Chief Mir KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. (Rawalpindi) 65,000.

Nawa-i-Waqt: *see* Lahore, below.

Pakistan Times: *see* Lahore, below.

Ta' Meer: Saidpur Road, f. 1949, Urdu independent; Organizer S. M. AHSAN; Editor RIAZ HUMAYUN.

KARACHI

Aghaz: Preedy St., 11 Japan Mansion, Saddar; Urdu; evening, Editor M. O. FARUQI.

Business Post: 4-5 Amil St., off Robson Rd., f. 1963; morning; English; economic and business news; Editor AMEEN K. TAREEN.

Business Recorder: 531 Nazrul Islam Rd., 5; f. 1963; English; Editor M. A. ZUBERI.

Comment: 52 Ratan Talao, off Akhbar Rd.; f. 1952; evening; English; Editor H. M. ABBASI; circ. 2,000.

Daily Jang: editions in Karachi and Rawalpindi, P.O.B. 52; f. 1937, morning & Sunday; Editor KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 177,000(m); 220,000(s).

Daily News: Jang House, Chundrigar Rd., f. 1962; evening; English, Editor WAJID SHAMSUL HASAN; circ. 42,000.

Dawn: Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; f. 1942; English, Gujarati, circ. 49,000; Editors JAMIL ANSARI (English edn.), G. N. MANSURI (Gujarati edn.).

Evening Star: Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; evening, English.

Hurriyat: Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; daily; Urdu; Editor F. ZAIDA.

Jang: Jang House, P.O.B. 52, McLeod Rd.; Karachi edn. f. 1937; published simultaneously in Karachi, Rawalpindi, Quetta and London; Urdu; independent national; Editor-in-Chief Mir KHALIL-UR-RAHMAN; circ. (Karachi) 180,000.

Leader: New Chali, daily; English; Editor S. AHMED.

Millat: 191 South Napier Rd.; f. 1946; Gujarati; Independent; circ. 9,400; Editor S. I. MATRI.

Morning News: Saifee House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; f. 1942; English; Editor-in-Chief SULTAN AHMED.

Nai Roshni: Nicol Rd.; f. 1949; Urdu; Independent; circ. over 20,000; Editor M. ASHRAF.

Vatan: Haroon House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd.; f. 1942; Gujarati; Editor M. J. M. NOOR; circ. 12,000.

LAHORE

Daily Business Report: 7A Nisbet Rd.; f. 1947; Urdu; Editor CH. SHAH MOHAMMAD AZIZ.

Daily Rehbar: Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT, T.K. *See also* Daily Rehbar, Bahawalpur.

Imroze: Rattan Chand Rd.; f. 1948; morning; Urdu; Editor Z. BABAR; circ. Lahore 48,000, Multan 17,000.

Mahgrabi Pakistan: Beadon Rd.; daily; Urdu; Editor M. SHAFAT.

Mashriq: 7 Abbot Rd.; f. 1963; Urdu; simultaneous editions in Karachi, Lahore, Quetta and Peshawar; Editor MAKIN AHSAN KALEEM; circ. 175,000.

Mujahid Daily: 4 McLeod Rd.; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor A'si NIZAMI.

Nawa-i-Pakistan: Railway Rd.; f. 1948; Independent; Urdu; Editors MUJAHIDUL HUSAIN, MUHAMMED RAFIQUE.

Nawa-i-Waqt Daily: 4 Shahra-e-Fatima Jinnah, Lahore; f. 1940; Urdu-English; simultaneous edition in Rawalpindi and Multan; Editor M. NIZAMI; circ. 300,000.

Pakistan Times: Rattan Chand Rd., P.O.B. 223; f. 1947; English; Liberal; Chief Editor K. M. ASAF; circ. 40,000.

Safeena: 78 Chamberlain Rd.; f. 1947; Urdu; Editor ALI SUANSI; circ. 6,000.

OTHER TOWNS

Aftab: Hyderabad; Urdu; Editor R. A. AJMERI.

Al Falah: Chhoti Lal Kurti, P.O.B. 35, Peshawar Cantt.; f. 1939; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor S. ABDULLAH SHAH.

Al-Jamiat-e-Sarhad: Koolia Gilania Chakagah, Peshawar; f. 1941; Urdu-Pashtu; Editor S. M. HASSAN GILANI.

Daily Rehbar: Rehbar Office: Chah Fateh Khan, Bahawalpur; f. 1952; Urdu; Chief Editor MALIK MOHAMMAD HAYAT, T.K.; circ. 5,680. *See also* Daily Rehbar, Lahore (above).

Hilal-e-Pakistan: Haji Aminuddin Rd., P.O.B. 200, Hyderabad; f. 1946; Sindhi; Editor KARIM LOFTI.

Indus Times: Indus Times Office, Hyderabad; English; Editor A. A. SINDHI.

Khyber Mail: 95A Saddar Rd., Peshawar; f. 1932; Independent; English; circ. 5,000; Editor ASKAR ALI SHAH.

Shahbaz: Kabuli Gate, Peshawar; f. 1947; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor A. KHATTAK; circ. 9,000.

Zamana: Jinnah Rd., Quetta; Urdu; Editor SYED FASIH IQBAL; circ. 85,000.

SELECTED WEEKLIES

Ajkal: Kabuli Gate, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor JAMIL AKHTAR.

Akhbare Jehan: P.B. 32, McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1967; Urdu; independent national; illustrated family magazine; Editor-in-Chief Mir HABIB-UR-RAHMAN; circ. 70,000.

Al-Tahir Weekly: 25 Haroon Chambers, Altaf Hussain Rd., Karachi; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor SYED TAHIR HUSSAIN; circ. 10,000.

Al Wahdat: Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor NURUL HAQ.

Amal: Aiwan-a-Abul Kaif, Abul Kaif Rd., Shah Qabool Colony, Peshawar; f. 1958; Urdu; Editor AGAI ABUL KAIF KAIFI SARHAUDI.

Awam: Altaf Hussain Row, P.O.B. 5257, Karachi; f. 1958; Urdu; political; Editor ABDUR RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 3,000.

Bank Insurance News: 4 Amil St., Karachi; f. 1971; English; Editor AMEEN K. TAREEN.

Basant: Mutton Market, Rawalpindi; f. 1941; Urdu; Editor CH. HUKAM CHAND ANAND.

Ghatan: 88 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor AGHA SHORISH KASHMIRI.

Dastkari: 8 McLagan Rd., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Urdu; women's; Editor Begum SHAFI AHMED.

Hilal: Hilal Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Friday; Illustrated Services journal; Editor MUHAMMAD YUNUS; Business Man. A. GHAFUOR SIDDIQUI; circ. 25,000.

Illustrated Weekly of Pakistan: Haroon Chambers, South Napier Rd., P.O.B. 635, Karachi; f. 1948; Sundays; English; circ. 21,450; Editor AJMAL HUSAIN.

Insaf: P-29, Banni, Rawalpindi; f. 1955; Editor Mir ABDUL AZIZ.

Insaf: Bahawalpur; f. 1946; Urdu; circ. 2,500; Editor NASRULLAH KHAN TAREEN.

Investor: 8 Muhammed Bldg., Bundar Rd., Karachi; f. 1955; English; Editor A. R. G. KHAN.

Karachi Commerce: P.O.B. No. 7442, 2/5 Akbar Rd., Karachi; f. 1947; circ. 5,500; English; Editor Z. I. ZOBAIRY.

Lahore: Balwant Mansion, Beadon Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; Editor SAQIB ZIRAVEE; circ. 10,000.

- Light:** Ahmadiyya Building, Lahore; English; Editor MIRZA MUHAMMAD HUSSAIN.
- Memaar-i-Nao:** 39 K.M.C. Bldg., Leamarket; Labour magazine; Urdu; Editor M. M. MUBASIR.
- Naqid:** Chughtai Manzil, Padshah Rd., Sadar-3, Karachi; f. 1955; Urdu; Editor BADAR CHUGHTAI.
- Noor Jehan:** 1 Koh-i-Noor Cinema Chambers, Marshal St., Karachi; f. 1948; circ. 16,000; film journal; Urdu; Editor N. S. CHAWLA.
- Pak Kashmir:** Pak Kashmir Office, Mesay Gate, Rawalpindi; f. 1951; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMED FAYYAZ ABBASI.
- Parsi Sansar and Loke Sevak:** Marston Rd., Karachi; f. 1909; English and Gujarati; Wed. and Sat.; Editor P. H. DASTUR.
- Parwaz:** Madina Office, Bahawalpur; Urdu; Editor MUSTAQ AHMED.
- Pictorial:** Jamia Masjid Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1956; English; Editor MUHAMMAD SAFDAR.
- Qalandar:** Peshawar; Urdu; Editor R. U. K. SHERWANI.
- Qindeel:** 3A Shah Din Building, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; Editor SHER MOHAMAD AKHTAR.
- Quetta Times:** Albert Press, Jinnah Rd., Quetta, Baluchistan; f. 1924; English; Editor S. RUSTOMJI; circ. 4,000.
- Rahbar-e-Sarhad:** Peshawar; f. 1956; Urdu; Editor M. SHABIR AHMAD.
- Shahab e Saqib:** Maulana St., Peshawar; f. 1950; Urdu; Editor S. M. RIZVI.
- Statesman, The:** 260-C Central Commercial Area P.E.C.H.S., Karachi 29; f. 1955; English; weekly; Editor MOHAMMAD OWAIS.
- Sunday Post:** 4 Amil St., off Robson Rd., Karachi 1; f. 1957; English; social and cultural magazine of general interest; Editor AMEEN TAREEN.
- Tanvir:** Bazar Kissa Khani, Peshawar; Independent; Urdu; Editor AMIR SIDDIQI.
- Tarjaman-i-Sarhad:** Peshawar; Urdu and Pashtu; Editor MALIK AMIR ALAM AWAN.

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Karachi unless otherwise stated)

- Afkar:** Robson Rd.; f. 1945; Urdu; art, literature, films; monthly; Editor SAHBA LUCKNAVI.
- Ahang:** Pakistan Broadcasting Corp., PBC Publications, Kassam Manzil, Randal Rd.; fortnightly; Urdu; Chief Editor SABIH MOHSIN.
- Alam-i-Niswan:** Peshawar Cantt., Peshawar; f. 1957; Urdu; monthly; Editor DOST MOHAMMAD FAKHRI.
- Al-Ma'arif** (formerly *Thaqafat*): Institute of Islamic Culture, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1968; Urdu; monthly; Chief Editor Prof. M. SAEED SHEIKH; Editor S. H. RAZZAQI; Sec. Editorial Board M. ASHRAF DAAR.
- Chaupal:** National Development Organization; Block 45, Pakistan Secretariat; f. 1961; English; quarterly; Editor IBNE INSHA; circ. 2,500.
- The Criterion** (*Journal of the Islamic Research Academy, Karachi*): 10/C/163, Federal "B" Area, Karachi 38; literature, politics, religion; English; monthly; Editor KAUKAB SIDDIQUE.
- Director:** 42 Commercial Buildings, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1948; Urdu; monthly; films, literature and arts; circ. over 21,000; Editor M. FAZALHAQ.
- Eastern Finance:** NAZ Chambers, McLeod Rd.; English; fortnightly; Editor S. M. SHAMASUDDIN.

- Eastern Message:** Pakistan Union Store, Jamia Masjid, Mipur Khas; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor SULTAN AHMAD ANSARI.
- Economic Observer:** 827 Mohammadi House, McLeod Rd., P.O.B. 5202; f. 1948; fortnightly; English; circ. 4,000; Editor H. A. RAZI.
- Economic Review:** Al-Masiba, 3rd Floor, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1969; monthly; Pakistan's economic development; Editor IQBAL HAIDARI; circ. 10,000.
- Enterprise:** South Napier Rd.; English; monthly; Editor QAYYUM MALICK; circ. 8,000.
- Federal Economic Review:** University of Karachi; f. 1954; English; twice yearly; Editor Prof. Q. M. FAREED; circ. 500.
- Flyer International:** 189-B/2, PECH Society, P.O.B. 8034, Karachi 29; aviation and tourism; Editor ASGHAR AHMAD.
- Gul-o-Khar:** 83 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, P.O.B. 84, Lahore; f. 1949; films and literature; monthly; Urdu; Editor MUHAMMAD SADIQ.
- Hamdard-i-Sehat:** Institute of Health and Tibbi Research, Hamdard National Foundation, Hamdard, P.O. Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1933; Urdu; monthly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID.
- Industry and Trade Review:** Inder St., Multan Rd., Lahore; f. 1959; English; monthly; Editor A. HAMID; circ. 6,200.
- Investors Service:** Al-Masiba, 3rd Floor, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd., f. 1969, reports on investment; weekly; Editor I. HADARI.
- Iqbal:** 2 Narsinghdas Garden, Club Rd., Lahore; f. 1952; critical review of Islamic philosophy, art, history and sociology; English/Urdu; quarterly; Editor Prof. M. M. SHARIF; circ. 1,100.
- Islamic Studies:** Islamic Research Institute, P.O.B. 1035, Islamabad; f. 1962; quarterly; Editor Dr. M. KHALID MASUD.
- Izat Pakistan:** Radio Pakistan, 71 Garden Rd.; fortnightly; Arabic.
- Journal of Hamdard:** Institute of Health and Tibbi Research, Hamdard National Foundation, P.O. Hamdard, Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1957; English; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID.
- Journal of the Pakistan Historical Society:** 30 New Karachi Housing Society; f. 1950; English; quarterly; Editor Dr. MOINUE HAQUE.
- K.P.T. News Bulletin:** Karachi Port Trust; f. 1966; English; fortnightly; Editor I. A. QURAISHI; circ. 3,000.
- Mah-i-Nau:** P.O.B. 183; Pakistan Publications; f. 1948; illustrated, cultural monthly; Urdu; circ. 14,000; Editor MUHAMMED RAFIQ KHAWAR.
- Makhzan:** 2A Shah Din Bldg., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1906; monthly; Urdu; literary; Editor HAMID NIZAMI.
- Medicus:** Pakistan Chowk, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmed Rd., 1; f. 1950; English; medical journal; monthly; Editor M. S. QURESHI.
- Museums Journal of Pakistan:** Victoria Memorial Hall, Peshawar; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor M. QURESHI.
- Muslim News (International):** G.E.M. Chambers, Zaibunnisa St.; f. 1962; current affairs; monthly; circ. 10,000; Editor MEHDI ALI SIDDIQI.
- The Nucleus:** Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, P.O.B. 3112; f. 1963; quarterly; Executive Editor A. M. FARUQUI.

PAKISTAN

Pak Travel: 7A Nisbet Rd., Lahore; f. 1955; English; monthly; Editor MUZAFFAR ALI QURESHI.

Pakistan Calling: Pakistan Broadcasting Corp., PBC Publications, Kassam Manzil, Randal Rd.; monthly; English, Urdu, Persian and Arabic; Chief Editor SABIH MOHSIN.

Pakistan Export Directory: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 4611; f. 1966; English; annually; Editor-in-Chief GHAZI NASEERUDDIN.

Pakistan Exports: Export Promotion Bureau; f. 1950, English; monthly; Editor MOHAMMAD HUSAIN.

Pakistan Horizon: Pakistan Institute of International Affairs, Strachan Rd.; f. 1948; international affairs; English; quarterly; Editor K. SARWAR HASAN; circ. 1,200.

Pakistan Journal of Forestry, The: P.O. Forest Institute, Peshawar (NWFP); f. 1951; English; quarterly; Editor MAHNOOD IQBAL SHEIKH; circ. 425.

Pakistan Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research: Pakistan Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, 39 Garden Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1958; English; Chief Editor M. A. HALEEM; six times a year.

Pakistan Management Review: Pakistan Institute of Management, P.I.D.C., Shahrah Iran, Clifton, Karachi 6; f. 1960; English; quarterly; Editor HAFEZ R. KHAN.

Pakistan Medical Forum: 15 Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1966; monthly; English; Man. Editor M. ANSON.

Pakistan Paediatric Journal: III-D, 27/7 Nazimabad, Karachi 18; f. 1970; English; quarterly; Editor A. J. KHAN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P., D.C.H., F.R.F.P.S.

Pakistan Pictorial: P.O.B. 183, Karachi; f. 1948; English; all aspects of Pakistani life; non-political; published in seven languages including English, French, Urdu and Arabic; every two months; Editor S. AMJAD ALI; circ. 50,000.

Pakistan Press Directory: Chronicle Publications, Altaf Husain Rd.; P.O.B. 5257; annual.

Pakistan Review, The: Ferozsons Ltd., 60 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1953; English; monthly, political, cultural, social and economic affairs of Pakistan and the Islamic World; Editor-in-Chief Dr. A. WAHEED; Editor M. A. MAJEED.

Pakistan Textile Journal: 505 Qamar House, Bunder Rd.; f. 1950; monthly; English; Publisher-Editor MAZHAR YUSUF.

Pasban: Faiz Modh Rd., Quetta; Urdu; fortnightly; Editor MOLVI MOHD. ABDULLAH.

Perspective: P.O.B. 183, Sharab Iraq; f. 1948; English; monthly digest; Editor JALALUDDIN AHMAD; circ. 10,000.

Port of Karachi Magazine: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1954; English; quarterly; Editor AZIZ AHMED; circ. 2,000.

Punjab Educational Journal: University Book Agency, Lahore; f. 1937; English; monthly.

Sada: Karachi Port Trust; f. 1961; Urdu; quarterly; circ. 2,000; Editor AZIZ AHMED.

Spem: Hamdard Waqf, Hamdard P.O.; f. 1959; English; quarterly; Editor HAKIM MOHAMMED SAID.

State Bank of Pakistan Bulletin: State Bank of Pakistan, Central Directorate, Chundrigar Rd.; f. 1951; English; monthly; Editor H. U. SHAHAB.

Statistical Bulletin: Statistical Div., I, S.M.C.H. Society; P.O.B. 7766; f. 1952; English; monthly.

Talimo Tarbiat: Ferozsons Ltd., 60 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1941; children's monthly; Urdu; Chief Editor A. HAMEED KHAN; circ. 31,000.

The Nucleus: Pakistan Energy Commission, P.O.B. 3112; f. 1963; quarterly; Editor AKHTAR MAHMUD FARUQI.

This Fortnight in Pakistan: 505 Qamar House, Bunder Rd.; f. 1965; Editor MAZHAR YUSUF and G. M. MEHRI.

Trade and Industry: Trade and Industry House, 14 West Wharf Rd., P.O.B. 4611; f. 1957; English; monthly; Editor-in-Chief GHAZI NASEERUDDIN; Editor B. M. KUTTY.

Trade Chronicle: Altaf Husain Rd.; f. 1953; English; monthly; trade and economics; Editor ABDUL RAUF SIDDIQI; circ. 5,500.

Trade Journal: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, Nicol Rd.; f. 1961; official organ of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Editor SYED ALI BAQAR; circ. 3,000.

Venture: Karachi University; f. 1961; review of English language and literature; bi-annual; Editor SYED ALI ASHRAF; circ. 500.

Vision: Victoria Chamber, Victoria Rd.; monthly; English; Editor YUNUS M. SAID.

Voice of Islam: A.M. 20, off Frere Rd., Saddar; monthly; English; Editor MUMTAZ AHMAD; Man. M. W. GAZDAR.

West Pakistan: 21 Abbot Rd., Lahore; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor SYED A. Z. ZAIN.

Woman's World: 43/4A Pechs, Block 6; f. 1958; English; monthly; Editor Begum MUJEEB M. AKRAM.

Yaqeen International: Shahrah-e-Liaquat, Saddar, Karachi 3; f. 1952; English and Arabic; Islamic organ; Editor KHALIQUE AHMAD.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Reuters: P.O. Box. 1069, Islamabad.

UPI: Victoria Rd., at Randal Rd. (near Tram Godi); Chief SHIRIN MANZIL.

Antara News Agency, DPA and Tass also have offices in Pakistan.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

All Pakistan Newspapers Society: 3rd Floor, 32 Farid Chambers, A. Haroon Rd., Karachi-3; f. 1949; 49 mems.; Pres. Sh. AFTAB AHMED; Hon. Gen. Sec. KAZI SAED AKBAR.

PUBLISHERS

Amal-Printed Press: Bazar Kathian, Sialkot City; printers of newspapers.

Barque and Co.: Barque Chambers, Barque Square, Ali Khan, Lahore; f. 1930; trade directories, Who's Who, periodicals; brs. in Karachi; Man. Dir. A. M. BARQUE; Controlling Dir. FAROOQ U. BARQUE.

Crescent Publications: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Din Muhammadi Press: McLeod Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; reference books; Man. Dir. KHAWAJA GHULAM HUSSAIN.

Director Magazine Book Depot: 42 Commercial Buildings, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore.

Economic and Industrial Publications: Al-Masiha, 47 Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi 3; f. 1965; books on Pakistan's economic and industrial development and weekly investors' service on corporate companies in Pakistan; monthly journal *Economic Review*; Editor FARZANA KHAN.

Ferozsons Ltd.: Mr. Abdul Qayyum Khan, Peshawar; f. 1894; books, periodicals, maps, charts, stationery, etc.; branches: Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Karachi and Hyderabad; Chair, Dr. A. WAHEED; Man. Dir. A. HAMEED KHAN; Dir. A. SALAM KHAN.

Fine Art Printers: 46 Edwards Rd., Rawalpindi; f. 1928; Dirs. NAJEEM, SHAMEEM YAMIN.

Frontier Marketing Federation Ltd.: Sadar Rd., Peshawar Cantt.

Frontier Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Government Publications: Manager of Publications, Central Publications Branch, Government of Pakistan, Block 44, Shahrah Iraq, Karachi.

International Printers: Dyal Singh Mansion, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1960; children's books; Principal Officials ZIA H. MIAN, T. M. MIAN.

Islami Kutub Khana: Sadar Bazar, Mianwali (Punjab).

Islamic Publications Ltd.: 13-E, Shah Alam Market, Lahore; Islamic literature in Urdu and English; Dir. AKHLAQ HUSSAIN.

Kitabistan Ltd.: f. 1950; branches in Karachi (Hotel Metropole, Victoria Rd.), Man. Dir. E. M. ABBASI.

Madni Publications: Darus Salam, Thatta (Sind).

Maktaba-e-Islamia: Chowk Bazar, Bahawalpur.

Mercantile Guardian Press and Publishers: 81-83 Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1949; trade directories, etc.; Editor MAHMOOD AHMAD MIR.

Nairoshni: Nicol Road, Karachi 2.

Orientalia Publishers: Lahore; Islamic publications.

Pak Publishers: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

Pakistan Publications: P.O.B. 183, Shahrah Iraq, Karachi 1; general interest and literary books and magazines about Pakistan in English, Urdu and Arabic, etc.

Pakistan Publishing Co. Ltd.: 56-N, Gulberg Industrial Colony, Lahore; f. 1932; textbooks; government printers; Man. Dir. S. M. SHAH.

Pakistan Publishing House: Victorian Chambers 2, A. Haroon Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; Dir. M. NOORANI, B.COM.

Peco Ltd.: P.O.B. 70, Lahore; f. 1936; Koran and Islamic literature; Man. Dir. JAMEEL MAZHAR.

Pioneer Book House: 1 Avan Lodge, Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 37, Karachi; periodicals, gazettes, maps and reference works in English, Urdu and other regional languages.

Publishers International: Bandukwala Building, 4 McLeod Road, Karachi; f. 1948; reference books, advertising; Man. Dir. KAMALUDDIN AHMAD.

Publishers United Ltd.: 176 Anarkali, Lahore; textbooks, technical, reference and general books.

Punjab Religious Books Society: Anarkali, Lahore 2; educational, religious, law and general; Chair, Rt. Rev. INAYAT MASIH, Bishop of Lahore; Gen. Man. Capt. H. C. RAE.

"Rast Guftar" Press: Bhawana Bazar, Lyallpur; f. 1889; Publishers and Printers; Man. and Propr. SHAMSHAR ALI BAKHSHI.

Shaikh Muhammad Ashraf: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore; f. 1923; books on all aspects of Islam in English; Man. S. A. HUSAIN SHAH.

Sindhi Adabi Board: Amin Manzil, Garri Khata, Hyderabad (Sind); f. 1951; history, literature, culture of Sind; translations into Sindhi, especially social sciences.

M. Siraj ud Din & Sons: Kashmiri Bazar, Lahore 8; f. 1905; religious books in many languages; Man. M. SIRAJ UD DIN.

Taj Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 530, Karachi; religious books; Man. Agent SH. ENAYET ULLAH.

Times Press: Mansfield St., Sadar, Karachi 3; f. 1948; books and periodicals; Man. Dir. SHUJAUDDIN.

Universal Publishing Co.: Urdu Bazar, Lahore.

PUBLISHERS' ASSOCIATION

Pakistan Publishers' and Booksellers' Association: Y.M.C.A. Bldg., Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Pres. CH. ABDUL HAMID; Sec. S. A. BUKHARI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Pakistan Broadcasting Corp.: 81A Satellite Town, Rawalpindi; f. December 1972; Dir.-Gen. S. IJLAL HAIDER ZAIDI.

National broadcasting comprising seven stations: Rawalpindi-Islamabad, Karachi, Lahore, Multan, Peshawar, Hyderabad and Quetta. External services in 16 languages.

There were 1,500,000 radio receivers in use in 1972.

TELEVISION

Pakistan Television Corporation Ltd.: 1 Tulsa Rd., Lalazar

Colony, P.O.B. 230, Rawalpindi, Punjab; Man. Dir. ASLAM AZHAR; Dir. (Programmes) AGHA NASIR.

Programmes daily 18.00-23.00 hours.

Extended transmissions on Saturdays.

Stations at:

Lahore-Ch 5: f. 1964; Gen. Man. MUSLEHUDDIN.

Rawalpindi-Islamabad-Ch 8: f. 1967; Gen. Man. Z. A. KHAN.

Karachi-Ch 4: f. 1967; Gen. Man. B. HASSAN.

Peshawar-Ch 10: f. 1974; Gen. Man. J. AFRADI.

Quetta-Ch 6: f. 1974; Gen. Man. S. KHALIL.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; Rs. = Rupees)

BANKING

In January 1974, all Pakistani banks were nationalized. Foreign banks were not affected, but were not permitted to open any new branches in Pakistan.

CENTRAL BANK

State Bank of Pakistan: Central Directorate, P.O.B. 4456, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; controls and regulates currency and foreign exchange and has the sole right of note issue; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 5,881.6m. (June 30th, 1972); Gov. GHULAM ISHAQ KHAN; Deputy Gov. Dr. S. A. MEENAI.

PAKISTANI BANKS

Allied Bank of Pakistan Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar House, Karachi; f. 1974; cap. Rs. 5.4m.; dep. Rs. 338.8m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. FAROOQ A. SHEIKH; Pres. I. A. RIZVI.

Habib Bank Ltd.: Habib Bank Plaza, Karachi 21; f. 1941; cap. p.u. Rs. 90m.; res. Rs. 100m.; dep. Rs. 7,254m. (June 1974); over 900 branches throughout Pakistan and 43 overseas brs.; Pres. S. MUSTAFA ISMAIL; Chair./Man. Dir. RASHID D. HABIB.

Muslim Commercial Bank Ltd.: Adamjee House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1948; cap. p.u. Rs. 27.0m.; dep. Rs. 2,392.8m. (Dec. 1973); 651 branches in Pakistan; Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Pres. S. IRADAT HUSSAIN.

National Bank of Pakistan: I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1949; cap. p.u. Rs. 30m.; dep. Rs. 3,971.5m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. A. JAMIL NISHTAR.

Punjab Provincial Cooperative Bank Ltd.: Lahore; Pres. FAZAL MAHMOOD.

United Bank Ltd.: State Life Building, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1959; cap. Rs. 48m.; dep. Rs. 6,503.4m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. HABIB I. RAHIMTOOLA; Pres. M. A. K. YOUSUFI.

FOREIGN BANKS

Afghan National Bank (Pakistan) Ltd. (*Banke Mille Afghan*): Kabul; Karachi; Chair. ABDUL MADJID; Pres. A. GHANI GHAUSSY.

Algemene Bank Nederland, N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; Karachi; Man. W. J. VAN DER MEI.

American Express International Banking Corporation: New York; Standard Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4847, Karachi 2; Resident Vice-Pres. X. C. NIKITAS.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: Karachi.

Bank of India Ltd.: Bombay; Bunder Road, Karachi.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: Tokyo, Karachi.

Chartered Bank, The: London; Karachi; Lahore; Lyallpur.

European Asian Bank: P.O.B. 4925, State Life Bldg. 1A, Karachi; Man. J. E. C. HILDEBRAND.

General Bank of Netherland: P.O.B. 4696, Mackinnon Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Man. H. J. Buss.

First National City Bank: New York, N.Y. 10022; P.O.B. 4889, Karachi; Resident Vice-Pres. W. R. JOHNSON; Man. M. R. HARDING-JONES; Lahore Branch: P.O.B. 612; Man. S. CARBTREE.

Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Khulna; Lahore; P.O.B. 5556, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2.

State Bank of India: Bombay; Karachi, Lahore.

Sumitomo Bank Ltd.: Tokyo; 111, Qamar House, Bunder Rd., Karachi 2.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: Calcutta; Bunder Rd., P.O.B. 4811, Karachi.

CO-OPERATIVE BANKS

Co-operative Banks: 130 branches throughout Pakistan.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Development Bank of Pakistan: Shafi Court, Merewether Rd., Karachi; f. 1961; provides credit facilities to agriculturists and cottage industrialists in the rural areas and for allied objects; cap. authorized Rs. 200m.; total loans paid up (Sept. 1972) Rs. 1,536m.; Chair. RIAZUDDIN AHMED; Dep. Gen. Man. F. H. ABBASI; 11 regional offices and 89 field offices.

Industrial Development Bank of Pakistan: State Life Building, Wallace Rd., Karachi.

Investment Corporation of Pakistan: National Bank of Pakistan Bldg., P.O.B. 5410, Karachi-2; f. 1966 by the Government "to encourage and broaden the base of investments and to develop the capital market"; auth. cap. Rs. 200m., cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; Chair. AKHTAR HUSAIN, Man. Dir. N. M. QURESHI.

National Investment (Unit) Trust: 6th Floor, National Bank Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; mobilizes domestic savings to meet the requirements of growing economic development and enables investors to share in the industrial and economic prosperity of the country; assets total Rs. 625.8m.

Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited (P.I.C.I.C.): Jubilee Insurance House, McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; f. Oct. 1957 as an industrial development bank to provide financial assistance for the establishment of new industries and balancing/modernization of existing ones in the private sector; auth. cap. Rs. 150m.; cap. p.u. Rs. 50m.; public joint stock company with 60 per cent and 40 per cent shareholdings of local and foreign investors respectively; Chair. A. W. ADAMJEE; Man. Dir. SAID AHMED; publ. *PICIC News* (quarterly).

STOCK EXCHANGE

Karachi Stock Exchange Ltd.: Kallian Rd., off McLeod Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1947; 200 mems.; Pres. KASIM DADA, S.K.; Sec. S. M. ASLAM KHAN, B.SC., A.C.A.

INSURANCE

Since March 1972, all life insurance companies and the life departments of composite companies have been nationalized and merged into *State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan*.

Department of Insurance: Block 66A, Shahrah-e-Iraq, Karachi; f. 1948; a government department attached to the Ministry of Commerce; regulates insurance business; Controller of Insurance A. M. KHALFE.

LIFE INSURANCE

State Life Insurance Corporation of Pakistan: State Life Insurance Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. RIAZ AHMAD NAIK.

PAKISTAN

Postal Life Insurance Organization: Variawa Bldg., I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Dir. Gen. S. ATHAR MAHMUD.

GENERAL INSURANCE

Pakistan Insurance Corporation: Pakistan Insurance Building, Bunder Road, Karachi-2; f. 1953 by the Government of Pakistan under the Pakistan Insurance Corporation Act 1952; a reinsurance corporation handling all forms of fire, marine and life reinsurance; assisting the launching of new insurance companies in Pakistan; developing the insurance industry in the country; training insurance personnel; majority of shares held by the Government of Pakistan; Chair. R. A. NAIK; Man. Dir. N. A. KHAN.

Central Insurance Co. Ltd.: Dawood Centre, P.O.B. 3988, Karachi 4; Chair. N. M. UQUAILI; Gen. Man. S. J. GILLANI.

Eastern General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. and Dir. HUSSAIN AFTAB.

Indus Assurance Co. Ltd.: Grindlays Bank Bldg., 3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Dir. and Gen. Man. ANSAR HUSSAIN.

National Security Insurance Co. Ltd.: State Life Bldg. 2, 4th Floor, Wallace Rd., P.O.B. 5337, Karachi; Div. Man. MOHAMMAD MOIN.

Pakistan Guarantee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Scrai Rd., P.O.B. 5436, Karachi 2; Gen. Man. FAZAL REHMAN.

Pioneer Insurance Co. Ltd.: 618 Qamar House, P.O.B. 5117, Karachi; Man. Dir. ABID ZUBERI.

Standard Insurance Co. Ltd.: 9th Floor, Mohammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Gen. Man. M. A. CHISTRY.

Shalimar General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, 3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Dir. A. R. NIZAMI.

Union Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: 9th Floor, Adamjee House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. MIAN MOHD AYUB.

United Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Valika Chambers, 3rd Floor, Altaf Hussain Rd., Karachi; Chair. SAIFUDDIN VALIKA.

Universal Insurance Co. Ltd.: 63 The Mall, P.O.B. 539, Lahore; Chair. Lt.-Gen. M. HABIBULLAH KHAN.

Adamjee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Adamjee House, 6th Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 5380, Karachi; Man. Dir. D. W. PURNELL.

Alpha Insurance Co. Ltd.: State Life Bldg. No. 2, Abdullah Haroon Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1951; Man. Dir. AHMAD HASAN; Gen. Man. and Sec. V. C. GONSALVES.

Co-operative Insurance Society of Pakistan Ltd.: Co-operative Insurance Bldg., P.O.B. 147, The Mall, Lahore; Gen. Man. M. M. RAFIQUE.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Crescent Star Insurance Co. Ltd.: Nadir House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P. O. B. 4616, Karachi; Gen. Man. MUNIR AHMAD.

Eastern Federal Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: Qamar House, M. A. Jinnah Rd., P.O.B. 5005, Karachi-2; f. 1932; Chair. ROSHAN ALI BHIMJEE; Man. Dir. AZIM RAHIM.

Habib Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 5217, Insurance House, No. 1 Habib Square, M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi; f. 1942; Chair. YUSUF QASIM; Gen. Man. R. N. DUBASH.

International General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Finlay House, 1st Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1953; Exec. Dir. and Gen. Man. YUSUF J. HASWARY.

Khyber Insurance Co. Ltd.: 719-726 Muhammadi House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Man. Dir. M. ZAFARUL AHSAN.

Mercantile Fire and General Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: 17 Chartered Bank Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2, f. 1958, Man. Dir. FAKHRUDDIN A. LOTIA.

Muslim Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Bank Square, The Mall, Lahore; f. 1934; Administrator TEHSIN AHMED.

New Jubilee Insurance Co. Ltd.: Jubilee Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., P.O.B. 4795, Karachi; f. 1953; Man. Dir. S. C. SUBJALLY.

Pakistan General Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1364, Bank Square, The Mall, Lahore; f. 1948; Gen. Man. Air. Comdr. ZAFAR MUSUD; Chair. AMIR ABDULLAH KHAN.

Pakistan Mutual Insurance Co. Ltd., The: 17/B Shah Alam Market, Lahore; f. 1946; Chair. FATEH MOHD.; Gen. Man. ALI AHMAD KHAN; Man. Dir. AZIZ AHMAD.

Premier Insurance Co. of Pakistan Ltd.: Premier Insurance Bldg., Wallace Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1952; Chair. M. M. BASHIR; Man. Dir. MAQBUL AHMED.

Sterling Insurance Co. Ltd.: 26 Balkishan Bldg., The Mall, Lahore, P.O.B. 119; f. 1949; Man. Dir. S. A. RAHIM; Gen. Man. M. A. EFFENDI; Man. Head Office M. A. NIAZ.

INSURANCE ASSOCIATIONS

Insurance Association of Pakistan: Jamshed Katrak Chambers, Machi Miani, P.O.B. 4932, Karachi 2; f. 1948; membership comprises 42 companies (Pakistan and foreign) transacting general insurance business in Pakistan; issues tariffs and establishes rules for insurance in the country; Chair. M. CHOUDHURY; Vice-Chair. TEHSIN AHMED; Sec. M. MAROOF; brs. at Lahore.

Pakistan Insurance Institute: Adamjee Chambers, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; f. 1951 to encourage insurance education; affiliated to the Chartered Insurance Institute, London; Sec. S. A. SHARFUDDIN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

GOVERNMENT-SPONSORED ORGANIZATIONS

Board of Industrial Management: N.S.C. Bldg., Moulvi Tamizuddin Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1972; responsible for supervising and co-ordinating the work of state-owned industrial enterprises; Chair. RAFI RAZA (Minister for Production, Town Planning and Industries); Vice-Chair. FEROZE QAISER (Special Assistant to Prime Minister for Economic Affairs). The Board has 60 state-owned enterprises under 10 corporations:

Federal Chemical and Ceramics Corporation: Chair. MAHNOOD AHMAD.

Federal Light Engineering Corporation: Chair. M. AFZAL KHAN.

National Fertilizer Corporation: Chair. SYED BABAR ALI.

Pakistan Automobile Corporation: Chair. H. S. MUFTI.

Pakistan Steel Mills Corporation Ltd.: 5th & 6th Floors, State Life Building 2, Wallace Rd., Karachi

4; f. 1968 to implement all activity connected with the manufacture of iron and steel in Pakistan, as well as to build up steel mill projects at Karachi and Kalabagh with an annual capacity of about 2 million tons of steel; Chair. A. R. FARIDI.

Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation (PIDC): PIDC House, Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad Rd., Karachi; f. 1962 by Act of Parliament; semi-autonomous; manufacturers of cement, fertilizers, machine tools, woollen and cotton textiles, carpets, chemicals; sugar, paper and heavy machinery; gas distributors; Chair. A. H. A. KAZI.

State Cement Corporation of Pakistan Ltd.: Chair. M. A. KHAN.

State Heavy Engineering and Machine Tool Corporation Ltd.: Chair. ABID HUSSAIN.

State Petroleum, Refining and Petro-Chemical Corporation: Chair. M. A. ALLAWALA.

National Design & Industrial Services Corporation: Chair. DR. AHMED SHAH NAWAZ.

National Economic Council: Planning Division, Secretariat, Block P, Islamabad; supreme economic body with the President as Chairman. The Governors of the four Provinces, Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Chairman of Planning and Development Board of Government of Pakistan are its members.

Planning Commission: Islamabad; f. 1959; Chair. (vacant); Deputy Chair. M. RASCHID, S.P.K., S.Q.A.

Cotton Board: 3rd floor, Luxmi Bldg., M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1950; Chair. ASHRAF W. TABANI; Sec. M. INAYAT.

Indus Basin Development Board: Karachi; functions as a development working party to make recommendations to the Economic Committee of the Cabinet Economic Council in respect of schemes included in the Indus Basin Development Fund Agreement.

Oil and Gas Development Corporation: 4th Floor, Central Hotel Bldg., Club Rd., Karachi 4; f. 1961; Man. Dir. Maj.-Gen. J. A. FARUQI; Sec. Lt.-Col. T. H. BASHIR.

Pakistan Industrial Technical Assistance Centre (PITAC): Ferozepur Rd., POL-322, Lahore 16; f. 1962 by the Government to introduce modern industrial techniques by training and demonstration programmes; Chair. G. M. BAJWA; Gen. Man. MUSTAFA HASAN.

Trading Corporation of Pakistan: Karachi; f. July 1967; sole importer of country's total requirements in bulk ferrous and non-ferrous metals, edible oils and newsprint from world-wide sources and for guaranteed quality exports of miscellaneous commodities.

Sind Small Industries Corporation (SIS): 310 A. M. Preedy St., Saddar, Karachi 3; Dir. SALIK NAZIR AHMJD.

Pakistan Water and Power Development Authority: WAPDA House, Shara-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; f. 1958; for development of irrigation, water supply and drainage, building of replacement works under the World Bank sponsored Indo-Pakistan Indus Basin Treaty; flood-control and watershed management; reclamation of waterlogged and saline lands; inland navigation; generation of hydroelectric and thermal power and its transmission and distribution; Chair. S. KHAN; publ. *Indus* (English, monthly), *Bargab* (Urdu, monthly), *Wapda Weekly*, *Annual Report* (English).

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry, The: Lalji Lakhmidas Building, Bellasis St., Karachi; f. 1950; 71 mems.; Sec.-Gen. TUFAIL AHMAD KHAN.

AFFILIATED CHAMBERS

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aiwan-e-Tijarat, P.O.B. 4158, Nicol Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1960; 3,772 mems.; Pres. G. R. ARSHAD; Sec. ASHA M. GHOUSE.

Hyderabad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 326-Quaid-e-Azam Rd., P.O.B. 99, Cantonment, Hyderabad; Pres. DOST MOHAMED; Sec. ABDUL SALIM.

The Lahore Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 597, 11 Race Course Rd., Lahore; f. 1923; 1,800 mems.; Pres. MIAN TAJAMMAL HUSSAIN; Sec. MIAN MAGBOOL AHMAD.

Multan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 90, Kutchery Rd., Multan; Pres. SHAIKH MAGBOOL AHMAD; Sec. A. D. MALIK.

Overseas Investors Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber of Commerce Bldg., P.O.B. 4833, Talpur Rd., Karachi 2; 150 mems.; Pres. J. H. A. MIDWOOD; Sec. P. T. ENSOR, M.N.E.

Rawalpindi Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Chamber House, 108 Adamjee Rd., Rawalpindi; Pres. IHSANUL HAQ PIRACHA; Sec. MUSHTAQ AHMAD.

Sarhad Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sarhad Chamber House, G.T. Rd., Panj Tirath, Peshawar; f. 1958; 400 mems., including three Trade Groups and one Town Association; Pres. HAJI ABDUL AZIZ SAVUL; Sec. AGHA MUHAMMAD.

Sukkur Chamber of Commerce and Industry: New Cloth Market, Sukkur; Pres. MOHAMMAD HAFEEZ YAZDANI; Sec. MIRZA IQBAL BEG.

EMPLOYERS' AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

All-Pakistan Textile Mills Association: Muhammadi House, 3rd Floor, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; Chair. A. RAZAK ADAMJEE; Sec. S. M. USMAN.

Karachi Cotton Association Ltd., The: The Cotton Exchange, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Chair. A. H. M. DADABHOY; Sec. N. A. SYED.

Pakistan Banks' Association: National Bank of Pakistan Bldg., P.O.B. 4937, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi; Pres. JAMIL NISHTAR; Sec. SHEIKH LAL JANI.

Pakistan Cotton Ginners' Association: Bungalow 159, Block 'C', Unit 2, Shah Latifabad, Hyderabad; Chair. KH. MOHAMMAD MASUD; Sec. SYED ABBAS HUSSAIN.

Pakistan Film Producers' Association: Regal Cinema Bldg., Shahrah Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Pres. NIAZI MALIK; Sec. SHAUKAT SHEIKH.

Pakistan Iron and Steel Merchants' Association: 2nd floor, Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Rd., Karachi; Pres. MAHER H. ALAVI; Sec. S. Z. ISLAM.

Pakistan Paint Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 3602, Block 14, Federal 'B' Area, Karachi 16; f. 1953; Chair. D. O. ANDERSON; Sec. ABDUR RAHMAN KHAN.

Pakistan Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association: 130-131 Hotel Metropole Club Rd., Karachi; Chair. MAHMOOD ALI; Sec. SYED ABBAS.

Pakistan Shipowners' Association: Ralli Bros. Bldg., Wood St., Karachi 2; Chair. A. D. AHMAD SQA; Sec. A. S. WAHEDNA.

Pakistan Silk and Rayon Mills' Association: 10 Bank House, 3 Habib Square, M. A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1974; Chair. RAUF W. TABANI; Sec. M. H. K. BURNEY.

Pakistan Steel Re-rolling Mills' Association: Karachi Chambers, 6-Link McLeod Rd., Lahore; Chair. MOHAMMAD ASLAM; Sec. Sq. Ldr. KH. M. IKRAM.

Pakistan Sugar Mills' Association: 329 Al-Falah Bldg., Shahrah-e-Quaid-e-Azam, Lahore; Chair. M. AKRAM; Sec. ALI AHMED.

PAKISTAN

Trade and Industry, Transport

Pakistan Wool and Hair Merchants' Association: 27 Idris Chambers, Wood St., Karachi; Pres. SHEIKH SERAJ DIN.

TRADE UNIONS

Pakistan National Federation of Trade Unions: 406 Qamar House, M.A. Jinnah Rd., Karachi; f. 1962; 270 unions with total of 130,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED SHARIF; Sec.-Gen. RASHID MOHAMMAD; Publ. *PNFTU News*.

The principal affiliated Federations are:

All-Pakistan Railwaymen's Federation: 110 McLeod Rd., Lahore; f. 1948; 8 unions; 88,522 mems.; Pres. MEHBOOB-UL-HAQ; Gen. Sec. CH. UMAR DIN.

Maghrabi Pakistan Khet Mazdoor Federation: 1 Brandreth Rd., Lahore; f. 1954; plantation workers, about 14,000 mems.

Pakistan Transport Workers' Federation: 110 McLeod Rd., Lahore; 17 unions; 92,512 mems.; Pres. MEHBOOB-UL-HAQ; Gen. Sec. CH. UMAR DIN.

Sind Hari Federation (SHF): P.O. Umarnkot, Sind; 18 unions; about 23,000 mems.; plantation workers; Pres. A. G. SARHANDI; Sec.-Gen. L. H. PALLI.

Pakistan Mazdoor Federation: Landa Bazar, Lahore; f. 1951; 38 affiliated unions; 71,324 mems.; Pres. KHAWAJA MOHAMMED HUSSAIN; Sec. MALIK FAZAL ILAHI QURBAN.

United Trade Unions Federation of Pakistan: 1 Swami Narain Trust Bldg., Frere Rd., Karachi; 17 affiliated unions; about 15,000 mems.; Pres. MIRZA FAROOQ BEG.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Commissioner of Railways: S. S. HASAN, Ministry of Political Affairs and Communications, Islamabad

Pakistan Railway Board: Chair. A. M. AKHOOND (Head Offices at Lahore).

The Pakistan rail system is state-owned, mostly broad gauge, and has a route mileage of 5,383 miles.

ROADS

The total of main roads in 1972 was 11,599 km., while secondary roads totalled 8,635 km. The new Karachi-Hyderabad road was opened in 1970.

Government assistance comes from the Road Fund, financed from a share of the excise and customs duty on sales of petrol and from development loans.

Sind Road Transport Corporation: 3-Modern Housing Society, Drigh Rd., Karachi-8; Chair. B. A. KHAN, P.S.P.

Automobile Association of Pakistan, The: P.O.B. 76, 8H Multan Rd., Lahore; Chair. NAWABZADA SYED IQBAL HASSAN; Sec. ZIA ULLAH SHAIKH, T.K.

Karachi Automobile Association: Standard Insurance House, I. I. Chundrigar Rd., Karachi 2; f. 1958; Pres. HABIB I. RAHIMTOOLA; Sec.-Gen. ROSEN ALI BHIMJEE.

RIVERS, CANALS AND IRRIGATION

A score of large canals and hundreds of small ones criss-cross the territory of Pakistan watered by the rivers Sutlej, Ravi, Chenab, Jhelum, Indus and Swat. Many new canals and water works have been constructed.

In 1960 the Indus Basin Development Fund was established to finance irrigation in Pakistan and India. This project is now in its final stages and consists of two dams, six barrages and eight link canals. The last stage of the scheme, the Tarbela dam, developed serious defects in its final stages of construction. Huge losses are indicated in 1975.

SHIPPING

The chief port is Karachi. In January 1974 the Government announced its intention of taking a controlling interest in maritime shipping companies.

National Shipping Corporation: NSC Bldg., Moulvi Tamizuddin Khan Rd., Karachi; f. 1963; 29 ships; cargo

services to U.S.A., U.K., and Far East; five directors nominated by the Government, four elected by shareholders; Chair. Justice AMIN AHMED; Man. Dir. Comdr. AKHTAR HANIF, P.N.

MAJOR SHIPPING COMPANIES

Gulf Shipping Corporation Ltd.: Steel House, West Wharf Rd., Karachi; 4 dry-cargo vessels; Man. Dirs. F. M. MILLWALA, I. M. MILLWALA, A. E. MILLWALA.

Muhammadi Steamship Co. Ltd.: Valika Chambers, Altaf Hussain Rd., (P.O.B. 4128), Karachi 2; f. 1947; 5 cargo vessels; Chair./Man. Dir. F. VALIBHAI; services to Sri Lanka, Burma, India and U.S.A.

Pan-Islamic Steamship Co. Ltd.: The Writers' Chambers, Dunolly Rd., Karachi; f. 1950; Man. Dir. A. D. AHMED, S.Q.A.; Special Dir. ALI MOHAMMED MOOSA; 10 cargo/passenger vessels; services: coastal, U.S.A., and Pakistan/Saudi Arabia (Pilgrim Service); Karachi/Red Sea ports (cargo service).

Transoceanic Steamship Co. Ltd.: 260 R.A. Lines, Karachi; Chair. G. M. KANDAWALA; 5 cargo vessels; services: coastal trade.

United Oriental Steamship Co.: Baksh Chambers, Nicol Rd., Karachi; 7 cargo vessels; Man. Dirs. S. M. ANWAR, S. M. IQBAL.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Department of Civil Aviation comes under the Ministry of Defence; Dir.-Gen. M. R. RIZVI.

Karachi is an international airport.

Pakistan International Airlines Corpn.: PIA Bldg., Karachi Airport; f. 1955; operates domestic services and international services to the Middle East, Far East, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, the U.S.A. and Europe; fleet of 8 Boeing 707s, 3 720s, 7 F.27s; Chair. Air Marshal (retd.) M. NUR KHAN.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines are represented in Pakistan: Aeroflot, Air Ceylon, Air France, Alitalia, British Airways, East African Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Gulf Aviation, Iran Air, Iraqi Airways, JAL, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Pan American, SAS, Saudi Arabia Airlines, Philippine Airlines, Royal Jordanian Airlines, Swissair, Syrian Arab Airlines, UTA.

TOURISM

Pakistan Tourism Development Corpn.: Hotel Metropole, Karachi 4; f. 1956; Dir.-Gen. Khwaja MASRUR HUSAIN, s.k.; brs. in Lahore, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Kaptai, Gilgit, Quetta, Moenjodaro, Murree, Saidu Sharif and Abbottabad.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Arts Council of Pakistan: Karachi; Exec. Dir. IRFAN HUSAIN; *Pakistan Arts Council*, Lahore: Pres. Justice S. A. RAHMAN; *Pakistan Arts Council*, Rawalpindi: Exec. Dir. AGHA BABAR.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission: P.O.B. 1114, Islamabad; responsible for organizing training and research centres in the field of nuclear science and technology and for installing and commissioning nuclear power and desalination plants; nuclear power plant at Karachi; Chair. Dr. MUNIR AHMAD KHAN.

Atomic Energy Minerals Centre: P.O.B. 658 Lahore; f. 1961; research and development in the nuclear minerals field; equipped with analytical, mineralogical, and mineral processing laboratories; Dir. M. ASLAM.

Atomic Energy Agricultural Research Centre: Tandojam; f. 1963; research in plant physiology, genetics, entomology, soil science; Dir. Dr. SHUKAT AHMED.

Karachi Nuclear Power Station: equipped with a reactor of 137 MW (critical in August 1971); fully operational November 1972; on power refuelling started in 1973; availability during first year of operation (November 1972 to September 1973) 79 per cent.

Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology: Nilore, Rawalpindi; f. 1961; research; equipped with 5 MW swimming-pool-type reactor (critical 1966); Dir. Dr. ISHFAQ AHMAD.

Nuclear Institute for Agriculture and Biology: Lyallpur; f. 1972; research in plant breeding, entomology, soil sciences, plant physiology, microbiology and food preservation; Dir. Dr. AMIR MOHAMMAD.

Atomic Energy Medical Centre, Karachi: f. 1960; diagnosis and treatment of diseases using radioisotopes and radiation; Dir. Dr. R. A. KHAN.

Atomic Energy Medical Centre, Jamshoro: f. 1968; diagnosis and treatment of diseases using radioisotopes and radiation; Dir. Dr. MUNIR AHMAD SIDDIQUI.

Atomic Energy Medical Centre, Multan: f. 1968; diagnosis and treatment of diseases using radioisotopes and radiation; Dir. Dr. MAHFOOZ AKHTAR.

Atomic Energy Medical Centre, Lahore: f. 1963; diagnosis and treatment of diseases using radioisotopes and radiation; Dir. Dr. M. A. SHAHID.

Institute for Radiotherapy and Nuclear Medicine: Peshawar; f. 1973; diagnosis and treatment of diseases using radioisotopes and radiation; and research in cancerous and other diseases; Dir. Dr. GUL RAHMAN.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Islamabad: P.O.B. 1090, Islamabad; 92 teachers, 550 students.

University of the Punjab: Lahore; 25 professors, 35,409 students (incl. affiliated colleges).

University of Sind: Hyderabad; 3,170 students.

Pakistan Agricultural University: Lyallpur; 300 teachers, 1,565 students.

Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology: 145 teachers, 2,700 students.

University of Karachi: University Campus, University Rd., Karachi 32; about 350 teachers, about 7,000 students.

University of Peshawar: Peshawar; 505 teachers, 8,756 students.

University of Baluchistan: Saria Rd., Quetta; 65 teachers, 589 students.

PANAMA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Panama is a narrow strip of territory at the southern end of the isthmus separating North and South America. It is bounded to the west by Costa Rica and to the east by Colombia in South America. The Caribbean Sea is to the north and the Pacific to the south. The climate is tropical and the Caribbean coast receives up to 150 inches of rainfall per year. The tropical rain forest of the north coast gives way to savannah grassland on the south coast. Spanish is the official language and Roman Catholicism the religion of most of the people. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has four quarters: on the top row the left-hand quarter is white with a five-pointed blue star in the centre, while the right-hand quarter is red; on the bottom row the left quarter is blue and the right quarter is white with a five-pointed red star in the centre. The capital is Panama City.

Recent History

In October 1968, after only eleven days in office, the elected President, Dr. Arnulfo Arias Madrid, was deposed and Col. (now Gen.) Omar Torrijos Herrera, commander of the National Guard, emerged as the country's leader. The formation of political parties remained illegal and in October 1972 the National Assembly of Community Representatives conferred extraordinary powers on Gen. Torrijos as Chief of Government; at the same time a President and Vice-President with purely formal powers were elected. The Government favours nationalist policies and took control of the banana industry early in 1975. Considerable agrarian reform has been undertaken during the present administration.

The terms of the treaty by which the Panama Canal Zone was ceded to the United States, two weeks after Panama's emergence as an independent nation in 1903, have bedevilled relations between the two countries ever since. In 1974 agreement was reached on a treaty by which the United States surrenders its jurisdiction over the Canal Zone. In early 1975 the treaty had not been ratified. Panama is a member of the Organization of American States.

Government

In October 1972 General Omar Torrijos formally took office for a six-year term as Chief of Government, with almost unlimited powers. He is assisted by a Cabinet of Ministers.

Defence

There is a National Guard of some 11,000 men, commanded by General Omar Torrijos, but a military force is assembled only in emergencies.

Economic Affairs

Receipts from the Panama Canal and international capital flows are important sources of income to finance Panama's annual trade deficits. In 1975 the Government plans to introduce measures, including the promotion of exports and reduction of certain imports, to counter this problem.

Although the country has developed its potential as a banking and commercial centre, the economy is based on the land with bananas, rice, sugar and maize as principal crops. Cocoa, hemp and coconuts are also grown. Bananas are grown on only 10 per cent of available land, but in 1973 accounted for 48 per cent of export earnings.

Industries include an oil refinery, breweries, producers of cement and other construction material, sugar mills, paper and food processing. Exploratory oil drillings are being undertaken in the Gulf of Panama and there are plans to exploit the estimated 4,000 million tons of copper at Cerro, Colorado. Shrimp fishing is important. There are timber resources, notably mahogany. Chief exports are bananas, refined petroleum and shrimps, with the United States as the principal customer. Considerable revenue comes from shipping registration fees.

Transport and Communications

There is a government-owned railway and two others which are United States-owned. Roads extend for 7,100 kilometres, about half of which are paved. The Pan-American Highway is to be extended from Panama City to Colombia by 1976, thus making the highway complete. The merchant marine is one of the world's largest with over 12 million gross tons. Most of the vessels are foreign-owned but registered in Panama. There are plans to construct two new ports at a cost of 39.2 million balboas.

Social Welfare

Social welfare is being developed with insurance benefits for unemployment, sickness and retirement. Employees contribute to the scheme, which is government-operated. In 1975 a new social security bill was published, proposing an increase in social security taxes to finance higher retirement pensions and improved medical treatment.

Education

There is compulsory education for children between seven and fifteen years. There are two universities.

Tourism

There is some tourism though most travellers are in transit through the Panama Canal. Panama City on the Pacific coast is the main resort.

Visas are not required to visit Panama by nationals of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Federal Republic of Germany, Honduras, Italy, Spain and Switzerland, for a stay of less than 3 months, and of the United Kingdom for a stay less than 30 days.

Sport

Baseball and basketball are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Foundation of Panama City), October 11th (Revolution Day), November 3rd (Independence from Colombia), November 4th (National Flag Day),

PANAMA

November 28th (Independence from Spain), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 9th (National Martyrs' Day), March 2nd (Shrove Tuesday), April 16th (Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

Both the metric and the imperial systems of weights and measures are in use. In 1972 the Government an-

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

nounced the gradual extension of the metric system to replace all other systems by 1982.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centésimos = 1 balboa (B).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 2.36 balboas;

U.S. \$1 = 1.00 balboa.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (Census of May 10th, 1970)			
	Total	Panama City (capital)	Birth Rate (per '000)	Death Rate (per '000)
75,650 sq. km. (excluding the Panama Canal Zone)	1,428,082	348,704	37.1	7.1*

* Death registration is incomplete.

Total Population: 1,570,100 (July 1st, 1973).

AGRICULTURE

	AREA ('000 hectares)		PRODUCTION ('000 quintals)	
	1972/73	1973/74	1972/73	1973/74
Beans	10.3	12.1	68.0	77.1
Coffee	22.9	22.6	109.0	95.2
Maize	65.7	67.6	977.7	1,208.0
Rice	105.2	105.4	2,760.6	3,574.6
Sugar cane	29.5	31.2	29,843.7	31,595.7
Tobacco	1.0	1.2	20.1	22.3

Bananas ('000 metric tons): 1,013 in 1971; 988 in 1972.

INDUSTRY

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Beer and Spirits	million litres	42.0	43.6	34.0	41.2
Condensed, Evaporated, Powdered Milk	short tons	11,074.2	13,129.3	17,851.4	15,916.1
Salt	" "	7,837.2	8,674.5	12,101.2	25,567.4
Tomato Derivatives	" "	3,542.1	3,938.7	5,144.4	5,059.7
Sugar	" "	78,278.8	89,290.0	87,836.1	89,170.2
Electricity	'000 kWh.	711,191.0	759,887.0	839,679.0	985,023.0
Gas	'000 cu. ft.	683,925.0	650,823.0	556,507.0	547,370.0

FINANCE

100 centésimos=1 balboa (B).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centésimos; 1 and 100 balboas (United States coinage is also legal tender).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 U.S. dollars (there are no Panamanian bank notes).

Exchange rates (January 1975) £1 sterling=2.36 balboas; U.S. \$1=1.00 balboa.

100 balboas=£42.35=\$100.00.

BUDGET

('000 balboas)

REVENUE	1973	1974	EXPENDITURE	1973	1974
Direct Taxes	77,250	88,887	National Assembly	986	1,733
Indirect Taxes	100,779	108,685	Inspectorate of Taxes	3,254	3,643
Income from Assets	3,963	2,635	President's Office	4,274	3,333
Income from State Enterprises	29,306	30,850	Home Affairs and Justice	29,466	33,700
Other Sources of Income	12,937	19,743	Foreign Affairs	4,128	4,709
Current Transfers	4,797	10,025	Treasury	5,004	5,698
			Education	52,889	57,550
			Public Works	14,311	14,118
			Agriculture and Livestock	6,975	9,850
			Price Control Office	368	529
			Health	25,594	28,134
			Commerce and Industry	2,086	2,249
			Labour and Social Security	2,038	2,213
			Law Courts	2,088	2,176
			Public Services	1,234	1,421
			Electoral Tribunal	1,096	1,509
			External Debt	30,712	35,185
			Internal Debt	21,458	22,173
			Current Transfers	20,273	18,918
			Investments	—	—
			Other Expenditure	—	12,063
TOTAL	229,032	260,825	TOTAL	228,234	260,825

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(1962=100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food	112.8	116.1	118.9	124.4	136.6
Housing	106.0	106.3	108.6	112.8	115.3
Clothing	104.3	104.8	107.5	111.5	116.2
Miscellaneous	106.6	113.2	114.2	123.6	131.8
GENERAL INDEX	108.6	112.0	114.2	120.3	128.6

This table is based on a study of families in Panama City with a monthly income of less than 600 balboas.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million balboas)

	1971	1972	1973*
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,157.0	1,297.8	1,458.0
Income paid abroad	-31.3	-31.8	-40.3
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	1,125.7	1,266.0	1,417.7
Balance of imports and exports of goods and services	45.1	69.5	80.3
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	1,202.1	1,367.3	1,538.3
of which:			
Private consumption expenditure	716.1	767.7	896.8
Central government consumption expenditure	164.0	192.1	205.5
Private fixed capital formation	232.9	230.0	304.1
Public fixed capital formation	28.8	88.8	52.6
Central government fixed capital formation	39.0	64.2	57.0
Increase in stocks	21.3	24.5	22.3

* Provisional.

RESERVES
('000 balboas)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gross International Reserves	54,549.5	93,182.4	322,255.2	916,741.4
of which:				
Gold	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Foreign currency	22,638.2	22,884.0	28,367.3	32,912.0
of which:				
U.S. coin	571.4	506.1	1,171.5	1,756.7
U.S. notes	22,049.2	22,360.2	27,150.2	31,055.6
Bank deposits (incl. Canal Zone)	30,614.7	69,561.7	291,739.8	828,218.8

Note: U.S. treasury notes and coins form the bulk of the currency in circulation in Panama.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
('000 balboas)

	1971			1972*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise f.o.b.	137,780	363,007	-225,227	145,369	406,436	-260,067
Non-monetary gold	4	946	- 942	—	570	- 570
Freight and insurance	30	38,507	- 38,477	70	40,980	- 40,910
Transportation	49,923	16,019	33,904	60,729	16,618	44,111
Travel	79,695	24,817	54,878	82,926	26,432	56,494
Investment income	27,975	59,448	- 31,473	41,002	72,945	- 31,943
Government transactions n.e.s.	10,762	7,589	3,173	10,871	9,356	1,515
Miscellaneous services	143,496	18,473	125,023	153,881	20,249	133,632
Total	449,665	528,806	- 79,141	495,848	593,586	- 97,738
Transfer Payments:						
Private	9,177	12,707	- 3,530	10,169	17,498	- 7,329
Government	9,532	1,569	7,963	10,040	1,808	8,232
Total	18,709	14,276	4,433	20,209	19,306	903
CURRENT BALANCE	468,374	543,082	- 74,708	516,057	612,892	- 96,835
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Private long-term	39,616	4,414	35,202	60,680	3,688	56,992
Private short-term	13,960	20,797	- 6,387	—	19,014	- 19,014
Government	58,315	27,672	30,643	68,095	28,210	39,885
Gold and share holdings in central monetary institutions	5,462	8,252	- 2,790	3,682	7,416	- 3,734
Gold and share holdings in other monetary institutions	218,134	175,183	42,951	534,294	471,291	63,003
CAPITAL BALANCE	335,487	236,318	99,169	666,751	529,619	137,132
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	- 24,461	—	—	- 40,297

* Preliminary figures.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS BY AREA
(⁰⁰⁰ balboas)

	1972		1973*	
	Panama Canal Zone	Other Countries	Panama Canal Zone	Other Countries
<i>Goods and Services:</i>				
Merchandise f.o.b.	19,710	-281,574	20,649	-316,467
Non-monetary gold	—	—570	—	—637
Freight and insurance	-888	-40,219	-952	-49,367
Transportation	-245	43,756	-244	51,078
Travel	39,108	17,386	39,036	26,068
Investment income	—	-33,439	—	-44,804
Government transactions n.e.s.	5,317	-4,167	6,928	-3,080
Miscellaneous services	83,282	50,064	91,020	52,675
Total	146,284	-248,763	156,437	-284,534
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	9,608	-5,045	9,800	-9,437

FOREIGN LOANS TO PANAMA
(⁰⁰⁰ balboas)

LOANS TO AUTONOMOUS AGENCIES	1971	1972	1973
<i>Inter-American Development Bank:</i>			
Bank for Agricultural Development	8,084	8,197	8,349
Ministry of Housing and Town Planning	15,110	14,599	14,080
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	5,031	5,138	5,960
Banco Nacional de Panamá	3,707	3,580	3,213
University of Panama	—	630	770
<i>International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:</i>			
Institute for Hydraulic Resources and Electrification	5,032	15,179	23,039
Banco Nacional de Panamá	—	95	196
Civil Aviation Board	—	1,084	1,276
<i>International Development Agency:</i>			
Savings Bank (Caja de Ahorros)	1,598	1,478	1,358
Institute of Aqueducts and Water Supply	14,544	16,864	27,593
Ministry of Housing	5,889	6,192	6,082
Institute of Tourism	—	132	132
<i>Franklin National Bank:</i>			
Banco Nacional de Panamá	2,500	2,187	1,563
<i>National Bank of North America:</i>			
Banco Nacional de Panamá	2,500	2,187	1,563
TOTAL	63,995	77,542	95,174

EXTERNAL TRADE
(balboas)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Imports	278,669,177	326,351,832	358,973,983	401,117,552	448,881,112
Exports	108,821,451	106,253,424	114,879,931	121,114,317	133,284,827

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(balboas)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Foodstuffs	24,591,279	34,227,035	33,926,524	37,801,963
Cereals and Manufactures	5,248,017	11,656,946	8,146,494	11,260,105
Fruits and Vegetables	6,418,010	7,033,400	7,628,575	7,564,615
Beverages and Tobacco	3,116,911	3,518,700	2,927,865	3,475,056
Inedible Raw Materials	2,774,455	2,731,472	2,952,172	3,929,064
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	62,108,432	66,183,928	68,109,575	91,456,621
Crude Petroleum	59,664,412	63,677,813	65,080,221	88,082,341
Vegetable and Animal Oils and Fats	3,209,093	5,067,522	3,669,737	2,486,548
Chemical Products	29,164,917	31,942,845	40,365,981	41,851,666
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	8,932,009	9,761,236	15,962,293	12,063,914
Basic Manufactures	74,040,626	82,722,654	89,843,864	101,407,293
Paper and Cardboard	15,011,272	15,032,676	16,008,797	17,165,580
Textile Fibres and Manufactures	21,017,048	24,202,848	30,669,607	32,286,232
Metal Manufactures	10,486,379	13,674,033	12,118,343	14,938,442
Machinery and Transport Equipment	89,860,310	90,353,712	112,846,310	121,271,933
Machinery, excl. Electrical	36,077,411	35,501,743	56,044,114	50,211,945
Transport Equipment	32,202,677	32,662,005	34,098,799	48,710,017
Miscellaneous Manufactures	36,924,693	41,818,414	46,217,590	45,009,925
Clothing	8,909,973	8,825,978	10,045,368	9,503,418
Miscellaneous Commodities n.e.s.	561,116	407,701	257,934	191,043

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Foodstuffs	81,082,517	85,742,537	94,736,800	99,967,228
Fresh and Preserved Fish	10,170,640	12,024,260	15,083,927	17,915,652
Fresh Bananas	60,919,946	63,115,181	64,832,488	63,899,549
Sugar	5,109,947	6,329,582	5,906,555	8,782,531
Coffee	1,704,813	1,553,162	2,501,975	2,059,779
Beverages and Tobacco	25,658	104,775	130,379	169,498
Crude Materials, inedible	1,773,424	1,208,759	1,510,459	2,644,246
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	21,504,554	25,171,528	21,591,389	24,431,616
Petroleum Derivatives	21,464,765	25,125,933	21,539,101	n.a.
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	58,943	248,365	270,986	1,261,718
Chemical Products	105,850	312,138	366,527	354,587
Basic Manufactures	1,299,538	1,790,337	1,969,299	2,285,372
Machinery and Transport Equipment	21,430	4,763	11,592	261,404
Miscellaneous Manufactures	381,510	296,729	526,436	1,906,583

* Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(balboas)

IMPORTS	1973	EXPORTS	1973
U.S.A.	153,992,185	U.S.A.	56,437,126
Free Zone of Colón	56,543,982	Germany, Federal Republic	19,714,449
Ecuador	47,938,021	Italy	16,488,985
Venezuela	31,749,728	Netherlands	9,876,487
Japan	28,376,193	Costa Rica	4,868,862
Costa Rica	10,923,858	Norway	3,780,708
Spain	10,674,720	Free Zone of Colón	2,470,376
Germany, Federal Republic	9,828,777	Canada	1,925,340
Saudi Arabia	9,394,967	Nicaragua	1,749,163
United Kingdom	8,939,009	Puerto Rico	1,644,040
Mexico	8,361,623	Hawaii	1,555,365
Colombia	7,742,489	Sweden	1,212,114
Canada	6,228,879	Japan	1,193,029
France	5,134,891		
Netherlands	4,936,696		

PANAMA

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government, etc.

Tourism (1973—preliminary): 198,676 visitors; Total Expenditure 37,231,313 balboas.

Railways (1973): Passengers carried 446,282, Freight 32,981 tons.

Roads (1973): Cars 58,067, Buses 3,255, Lorries 15,446, Others 104.

Shipping (1973): 181 tankers of 2,919,582 gross registered tonnage, 6,503 others of 10,504,920 gross registered tonnage.

Civil Aviation (1973): Passengers arriving 495,772, departing 512,941.

EDUCATION

(1973)

TYPE	NUMBER	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Infant .	185	376	10,249
Primary .	2,116	10,578	319,124
Secondary .	227	5,426	111,929
Universities .	2	750	22,018

Source: Dirección de Estadística y Censo, Panama.

THE CONSTITUTION

The draft of the new constitution was released in April 1972. It provides for a National Assembly of Community Representatives, comprising 505 *corregidores* to be elected by popular vote every six years. This assembly meets once a year when it elects a National Assembly composed of 25 members. It also elects the President, Vice-President and Chief of Government from a list submitted by the latter. The President and Vice-President have purely ceremonial duties. The Chief of Government (General Omar Torrijos) may stand for re-election for three con-

secutive six-year terms of office. He may appoint and discharge ministers from the cabinet and judiciary, nominate members of the National Assembly and formulate the nation's economic, social and administrative policies. There is a provision enabling the Government to issue its own paper currency and there are clauses requiring managers and executives to be Panamanian-born wherever possible. Bishops and priests of churches of all denominations are also required to be Panamanian-born.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Ing. DEMETRIO BASILIO LAKAS BAHAS.

Vice-President: Lic. ARTURO SUCRE PEREIRA.

Chief of Government and Supreme Leader of the Panamanian Revolution: Gen. OMAR TORRIJOS HERRERA.

GABINET

(April 1975)

Minister of the Interior and Justice: Lic. RICARDO RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lic. JUAN ANTONIO TACK.

Minister of Public Works: Ing. TOMÁS GUERRA.

Minister of Finance: Lic. MIGUEL A. SÁNCHEZ.

Minister of Agricultural Development: Ing. GERARDO GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Lic. FERNANDO MANFREDO.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. ABRAHAM SAIED.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: Lic. ROLANDO MURGAS.

Minister of Education: Dr. ARISTIDES ROYO.

Minister of Housing: Lic. JOSÉ ANTONIO DE LA OSSA.

Minister of Planning and Economic Policy: Dr. NICOLÁS ARDITO BARLETTA.

General Secretary to the Presidency: Lic. ROGER DECEREGA.

Comptroller-General: Lic. DAMIÁN CASTILLO.

PRESIDENT

On September 18th, 1972, the National Assembly of Community Representatives (*Asamblea Nacional de Representantes de Corregimientos*) elected Demetrio Basilio Lakas President of the Republic. Arturo Sucre Pereira was elected Vice-President. Their term of office began on October 12th, 1972.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is composed of 25 members of the National Assembly of Community Representatives which meets every six years.

President: ELÍAS CASTILLO.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In the elections to the National Assembly of Community Representatives in August 1972, no candidate was allowed to represent a political party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO PANAMA

(In Panama City unless otherwise stated)

- Argentina:** Edificio de la Caja de Ahorros, Calle 17 y Avda Central, Apdo. 1271; *Ambassador:* HERACLIO R. A. FERRAZZAND.
- Australia:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Austria:** Bogotá, Colombia.
- Belgium:** San José, Costa Rica.
- Bolivia:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.
- Brazil:** Calle Elvira Méndez y Calle 52 No. 24; *Ambassador:* JORGE DE SÁ ALMEIDA.
- Canada:** San José, Costa Rica.
- Chile:** Calle Alberto Navarro, El Congreso, Edificio Jacqueline 5°, Apartamento 58, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* JULIO DE LA FUENTE.
- China (Taiwan):** Avda. 9 No. 34, La Cresta, Apdo. Postal 4285, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. JEN LIN HUANG.
- Colombia:** Calle Ricardo Arias 9°, Edificio Macondo 2°, Oficina 2B, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUSTAVO SERRENO GÓMEZ.
- Costa Rica:** Calle 34 No. 205, Apdo. 8963, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* ROMÁN ORTEGA CASTRO.
- Cuba:** *Ambassador:* JOSÉ A. GARCÍA BERTRAND.
- Cyprus:** Washington D.C., U.S.A.
- Denmark:** Bogotá, Colombia.
- Dominican Republic:** Calle José Martí 650, El Cangrejo, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. HANS PAUL WIESE DELGADO.
- Ecuador:** Edificio Bank of America, 3°, Avda. Perú, Apdo. 530, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOHN DUNN BARREIRO.
- Egypt:** Calle 55 y Eric Delvalle, Edificio Adir, Apto. 10-A, *Ambassador:* MOSHEN FATHI ABELFATTAH.
- El Salvador:** Vía España 124, 4°, oficina 408, Apdo. 4434, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN CONTRERAS.
- France:** Plaza de Francia 1-06, Apdo. 869; *Ambassador:* LOUIS LOISELEUR DES LONGCHAMPS-DEVILLE.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Edificio Universal, 2°, Calle 50 esq. Calle 70, Apdo. 4228; *Ambassador:* GUNTER SCHLEGELBERGER.
- Greece:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Guatemala:** Apdo. 1018; *Ambassador:* Gen. ENRIQUE D. C. MENDEZ.
- Haiti:** Vía Argentina 52, Edificio Arlequín 9B, Apdo. 442, Panamá 9A; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL ANCIÓN.
- Honduras:** Calle 31, entre Avdas. México y Justo Arosomena, Edificio Tapa 3-80, 2°, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* Dr. BENJAMÍN ERAZO TORRES.
- India:** Edificio Dorchester, Vía España 117; *Ambassador:* PLACIDO PIEDADE D'SOUZA.
- Israel:** Apdo. 6357, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* MORDECHAI ARBELL.
- Italy:** Edificio Cemento Panamá, Avda. Eusebio A. Morales y Manuel Espinosa B., Apdo. 2024; *Ambassador:* Dr. EMILIANO GUIDOTTI.
- Jamaica:** Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- Japan:** Calle 46 No. 10 Apdo. 1411, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* ICHIRO KATAKAMI.
- Korea, Republic:** Edificio Interseco, Calle Elvira Méndez 10, Apdo. 8358, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* CHUNG NAN LEE.
- Lebanon:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Mexico:** Vía España 25, Edificio Prosperidad, Apdo. 8373, Panamá 7; *Ambassador:* Col. VICENTE HERRERA.
- Netherlands:** San José, Costa Rica.
- Nicaragua:** Avda. Federico Boyd y Calle 50, Apdo. 933; *Ambassador:* Dr. D. SIERRA HERRERO.
- Norway:** Caracas, Venezuela.
- Pakistan:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Paraguay:** San Salvador, El Salvador.
- Peru:** Avda. Federico Boyd y Calle 47 No. 1, Apdo. 4516; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ C. FERREYROS.
- Philippines:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Poland:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- Portugal:** San José, Costa Rica.
- Romania:** Washington D.C., U.S.A.
- South Africa:** Rome, Italy.
- Spain:** Plaza Belisario Porras y Avda. Perú, Apdo. 1857, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* RAFAEL GÓMEZ JORDANA Y PRATS.
- Sweden:** Bogotá, Colombia.
- Switzerland:** Guatemala City, Guatemala.
- Turkey:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.
- United Kingdom:** Avda. 7 España 120, 5°, Apdo. 889; *Ambassador:* D. MALCOLM.
- U.S.A.:** Avda. Balboa entre Calles 37 y 38 Este, Apdo. 1099; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM J. JORDAN.
- Uruguay:** Calle 32 y Avda. Justo Arosemena, Edificio Vallarino 5°, Oficina 4°, Panamá 5; *Ambassador:* ALFREDO PLATAS.
- Vatican:** Punta Paitilla, Apdo. 1763 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Delegate:* Most Rev. Mgr. EDOARDO ROVIDA.
- Venezuela:** Avda. Venezuela y Calle 46, Apdo. 661, Panamá 1; *Ambassador:* L. I. SÁNCHEZ TIRADO.
- Yugoslavia:** Mexico D.F., Mexico.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court comprises nine magistrates, a new magistrate being appointed every two years for an eighteen-year term.

President of the Supreme Court and President of the Penal Chamber: (vacant).

President of the Civil Chamber: Lic. JOSÉ MARÍA ANGUIZOLA.

President of the Chamber for Administrative Disputes: PEDRO MORENO CÉSPEDES.

RELIGION

There is no official religion, although the majority of the population is Roman Catholic. Minorities include the Protestant, Anglican and Jewish faiths.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Apdo. 6386, Panamá 5; Mgr. MARCOS G. McGRATH.

Suffragan Sees:

Chitré: Mgr. JOSÉ MARÍA CARRIZO VILLAREAL.

David: Mgr. DANIEL ENRIQUE NÚÑEZ.

Santiago de Veraguas: Mgr. MARTÍN LEGARRA TELLECHEA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Crítica: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. 665, Panamá 9A; f. 1959; morning; tabloid; Spanish; Editor GRICELDA LÓPEZ DE ROMERO; circ. 27,000.

La Estrella de Panamá: Calle Demetrio H. Brid 7-38, Panamá; morning; Spanish; Editor ARISTIDES G. TYPALDOS; circ. 25,175.

El Matutino: sem-official daily.

El Panamá América: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panamá 9A; f. 1929; evening; Spanish; Editor ALBERTO BARRERAS; circ. 25,000.

Panama-American: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panamá 9A; f. 1925; evening; English; circ. 11,000.

La Prensa: Calle A y Calle 22 Oeste, Apdo. 8380, Panamá; morning; Editor LUIS M. BOTELLO; circ. 14,000.

La Razón: Avda. Bolívar 5361, David; f. 1946; evening; Spanish; Editor MANUEL J. GARCÍA; circ. 2,500.

The Star and Herald: Calle Demetrio H. Brid 7-38, Panamá; f. 1849; morning; English; Editor LUIS NOLI; circ. 12,270.

PERIODICALS

PANAMA CITY

Estadística Panameña: f. 1941; published by the Contraloría General de la República; statistical survey in series according to subjects; Comptroller-Gen. Lic. DAMIÁN CASTILLO D.; Dir. of Statistics and Census JUAN MANUEL CABALLERO D.

Industria: Apdo. 952; organ of the Sindicato de Industriales de Panamá; Pres. DARIO SELLES; Sec.-Gen. EULOGIO CRESPO.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Sindicato de Periodistas de Panamá: Calle 33A y Avda. Ecuador, Apdo. 2096, Panamá 1; Pres. RAMÓN JIMÉNEZ VÉLEZ.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, etc.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: Dir. ARQUIMÉDES FERNÁNDEZ.

Agencia "F": Avda. Balboa Apdo. Postal 479, Panamá 9A; Dir. Z. MARTÍNEZ DE LA VEGA.

ANSA: Urbanización Altos del Río, Calle B, 34, Panamá; Chief LUIS ESPINOSA CASTILLO.

AP: Calle Demetrio H. Brid 2, Panamá; Correspondent LUIS C. NOLI.

Reuters: Dir. COLIN HALE.

UPI: Panamá; Chief PAUL WIATT.

Tass also maintains an office in Panama.

PUBLISHERS

PANAMA CITY

Librería Cultural Panameña, S.A.: Vía España 16, Apdo. 2018, Panamá; f. 1955; education; Man. Dir. A. J. FRAGUELA REBELLEDO.

Editorial "La Estrella de Panamá": Avda. 9A Sur 7-38, Apdo. 159.

Editora de la Nación (Government Publishing House): Instituto Nacional de Cultural y Deportes Apdo. Postal 66A, Panamá 9A.

Editora Renovación S.A.: Vía Fernández de Córdoba, Apdo. B-4, Panamá 9A; newspapers; Gen. Man. LUIS ALBERTO TUNÓN.

Fondo Educativo Interamericano: Apdo. 4289, Panamá 5; educational and reference; Dir. J. ALVARADO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección Técnica de Telecomunicaciones: Apdo. 3422, Panamá 1; Dirs. L. SÁNCHEZ G., Ing. D. CORDOBA.

Asociación Panameña de Radiodifusión: Apdo. 7387, Panamá; Pres. J. E. SITTON.

There are two short-wave and 56 medium-wave stations, Most stations are commercial.

In 1974 there were 255,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Circuito R.P.C.: Apdo. 1795, Panamá 1; commercial; Dir.-Gen. F. Eleta A., Gen. Man. J. DE LA GUARDIA.

Televisora Nacional, S.A.: Apdo. 8371, Panamá; private commercial station; Man. RODOLFO GARCÍA DE PAREDES CH.

In 1974 there were 175,000 television sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

cap. = (capital); p.n. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in balboas)

Comisión Nacional Bancaria (National Banking Commission): Panamá; f. 1966 to license and control banking activities on Panamanian territory; Commissioners: Pres. Minister of the Treasury; mems. Man. of the Banco Nacional de Panamá and five others, three of whom represent private banking; Sec. FERNANDO DE J. ALBA.

NATIONAL BANK

Banco Nacional de Panamá: Avda. 5A Cuba y Calle 33, Apdo. 5220, Panamá 5; f. 1904; government-owned; cap. and res. 17.6m., dep. 158.8m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. RAFAEL ALEMÁN; Gen. Man. RICARDO DE LA ESPRIELLA, Jr., 36 brs.

Banco Fiduciario de Panamá, S.A.: Vía España 200, Apdo. 1774, Panamá 1; f. 1948; cap. and res. 5.6m., dep. 120m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. INOCENCIO GALINDO; Gen. Man. HENRY MAX DUHAMEL; 7 brs. in Panama City and on Colón.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banco de Desarrollo Agropecuario—BDA: Apdo. 5282, Panamá; f. 1973; government-sponsored agricultural and livestock credit organization; Pres. GERARDO GONZÁLEZ VERNAZA; Gen. Man. ALVARO VERNAZA H.

SAVINGS BANKS

Caja de Ahorros: Vía España y Calle Thais de Pons, Apdo. 1740, Panamá 1, f. 1934; cap. and res. 6.3m.; dep. 75.8m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. Dr. EDUARDO ATFARO; Gen. Man. LUIS C. PABON, 21 brs.

Caja de Seguro Social: Apdo. 1393, Panamá; f. 1941; 488,683 mems.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco Alemán-Panameño: Panamá.

Banco de Bogotá: Apdo. 8653, Panamá 5.

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: Nassau, Bahamas; Avda. Justo Arosemena 32-42, Apdo. 8522, Panamá 5.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.: New York, U.S.A.; Vía España, Apdo. 76, Panamá 9A; cap. and res. 9.3m., dep. 190.3m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. DAVID ROCKEFELLER; Gen. Man. GEORGE REEVES; 13 brs.

Deutsch-Sudamerikanische Bank A.G.: Hamburg, Germany; Calle María Leaza 10, Apdo. 5400, Panamá 5.

First National City Bank: New York, U.S.A.; Vía España 124, Apdo. 555, Panamá 9A; cap. and res. 7.7m., dep. 165m. (Dec. 1973); Vice-Pres. GABRIEL R. DE OBARRIO, MARCELA DE DE ARCO; 13 brs.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Cía. General de Seguros: Apdo. 4592, Panamá; f. 1937; Pres. JUAN B. ARIAS.

Panama City Stock Exchange: Panamá; f. 1960.

INSURANCE

Cía. Internacional de Seguros: Edificio Hatillo, Avda. Cuba y Calles 35 y 36, Apdo. 1036, Panamá 1; f. 1910; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN A.

Cía. Internacional de Seguros de Vida: Edificio Hatillo, Avda. Cuba y Calle 35 Este, Apdo. 1036, Panamá 1; f. 1957; Pres. TOMÁS ARIAS; Gen. Man. NOEL MORÓN AROSEMENA.

Cía. Istmena de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 50, Panamá; f. 1951; Man. J. B. ARIAS A.

Cía. Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Apdo. 5303, Panamá 5; f. 1957; Pres. RALPH J. LINDO; Gen. Man. G. FERNÁNDEZ G.

Cía. Panameña de Seguros S.A.: Apdo. 3065, Panamá 3; Chair. C. E. GONZÁLEZ DE LA LASTRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Cámara de Comercio, Industria y Agricultura: Avda. Cuba 33A-18, Apdo. 74, Panamá 1.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio: Apdo. 1857, Panamá 7; Pres. HABIR LASA; Sec.-Gen. ATILIANO ALONSO; publ. *Boletín*.

Industrial Development and Productivity Centre: Apdo. 7639, Panamá 5; f. 1956 as a department of the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry to undertake feasibility studies, technical assistance, analyses and promotion; Dir. JULIO E. SOSA.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación de Trabajadores de la República de Panamá—CTRP (*Confederation of Workers of the Republic of Panama*): Apdo. 8929, Panamá 5; f. 1950; mems. 15,000 from 10 affiliated groups; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Pres. SANTIAGO O'DONELL; Sec.-Gen. PHILLIP DEAN BUTCHER; publ. *El Obrero en Marcha* (quarterly).

Acción Sindical Panameña—ASP (*Panamanian Syndical Action*): Apdo. 4060, Panamá; admitted to CISC/CLASC; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS J. GEORGE.

A number of unions exist without affiliation to a national centre.

COLÓN ZONE

The Colón Free Zone, an area of 100 acres, is an autonomous agency of the Government of Panama, situated less than half a mile from the Piers of Cristóbal, the Atlantic Port for the Panama Canal, on the Caribbean Sea. Foreign merchandise may be landed without application of customs or tariff duties. It may be processed before re-exportation, which is also without duties. The Free Zone was created in 1948 and started operations in 1953. In 1973 there were 250 commercial firms located in the Zone. The value of merchandise moved through the Zone (imports and re-exports) was 748.5 million balboas.

General Manager: ROBERTO PUELLO ARAUZ, Apdo. 1118, Colón.

TRANSPORT

Ministry of Public Works: controls all transport in Panama.

RAILWAYS

Of the railways in Panama, two are owned by American companies, one being constructed primarily to carry fruit, and the other to work in conjunction with the Canal.

Chiriquí National Railroad: David City, Chiriquí; government-owned; operates 169 km. of narrow-gauge track (914 mm.), running from Puerto Armuelles to David, via Concepción, with a branch line south to Pedregal; Pres. and Gen. Man. JOSÉ A. SEGOVIA F.

Chiriquí Land Co. (United Brands subsidiary): Panamá; operates two lines which run partly in Costa Rica: the Northern Line (Almirante, Bocas del Toro) with 177 km. of 914 mm. gauge and the Southern Line (Puerto Armuelles, Chiriquí) with 183 km. of 914 mm.

Panama Railroad: Apdo. 5067, Cristóbal, Canal Zone; owned by the Panama Canal Company; operates 190 km. of 1,524 mm. gauge. In the fiscal year 1970 the railway carried 967,000 passengers and 240,000 ton. of freight; Pres. Maj.-Gen. DAVID S. PARKER; Dir. Transportation and Terminals Bureau CHARLES R. CLARKE; Man. Railroad Division F. R. CALL.

PANAMA

ROADS

There are some 7,100 km. of roads in Panama, about half of which are paved. The two most important highways are the National, which runs from Panama City westwards to Concepción in the Province of Chiriquí, and eastwards as far as Chepo; and the Boyd-Roosevelt or Trans-Isthmian, linking the cities of Panama and Colón. The Pan American Highway to Mexico City opened in 1963 with 545 km. in Panama. A highway to San José, Costa Rica, was completed in 1967.

SHIPPING

The Panamanian Merchant Marine is one of the world's largest and, in 1973, over twelve million gross tons of ships were registered under the Panamanian flag.

A number of lines make regular calls at Panamanian ports, including: Furness Withy, Grace, Holland America, New Zealand, Pacific Steam Navigation, Royal Mail, Shaw Saville and United Brands.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Panama International: Avda. Justo Arosemena y Calle 34, Apdo. 8612, Panamá; f. 1967; services from Panama City to Mexico City, Guayaquil, Lima, Bogotá, Miami and New York; services from Panama City to Caracas and Los Angeles to begin in 1975. Pres. CARLOS ELETA A.; fleet: 3 Boeing 727-100.

Compañía Panameña de Aviación (COPA): Avda. Perú 25, Apdo. 1572, Panamá 1; f. 1944; services from Panama City to San José, Managua, San Salvador, Medellín and Barranquilla; Pres. Dr. MARIANO J. OTEIZA; Gen. Man. Capt. HERMES CARRIZO; fleet: 1 Lockheed Electra, 2 HS-748, 2 DC-3, 1 CV-340.

Internacional de Aviación (Inair): Edificio El Embajador, Calle 50 y Elvira Méndez, Apdo. 4509, Panamá 5; f. 1967; cargo services between Panama City and Belize, Chetumal, Cozumel, Caracas, Maracaibo, Cali, Guayaquil, Lima, Miami, Aruba, La Paz and Manaus; Chair. EDUARDO WONG; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE CHANG; fleet: 5 DC-6B.

Panama is also served by the following foreign airlines: ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Avianca (Colombia), Braniff, British Airways, Ecuatoriana, Iberia, KLM, Laesa (Costa Rica), LAN-Chile, Pan Am, Sahsa (Honduras), TACA (El Salvador) and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Instituto Panameño de Turismo: Edificio del First National City Bank, 5°, Vía España y Elvira Méndez, Apdo. 4421, Panamá 5; f. 1960; Gen. Man. JOSÉ ROGELIO ARIAS, Jr.

OVERSEAS OFFICE: U.S.A.: 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10020.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Panama Government Tourist Bureau: McAllister Hotel Arcade, 10 Biscayne Bldg., Miami, Fla. 33132; Suite 1, 3900 W. St., Los Angeles, Cal. 90020; second floor, Edificio Numar, San José, Costa Rica.

Asociación Panameña de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo APAVIT: Apdo. 5567, Panama City; Pres. DAVID EISENMANN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Dirección Nacional de Cultura: Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Apdo. 662, Panamá; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM; responsible for the following:

Dirección Nacional de Patrimonio Histórico (*National Board for Historical Heritage*): Dir. Dra. REINA TORRES DE ARAÚZ.

Dirección Nacional de Extensión Cultural (*National Board of Culture*): Dir. JUSTO ARROYO.

Dirección de Educación Artística (*Board for Artistic Education*): Dir. Prof. PRISCILIANO BARRIOS.

Dirección Nacional de Publicaciones (*National Board for Publications*): Dir. CÉSAR DORADO.

Asociación de Conciertos: Apdo. 7666, Panamá 9; f. 1962; organizes musical seasons with national and international artists; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM.

Asociación Teatro en Círculo de Panamá: Calle 53 No. 28, El Cangrejo, Apdo. 742, Panamá 9A; f. 1961; presents theatrical works and encourages interest in the theatre in Panama; grants to cultural associations amount to \$21,750; Pres. MARITZA DIEZ DE MORALES; Exec. Sec. MANONGUITA DE OBALDÍA.

Instituto Panameño de Arte: Apdo. 4211, Panamá 5; an adjunct of the Department of Fine Arts of the Ministry of Education; sponsors all aspects of culture; Exec. Sec. OLGA ZUBIETA DE OLLER.

THEATRE AND ORCHESTRA

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Apdo. 9190, Panamá 6; Dir. Prof. EDUARDO CHARPENTIER.

Teatro Nacional: Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Apdo. 662, Zona 1, Panamá; Dir. Prof. JAIME INGRAM.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Universidad de Panamá: Institute of Nuclear Studies, Apdo. 3277, Panamá; medical and agricultural research with radio-isotopes.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Panamá: Estafeta Universitaria, Panamá; 625 teachers, 20,900 students.

Universidad Santa María la Antigua: Apdo. 2143, Panamá 1; 125 teachers, 1,118 students.

PANAMA CANAL ZONE

The Canal Zone is flanked on either side by the Republic of Panama. It stretches from Balboa on the Pacific to Cristóbal on the Caribbean and is 82 km. long and 16 km. wide.

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA			POPULATION, 1974 estimate		
Total	Land	Water	Total	U.S. Citizens	Non-U.S. Citizens
647.29 sq. miles	372.32	274.97	45,200	39,200	6,000

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	BIRTH RATE PER '000	DEATHS	DEATH RATE PER '000
1971 . .	14.38	121	2.42
1972 . .	14.00	94	1.90
1973 . .	13.5	102	2.10

EMPLOYMENT

(1974)

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES		PANAMA CANAL COMPANY EMPLOYEES	
Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base	Paid at U.S. Wage Base	Paid at Canal Zone Wage Base
2,298	1,051	3,385	8,376

FINANCE

United States currency: 100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar (Panamanian coinage also circulates).

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = U.S. \$2.36; \$1 = 42.41 pence.

1974 BUDGETS

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT:

Revenue \$63,500,000.

Expenditure \$63,171,000 (Health \$22,422,000).

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY:

Revenue \$216,054,000.

Expenditure \$227,852,000.

TRANSPORT

CANAL TRAFFIC (1974)

THROUGH TRANSITS	CARGO (tons)	TOLLS AND TOLL CREDITS (U.S. \$)
15,269	149,679,373	121,319,791

PRINCIPAL USERS (1974)

	TONNAGE CARRIED
Greece	18,302,657
Japan	14,089,086
Liberia	31,763,721
Norway	15,180,538
United Kingdom	13,800,035

EDUCATION

(1974)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
United States .	19	11,078	534
Latin American .	4	1,159	108

Source: Panama Canal Company.

THE CONSTITUTION

Occupation and use of the Canal Zone in perpetuity was granted to the United States by the Republic of Panama under Articles II and III of the 1903 Treaty. In effect, the Canal Zone is a United States Government reservation devoted to the protection, maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal in which private enterprise is not permitted except that directly related to the waterway and its operation.

The Code of Laws applicable within the Canal Zone is enacted by the Congress of the United States.

Administration is in the hands of the Panama Canal Company and the Canal Zone Government. The two units are headed by one man who is President of the Company and Governor of the Canal Zone. His appointment as Governor is made by the President of the United States subject to confirmation by the Senate and he is *ex-officio* President of the Company.

In late 1974 the governments of the United States and Panama reached an agreement which abrogates the 1903 treaty. The United States is to surrender its jurisdiction over the Canal Zone although it will keep the right to use all facilities in the Zone. Both countries are to participate in the maintenance and protection of the Canal. The treaty has yet to be ratified by both countries.

THE GOVERNMENT

CANAL ZONE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Maj.-Gen. DAVID S. PARKER, Balboa Heights, C.Z.

The Canal Zone Government performs the usual functions of city, county and state governments, including police, schools, customs, ports, immigration, roads, health and justice.

PANAMA CANAL COMPANY

Chairman of the Board: HOWARD H. CALLAWAY.

President: Maj.-Gen. DAVID S. PARKER.

Secretary: THOMAS M. CONSTANT.

The Company's activities involve operating the Canal and the Panama Railroad. The Company is required to recover all costs of operation and maintenance, pay the net cost of the Canal Zone Government, and pay interest on the net investment of the United States in the Canal Company.

JUDICIARY AND RELIGION

Judicial System:

Magistrates' Courts: Balboa and Cristóbal. Jurisdiction in criminal cases where the fine and punishment, except for a few specified offences, does not generally exceed \$100 or 30 days in jail or both, and in civil cases where the claim is under \$500.

U.S. District Court: Ancon and Cristóbal; hears appeals from the Magistrates' Courts; tries Civil and Criminal cases in excess of the limitations of the Magistrates' Court. Appeals from the District Court are decided by the *U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit* in New Orleans. Final stage of the review is by the U.S. Supreme Court.

Pardon and Parole Board: five members appointed by the Governor; considers submissions for pardon and parole.

Religion: All religious affiliations, in proportions corresponding approximately to those of the U.S.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There is one radio station (SCN) and one television station (SCN-TV), both operated by the U.S. Armed Forces as part of the Southern Command Network.

FINANCE

Banks: *First National City Bank:* New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

Chase Manhattan Bank: New York; branch in the Canal Zone.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

Canal: Opened 1914; 82 km. long; ships take an average of 8 hours to go through the Canal. Terminal ports are Cristóbal on the Caribbean and Balboa on the Pacific.

Railways: *Panama Railroad* runs cross-isthmus services from Colón to Panamá.

Civil Aviation: Panama International Airport, Tocumen, by agreement also serves as the commercial airport for the Canal Zone.

Tourism: Panama Canal Information Officer, Balboa Heights, C.Z.; 267,046 persons visited the Canal in 1974.

PARAGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Paraguay is a landlocked state in central South America. Bolivia lies to the north, Brazil to the east and Argentina to the south and west. The climate is sub-tropical with a temperature range from an average maximum of 34.3°C (93.7°F) in January to an average minimum in June of 14°C (51°F). The official language is Spanish. Guaraní is also spoken. Roman Catholicism is the established religion and embraces 89 per cent of the population. There is a small Protestant minority. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has horizontal stripes of red, white and blue. The obverse side bears the state emblem in the centre of the white stripe, while the reverse side carries the seal of the Treasury. The capital is Asunción.

Recent History

Paraguay suffered heavy losses in manpower in the Chaco War with Bolivia in the 1930s, though she increased the size of her territory. The country has a long history of political revolt and only since the election of General Alfredo Stroessner as President in 1954 has there been comparative stability. In 1955 the President assumed extensive powers and many opposition leaders went into exile, but some have since returned. General Stroessner was re-elected by large majorities in 1963, 1968 and 1973. In 1969 relations between the Church and the Government became strained, due to the former's demands that political prisoners be brought to trial or released. Several clerics were expelled by the Government, accused of undermining the State. These difficulties have now been partly resolved. In January 1975 it was reported that about 1,000 people had been arrested for plotting against the regime.

Government

Paraguay is a Republic and executive power is exercised by the President, assisted by a Council of State. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Chamber of Senators and Deputies elected for a five-year term. The President has power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies and to remove the Councillors of State, but in the first case an election must be called within two months. He may also call a state of siege, renewable every 90 days, if the working of the Constitution is endangered.

Defence

The armed forces total 14,900 men. The army is composed of 11,000 men and the air force of 2,000 men. The navy, which operates on the rivers, has 1,900 men, including marines. There are 8,500 men in the security forces. Military service is compulsory for two years. The defence budget for 1973 amounted to 2,336 million guaraníes.

Economic Affairs

Livestock, crops and timber account for nearly 50 per cent of Paraguay's domestic product. High world beef prices have stimulated the export of frozen beef. The main

agricultural crops are cassava, sugar, oil seeds, maize, cotton, rice, fruit and vegetables. The forests yield valuable timber, mainly hardwoods. The principal industries are meat processing and production of vegetable oils. The Government plans to develop industry. A cotton processing plant and an industrial timber complex are to be built in 1975. Trade is mostly with Argentina, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United States, Brazil and the United Kingdom. There has been a balance of payments surplus for several years, resulting from the high prices received for exports of meat and agricultural products.

The 1971-75 Development Plan aimed at improving export facilities, developing agriculture (especially in regional areas), and modernizing the technique of timber production. The Plan provides for an annual economic growth rate of 6 per cent. The country's hydroelectric potential is being exploited. The Acaray hydro-electric works already supply surplus to neighbouring areas of Argentina and Brazil, and Paraguay and Brazil are to carry out a project to develop the potential of the River Paraná between the Guairá falls and the mouth of the River Iguazú. Construction began in 1974 and the potential annual output is 10.7 million kWh. Similarly, Paraguay and Argentina are to develop the hydro-electric complex at the Yacaré rapids. This has a potential annual output of 3.5 million kWh. work is scheduled to begin in 1976. Several international oil companies have begun exploration in the Palo Santo area. Paraguay is a member of LAFTA.

Transport and Communications

There are 498 km. of railways and some 6,996 km. of roads. The Pan American Highway runs for over 700 km. in Paraguay and the Trans-Chaco Highway extends from Asunción to Bolivia. The paving of the first section of this highway started in November 1973. The river Paraguay is navigable from Asunción to Concepción and beyond for small vessels, and there is much traffic along the River Paraná through Argentina to the Atlantic at Buenos Aires and Montevideo. In 1967 Paraguay and Argentina agreed to grant free navigation to merchant vessels of the two countries on the Rivers Plate, Paraguay and Paraná; in addition Paraguay enjoys free transit facilities at Buenos Aires and free port facilities at Paranaguá, Brazil, and Nueva Palmira, Uruguay. There is a modern airport at Asunción for internal and international air transport.

Social Welfare

A bilateral co-operative health service is in force with the U.S.A. and there are a number of large health centres. A five-year malaria eradication programme has been launched.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory but there are insufficient schools, particularly in the remote parts of the country. In 1973 there were 3,361 primary and secondary schools; there is one state and one Catholic university.

PARAGUAY

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped but with the growth of air transport and the construction of new international highways efforts are being made to promote it.

Visas are not required to visit Paraguay by nationals of Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Founding of Asunción), August 25th (Constitution Day), September 29th (Battle of Boquerón), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 3rd (St. Blaise's Day), March 1st (Heroes' Day), April 15th-16th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 14th (Independence), May 27th (Ascension), June 12th (Peace of Chaco), June 17th (Corpus Christi).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 guaraní (G).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 297.11 guaraníes;

U.S. \$1 = 126.00 guaraníes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1973 Estimate)	
	Total	Asunción (capital)
406,752	2,500,312	417,152

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

(1973)

BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
81,397	14,129	13,831

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Alfalfa	25.4	25.0	25.6	26.9
Cotton	37.2	16.7	40.5	84.0
Groundnuts	17.0	17.7	21.2	21.2
Maize	220.0	216.9	227.8	273.3
Sweet Potatoes	134.3	138.3	159.0	167.0
Rice (hulled)	41.9	39.5	41.4	23.0
Sugar Cane	1,093.5	1,202.9	1,240.0	1,458.0
Tobacco	18.0	17.4	23.5	25.9
Wheat	35.0	45.5	16.9	13.0
Cassava (Manioc)	1,665.4	1,707.0	1,727.5	1,753.4
Beans	29.4	27.3	28.7	30.1

LIVESTOCK

Cattle: (1970) 5.5 million; (1971) 5.6 million; (1972) 5.6 million; (1973) 5.9 million.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED
(live weight in metric tons)

	INDUSTRY		CONSUMPTION		TOTAL	
	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight	Number	Live Weight
1971 . .	217,420	76,867	477,780	172,001	695,200	248,868
1972 . .	295,158	109,827	391,780	141,041	686,938	250,868
1973 . .	244,999	97,380	326,000	120,294	570,999	217,674

FORESTRY
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Tannin . .	15,200	15,700	16,100	17,177
Logs for Export .	130,200	88,400	14,800	—*

* Export of logs forbidden by law.

INDUSTRY
(metric tons, unless stated otherwise)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Alcohol ('000 litres) . . .	3,813	3,901	3,886	3,894	4,250	4,350
Beer ('000 litres) . . .	11,483	15,716	17,554	16,496	15,053	20,862
Cigarettes ('000 packets) . . .	22,932	21,611	22,934	23,351	32,010	30,923
Cement (Portland) . . .	23,800	37,353	62,869	81,293	75,369	73,977
Electricity ('000 kWh) . . .	176,796	203,400	217,700	245,800	273,000	378,700
Hides . . .	15,054	14,317	15,377	15,300	15,323	14,275
Meat (tinned) . . .	15,620	12,700	9,951	9,975	13,091	9,455
Oils:						
Coconut (edible) . . .	6,068	6,302	7,024	9,175	7,402	5,194
Coco Pulp . . .	5,600	6,335	6,976	7,204	7,635	4,262
Tung . . .	14,200	11,507	11,805	18,113	20,500	9,358
Sugar . . .	34,100	42,275	48,352	56,518	52,700	69,000
Textile:						
Cotton ('000 metres) . . .	17,500	18,555	20,334	20,622	21,188	21,000
Matches ('000 boxes) . . .	17,800	18,671	22,522	22,796	17,420	20,400

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 guaraní (G).

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 guaraníes
(coins are issued only for commemorative purposes).

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=297.11 guaraníes; U.S. \$1=126.00 guaraníes.

1,000 guaraníes=£3.32=\$7.94.

BUDGET
(million Gs.)

REVENUE	1974	1975	EXPENDITURE	1974	1975
Ordinary revenue	10.882.0	14.757.9	Presidency	93.7	123.0
Special revenue	1.134.7	1.378.2	Legislature	100.8	118.6
Agricultural surpluses . .	44.1	—	Judiciary	238.3	249.0
External loans	1.385.3	2.169.4	Ministries:		
Other	149.0	24.0	Public Works	2.182.8	3.376.3
			Defence	2.648.5	3.477.0
			Interior	1.290.0	1.762.6
			Foreign affairs	243.1	265.8
			Finance	531.0	812.0
			Education	2.424.3	2.687.0
			Agriculture	584.3	730.5
			Health	546.1	605.1
			Justice and labour . . .	189.2	241.1
			Industry and commerce .	79.3	107.3
			Without portfolio . . .	3.2	5.6
			Other	3.192.0	3.770.4
TOTAL	13.595.1	18.329.5	TOTAL	14.346.6	18.329.3

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1964=100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food	105.9	115.0	127.8	155.5
Housing	108.3	110.0	112.8	120.6
Clothing	110.1	111.2	115.1	121.5
Miscellaneous	124.2	126.7	142.9	144.1
General Index	110.5	116.0	126.7	142.9

September 1974: Food 185.6, Housing 153.3, Clothing 150.7, Miscellaneous 191.8, General Index 176.9.

The cost of living is based on the expenses of a working-class family in Asunción.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
('000 U.S.\$)

	1971	1972	1973	1974
Gross convertible reserves	21,211	31,523	43,429	73,346
Net reserve position (incl. IMF position and payments agreement balances)	4,770	4,770	5,753	5,753
Money supply	68,206	81,611	106,865	133,682

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$'000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Imports	70,429	63,835	70,273	69,849	104,790	135,824
Exports	50,953	64,071	65,204	86,188	126,927	169,808

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(U.S. \$'ooo)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
Machinery and Apparatus . .	15,652	30,821	Meat Products (excluding Horse-meat)	29,788	29,180
Vehicles and Accessories . .	9,005	13,828	Timber	9,498	11,783
Drinks and Tobacco	6,117	7,439	Tobacco	6,681	7,457
Fuels and Lubricants	5,953	6,812	Cotton Fibre	3,815	11,622
Wheat and Derivatives	3,535	3,289	Tung Oil	3,090	28
Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Products	3,576	4,693	Coconut Oil	2,345	3,192
Iron, Steel and Manufactures . .	4,377	7,761	Cattle Hides	3,665	3,901
Textiles and Manufactures . .	1,747	2,305	Oils (essential)	3,006	6,611
Other Metals and Manufactures .	2,578	3,658	Quebracho Extract	2,396	2,405
Paper, Cardboard and Manufactures	2,457	2,790	Oilseeds	4,984	12,155
Other Food Products	2,031	1,974	Coffee	3,116	2,661
Agricultural Equipment	2,073	4,576	Yerba Maté	312	63
Others	10,748	n.a.	Fruit	579	1,135
			Others	12,913	n.a.

COUNTRIES

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Argentina	10,119	10,757	27,479	17,846	15,678	16,206
Belgium	428	488	276	2,934	4,210	6,011
France	1,953	1,327	1,181	3,014	3,167	5,426
Germany, Federal Republic .	8,155	9,998	11,841	3,602	14,057	23,316
Netherlands	563	569	637	4,990	6,181	10,482
Spain	785	938	920	2,417	3,216	2,739
United Kingdom	6,940	5,770	7,789	3,623	7,478	8,618
U.S.A.	17,900	13,703	17,338	14,418	12,799	16,447
Uruguay	1,157	1,175	945	1,355	621	1,148
Others	22,272	24,093	36,384	15,005	18,781	36,534

TOURISM

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of visitors	111,643	119,239	123,676	93,023	95,086
Revenue ('ooo U.S.\$)	13,280	14,190	14,720	11,070	11,320

Number of visitors 1973: 95,086.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)
1971	192,362	120,721
1972	200,503	160,938
1973	217,640	132,925

ROADS
(1973)

Cars	10,444
Buses	2,152
Lorries	4,240
Vans	12,208
Jeeeps	1,486
TOTAL	30,530

CIVIL AVIATION

	PASSENGERS	FREIGHT (metric tons)
1971	116,876	1,217
1972	124,903	1,070
1973	154,268	1,242

EDUCATION
(1973)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Primary . . .	2,709	14,506	459,393
Secondary . .	652	6,929	66,746
Higher . . .	24	1,620	11,700

Source: Banco Central del Paraguay, Asunción.

THE CONSTITUTION

Following the presidential elections of February 1968, the 1940 constitution was replaced by one formulated in 1967.

The preamble to the Constitution states that Paraguay is an independent republic whose form of government is representative democracy. The powers accorded to the legislature, executive and judiciary are exercised separately and independently. The official religion of Paraguay is Roman Catholicism.

All citizens of Paraguay are equal before the law and have the right to freedom of conscience, travel, residence and religion. The freedom of association is guaranteed as is the right of workers to organize and strike. Political parties are free to operate providing they do not advocate the destruction of the republican representative system. All Paraguayans may vote in elections after the age of eighteen. No laws may be retrospective in application.

The legislature is composed of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The Senate is made up of at least thirty members, the Chamber of Deputies of at least sixty members. Legislation concerning national defence and international agreements may be initiated in the Senate. Financial, electoral and municipal legislation may be initiated in the Chamber of Deputies. Both chambers of Congress are elected for a period of five years subject to dissolution.

Executive power is discharged by the President of the Republic, who must be a Roman Catholic. He is elected by direct vote for a five-year term of office. The President formulates legislation and enacts it. He is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces and may dissolve Congress.

The Supreme Court is composed of five members who are appointed for five years by the President. The Supreme Court has the power to declare legislation unconstitutional.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. ALFREDO STROESSNER.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1975).

Minister of the Interior: Dr. SABINO AUGUSTO MONTANARO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAÚL SAPENA PASTOR.

Minister of Finance: Gen. CÉSAR BARRIENTOS.

Minister of Education and Worship: Dr. RAÚL PEÑA.

Ministry of Industry and Commerce: Dr. DELFÍN UGARTE CENTURIÓN.

Minister of Public Works and Communications: Gen. JUAN ANTONIO CÁCERES.

Minister of Defence: Gen. MARCIAL SAMANIEGO.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. ADÁN GODOY JIMÉNEZ.

Minister of Justice and Labour: Dr. SAÚL GONZÁLEZ.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: Ing. HERNANDO BERTONI.

Minister without Portfolio: Arq. TOMÁS ROMERO PEREIRA.

PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(February 11th, 1973)

CANDIDATES	VOTES
Gen. ALFREDO STROESSNER (Colorado) . . .	681,306
Dr. GUSTAVO ADOLFO RIART (Liberal Radical)	98,096
Dr. CARLOS LEVI RUFFINELLI (Liberal) . . .	24,611

seats in both the thirty-member Senate and the sixty-member Lower House.

PARTY	SEATS	
	Senate	Chamber of Deputies
Colorado	20	40
Liberal Radical	8	16
Liberal	2	4

CONGRESS

Under the Constitution the party gaining a majority of votes in the presidential election obtains two-thirds of the

COUNCIL OF STATE

Consists of the Ministers in charge of Government Departments, the Rector of the National University, one representative of commerce, two for agriculture and one for industry, the Presidents of the Banco Central del Paraguay and the Banco Nacional de Fomento, and two retired officers, one from the army and the other from the navy.

President: Dr. JUAN RAMÓN CHÁVEZ.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Asociación Nacional Republicana (*Partido Colorado—National Republican Party*): the party of President STROESSNER, who has been in power since 1954; Chair. Dr. JUAN R. CHÁVEZ; Sec. MARIO ABDO BENÍTEZ.

Directorado Revolucionario del Partido Liberal: Ayolas 939, Asunción; Leader Dr. CARLOS LEVI RUFFINELLI.

Partido Liberal Radical: Yegros y Manuel Domínguez, Asunción; f. 1887; governed 1904–36, 1937–40; Presi-

dential candidate in 1973 Gen. GUSTAVO ADOLFO RIART; Leader RANULFO GILL; publ. *El Radical*.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano: refused recognition by the electoral commission 1971, boycotted the 1973 election; Pres. LUIS A. RESCK.

Partido Revolucionario Febrerista: an Opposition party recognized in 1964, boycotted the 1973 election; Chair. Dr. IGNACIO IRAMAIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO PARAGUAY

(Asunción unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: Avda. Mcal. López 2335 (E); *Ambassador*: J. OSINDE.

Australia: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Austria: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Belgium: Montevideo, Uruguay (E).

Bolivia: Caballero 612 (E); *Ambassador*: GUSTAVO CUÉLLAR GUERRERO.

Brazil: Rio de Janeiro 920 (E); *Ambassador*: FERNANDO DE ALENCAR.

Canada: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Chile: Eligio Ayala 1907 (E); *Ambassador*: Gen. ROLANDO GONZÁLEZ A.

Colombia: Alberdi 22 (E); *Ambassador*: CÉSAR GARRIDO.

Denmark: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Ecuador: Yegros 837 (E); *Ambassador*: OLMEDO MONTEVERDE PAZ.

Egypt: Montevideo, Uruguay (E).

El Salvador: Avda. Mcal. López 2435 (E); *Ambassador*: (vacant).

Finland: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

France: Avda. España 676 (E); *Ambassador*: LAURENT GIOVANGRANDI.

Germany, Federal Republic: José Berges c/Peru (E); *Ambassador*: CHRISTOPH BECKER VON SOTHEN.

Greece: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Guatemala: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Haiti: Brasília, Brazil (E).

Honduras: Montevideo, Uruguay (E).

India: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

Israel: Alberdi 221 (E); *Ambassador*: SHLOMO Z. KATZ.

Italy: Avda. Mcal. López 1104 (E); *Ambassador*: Dr. SALVATORE BOTTA.

PARAGUAY

an: Avda. Mcal. López 1099 (E); *Ambassador:* SEIZO TANETANI.
rea, Republic: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
anon: Buenos Aires, Argentina (L).
xico: Eduardo Víctor Haedo 295 (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
herlands: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
aragua: Quito, Ecuador (E).
rway: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
kistan: Brasília, Brazil (E).
ama: Tte. Ruiz 696 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* Lic. MAX AROSEMENA YCAZA.
u: Avda. Mcal. López 3873 (E); *Ambassador:* CÉSAR A. DE LA FUENTE.
ilippines: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
rtugal: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
th Africa: (E); *Ambassador:* OSWALD GUSJAV ALBERS.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, etc.

Spain: 25 de Mayo 171 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS MANUEL FERNÁNDEZ SHAW.
Sweden: Montevideo, Uruguay (E).
Switzerland: Estrella 625, 5° piso (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Thailand: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Turkey: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
United Kingdom: 25 de Mayo 171, 1° piso (E); *Ambassador:* HENRY BARTLETT.
U.S.A.: Avda. Mcal. López 1776 (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE LANDAU.
Uruguay: Boquerón 590 (E); *Ambassador:* CARLOS E. ABDALA.
Vatican: Avda. Mcal. López 1750 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Dr. JOSÉ MEES.
Venezuela: Azara 1879 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS RODRÍGUEZ MALASPINA.
Yugoslavia: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court is composed of five judges chosen by the President with the approval of the Council of State.
President: Dr. JUAN FÉLIX MORALES.

Under the Supreme Court are the Courts of Appeal, the Tribunal of Jurors and Judges of First Instance, the Judges of Arbitration, the Magistrates (*Jueces de Instrucción*), and the Justices of the Peace.

RELIGION

All sects are tolerated, but 89 per cent of the population Roman Catholic.

Metropolitan See:
Asunción . . . Rt. Rev. ISMAEL BLÁS ROLÓN.
Other Sees:
Caacupé . . . Rt. Rev. DEMETRIO IGNACIO AQUINO AQUINO.
Concepción . . . Rt. Rev. ANÍBAL MARICEVICH FLEITAS.
San Juan Bautista de las Misiones . . . Rt. Rev. RAMÓN BOGARÍN ARGANA.
Villarrica . . . Rt. Rev. FELIPE SANTIAGO BENÍTEZ AVALOS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Asunción

BC: Yegros 745; f. 1967; Dir. ALDO ZUCCOLILLO.
tribuna: organ of the Colorado Party; f. 1946; Dir. Dr. EZEQUIEL GONZÁLEZ ALSINA; circ. 25,000.
a Tribuna: General Díaz 637; f. 1925; independent; Dir. CARLOS A. RUIZ APEZTEGUIA; circ. 30,000.
ltima Hora: Benjamín Constant 662; evening; Dir. ISAAC KOSTIANOVSKY.

PERIODICALS

Asunción

El Agricultor: Eligio Ayala 1033; agricultural affairs.
Ad Es: 15 de Agosto 364; monthly; non-political.
Comercio: Estrella 540.
Diálogo: Luis Alberto de Herrera 1280; weekly; general interest.
El Enano: liberal; weekly; Publ. and Editor ROBERTO VÍCTOR ACOSTA ROLÓN.
Paraguay Industrial y Comercial: Casilla 900, Asunción, monthly; Dir. VENANCIO DUARTE SOSA.
El Radical: political weekly.
Revista del Comercio: fortnightly.
Sendero: official organ of the Bishops of Paraguay.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Asociación Paraguaya de Prensa: Asunción; Pres. DANTE CAZAL.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

ANSA: Cerro Corá 1645, Asunción; Agent VÍCTOR E. CARUGATI.
EFE: 25 de Mayo y Yegros, Asunción; Rep. ATILIO R. FERNÁNDEZ.
Latin-Reuter: Yegros 652, Asunción.
UPI: General Díaz 865, Asunción.

PUBLISHERS

La Colmena, S.A.: Presidente Franco 328, Casilla 302, Asunción; Dir. DAUMAS LADOUCE.
Ediciones Diálogo: Calle Brasil 1391, Asunción; fine arts, history, sciences, fiction, paperbacks.
Ediciones Nizza: Estrella 721, Asunción; medicine.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Paraguaya del Libro: Librería Internacional, Estrella 380, Asunción.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Administración Nacional de Telecomunicaciones: Administración General, Alberdi y General Díaz, Casilla 84, Asunción; f. 1926; Dir.-Gen. P. PEREIRA; Tech. Dir. Ing J. C. MARTÍNEZ R.

Number of radio receivers (1974): 175,000.

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional: Oliva y Alberdi, 6° piso, Asunción; Dir. A. CÁCERES ALMADA.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio Concepción ZP8: Oliva y Schreiber, Concepción; f. 1963; Dir. Prop. SERGIO E. DACAK.

Radio Encarnación: General Artigas 728, Encarnación; commercial but government-owned; Man. J. GÓMEZ.

Radio Guairá: Alejo García y Pte. Franco, Villarica; Dir. E. TRAVERSI VÁSQUEZ.

Radio Guarani: Avda. José F. Bogardo y 7A, Asunción; Dir. ESTEBAN CÁCERES ALMADA.

Radio Nanduti: Antequera 654, Asunción; f. 1962; Dir. HUMBERTO RUBIN.

Radio Paraguay: Avda. Dr. Gaspar R. de Francia 343-38, Asunción; Dir.-Gen. GERARDO HALLEY MORA.

Radio Presidente Stroessner: Puerto Pte. Stroessner; Dir. MARIA BERNABÉ.

Radio Charitas: Luis A. de Herrera 364, Casilla 1313, Asunción; Dir. Rev. SATURNINO URBISTONDO.

There are 18 other radio stations.

TELEVISION

Televisión Cerro Corá S.A.: Avda. Carlos A. López 572, Asunción; commercial; Gen. Man. RICARDO SÁNCHEZ ABDO.

Number of television receivers (1974): 52,500.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in guaraníes)

Superintendencia de Bancos: Superintendent Dr. VÍCTOR J. BECKELMANN.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central del Paraguay: Independencia Nacional y 25 de Mayo, Asunción; f. 1925; cap. and res. 54.3m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. Dr. CÉSAR ROMEO ACOSTA; Gen. Man. Dr. AUGUSTO A. COLMÁN.

OFFICIAL BANKS

Banco de Ahorro y Préstamo para la Vivienda: Palma esq. 14 de Mayo y Alberdi; savings and loans for housing.

Banco Nacional de Fomento: Independencia Nacional esq. 25 de Mayo y Cerro Corá, Asunción; f. 1961 to supply medium- and long-term industrial and agricultural credits; cap. 2.6m.; Pres. ALBERTO GONZÁLEZ (acting); 21 brs. and 16 agencies throughout the country.

Radio and Television, Finance

Banco Nacional de Trabajadores (BNT): Asunción; f. 1973 to make credit available to workers and to encourage savings; initial cap. room.

Cooperativa Central de Producción: Asunción; f. 1969 to offer savings and credit facilities to co-operatives.

Fondo Ganadero: Cerro Corá e Independencia Nacional; Pres. ALBERTO GONZÁLEZ.

PRIVATE BANKS

Banco de Asunción, S.A.: Azara e Independencia Nacional, Asunción; Man. Dr. JOSÉ MARÍA MOLERO Y AGUERO.

Banco Paraguayo de Comercio "Sudameris" S.A.: Independencia Nacional esq. Cerro Corá, Asunción; f. 1958; savings and commercial bank; subsidiary of Banco Francés e Italiano para la América del Sud—Sudameris; cap. 178m., dep. 635m.; Pres. Dr. RAMIRO RODRÍGUEZ ALCALÁ; Man. Dr. ANTONINO MONTE.

Banco Real de Paraguay: 14 de Mayo, esq. Palma y Estrella; Man. Dr. SALVADOR FILIZZOLA.

Compañía Paraguaya de Desarrollo, S.A.: Haedo e Independencia Nacional, Edificio Banco Exterior; Pres. JUAN ANTONIO SOSA GAUTHIER.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banco Alemán Transatlántico: 14 de Mayo y Estrella, Asunción; Man. WERNER HAHN.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Buenos Aires; Chile y Palma, Asunción; Man. MÁXIMO ARNOLDO REUTEMANN.

Banco do Brasil: Rio de Janeiro; Oliva y Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Apdo. 667, Asunción; Man. GILBERTO PINTOS.

Banco Exterior S.A.: Madrid; 23 de Mayo esq. Yegros, Asunción; f. 1968; cap. 151m., dep. 1,000m. (Dec. 1971); Man. JUSTO CORRALES.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie): Amsterdam; Palma y Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, Apdo. 1180, Asunción; Man. DICK VAN KIJK.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: San Francisco; Estrella 621, Asunción; Man. ENRIQUE FERNÁNDEZ ROMAY.

Bank of London and South America: London; Palma y J. E. O'Leary, Apdo. 696, Asunción; Man. CHARLES DUNCAN SYKES.

Dresdner Bank: c/o Banco Germánico de la América del Sud, Asunción.

First National City Bank: New York; Estrella y Chile, Apdo. 1174, Asunción; Man. JULIO CÉSAR GILL PALEARI.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Asociación de Bancos Privados del Paraguay: Edificio Banco Exterior, 2° piso, Oficina 3, 25 de Mayo y Yegros, Asunción; mems.: Paraguayan banks and foreign banks with brs. in Asunción; Pres. MÁXIMO ARNOLDO REUTEMANN.

INSURANCE

Asunción

América S.A. de Seguros: Chile y 14 de Julio, Casillá 865; cap. 50m.; Pres. Dr. HASSEL AGUILAR SOSA; Gen. Man. VALENTÍN GAMARRA VELÁZQUEZ; fire, car, aviation, accident, theft, etc.

El Comercio Paraguayo: Alberdi 453; f. 1947; Pres. ENRIQUE CAZENAVE; life, fire, car, accident, liability, marine, aviation, glass, burglary.

PARAGUAY

- La Consolidada S.A. de Seguros y Reaseguros:** Chile 719, Casilla 1182; f. 1961; cap. 8.3m.; Pres. Dr. FRANCISCO ESCULIES; Gen. Man. Dr. J. MANUEL FERREIRA; fire, car, accident, marine, plate glass, transport, life, burglary, general.
- Guaraní:** Palma 685; f. 1946; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ DEMETRIO AYALA; Man. MARIO A. IAFFEI; fire, car, marine, burglary, accident, liability, life.
- Institución Paraguaya Aseguradora, S.A.:** Alberdi 149, Casilla 735; Pres. R. BUZÓ; fire, marine, hull, car, accident.
- La Paraguaya S.A. de Seguros:** Estrella 625; f. 1905; Pres. Dr. OSCAR PÉREZ URIBE; fire, car, accident, liability, glass, marine, life.
- Rumbos S.A. de Seguros:** Estrella 851; Pres. Dr. A. SOLJANIC; fire, car, transport, marine, livestock, health, life.
- La Rural del Paraguay:** 15 de Agosto 608, Casilla 21; f. 1920; Pres. E. CAZENAVE; fire, car, glass, liability, marine, accident, burglary, general.
- Seguros Generales (SEGESA):** Oliva 393, Casilla 802; Man. CÉSAR AVALOS; life, fire, car, marine, burglary, liability, water damage, guarantee.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

- Secretaría Técnica de Planificación de la Presidencia de la República:** Iturbide y Eligio Ayala, Asunción; government body responsible for overall planning.
- Administración Nacional de Almacenes, Silos y Frigoríficos:** Asunción; f. 1969 to organize a national network of storage installations; financed by a U.S. \$6m. loan from the IADB.
- Centro de Desarrollo y Productividad (Centre for Development and Productivity):** Asunción; f. 1966 by *Unión Industrial and Feprinco*; supported by Ministry of Industry and Commerce; technical and financial assistance from U.S.A.I.D. advisory board; has mems. from 20 public and private sector institutions connected with the centre's activities.
- Consejo Nacional de Coordinación Económica:** Asunción; directs negotiations between workers and employers.
- Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo de la Ganadería:** Asunción; f. 1964; government council representing public and private bodies in the cattle industry.
- Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Industrial (National Council for Industrial Development):** Asunción; national planning institution.
- Federación de la Producción, Industria y Comercio (FEPRINCO):** 15 de Agosto 341 (altos), Asunción.
- Instituto de Bienestar Rural:** Asunción; responsible for rural welfare and colonization.
- Instituto Nacional de Tecnología y Normalización:** Avda. General Roa y General Aguiar, Asunción; national standards institute.
- Instituto de Previsión Social:** Asunción; responsible for employees' welfare and health insurance scheme.

TRADE UNIONS

- Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores—CPT (Confederation of Paraguayan Workers):** Yegros y Simón Bolívar, Asunción; f. 1951; mems. 20,000 (est.) from

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

113 affiliated groups; Dir.-Gen. VÍCTOR PINASCO; Sec.-Gen. NICANOR FLEITAS; publ. *La Voz de Trabajo* (fortnightly).

Confederación Paraguaya de Trabajadores en el Exilio (Confederation of Paraguayan Workers in Exile): Montevideo, Uruguay; f. 1959 as CPT in exile; admitted to ICFTU/ORIT; Sec.-Gen. HERIBERTO ROMÁN BERGANZA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

- Ferrocarril Presidente Carlos Antonio López:** Mexico 145, Casilla 453, Asunción; f. 1854 by a British company, purchased by Paraguayan Government in 1961; 441 km. open (1,435 mm. gauge); Gen. Man. Dr. MODESTO ALI.
- Ferrocarril del Norte:** Villa Concepción; f. 1910 to serve a saw-mill industry but is authorized to carry public traffic, 57 km. open.

ROADS

In 1973 there were 6,996 km. of roads, of which 870 km. were paved, 554 km. were gravelled and 5,234 km. were dirt roads. A 500 km. span of the Trans-Chaco highway is being paved.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

- Touring y Automóvil Club Paraguayo:** 25 de Mayo y Brasil, Casilla 1204, Asunción; f. 1924; 4,000 mems.; Pres. Dr. RAMÓN CODAS; Sec. AMADO A. ARTAZA.

SHIPPING

- Administración Nacional de Navegación y Puertos (National Shipping and Ports Department):** Colón e Isabel la Católica, Asunción; f. 1965; responsible for ports services and maintaining navigable channels in rivers and for improving navigation on the River Paraguay.

INLAND WATERWAYS

- Flota Mercante del Estado:** Asunción; state-owned; boats and barges up to 1,000 tons displacement on Paraguay and Paraná rivers; cold storage ships for use between Asunción-Buenos Aires-Montevideo.

OCEAN SHIPPING

- Compañía Paraguaya de Navegación de Ultramar:** Asunción; f. 1963 to operate between Asunción, U.S.A. and European ports; two ships of 1,135 tons each.
- The Compañía Paraguaya de Navegación de Ultramar, the Holland Pan-American Line and the Rotterdam South America Line operate direct services between Asunción and European ports and ports on the east coast of the U.S.A.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Asunción.

NATIONAL AIRLINES

- Lineas Aéreas Paraguayas:** Oliva 467, Asunción; f. 1962; services to Buenos Aires, Lima and Montevideo from Asunción; Pres. Lt.-Col. ADRIAN JARA; Exec. Man. Col. ENRIQUE M. NARDI; fleet: 3 Lockheed Electra, 2 CV-240, 1 DC-3.

PARAGUAY

Transporte Aéreo Militar: Oliva 467, Asunción; domestic passenger and cargo services; Gen. Man. Col. M. BRITEZ; fleet: 7 DC-3.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Paraguay is also served by the following foreign airlines; Aerolíneas Argentinas, Braniff, Iberia, LAN (Chile), Lufthansa, Pluna (Uruguay) and Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Dirección General de Turismo: Ministerio de Obras Públicas y Comunicaciones, Oliva y Alherdi, Asunción; Dir. Dr. JORGE PATRICIO ESCOBAR GENES.

Asociación de Agencias de Viajes del Paraguay: Apdo. 959, Asunción; Pres. RICARDO FUSTAGNO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Asunción; f. 1960; maintains no

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

laboratories or installations; Pres. Prof. Dr. José DANILO PECCI.

Universidad Nacional de Asunción: Asunción; atomic research in medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry and agronomy; the university does not possess special equipment.

Instituto Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas: P.O.B. 1141, Asunción; laboratory facilities for basic experiments in nuclear and atomic physics; Dir. Dr. FABIO RIVAS A.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad Católica "Nuestra Señora de la Asunción": Independencia Nacional y Comuneros, Asunción; 335 teachers, 4,564 students.

Universidad Nacional de Asunción: España 1098, Asunción; 1,209 teachers, 7,919 students.

PERU

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Peru is an Andean country situated on the Pacific coast of South America. It is bordered by Ecuador and Colombia to the north, Brazil and Bolivia to the east and Chile to the south. The climate varies with altitude, average temperatures being some 7°C (20°F) lower in the mountains than in the coastal region. The official language is Spanish but Quechua and Aymará are spoken by many of the Indian population. Most of the population is Roman Catholic and there is a Protestant minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has vertical stripes of red, white and red, with the state shield on the centre stripe. The capital is Lima.

Recent History

In October 1968 a military *coup* deposed President Fernando Belaúnde Terry after five years in office and established Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado as President. Congress was suspended and a military cabinet appointed. President Velasco's Government has sought to expropriate foreign interests in the agricultural, industrial and mining sectors in favour of the peasants. A policy of establishing "social ownership" enterprises, run on state capital and with full worker participation, has also been enacted. Efforts to lessen the country's economic dependence on the U.S.A. and the repeated nationalization of U.S. companies led initially to a marked decrease in foreign investment. The situation recovered and by 1974 Peru was a centre of high foreign investment.

Early in 1974 several large U.S. companies, including the giant Cerro de Pasco Corporation, were expropriated with compensation. The Plan Inca of 1974 confirmed the Government's aims of state control of finance, shipping, airlines, mining and the petroleum industry. In mid-1974 seven major newspapers were expropriated and several industries nationalized.

After military action against striking police in Lima and Arequipa a state of emergency was declared and constitutional guarantees were suspended in February, 1975, to combat anti-government rioting.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by a Cabinet. Congress was suspended in 1968; government is by decree, pending a new constitution and subsequent elections. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects.

Defence

Armed forces consist of an army of 39,000 men, a navy of 8,000 men and an air force of 7,000 men. The defence budget for 1973 amounted to 10,193 million soles.

Economic Affairs

Peru has a diversified agricultural economy, the chief crops being sugar, potatoes, rice, coffee and cotton. Livestock is raised, particularly in the mountains. Fishing is an important factor in the economy and Peru's fishmeal

industry is the largest in the world, although activities were almost completely suspended during 1972-73 because of the disappearance of *anchoveta* stocks due to temporary climatic changes and over-fishing. To combat deficiencies in the industry, all private firms producing fishmeal and its derivatives were expropriated in May 1973 and a state corporation, Pescaperú, created to control the processing and production of fishmeal and oil. Fishing recommenced, on a quota basis, between March and May 1974, and again from October 1974.

Minerals include copper (with reserves of 102 million tons), silver, petroleum, iron ore, phosphates and potash. Foreign exchange income earned by the mining industry reached record levels in 1973. Following the expropriation of the Cerro de Pasco Corporation, the Government is now in control of more than 50 per cent of national mineral production. Results from oil wells drilled in the Amazon jungle and off-shore are good and several foreign companies entered into partnership with the state oil company, Petroperú, to exploit these reserves. However, from 1975 oil exploration is to be wholly in the hands of Petroperú. An 850-km. pipeline laid through the Amazon region and over the Andes is due for completion in May 1976. Worker-owned and controlled companies are being established throughout the Peruvian economy. The National Development Plan for 1975-78 proposes to redistribute wealth and organize the economy into four sectors: the state, social ownership enterprises, worker controlled companies and small businesses. Peru is a member of the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA) and the Andean Group, which has its headquarters in Lima.

Transport and Communications

Transport is made difficult by the terrain and internal air services are an important means of transport. There are some 3,400 km. of railways. The road system is centered on the 3,400 km. long Peruvian section of the Pan American Highway which is crossed by the Trans-Andean Highway running from Lima. A new 480 km. road, part of the Trans-Andean Highway, connecting Lima and Callao with the headwaters of the Amazon, is due for completion in 1980. European shipping lines call regularly at Peruvian ports, the chief of which is Callao. Internal air transport is provided by three local airlines and international services are provided by several major airlines.

Social Welfare

Social insurance is compulsory and benefits cover sickness, disability and old age. Labour legislation guarantees conditions of employment. A new social security pension law promulgated in 1974 established a single unified scheme for all employees.

Education

Primary education is free and where possible compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen. There are a number of fee-paying schools. Secondary education is both public and private. Educational reforms which became effective

PERU

from April 1972 included nutrition and health courses for parents, compulsory vocational training for two years after the age of fifteen and instruction in Quechua as well as Spanish for the Andean Indians. There are thirty-three universities.

Tourism

Peru is famous for the relics of Inca and pre-Inca civilizations. There is spectacular mountain scenery including Lake Titicaca, situated at an altitude of 3,850 metres, and forest and jungle areas. Many of the towns have interesting examples of Spanish Colonial architecture and culture.

Visas are not required to visit Peru for up to ninety days by nationals of the following countries: Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal (up to sixty days), Spain, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A

Sport

Football is the most popular sport and basketball, base-

ball, horse-racing and bull- and cock-fighting are widely followed. There are opportunities for hunting and deep-sea fishing.

Public Holidays

1975: August 30th (St. Rose of Lima), October 9th (Day of National Dignity), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 15th-16th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), June 29th (SS. Peter and Paul). July 28th-29th (Anniversary of Independence).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 sol.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 91.25 soles;

U.S. \$1 = 38.70 soles.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Census of June 4th, 1972)

TOTAL AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION
1,285,215.6	13,572,052*

* Excluding Indian jungle inhabitants and an allowance for underenumeration.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(Population at June 30th, 1970)

Lima (capital)	2,541,300*	Chiclayo	140,800
Callao	335,400	Piura	111,400
Arequipa	194,700	Cuzco	108,900
Trujillo	156,200	Chimbote	102,800

* Metropolitan area (Gran Lima).

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(household survey, June 1970)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	1,639,255	284,445	1,923,700
Mining and quarrying	78,128	2,772	80,900
Manufacturing	442,446	177,554	620,000
Construction	16,492	3,518	20,010
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	126,789	611	127,400
Commerce	317,637	149,363	467,000
Transport, storage and communications	158,319	5,822	164,141
Other services	457,848	266,801	724,649
TOTAL	3,236,914	890,886	4,127,800

* Excluding persons seeking work for the first time, numbering 140,900 (males 61,386, females 79,514).

AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Barley	172	146	164	170	159	100
Coffee	53	65	68	65	71	66
Cotton (lint)	264	385	255	248	269	n.a.
" (seed)	97	106	95	92	100	n.a.
Maize	591	553	590	615	616	589
Potatoes	1,712	1,592	1,856	1,806	1,880	1,712
Rice (hulled)	461	286	444	587	591	436
Sugar	7,943	7,272	6,412	7,591	8,309	n.a.
Tobacco	5	4	3	2	2	3.5†
Wheat	152	119	137	125	122	140
Tea	7	n.a.	9	7	10	n.a.

* Provisional.

† FAO estimate.

FISHING
('000 metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Total Catch. . . .	10,440	9,143	12,481
Industrial Production	2,291	1,799	2,516
Fishmeal	1,922	1,611	2,253
Fish Oil*	323	141	200
Frozen Fish	21	21	24
Tinned Fish	25	27	35
Others	5,958	5,545	7,444

1972: Total catch 4,768,300 metric tons. * Exported.

LIVESTOCK
(1971—'000)

Cattle	4,310
Pigs	2,071
Sheep	16,918

MINING*

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Crude Petroleum	'000 metric tons	3,550	3,053	3,194
Natural Gas	million cu. metres	476	480	480
Iron Ore	'000 metric tons	7,928	5,930	5,931
Copper	metric tons	205,928	212,930	217,000
Lead	" "	156,770	165,810	181,000
Zinc	" "	320,670	318,000	350,000
Tungsten†	" "	1,014	971	1,081
Molybdenum	" "	607	808	n.a.
Mercury	" "	110	117	106
Silver	" "	1,239	1,194	1,250
Gold	kilogrammes	2,954	3,131	2,814

* Figures for metallic minerals refer to metal content only.

† Exports only.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Cigarettes	million	2,904	3,100	3,200
Motor Spirit (Petrol)	'000 metric tons	1,115	1,225	1,282
Kerosene	" " "	510	556	570
Distillate Fuel Oils	" " "	929	969	924
Residual Fuel Oils	" " "	1,231	1,469	1,509
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	" " "	27	33	40
Cement	" " "	1,144	n.a.	1,428
Refined Copper	metric tons	32,641	31,480	39,200
Unwrought Lead	" "	72,510	67,515	85,940
Unwrought Zinc	" "	64,096	57,195	66,273
Passenger Cars (assembly)	number	10,300	10,500	16,100
Electricity	million kWh.	5,529	5,949	n.a.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973* and *The Growth of World Industry*.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 sol.

Coins: 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 centavos; 1, 5 and 10 soles.

Notes: 5, 10, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 soles.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 91.25 soles (exchange certificate rate) or 102.29 soles (free rate);

U.S. \$1 = 38.70 soles (exchange certificate rate) or 43.38 soles (free rate).

100 soles = £1.096 = \$2.584 (exchange certificate rates).

BUDGET

The biennial budget for 1971-72 estimated the expenditure of 115,600 million soles and revenue of 114,800 million soles. Expenditure for the two years 1973-74 was forecast at 143,200 million soles.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

('000 million soles at 1970 market prices)

	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	40.7	44.2	44.3
Mining and quarrying	19.3	20.1	19.5
Manufacturing	43.2	48.1	52.3
Electricity, gas, water	2.8	2.9	3.2
Construction	11.1	12.7	15.1
Finance, insurance and business services	10.6	10.9	11.4
Social and personal services	74.1	78.7	85.0
Public administration and defence	17.8	18.5	19.4
TOTAL	219.5	236.2	250.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. \$—minus sign indicates debit)

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
GOODS AND SERVICES:				
Exports f.o.b.	1,034.3	889.4	945.0	1,136.6
Imports f.o.b.	-699.6	-730.0	-812.0	-1,029.0
Trade balance	334.7	159.4	133.0	107.6
Freight	-38.6	-37.3	-37.6	-42.7
Insurance	-14.3	-15.6	-17.6	-12.6
Investment income	-148.5	-125.4	-120.9	-174.5
Government transactions	-15.0	-14.0	-13.4	-14.6
Transport	-2.1	-31.9	-42.2	-54.5
Travel	-9.7	8.4	15.8	14.4
Other services	-3.2	-16.9	12.0	1.2
Transfer payments	81.6	39.4	39.2	32.2
Current account balance	184.9	-33.9	-31.7	-143.5
Long-term capital	23.7	-28.2	115.0	334.3
Short-term capital	21.4	-80.1	23.7	-109.3
Allocation of SDRs	14.3	14.2	16.1	4.0
Net errors and omissions	13.1	51.8	-72.7	-64.3
TOTAL	257.4	-76.2	50.4	13.2

* Preliminary.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(Lima and Callao; 1966=100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food and Drink	136.89	141.14	150.75	161.88	178.26
Housing	139.33	154.26	164.35	176.38	194.57
Clothing	128.43	136.86	149.87	166.58	182.66
Miscellaneous	153.79	157.80	166.05	171.80	182.56
General Index	138.88	145.85	155.78	166.98	182.87

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 U.S. \$)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports c.i.f.	600,825	618,843	752,631	796,581	1,018,549
Exports f.o.b.	865,631	1,047,779	892,733	944,430	1,049,521

COMMODITIES

('000 soles)

IMPORTS	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1972	1973
Animals and Animal Products	2,286,771	2,273,508	Cotton	1,832,215	2,502,660
Vegetable Products	2,343,182	1,889,720	Sugar and Derivatives	3,039,927	3,408,761
Mineral Products	2,067,307	2,530,361	Wool	235,904	502,548
Chemical Products	4,451,813	5,075,544	Petroleum and Derivatives	296,418	492,965
Natural and Synthetic Rubber and Plastics	1,574,407	2,140,304	Fish and Derivatives	10,854,771	694,744
Textiles and Manufactures	947,216	856,121	Coffee	1,811,774	2,487,678
Metals and Manufactures	2,848,551	3,708,621	Zinc	2,670,995	3,610,173
Machinery, incl. Electrical	8,039,872	11,394,248	Copper	7,296,493	11,002,174
Transport Equipment	1,995,460	3,474,331	Lead	1,284,491	1,651,822
			Iron	2,513,577	2,349,461
			Gold	52,022	76,960
			Silver	2,384,087	2,664,057

COUNTRIES

('000 soles)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
Argentina	1,547,048	851,412	750,482	1,132,491	539,048	817,160	574,438	662,323
Belgium	571,420	537,869	668,566	889,898	1,864,550	1,394,326	1,273,239	1,598,361
Canada	1,086,096	1,443,530	1,231,323	1,138,287	144,593	72,276	280,216	102,177
Chile	431,360	396,923	326,203	243,867	257,824	222,208	497,952	536,455
Ecuador	94,401	285,572	301,108	574,809	110,538	160,811	166,547	254,035
German Federal Republic	2,917,624	3,521,839	3,661,016	4,747,304	6,084,425	5,316,868	4,101,445	3,088,180
Italy	699,345	889,249	955,772	1,083,716	973,695	905,183	907,085	1,114,560
Japan	1,893,031	2,782,818	2,374,276	4,358,245	5,490,564	4,277,629	5,074,586	6,909,982
Netherlands	507,373	657,308	713,247	951,807	3,892,230	2,566,812	2,499,680	788,370
Switzerland	447,051	752,156	878,910	1,213,777	116,549	132,036	108,297	120,422
United Kingdom	1,037,561	1,526,644	1,313,606	1,358,090	1,019,277	1,021,070	965,576	1,189,282
U.S.A.	7,697,596	8,521,529	9,193,282	11,616,977	13,334,878	9,803,984	12,046,552	14,161,427

TRANSPORT

Roads

	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	234,433	256,411
Lorries	119,960	136,109
Buses	13,700	16,151
Other Motor Vehicles	60,875	68,887

Railways (1970): Passenger-km. 248 million, Ton-km. 595 million.

Shipping (1973): Merchant gross tonnage registered 448,000 metric tons; (1972) Goods unloaded 3,561,000 metric tons; Goods loaded 13,557,000 metric tons.

Civil Aviation (1971): Passengers carried 39,000. (1969): Freight 157,994 metric tons, Mail 23,020 metric tons.

Tourism (1972): Visitors 188,200; revenue U.S. \$60m.

Sources: Banco Central de Reserva del Peru, Lima; United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Republic of Peru, formerly the chief Spanish vice-royalty in South America, declared its independence on July 28th, 1821, but it was not until 1824, when all Spanish forces were obliged to leave, that the country gained its freedom from Spanish rule.

The existing Constitution was promulgated on April 9th, 1933. It has been amended from time to time.

Under the general guarantees some of the functions of the modern State are defined. Mines, lands, forests, waters, and, generally, all natural sources of wealth belong to the State. Conditions of their exploitation, either by the State or by means of concessions to private persons, will be fixed by law. In industry, the State will support profit-sharing schemes, and will legislate concerning the organization of industry, safety measures for workers, accident compensation, minimum wages, maximum hours and general conditions of work. In agriculture, the State will favour the preservation of the small rural property and may expropriate, with compensation, and subdivide land which is not being exploited economically.

Article 53 provides that the legal existence of political parties with international connections is not recognized, and those belonging to such parties may not hold political office.

Liberty of conscience and of beliefs is inviolable, and no one may be persecuted for his ideals. Freedom of the press is guaranteed, but compensation may be sought through legal channels by an injured party against the editor and author of a publication. Article 65 provides for the censorship of public spectacles. The principle of *habeas corpus* is recognized.

When the security of the State demands, the Executive may suspend wholly or in part, in the whole or in a part of the national territory, certain constitutional guarantees of the individual. If such suspension is decreed while Congress is in session, the Executive must inform Congress immediately. The suspension will be for thirty days only, and another decree will be needed for any further extension. The powers of the Executive during the suspension of guarantees will be fixed by law.

Voting for men and women between the ages of 21 and 60 is compulsory; after 60, voting is optional.

The Legislative Power. The Constitution provides for a bi-cameral legislature. Both the Senate of 45 members, and the Chamber of Deputies, consisting of 140 members, are elected for six years. Congress begins its sessions on July 28th, and continues in ordinary session for 120 days. The President, with the agreement of his Cabinet, may convoke extraordinary sessions. Congress legislates, interprets, modifies and repeals laws; examines alleged infringements of the Constitution; imposes and repeals taxes; and approves or rejects the national and departmental budgets. However, any Congressional action to impose or repeal taxes or vote expenditure must be taken on the initiative of the Executive Power. Congress authorizes the Executive to negotiate State loans and provide funds for amortization. It approves or rejects the President's recommendations for the advancement of higher officers of the armed forces,

and establishes the strength of those forces, and approves or withholds approvals of treaties negotiated by the Executive.

The Executive Power. The President is elected for a six-year term, which begins on July 28th of the year of election. First and Second Vice-Presidents are elected simultaneously with the President. The last-named is not eligible for re-election until after the lapse of at least one presidential term. This provision of the Constitution may not be reformed or repealed, and any person attempting to do so must retire from office, and will be permanently incapacitated from holding any public office. The President may not command the armed forces without the permission of Congress. On taking up such a command, he becomes subject to military laws and regulations. His tasks include the drafting of laws and the making of resolutions and decrees promulgating laws, the maintenance of internal order and external security, the convoking of presidential and congressional elections, and of extraordinary sessions of Congress. It is his duty to see that the resolutions of the Judicial Power are carried out. He organizes and distributes the armed forces, administers the finances of the State, negotiates treaties, appoints and removes the members of his Cabinet and, with the approval of his Cabinet, appoints members of the diplomatic corps, and selects candidates of Peruvian birth for archbishoprics and bishoprics, whose names are submitted to the Vatican.

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court, with its seat in Lima, consists of the President and 10 members, whose appointments have to be approved by Congress. Higher Courts function in certain departments determined by law, and Courts of First Instance in provincial capitals. There are justices of peace in all towns. Members of the Higher Courts are nominated by the President from a list submitted by the Supreme Court. Appointments to the lower courts must be ratified by the Supreme Court.

The Constitution provides that in each ministry there shall be one or more Consultative Commissions consisting of specialists in the various branches of activity of the ministry; and also provides for a Council of National Economy whose members shall represent the interests of consumers, capital, labour and the liberal professions.

Regional Administration. The country is divided into 24 Departments administered by Prefects. The Departments are divided into provinces, which in turn are divided into districts.

Municipal Councillors are nominally elected by direct vote, and foreigners are eligible, but for some years municipal bodies have been appointed without election. The Municipal Elections Law provides for elections every three years.

Indigenous Communities. The Constitution recognizes the legal existence and juridical personality of the indigenous communities, whose property may not be alienated except in the public interest, when compensation must be given. The State is responsible for the civil, penal, economic and administrative laws regulating these communities.

This constitution has remained only partially in force during the several periods of military government since it was promulgated, including the present one.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. JUAN VELASCO ALVARADO.

THE CABINET

(April 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of War: Gen. FRANCISCO MORALES BERMÚDEZ.

Minister for the Navy: Vice-Admiral GUILLERMO FAURA GAIG.

Minister for the Air Force: Air Force Lt.-Gen. ROLANDO GILARDI RODRÍGUEZ.

Minister of the Interior and Police: Gen. PEDRO RICHTER PRADA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Gen. MIGUEL DE LA FLOR VALLE.

Minister of Economics and Finance: Gen. AMÍLCAR VARGAS GAVILANO.

Minister of Education: Gen. RAMÓN MIRANDA AMPUERO.

Minister of Health: Air Force Lt.-Gen. FERNANDO MIRÓ QUESADA BAHAMONDE.

Minister of Labour: Lt.-Gen. DANTE POGGI MORÁN.

Minister of Agrarian Reform: Gen. ENRIQUE GALLEGOS VENERO.

Minister of Industry and Tourism: Rear-Admiral ALBERTO JIMÉNEZ DE LUCIO.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Gen. RAÚL MENESES ARATA.

Minister of Energy and Mines: Gen. JORGE FERNÁNDEZ MALDONADO.

Minister of Housing and Construction: Vice-Admiral AUGUSTO GÁLVEZ VELARDE.

Minister of Fisheries: Gen. JAVIER TANTALEÁN VANINI.

Minister of Commerce: Air Force Major-Gen. LUIS ARIAS GRAZIANI.

Minister of Food: Gen. RAFAEL HOYOS RUBIO.

CONGRESS

Elections were held in August 1967 which resulted in victory for a coalition between the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria (APRA) and the Unión Nacional Odrifsta (UNO). Congress was suspended indefinitely on October 3rd, 1968.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): Apdo. 4682, Lima; f. 1956; Pres. LUIS GÓMEZ SÁNCHEZ BOZA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. CARLOS BLANCAS BUSTAMANTE; publ. *Pensamiento Político, Democracia*.

Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA): f. in Mexico 1924, in Peru 1930; legalized 1945; democratic left-wing party; Founder VÍCTOR RAÚL HAYA DE LA TORRE; Sec.-Gen. RAMIRO PRIALE; 700,000 mems.

Partido Social Demócrata: f. 1968; splinter of *Unión Nacional Odrifsta*; Leader JULIO DE LA PIEDRA.

Partido Popular Cristiano: f. 1968; splinter group of *Partido Demócrata Cristiano*; Leader Dr. BEDOYA REYES.

Frente Liberal Nacional (FLN): f. 1961; extreme left wing movement.

Movimiento de la Revolución Peruana: f. 1975; formed by supporters of President Velasco's regime.

The following parties are not legally recognized:

Vanguardia Revolucionaria: extreme left-wing guerrilla movement.

Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionario (MIR): extreme left-wing guerrilla movement; Leader FERNANDO GONZÁLEZ GASCO.

Partido Acción Popular (A.P.): f. 1956; government party 1963-68; Leader EDGARDO SEOANE CORRALES; banned 1974.

Unión Nacional Odrifsta (UNO): f. 1960; social reform party; banned 1974.

The communist party is also banned.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO PERU

(Lima unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy.

Argentina: Avda. Javier Prado Oeste 371, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOAQUÍN DÍAZ DE VIVAR.

Australia: Plaza Bldg., 6° piso, Natalio Sánchez 220, (E); *Ambassador:* ALLAN HENRY LOOMES.

Austria: Avda. Javier Prado 1702, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* PAUL ZEDTWITZ.

Belgium: Avda. Angamos 380, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* RONALD WATTEUW (also accred. to Bolivia).

Bolivia: Avda. Arequipa 2650, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Col. JULIO SANJINEZ GOYTIA.

Brazil: Avda. Comandante Espinar 181, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* MANUEL ANTONIO DE PIMENTEL BRANDÃO.

Bulgaria: Paul Harris 289, urb. Santa Mónica, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* MILADEN NIKOLOV.

Canada: Natalio Sánchez 125, Avda. Arequipa (E); *Ambassador:* PIERRE TROTIER.

Chile: Avda. Javier Prado Oeste 790, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Gen. MÁXIMO ERRÁZURIZ WARD.

China, People's Republic: Avda. Javier Prado 1415, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* CHAIO JO-YU.

Colombia: Avda. Arequipa 2685 (E); *Ambassador:* JAIME PARRA RAMÍREZ.

Costa Rica: Camino Real 159, oficina 400, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Lic. JULIO ALBERTO ORTIZ LÓPEZ.

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- Cuba:** Coronei Portillo 110, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ANTONIO NÚÑEZ JIMÉNEZ.
- Cyprus:** New York, U.S.A. (E).
- Czechoslovakia:** Avda. Salaverry 3119, San Isidro (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ZDENĚK PROSPĚK.
- Denmark:** Camino Real 479, 8° piso, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* FREDERIK DE JONQUIERES.
- Dominican Republic:** Miguel de Cervantes 200, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CIRO AMAURY DARGAM CRUZ.
- Ecuador:** Avda. Garcilaso de la Vega 1218, oficina 905 (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS VALENCIA RODRÍGUEZ.
- Egypt:** Avda. José Pardo 273, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* M. SAMIR AHMED.
- El Salvador:** Las Acacias 230, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* Col. CÉSAR YANES URÍAS.
- Finland:** Los Eucaliptos 291, 7° piso, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. KARL TORSTEN TIKANVAARA (also accredited to Bolivia and Ecuador).
- German Democratic Republic:** Avda. Javier Prado Oeste 2291, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* EDGAR FRIES.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Avda. Arequipa 4202, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* NORBERT BERGER.
- Greece:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
- Guatemala:** Nicolás de Rivera 495, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE CASTELLANOS CARRILLO (also accredited to Bolivia).
- Haiti:** Avda. Javier Prado 1480, 3°, No. 11, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM CAMBRONNE.
- Honduras:** Junín 442, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* Col. ARMANDO VELÁSQUEZ CERRATO.
- Hungary:** Los Eucaliptos 395, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS KRACSEK.
- India:** Avda. 28 de Julio 674, Miraflores; *Ambassador:* ASCHARJ RAM SETHI.
- Israel:** Edificio Pacífico-Washington, 6° piso, Natalio Sánchez 125 (E); *Ambassador:* MOSHE AVIDAN (also accredited to Bolivia).
- Italy:** Avda. Petit Thouars 355-369 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EMILIO SAVORGAN.
- Japan:** Avda. San Felipe 356, Jesús María (E); *Ambassador:* SHIGETO NIKAI.
- Korea, Republic:** Avda. Arequipa 3362, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* SANGIIN CHYUN.
- Lebanon:** Bogotá, Colombia (E).

Peru also has diplomatic relations with Pakistan.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

- Malta:** Avda. Arequipa 4651, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FERNANDO ESPÁ Y CUENCA.
- Mexico:** Avda. Inca Garcilaso de la Vega 1456, 8° piso (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO ZAMORA BATIZ.
- Netherlands:** Las Camelias 780, 10° piso, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* P. J. F. DANIELS.
- New Zealand:** Avda. Salaverry 3006, San Isidro (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* J. PHILIP COSTELLO.
- Nicaragua:** Camino Real 479, 7° piso, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LEÓN SANDINO.
- Norway:** Santiago, Chile (E).
- Panama:** Avda. Orrantía 350, San Isidro (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* AIDA ALBA VILLAREAL.
- Paraguay:** Avda. Tacna 685, 17° piso (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. MANUEL AVILA.
- Poland:** Avda. Salaverry 1978, Jesús María (E); *Ambassador:* EUGENIUSZ SZLEPER.
- Portugal:** Avenida Orrantía 718, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ GAMITO.
- Romania:** Avda. Orrantía 690, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* MIRCEA NICOLAESCU.
- Spain:** Avda. República de Chile 120 (E); *Ambassador:* PEDRO SALVADOR DE VICENTE.
- Sweden:** Las Camelias 780, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* TORSTEN C. BJÖRCK.
- Switzerland:** Las Camelias 780, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. WILLIAM FREI.
- Thailand:** Brasília D.F., Brazil (E).
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Caracas, Venezuela (E).
- Turkey:** Santiago, Chile (E).
- U.S.S.R.:** Avda. Salaverry 3424, Orrantía del Mar, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* YURI V. LEBEDEV.
- United Kingdom:** Edificio Pacífico-Washington, 12° piso, Plaza Washington (E); *Ambassador:* KENNETH DOUGLAS JAMIESON.
- U.S.A.:** Avda. Inca Garcilaso de la Vega 1400 (E); *Ambassador:* ROBERT W. DEAN.
- Uruguay:** Junín 165, Miraflores (E); *Ambassador:* JUAN PEDRO ANESTOY.
- Vatican:** Avda. Salaverry esq. Nazea (Apostolic Nunciature); *Nuncio:* Mgr. CARLO FURNO.
- Venezuela:** Avda. Arequipa 298 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL LEÓN MORALES.
- Yugoslavia:** Avda. Santa Cruz 330, San Isidro (E); *Ambassador:* KOLE CASULE.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

SUPREME COURT

LIMA

Chief Justice: Dr. CÉSAR AUGUSTO LENGUA.

Judges: Dr. CARLOS TORRES MALFICA, Dr. RICARDO BUSTAMANTE CISNEROS, Dr. NAPOLEÓN VÁLDEZ TUDELA, Dr. CARLOS A. MAGUIÑA SUERO, Dr. JOSÉ I. TELLO VÉLEZ, Dr. ALBERTO EGUREN BRESANI, Dr. ROBERTO GARMENDIA, Dr. RAÚL ALVA, Dr. OCTAVIO CEBREROS, Dr. DOMINGO GARCÍA RADA.

DISTRICT COURTS

Courts 18, Judges 442, District Attorneys 266.

RELIGION

The Catholic Church

Nearly all inhabitants of the Republic of Peru belong to the Catholic Church. The State supports the Catholic religion, but recognizes civil marriages.

Freedom of worship is permitted to all religions. The President is consulted in the appointment of Bishops and other dignitaries.

Archbishoprics:

Lima	H.E. Cardinal JUAN LANDÁZURI RICKETTS.
Arequipa	Mgr. LEONARDO JOSÉ RODRÍGUEZ BALLÓN.
Ayacucho	Mgr. OTONIEL ALCEDO.

Cuzco ..	Mgr. LUIS VALLEJOS SANTONI.
Huancayo ..	Mgr. EDUARDO PICHER PEÑA.
Piura ..	Mgr. ERASMO HINOJOSA HURTADO.
Trujillo ..	Mgr. CARLOS MARÍA JURGENS BYRNE.
Callao ..	Mgr. RICARDO DURAND FLÓREZ.

Bishops:

Abancay ..	Mgr. ENRIQUE PÉLACH Y FELIU.
Cajamarca ..	Mgr. JOSÉ ANTONIO DAMMERT BELLIDO.
Chachapoyas ..	Mgr. MANUEL PRADO PÉREZ-ROSAS.

Chiclayo	Mgr. IGNACIO MARÍA DE ORBEGOZO Y GOICOECHEA.
Huacho ..	Mgr. LORENZO LEÓN ALVARADO.
Huancavelica ..	Mgr. FLORENCIO CORONADO ROMANI.
Huánuco ..	Mgr. IGNACIO ARBULÚ PINEDA.
Huaraz ..	Mgr. FERNANDO VARGAS RUIZ DE SOMO-CURCIO.
Ica ..	Mgr. GUIDO BREÑA LÓPEZ.
Puno ..	Mgr. JESÚS CALDERÓN BARRUETO.
Tacna ..	Mgr. OSCAR ROLANDO CANTUARIAS PASTOR

THE PRESS**DAILIES****LIMA**

In 1974 the government promulgated a press reform law providing for the nationalization of the newspaper industry. In July 1974 several major newspapers were expropriated and are now run by editorial committees of representatives of all sectors of the economy. *El Comercio* is controlled by an organization representing the agricultural sector; *La Prensa* by labour groups representing the mining, fishing and industrial sectors; and *Expresso* by educational groups. The magazine *Caretas* was banned.

El Comercio: Miró Quesada 304; f. 1839; morning; Dir. Dr. HÉCTOR CORNEJO CHÁVEZ; circ. 90,000 weekdays, 155,000 Sundays.

Correo: Avda. Wilson 1255; f. 1963; morning; Dir. HUGO NEIRA; circ. 75,000; also published in Arequipa, Huancayo, Piura and Tacna.

Expreso: Ica 646; f. 1961; morning; leading opposition daily; Dir. Dr. ALBERTO RUIZ ELDRIDGE; circ. 110,000.

Extra: f. 1964; evening edition of *Expreso*; Editor HÉCTOR BÉJAR; circ. 134,000.

La Crónica: Jirón Andahuaylas 1472, Apdo. 928; f. 1912; morning and evening; illustrated; publ. by Empresa Editora La Crónica y Variedades S.A.; Dir. GUILLERMO THORNDIKE; circ. 149,000.

Ojo: f. 1968; morning; Dir. AUGUSTO RÁZURI; circ. 180,000.

El Peruano (Diario Oficial): Quilca 556, Apdo. Postal 303; f. 1825; morning; official State Gazette; circ. 75,000.

La Prensa: Jirón Unión 745; f. 1903; morning; Dir. Dr. WALTER PEÑALOZA RAMIELLA; circ. 98,000.

Ultima Hora: Unión 745; f. 1950; evening; Dir. ISMAEL FRÍAS; circ. 130,000

AREQUIPA

Noticias: f. 1927; morning; conservative; independent; Dir. GASTÓN AGUIRRE; circ. 5,000.

El Pueblo: Sucre 213, Apdo. 35; f. 1905; morning; independent; Editor E. ZEGARRA BALLÓN; circ. 10,000.

CAJAMARCA

El Ferrocarril: f. 1932. evening.

CERRO DE PASCO

El Minero: f. 1896; evening; Dir. G. PATINO LÓPEZ; circ. 3,000.

CHICLAYO

La Industria: f. 1954; Dir. BENIGNO FEBRES; circ. 5,000.

El País: f. 1918; evening; Dir. VÍCTOR MENDOZA E.; circ. 5,250.

El Tiempo: Casilla 66; f. 1918; morning; independent; Dir. JULIO A. HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 4,800.

CHINCHA

La Voz de Chincha: evening; Editor JUAN E. ORTIZ.

CUZCO

El Comercio: Casilla 70; f. 1896; evening; independent; Dir. CÉSAR LOMELLINI; circ. 6,000.

El Sol: Mcsón de la Estrella 172; f. 1901; morning; Dir. HUGO PACHECO G.; circ. 5,000.

HUACHO

El Imparcial: evening; f. 1891; Dir. J. T. GARCÍA.

La Verdad: Jirón Colón 130, Apdo. 61; f. 1930; popular; Dir. JOSÉ M. CARVAJAL MANRIQUE; circ. 3,700.

HUANCAYO

El Tiempo: f. 1920; evening; Dir. BENJAMÍN GUTIÉRREZ V.

La Voz de Huancayo: f. 1912; morning; Dir. CÉSAR AUGUSTO ARAUCO A.; circ. 3,500.

HUÁNUCO

La Voz de Huánuco: f. 1914; Dir. F. R. AGUIRRE.

ICA

La Opinión: Callao 176, Apdo. 19; f. 1922; evening; independent; Dir. GONZALO TUEROS RAMÍREZ.

La Voz de Ica: f. 1918; evening; Dir. OCTAVIO NIERI BOGGIANO; circ. 4,000.

IGUITOS

El Eco: Jirón Lima 100-108, Apdo. 170; f. 1924; evening; independent; Dir. F. REÁTEGUI; circ. 6,000.

El Oriente: Morona 153, Casilla 161; f. 1905; evening; Editor P. SALAZAR; circ. 7,000.

MOLLEND

El Eco de Mollendo: evening.

PACASMAYO

Ultimas Noticias: 2 de Mayo 27-29; f. 1913; evening; independent; Dir. ALBERTO BALLENA SÁNCHEZ; circ. 3,000.

PISCO

La Independencia: f. 1940; morning; Dir. ALFREDO PÉREZ F.

Elímas Noticias: Dir. LUIS REYES M.; circ. 1,500.

PIURA

Ecos y Noticias: Libertad 902 y Ayacucho 307, Casilla 110; f. 1934; morning; independent; Man. Dir. JOSÉ DEL C. RIVERA; circ. 4,000.

La Industria: f. 1917; morning; independent; Dir. ELMER NÚÑEZ; circ. 5,000.

El Tiempo: Ayacucho 751; f. 1916; morning; independent; Dir. VÍCTOR M. HELGUERO CHECA; circ. 35,000.

PERU

PUNO

- Los Andes:** Lima 775, Casilla 110; f. 1928; morning; Dir. Dr. SAMUEL FRISANCHO PINEDA; circ. 5,000.
El Eco: f. 1898; Dir. ROSENDO A. HUIRSE.
El Siglo: evening; circ. 2,000.

TACNA

- La Voz de Tacna:** f. 1936; morning; Dir. CARLOS GARCÍA DELGADO; circ. 3,000.

TRUJILLO

- El Liberal:** f. 1918; morning; Dir. ANTONIO SILVA S.; circ. 2,000.
La Gaceta: Bolívar 945; f. 1965; morning; Editor OSCAR CASTANEDA A.; circ. 75,000.
La Industria: Gamarra 443; f. 1895; morning; independent; Editor DANIEL GARDILLO; circ. 8,000.
La Nación: Francisco Pizarro 511; f. 1931; morning; democratic, independent; Dir. WASHINGTON CHICO HERRERA; circ. 5,000.

PERIODICALS AND REVIEWS

LIMA

- Auto Aéreo:** air and road transport monthly.
Cultura Peruana: Casilla 5247; f. 1941; quarterly; illustrated; organ of the Instituto Nacional de Cultura.
Economista Peruano: monthly economic review.
Ecos: Apdo. 3758; f. 1962; monthly; illustrated cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ÁRENAS; circ. 5,000.
Hora del Hombre: Casilla 2378; f. 1943; monthly; cultural and political journal; illustrated; Dir. JORGE FALCÓN.
Industria Peruana: Edificio Pizarro, Unión 150; monthly publication of the Sociedad Nacional de Industrias.
Lima Times: Carabaya 928, Apdo. 531; formerly *Peruvian Times* which was closed down by the government in November 1974; weekly; English; Publisher DONALD

The Press, Publishers

GRIFFIS; Editor NICHOLAS ASHESOV; circulates internationally as *Andean Times*.

El Mercurio: Edificio San Pedro 202; f. 1932; weekly; Peruvian agriculture, commerce and industry; Propr. and Dir. EDUARDO MARISCA.

Mercurio Peruano: Apdo. 1000; f. 1918; monthly; social science, letters; Dir. and Founder VÍCTOR ANDRÉS BELAÚNDE; Editor DOMINGO GARCÍA BELAÚNDE.

Ondas: Apdo. 3758; f. 1959; monthly cultural review; Dir. JOSÉ ALEJANDRO VALENCIA-ÁRENAS; circ. 5,000.

Panoramas: monthly review.

Revista de Economía y Finanzas: monthly economic and financial review.

Revista Peruana: monthly.

Síntesis Semanal: economic journal of the Corporación Nacional de Comerciantes.

La Vida Agrícola: Jirón Antonio Miró Quesada 191, Apdo. 1159; f. 1924; monthly review of agriculture and stock-raising; Dir. Ing. Agr. RÓMULO A. FERRERO; circ. 7,500.

Vanguardia: Lima; anti-communist; Editor EUDOCIO RAVINES.

JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION

Federación de Periodistas del Perú: Cailloma 109, Lima; Pres. GENARO CARNERO CHECA.

PRESS AGENCIES

ANSA: 2 de Mayo 370, San Isidro, Lima; Chief LUCIANO SENO.

AP: Apdo. 119 Lima; Chief JOE MCGOWAN Jr.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: Jirón Unión 554, Lima; Man. Mrs. TRUDI SCHYDLOWSKY.

Reuters: Apdo. 3086, Lima.

UPI: Casilla 1536 Jirón Puno 271, oficina 601, Lima; Man. STEPHEN MORROW.

The Jiji Press and Tass also have bureaux in Lima.

PUBLISHERS

LIMA

- Librerías ABC S.A.:** Avda. Corpac 282, San Isidro; f. 1956; history, Peruvian art and archaeology; Man. Dir. J. K. H. HARRIMAN, O.B.E.
Empresa Editora Ara y Cia: Camaná 950; belles-lettres, fiction.
Editorial Arica S.A.: Paseo de la República 3285, San Isidro; f. 1958; literature, educational, technical; Man. Dir. BORIS ROMERO A.
Biblioteca Nacional: Avda. Abancay, Apdo. 2335; general non-fiction.
Asociación Editorial Bruño: Avda. Arica 751, Apdo. 1759, Brena; f. 1950; educational; Man. Dir. F. ALVAREZ PENELAS.
Editorial Andrés López Dominovich: Riva Agüero 251, Apdo. 1971; f. 1923; publishers of *Guía Lascano del Perú*, a commercial, industrial and professional directory; also political and economic directories; Man. ANDRÉS LÓPEZ DOMINOVICH.
Editorial Desarrollo S.A.: Lampa 921, 2°; f. 1965; business, political science; Dir. LUIS SOSA NÚÑEZ.

Editorial Ecoma: Avda. Arequipa 4168, B. Miraflores; general literature; Pres. EDUARDO CONGRANS.

"Field" Servicio de Informaciones Comerciales del Perú: f. 1935; publs. of *Directorio Gremial del Perú* (*Peruvian Trade Directory*); Dir. FEDERICO FIELD STORACE.

Editorial Labrusa S.A.: Pasco de la República 3277, San Isidro; literature, educational; Man. Dir. BENJAMÍN A. ROMERO.

Editorial Magisterio S.A.: Germán Schreiber, San Isidro; f. 1973; literature, educational; Man. Dir. BENJAMÍN A. ROMERO.

Librería Editorial Juan Mejía Baca: Azángaro 722; f. 1945; Peruvian literature and history; Man. Dir. JUAN MEJÍA BACA.

Editorial Domingo Miranda: Carabaya 546; belles-lettres, fiction.

Empresa Editora Nacional: Junín 458; politics, law, economics.

Casa Editorial Nuevo Tesoro Escolar: Carabaya 719; education, textbooks; Dir. Dr. VÍCTOR E. VIVAR.

PERU

Editorial y Librería Salesiana: Avda. Brasil 218; f. 1918; textbooks; Man. Dir. JOSÉ SÁFARIK J.

Sirob Ediciones SCR Ltda.: Germán Schreiber 299, Oficina 404, Casilla 3537, San Isidro; f. 1969; catalogues, technical; Man. Dir. FERNANDO BOSSIO ROTONDO.

Sociedad Universitaria Peruana S.A.: Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 798; f. 1920; education, scientific and medical textbooks; Man. PEDRO JARQUE DE LEIVA.

Sociedad Bíblica Peruana A.C.: Avda. Petit Thouars 991, Apdo. 448; f. 1821; theology and bibles; Pres. Rev. FÉLIX CALLE.

Librería Studium: Jirón Camaná 939-943, Apdo. 2139;

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

f. 1936; textbooks and general culture; Man. Dir. ANDRÉS CARBONE O.

Editorial Universo S.A.: Avda. Nicolás Arriola 2285, La Victoria; f. 1967; literature, technical, educational; Man. Dir. RAÚL BOZA CALLINGOS.

Universidad de San Marcos: Depto. de Publicaciones, Avda. República de Chile 295, 8º, oficina 809; f. 1850; textbooks, education; Man. Dir. LUIS GONZÁLEZ MUGABURU.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Peruana del Libro: Calle Washington 1206, oficina 508, Apdo. 3744, Lima.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

The Government has a 25 per cent share in all radio stations and holds 66 per cent of the capital of Telecentro, a joint venture established in 1973 to control the production and purchase of all television programmes.

Dirección de Telecomunicaciones: Garcilaso de la vega esq. 28 de Julio, Lima; Dir.-Gen. C. A. ROMERO SANJINES.

Asociación Nacional de Radioemisoras del Perú: Colmena 624, Lima; Gen. Sec. Dr. P. TELLO.

RADIO

GOVERNMENT STATION

Radio Nacional de Perú: Avda. Petit Thouars 441, Lima; f. 1937; stations at Lima, Tumbes, Iquitos, Puno and Tacna; five medium-wave and twelve short-wave transmitters; Dir. G. LAZARTE E.

There are 2 other government stations and 8 cultural stations.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Radio América: Casilla 1192, Lima; Dirs. N. GONZÁLEZ, J. ANTONIO UMBERT.

Radio El Sol: Avda. Uruguay 355, Lima; Dir. (vacant).

Radio Panamericana: Avda. Arequipa 1110, Casilla 4392, Lima; Dir. H. DELGADO PARKER.

There are 188 other commercial stations in Peru. In 1974 there were about 2,001,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Ministerio de Educación Pública: Dirección de Cultura, Avda. Nicolás de Piérola, Lima; daily cultural programmes; Dir.-Gen. R. GARRIDO M.

Teleducación Universidad de Lima-Canal 13: Avda. Javier Prado Este, Monterrico, Lima; Gen. Man. ENRIQUE PINILLA.

COMMERCIAL STATIONS

Televisora América—Canal 4: esq. de Montero Rosas y Mariano Carranza, Lima; Dir. N. GONZÁLEZ; station at Huacho.

Televisora Arequipa—Canal 6: Avda. J. Gálvez 1040, Arequipa.

Televisora Panamericana: Canal 5, Avda. Arequipa 1110, Lima; Dir.-Gen. G. DELGADO; stations at Trujillo, Piura, Chiclayo, Chimbote.

The Organización Regional de Televisión del Perú plans to establish commercial stations in 13 towns.

Number of television sets (1974): 411,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; res.=reserves; dep.=deposits; m.=million; amounts in soles.)

Superintendencia de Banca y Seguros: Lima; Superintendent Dr. MAXIMILIANO GAMARRA FERREYRA.

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Reserva del Perú: esq. Villalta y Carrera, Lima; f. 1922; refounded 1931; cap. and res. 169.4m., dep. 9,095.1m. (Aug. 1972); Pres. EMILIO BARRETO; publ. *Reseña económica* (quarterly), *Boletín del Banco Central del Perú* (monthly).

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Corporación Financiera de Desarrollo (Cofide): Garcilaso de la Vega 1456, 16º piso; f. 1971; directs investments in state enterprises; gives technical and financial help to private companies; Pres. Dr. LUIS BARVA CASTAÑEDA.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Lima

Banco Central Hipotecario del Perú: Carabaya 429; f. 1929; cap. and res. 48m.; Pres. LUIS G. MIRANDA; Man. F. GONZÁLEZ DEL RIEGO.

Banco Comercial del Perú: Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 1065; f. 1947; cap. p.u. 165m., dep. 2,160m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. B. MONTEBLANCO; Man. Foreign Dept. DENIS ENGLISH.

Banco Continental: Apdo. 3849; f. 1951; cap. 600m., dep. 7,956m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. Dr. SALVADOR VELARDE; Gen. Man. FEDERICO CHIAPPINA; Mans. Int. Div. CAMILLO BOZZOLO, DAVID DUNCAN; publs. *Report on the Economic Situation Of Peru* (quarterly), *Monthly Economic Index, News Letter*.

Banco de Crédito del Perú: Jirón Lampa 401-499; f. 1889; cap. p.u. 901.3m., dep. 18,225m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Dr. LIZARDO ALZAMORA PORRAS; Gen. Man. Dr. PAULO CUCCHIARELLI.

PERU

Finance, Trade and Industry

Banco de Fomento Agropecuario del Perú: Apdo. 2638; f. 1931; cap. and res. 803m.; loans to farmers for agricultural development.

Banco Industrial del Perú: Jirón Cuzco 653 y Plaza Gastañeta 653, Apdo. 1230; f. 1936; cap. and res. 878m.; Pres. LUIS GUILLERMO ZENDER; Gen. Man. Dr. ALONSO POLAR CAMPOS.

Banco Internacional del Perú: Plaza de la Merced; f. 1897; cap. 600m., dep. 10,503m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. DAVID LANDEO H.

Banco de Lima: esq. Carabaya y Puno, Casilla 3181; f. 1952; cap. 150m., dep. 2,046m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. MANUEL PABLO OLAECHEA.

Banco Minero del Perú: Apdo. 2565; f. 1941; cap. and res. 719m. (1973); Pres. Dr. CARLOS DONGO SORIA; Gen. Man. Ing. CÉSAR FUENTES LÍBANO.

Banco de la Nación: Avda. Abancay 491, Apdo. 1895; f. 1966; government-owned fiscal agent; auth. cap. 1,000m.; carries out all commercial banking operations with official government agencies.

Banco Popular del Perú: Casilla 143; f. 1899; cap. and res. 630.7m., dep. 8,318m. (Dec. 1971); Gen. Man. PIERO ODDONE COPPO; 134 brs.

Banco de la Vivienda del Perú: Camaná 488, Apdo. 5425; f. 1962; Pres. MANUEL VALEGA SAYÁN; Gen. Man. ALFREDO TAPIA GARCÍA.

Banco Wiese Ltda.: Apdo. 1235, Cuzco 245; f. 1943; cap. 280m., dep. 8,917m. (Nov. 1974); Prcs. and Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO WIESE DE OSMA; Mans. LUIS ALCÁZAR F., JORGE UTRILLA RÍOS, ANTONIO MORENO O.

PROVINCIAL BANKS

Banco Amazónico: Sargento Lores 171, Iquitos; f. 1962; Gen. Man. EDUARDO M. POWER.

Banco de Los Andes: Cuzco; f. 1962; Pres. J. CÉSAR LOMELLINI T.; Man. ALFREDO MADUENO P.

Banco Nor-Perú S.A.: esq. Gammarra y Bolívar, Trujillo; f. 1961; Chair. Dr. GUILLERMO GANDEZA V.; Gen. Man. LUIS GONZALES-VIGIL V.; 13 brs.

Banco Regional del Centro: Huancayo.

Banco Regional del Norte: Piura; f. 1960.

Banco del Sur del Perú: Arequipa.

SAVINGS BANK

Caja de Ahorros de Lima: Jr. Augusto N. Wiese 638, Lima, Apdo. 297; f. 1868; cap. p.u. 140m., dep. 3,014m.; Pres. Dr. OSCAR URTEAGA BALLÓN; Mans. JUAN RAFFO, VÍCTOR PANCORVO.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Federación Nacional de Cámaras de Comercio del Perú: Avda. Abancay 291, Lima; Pres. GUSTAVO EGUREN; Man. Dr. MANUEL LUGO; publ. *Integración* (fortnightly).

Cámara de Comercio de Lima (*Lima Chamber of Commerce*): Avda. Abancay 291, Lima; f. 1888; Pres. GUSTAVO EGUREN; Dir. Dr. MANUEL LUGO; 3,000 mems.; publs. *Boletín Semanal* (weekly), *Boletín de Protestos* (fortnightly), *Revista Mensual* (monthly).

There are also Chambers of Commerce in Arequipa, Cuzco, Callao and many other cities.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; Antonio Miró Quesada 327, Lima.

Bank of London and South America Ltd.: London; Carabaya 442, Casilla 2639, Lima; Man. J. P. GENASI.

Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank A.G. and Dresdner Bank A.G.: Hamburg; A. Miró Quesada 327, 5° piso, Lima; joint representation.

First National City Bank: New York City; Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 1062, Lima; Man. ERIC Y. REYNAL.

The Royal Bank of Canada: Montreal; Apdo. 2337, Lima; represented by Banco de Lima; Man. B. V. KELLY.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Lima: Jirón Miró Quesada 265, Lima 1; f. 1860; Pres. FERNANDO VIDAL RAMÍREZ; Man. PEDRO GUZMÁN GOMERO; 150 mems.; publs. *Boletín Diario* (daily).

INSURANCE

Lima

Cía. de Seguros Atlas: Apdo. 1751; f. 1896; Chair. Ing. E. A. ISOLA.

Cía. de Seguros La Colmena: Apdo. 2238; f. 1942; Prcs. Dr. HERNANDO DE LAVALLE VARGAS; Man. Dir. JOSÉ LEDVINKA D.

Cía. de Seguros La Fénix Peruana: Apdo. 1356; f. 1928; Gen. Man. CARLOS ORTEGA.

Cía. de Seguros La Nacional: Minería 189; f. 1906; Pres. FRANCISCO ECHENIQUE; Man. ENRIQUE MAGÁN R.

Cía. de Seguros Rimac: Augusto N. Wiese 499; f. 1896; Pres. E. AYULO PARDO; Gen. Man. J. GRAÑA ACUÑA.

Cía. Internacional de Seguros del Perú: San José 323; f. 1895; Man. Dir. JOSÉ TAGLE BUENAÑO.

Cía. Italo-Peruana de Seguros Generales: Jirón Puno 279, Apdo. 395; f. 1930; Man. Dir. HUMBERTO BERTELLO.

Compañías Unidas de Seguros: Apdo. 327; f. 1916; Pres. ERNESTO NICOLINI PESCHIERA; Gen. Man. ARRIGO FANO MAYER.

El Pacífico, Compañía de Seguros y Reaseguros: Apdo. 595; f. 1943; Chair. ENRIQUE PARDO HEEREN.

Popular y Porvenir, Compañía de Seguros: Apdos. 220-237; f. 1904; Man. Dir. BENJAMÍN MONTEBLANCO.

Reaseguradora Peruana: f. 1966; cap. 6m.; all forms of reinsurance.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Sociedad de Industrias (SI) (*Industrial Association*): Los Laureles 363, San Isidro, Apdo. 632, Lima; f. 1896; Pres. ALFREDO OSTOJA D.; Sec. FERNANDO REYES F.; 47 dirs. (reps. of firms); over 3,377 mems.; many provincial branches; publs. *Directorio Industrial* (annual), *Perú Exporta* (annual), *Memoria* (annual), *Industria Peruana* (monthly), *Horizonte Económico* (monthly).

The Association comprises Permanent Commissions covering all aspects of industry. These include:

Agricultura
Aguas
Aranceles de Aduana (Customs)
Asociación Latinoamericana de Libre Comercio (LAFTA).
Contribuciones
Eléctricos Nacionales
Especialización Nacional
Ferias y Exposiciones (Fairs and Exhibitions)
Industrias
Investigación y Planeamiento Integral de la Educación
Marina Mercante
Normas Técnicas
Petróleo
Promoción Industrial
Seguro Social del Empleado
Vivienda

There are industrial associations in Arequipa and Sicuani.

Confederación Nacional Agraria (*National Agricultural Confederation*): A. Miró Quesada 327, Apdo. Postal 350, Lima; Pres. ALBERTO SACIO LEÓN.

Sociedad Nacional de Pesquería (*National Fisheries Association*): Inca Garcilaso de la Vega 911, 2° Piso, Lima; f. 1952; Pres. LUIS BANCHERO.

STATE CORPORATIONS

Corpac (*Commercial Aviation*): Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge Chávez; Pres. Gen. HUMBERTO CAMPODÓNICO; Man. PEDRO MADGE.

Electroperú (*Electricity*): Centro Cívico, Pasco de la República 114, Lima; Exec. Pres. Gen. PEDRO FUENTE REVILLA; Man. Ing. LUIS RATTO CHUECA.

Entelperú (*Telecommunications*): Las Begonias 375, San Isidro, Lima; Pres. Col. JORGE MIRÓ QUESADA CÁCERES; Man. Ing. MIGUEL COLINA.

Epsa (*Agriculture*): Cahuide 805, Jesús María; Pres. Dr. ALFONSO ELEJALDE ZEA; Exec. Dir. Ing. MANUEL DÍAZ CANO.

Epsep (*Fishing*): Sinchi Roa 2728, Linee; Pres. Gen. GUILLERMO ARBULÚ GALLIANI; Exec. Dir. Col. LUIS VILLACORTA B.

Induperú (*Industry*): Avda. 2 de Mayo 1675, Lima; Pres. Maj. EDUARDO VILLA SALCEDO; Man. ITALO ZOLEZZI.

Mineroperú (*Mining*): Avda. Arequipa 1649, Casilla 4332, Lima 14; Pres. Gen. JUAN BOSSIO.

Pescaperú: Lima; f. 1973 to solve the crisis in the fishmeal industry.

Petroperú (*Petroleum*): Pasco de la República 3361, San Isidro, Lima; Pres. Gen. MARCO FERNÁNDEZ BACA.

Siderperú (*Iron and Steel*): Avda. Taena 543, 11° piso, oficina 111, Lima; Pres. Rear-Adm. JORGE LUNA GARCÍA; Man. Major LUIS CÁCERES GRACIANI.

Other state corporations include **Enata** (*Tobacco*), **Fertiperú** (*Fertilizers*) and **Centromin** (*Mining*).

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación Automotriz del Perú (*Association of Importers of Motor Cars and Accessories*): Germán Schreiber 296, Apdo. 1248, Lima; f. 1926; 166 mems.; Pres. CARLOS DONGO SORIA; Vice-Pres. JOHN F. BECK.

Asociación de Comerciantes del Perú (*Association of Shopkeepers*): Avda. Nicolás de Pirola 214, Lima; Pres. LUCIANO HART TERRÉ; Sec. R. V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Comerciantes en Materiales de Construcción (*Association of Traders in Building Materials*): Avda. Colmena 214, Lima; Pres. ROSELLO TRUEL; Sec. RICARDO V. MIRANDA.

Asociación de Ganaderos del Perú (*Association of Stock Farmers of Peru*): Pumacahua 877, 3° piso, Jesús María, Lima; f. 1915; Gen. Man. Ing. MIGUEL J. FORT; publ. *Ganado*.

Cámara Sindical de Propietarios (*Estate Owners' Association*): Plaza San Martín 966, Lima; 567 mems.; Pres. Dr. GUILLERMO DONAYRE-BARRIOS.

Comité de Minería de la Cámara de Comercio e Industria de Arequipa (*Mining Association*): Casilla 508, Arequipa; Pres. F. CH. WILLFORT.

Confederación Pesquera del Perú (*Peru Fish Meal Employers' Confederation*): Lima.

Instituto Peruano del Café: f. 1965; representatives of government and industrial coffee growers.

TRADE UNIONS

Confederación General de Trabajadores del Perú: Plaza 2 de Mayo 4, Lima; Sec.-Gen. GUSTAVO ESPINOZA.

There are a number of independent unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Empresa Nacional de Ferrocarriles del Perú (*Enafer-Perú*): Ancash 207, Apdo. 1379, Lima; the Peruvian National Railways were formed in September 1972 and taken over by the Government in December 1972; 1,628 km. open; Pres. Ing. JOSÉ DEL CASTILLO; Gen. Man. Ing. G. T. GUTIÉRREZ; operates the following lines:

Central Railway (*Ferrocarril Central del Perú*): Casilla 391, Lima; 493 km. open; Man. J. BAIGORRIA.

Southern Railway (*Ferrocarril del Sur*): Casilla 194, Arequipa; 1,073 km. open; also operates steamship service on Lake Titicaca; Man. V. FOULKES.

Tacna-Arica Railway (*Ferrocarril Tacna-Arica*): A. Aldarracín 484, Taena; 62 km. open (1,435 mm. gauge); Admin. R. SANTA MARÍA.

Empresa Minera de Ferrocarril del Centro del Perú (formerly *Cerro de Pasco Railway*): Auguste N. Wiese 891, Lima; 212 km. open (1,435 mm. gauge); Supt. CIRO A. ODIAGA ANDRADE.

Cía. de Ferrocarril y Muelle de Pimentel: Pimentel, Chiclayo; 56 km. open (914 mm. gauge); Pres. RODOLFO MONTENEGRO.

Empresa de Ferrocarril de Supe-Barranca Alpas: Barranca, Supe; 40 km. open (600 mm. gauge); Traffic Man. E. NUÑEZ.

Ferrocarril Chimbote-Huallanca: government-owned; 169 km. open (914 mm. gauge); Man. CARLOS F. CHRISTEN.

ROADS

In 1973 there were 52,102 km. of roads in Peru, of which 4,500 km. are asphalted and 6,500 km. surfaced; there are 3,365 km. of tracks. The Pan American Highway runs southward from the Ecuadorian border along the coast to Lima and the 800 km Trans-Andean Highway runs from Lima to Pucallpa on the River Ucayali via Oroya, Cerro de Pasco, and Tingo María.

SHIPPING

Empresa Nacional de Puertos (ENAPU-PERÚ): Terminal Marítimo del Callao, Edificio Administrativo, 3° piso, Lima; government agency administering all coastal, river and lake ports; Chair. Rear-Adm. JORGE PARRA DEL RIEGO.

Asociación Marítima del Perú: Lima; association of international shipping companies using Peruvian ports; Pres. ALEJANDRO MORENO.

Comisión Nacional de Marina Mercante: Ministerio de Marina, Avda. Salaverry s/n, Jesús María, Lima; f. 1962; promotes the development of the merchant navy; Pres. Minister for the Navy; Sec.-Gen. Capt. CARLOS BADANI SOUZA PEIXOTO.

Compañía Peruana de Vapores, S.A.: Gamarra 676, Chucuito, Casilla 208, Callao; government-owned; 161,256 d.w.t.; operates five regular services to U.S. Gulf, U.S. Atlantic and U.S. Pacific ports, Japan and Europe; Chair. Rear Adm. FEDERICO SALMÓN DE LA JARA; Gen. Man. Lt.-Commr. P. N. ROGUE SALDÍAS BRAVO (Retd.); European Agents Karl Geuther & Co., 28 Bremen Martinstrasse, 58-Bremen, Federal Republic of Germany.

Among the European lines serving Peru are the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, the Norwegian Knutsen Line, the Swedish Johnson Line, the Italian Società per Azioni di Navigazione "Italia", the French Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, the Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, the German Hamburg Amerika, Norddeutscher

Lloyd and Westfal Larsen Lines. Several United States lines operate between the U.S. and Peru, the most prominent being Grace Line and Moore McCormack Line. The Kawasaki Kisen Kaisha Line operates services to Australia and the Bank Line serves India. The Booth Line serves the Peruvian reaches of the Amazon. The Compañía Sudamericana de Vapores and the Flota Gran Columbiaña serve Peruvian ports but carry no passengers.

Most trade is through the port of Callao, but there are seven deep-water ports in northern Peru, including Salaverry, Pacasmayo and the new port of Paita, and four in the south, including the iron ore port of San Juan. A new port is in operation at Pejerrey, near Pisco. It cost some U.S. \$25m. and provides a terminal for the 225-km. road to Ayacucho which is under construction.

Peru's merchant fleet totalled 27,386,607 g.r.t. in 1970.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Aeroperú: Plaza San Martín 910, Lima; f. 1973 as the national airline; operates internal services and international routes from Lima to Santiago, Buenos Aires, Guayaquil and Miami; plans include the opening of routes throughout Latin America and to the United States, Europe, South Africa and Japan; Pres. Gen. CARLOS SOTO VERA; Man. JORGE CABIESES.

Aeronaves del Perú: Aeropuerto Internacional Jorge Chávez, oficina 11; f. 1965; scheduled cargo services between Lima and Miami via Iquito and Pucallpa; Man. Dir. JULIO CÁCERES BREIDING.

Compañía de Aviación Faucett: Edificio Hotel Bolívar, Jirón Unión 926, Apdo. 1429, Lima; f. 1928; scheduled internal passenger services and cargo services to Miami; Pres. EDUARDO DIBOS; Chief Exec. ANTONIO BENTIN; fleet: 1 Boeing 727-100, 2 BAC-111/475, 6 DC-6B, 4 DC-4, 1 DC-3.

The following international airlines also serve Peru, Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Air Panama, Alitalia: Avianca (Colombia), British Airways, Braniff, Canadian Pacific, Ecuatoriana, Iberia, KLM, LAB (Bolivia), LAN (Chile), Lufthansa, Pan American, Varig (Brazil), Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Empresa Nacional de Turismo (Enturperú): Conde de Superunda 298, Apdo. 4475, Lima; f. 1964; Pres. PEDRO MANUEL GARCÍA MIRÓ.

Touring y Automóvil Club del Perú: Avda. César Vallejo 699, Lince, Casilla 2219, Lima; f. 1924; 16,000 mems.; offices in Piura, Chiclayo, Trujillo, Arequipa, Tacna, Callao; Pres. ALFONSO BRYCE L.; Man. CARLOS PORTOCARRERO.

Asociación Peruana de Agencias de Viajes y Turismo (APAVIT): Avda. Nicolás de Piérola 757, oficinas 409-414, Casilla 755, Lima; f. 1947; 37 mems.; Pres. SIXTILIO DALUMAU; Man. HÉCTOR VIGIL.

Cámara Nacional de Turismo: P. de la República 291.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Teatro "Felipe Pardo y Allaga": Ministerio de Educación, Parque Universitario, Lima; Dir. CÉSAR MIRÓ.

Teatro Universitario de San Marcos: Lampa 833, Lima; Dir. GUILLERMO UGARTE CHAMORRO.

There are also several private theatre companies.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

Orquesta Sinfónica Nacional: Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; f. 1938; Dirs. CARMEN MORAL, LEOPOLDO LA ROSA; weekly concerts and regional tours; 100 musicians.

Coro Nacional: Instituto Nacional de Cultura, Ancash 390, Lima; Dir. JOSÉ LUIS TORRES ESPINOZA.

There are also two professional chamber orchestras.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Junta de Control de Energía Atómica: Avda. Nicolás Piérola 611, Apdo. 914, Lima; Pres. Dr. ENRIQUE MONGE GORDILLO; mems. include representatives of the various Ministries.

Instituto Superior de Energía Nuclear: Lima; specialist centre for nuclear sciences and technology; uses the research facilities of the Junta de Control de Energía Atómica and co-operates with the universities of the

country; Dir. Ing. IGNACIO FRISANCHO PINEDA; publ. *Boletín de Información* (bi-monthly).

Universidad Agraria: Apdo. 456, Lima; applications of nuclear research to agriculture.

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería: Casilla 1301, Lima; laboratory of atomic and nuclear physics in the Science Faculty.

UNIVERSITIES

Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú: Jirón Camaná 459, Apdo 1761, Lima f 1917, 700 teachers, 5,400 students.

Universidad Nacional Agraria: Apdo 156, La Molina, Lima, f 1902, 366 teachers, 2,720 students

Universidad Nacional Agraria de la Selva: Apdo 156, Tingo María, Huánuco, f. 1965, 34 teachers, 363 students

Universidad Femenina del Sagrado Corazón: Marconi 120, San Isidro, Apdo 3604, Lima, f 1962, 103 teachers, 609 students

Universidad Particular de Lima: Prolongación Javier Prado s/n, Apdo 852, Monterrico, Lima, f 1963, 83 teachers, 1,954 students

Universidad Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana: Apdo 496, Iquitos, f 1961, 102 teachers, 1,483 students

Universidad Nacional del Centro del Perú: Calle Real 160, Apdo 77, Huancayo, f 1962, 233 teachers, 3,580 students

Universidad Nacional "Daniel Alcides Carrión": Calle Lima 323, Apdo 77, Cerro de Pasco, 92 teachers, 1,039 students

Universidad Nacional de Educación "Enrique Gúzman Valle": La Cantuta, Chosica, Lima, f 1967; 188 teachers, 4,500 students

Universidad Nacional "Federico Villareal": Colmena 412, Lima, f 1963, 686 teachers, 14,198 students

Universidad Nacional "Hermilio Valdizán": Dos de Mayo 680, Apdo 278, Huanuco, 77 teachers, 1,589 students

Universidad Nacional de Ingeniería: Casilla 1301, Lima, f 1955, 618 teachers, 9,219 students

Universidad Nacional "José Faustino Sánchez Carrión": Calle Bolívar 935, Apdo 41, Huacho, f. 1962, 137 teachers, 1,431 students.

Universidad Nacional "Pedro Ruiz Gallo": 8 de Octubre 637, Apdo 48, Lambayeque, f 1970, 263 teachers, 5,148 students

Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos de Lima: República de Chile 295, Apdo 454, Lima, f 1551, 2,394 teachers, 22,260 students

Universidad Nacional de San Agustín: Siglo XX 227, Apdo 23, Arequipa; f 1828; 481 teachers, 10,912 students.

Universidad Nacional de San Antonio Abad: Avda. de la Cultura s/n, Apdo 367, Cuzco, f. 1962; 425 teachers, 8,134 students

Universidad Nacional de San Cristóbal de Huamanga: Apdo 120, Ayacucho, f 1677, 167 teachers, 3,944 students

Universidad Nacional "San Luis Gonzaga": Bolívar 232, Ica, f 1961, 459 teachers, 6,295 students.

Universidad Nacional de Tacna: Avda Bolognesi y General Pinto s/n, Casilla Postal 315, Tacna; f. 1971; 20 teachers, 338 students

Universidad Nacional Técnica del Altiplano: Calle Puno 415, Casilla 291, Puno; f 1961; 114 teachers, 3,111 students

Universidad Nacional Técnica de Cajamarca: Apdo 16, Cajamarca, f 1962, 90 teachers, 1,561 students

Universidad Nacional de Trujillo: Independencia s/n, Trujillo, f 1824, 506 teachers, 5,785 students

Universidad del Pacífico: Avda Salaverry 2020, Jesús María, Lima 11, f 1962, 45 teachers, 1,270 students

Universidad de Piura: Apdo 353, Piura; f. 1968; 52 teachers, 540 students

Universidad Particular "San Martín de Porres": Salaverry 838, Lima, f 1965, 256 teachers, 9,850 students

Universidad "Inca Garcilaso de la Vega": Avda. Arequipa 3610, Lima, f 1964, 244 teachers, 7,164 students.

Universidad Particular Peruana "Cayetano Heredia": Calle Honorio Delgado 932, Km 3.5, Panamericana Norte, Carretera Ancón, Apdo. 5045, Lima, f 1961, 636 teachers, 803 students

Universidad Católica de Santa María: Avda Santa Catalina 410, Casilla 1350, Arequipa; f. 1961, 264 teachers, 5,572 students

Universidad Particular "Victor Andrés Balaúnde": Jr. 28 de Julio 108, Ayacucho; f. 1967, 61 teachers, 1,600 students

Universidad Particular Ricardo Palma: Avda Armendariz 349, Miraflores, Lima, f. 1969; 228 teachers, 6,996 students.

Universidad Nacional Técnica de Callao: Avda Bolognesi 24, La Punta, Callao; 170 teachers, 2,454 students

Universidad Nacional Técnica de Piura: Calle Taena 620, Piura; f. 1962; 101 teachers, 902 students

THE PHILIPPINES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of the Philippines lies in the Pacific Ocean east of South-East Asia. The principal islands of the Philippine archipelago are Luzon in the north and Mindanao in the south. The island chain stretches 1,150 miles from north to south and is 690 miles wide. Borneo is to the south-west and New Guinea to the south-east. The climate is maritime and tropical with high humidity. Rainfall is abundant and typhoons frequently inflict damage. There are numerous language groups. Pilipino (Tagalog), based on Malayan, is the native national language. English is widely spoken and some Spanish. Ninety per cent of the population is Christian (83 per cent Roman Catholic) and 6.7 per cent Muslim. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) has two equal horizontal bands of blue and red with a gold sun and three stars on a white triangle next to the staff. Since the early 1960s Quezon City has been the official capital, but Manila continues to remain the administrative capital. Both cities are on Luzon island.

Recent History

After some 350 years as a Spanish colony, nearly 50 years of United States domination and Japanese occupation during the Second World War, the Philippines became an independent republic in 1946. A succession of Presidents under the control of U.S. economic interests and the Filipino landowning class, and corrupt, incompetent administrations did little to help the peasant majority or to curb disorder and political violence:

The election of Ferdinand Marcos as President in 1965 was followed by rapid development of the infrastructure and the introduction of high-yield rice, bringing rural prosperity, but by 1969 inflation, student unrest and Marcos' support for the U.S.A. in Viet-Nam had brought about a breakdown of law and order. He was re-elected President in November 1969.

Marcos gradually replaced the apparatus of democracy with martial law and rule by decree. By 1973 longstanding unrest and opposition again broke out in two serious armed rebellions. In the north the Communist New People's Army and in the south a Muslim separatist movement, said to be supported by Malaysia, each began guerrilla wars which the army has been unable to suppress. The threat from the Communist insurgents seemed to have been reduced in 1974, and the Government responded with the release of over 2,000 political detainees in the first months of 1975. However the Muslim separatists intensified their attacks during 1974 and by February 1975 were in control of a number of important towns on the island of Mindanao.

The constitution of 1973 remained in abeyance in 1974. In February 1975 a national referendum endorsed the President's social and economic reforms and gave him an overwhelming mandate for the continuation of martial law.

Government

The main features of the 1973 Constitution relate to the powers of the Prime Minister and to the transitional

provisions as they affect the President. Though the Prime Minister is C-in-C. of the armed forces and can grant amnesties, reprieves or pardons, these powers are greatly limited because the transitional provisions give the incumbent President (i.e. Marcos), the combined authority of the Presidency (under the old Constitution) and of the Premiership under the new Constitution. This in effect enables the President to rule by decree. The interim National Assembly has been entirely replaced by extra-parliamentary "Citizens' Assemblies", at urban and rural level, whose functions include approval of a continuation of martial law and of those economic and political reforms already announced.

Defence

The armed forces of the Philippines include an army of 35,000, navy of 11,000 and air force of 9,000 men. A constabulary of 34,900 maintains internal order.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, forestry and fisheries provided 30 per cent of domestic product in 1973 and employed about 50 per cent of the labour force. The major food-producing area is the central plain of Luzon. Rice forms the most important single item in the agricultural system but its predominance is less marked than in other South-East Asian countries, and in some of the islands maize is the leading food crop. Production of rice has, however, increased at a fast rate, mainly due to the introduction of high-yield strains, and the Philippines has attained self-sufficiency in that commodity and now exports a small surplus. The major export crops comprise coconuts, sugar, abaca (Manila hemp) and tobacco. Timber is an important natural resource, and a wide range of metallic minerals is found, including copper, gold, silver, chromite, manganese and iron ore. Mining, food processing, building materials (particularly timber and cement) and the processing of imported raw materials are developing industries, and the country's first integrated steel mill was inaugurated in 1968. High priority is given to the development of power resources, with major projects at Angat, Iligan and on the Bataan peninsula.

The Philippines' principal trading partners are the U.S.A. and Japan, together taking about 70 per cent of exports in 1973. The Federal Republic of Germany remained the Philippines' third biggest trading partner, being the most important source of imports after the U.S.A. and Japan.

Soaring world prices for sugar and copper resulted in a trade surplus of nearly U.S. \$300 million in 1973. However, the cost of imports more than doubled in 1974, largely due to the increase in the price of oil, although a trade deficit of U.S. \$372 million was covered by invisible earnings.

In October 1972 a six-point programme of economic reforms was announced. This included the creation of a National Economic Development Authority, the revision of the tax structure, customs and tariffs, the lowering of duties on capital goods and the banning of imported

THE PHILIPPINES

luxuries. Further reforms followed, most notably the suspension of capital gains tax and a radical land redistribution plan affecting over 600,000 small farmers, enabling them to own 12.5 acres each. These reforms have helped to produce rapid economic growth, at the cost of high inflation.

Transport and Communications

In June 1974 the Philippines had 92,775 kilometres of roads. Railway transport is confined to the major island (Luzon), with a few kilometres on the island of Panay. Bus services provide the most widely used form of inland transport. Shipping plays a considerable part in carrying passengers and cargo between the islands. There are 97 national and 502 municipal ports. Philippine Air Lines maintains domestic and international air services and there is an international airport at Manila. Mactan, in Cebu, and Zamboanga also serve as alternative international airports.

Social Welfare

Government social insurance provides cover for retirement and life. Employed persons contribute to the scheme from their wages. Public health services such as inoculation and vaccination are provided free in the State Dispensaries.

Education

There is free education in all primary schools of which there were 43,667 with 7 million pupils (1972). Over 2 million students were enrolled in the 5,000 secondary schools, universities and colleges. Instruction is in English,

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

although Pilipino is sometimes used. There are 40 universities and some 7,000 colleges.

Tourism

In 1973 242,811 visitors spent an estimated 67.8 million U.S. dollars in the Philippines. Chief attractions are the warm climate, the tropical setting of the islands and the cosmopolitan city of Manila.

Sport

Basketball is the most popular game, closely followed by baseball.

Public Holidays

1975: July 4th (Philippine-American Friendship Day), November 30th (National Heroes' Day), December 25th (Christmas), December 30th (Rizal Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 9th (Bataan Day), April 15th-16th (Maundy Thursday and Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day), June 12th (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centavos = 1 Philippine peso.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 16.68 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 7.07 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA OF ISLANDS

(sq. miles)

TOTAL 7,100 islands and islets	LUZON	MINDANAO	SAMAR	NEGROS	PALAWAN	PANAY	MINDORO	LEYTE	CEBU	BOHOL	MASBATE
115,600	40,814	36,906	5,050	4,905	4,550	4,446	3,759	2,785	1,703	1,492	1,262

Source: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

POPULATION

CENSUS ENUMERATIONS				MID-YEAR ESTIMATES			1973 DENSITY (per sq. km.)
February 15th, 1960	May 6th, 1970			1971	1972	1973	
	Male	Female	Total				
27,087,685	18,250,351	18,434,135	36,684,486	37,919,000	39,040,000	40,219,000	134

Latest Estimate: 41,248,000 (May 31st, 1974)

Source: Bureau of the Census and Statistics.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population at November 1972)

Manila	1,399,583	Butuan	145,121
Quezon City (capital)	848,788	Cagayan de Oro	144,554
Davao	438,769	Basilan	139,232
Cebu	372,146	Cadiz	131,209
Caloocan	308,461	Olongapo	127,784
Iloilo	225,017	Iligan	115,938
Pasay	223,246	Batangas	115,726
Zamboanga	213,334	San Pablo	114,813
Bacolod	203,319	Cabanatuan	107,205
Angeles	150,241		

EMPLOYMENT (May 1973)

AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, FISHERIES	MINING AND QUARRYING	CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	COMMERCE	SERVICES*
7,016,000	62,000	522,000	1,418,000	1,660,000	2,584,000

* Includes all other industries.

Source: Bureau of the Census and Statistics: Philippine Statistical Survey of Households.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(July/June—'000 metric tons)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*	1972-73
Rice	4,561	4,445	5,233	5,343	5,100	4,415
Maize	1,619	1,733	2,008	2,005	2,013	1,831
Coffee	44	44	49	50	52	51
Tobacco	65	57	61	56	56	65
Cacao	4	4	4	4	4	4
Sugar Cane	12,191	12,224	18,835	19,957	17,719	21,819
Copra	1,542	1,516	1,656	1,574	1,703	1,698
Abaca (Manila hemp)	103	106	122	105	110	119

* Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics; Sugar Quota Administration.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1970	1971*	1972*	1973
Cattle	1,679	1,795	1,933	2,099
Horses	294	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Pigs	6,456	7,050	7,742	8,627
Goats	772	924	1,083	1,248
Buffaloes	4,432	4,556	4,711	4,937

* Preliminary.

Source: Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

FORESTRY

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Logs (million board ft.)	4,551	4,168	3,370	4,051
Lumber (million board ft.)	324	501	563	503

Source: Bureau of Forestry.

FISHING

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Commercial Fishing	369	382	382	424	465
Fish Ponds	95	96	98	99	100
Municipal Fisheries and Sustenance Fishing	477	511	543	599	640
TOTAL	941	989	1,023	1,122	1,205

Source: Philippine Fisheries Commission.

MINING

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Manganese	'000 metric tons	20	5	5	2	4
Iron	" " "	1,562	1,870	2,250	2,205	2,255
Copper	" " "	131	160	197	197	221
Lead	" " "	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Chrome	" " "	469	566	430	430	580
Coal	" " "	53	42	40	40	39
Salt	" " "	231	210	235	235	220
Mercury	flasks	3,478	4,647	5,020	5,020	2,160
Silver	fine ounces	1,561,312	1,701,899	1,954,511	1,954,511	1,891,643
Gold	" "	571,145	602,715	639,877	639,877	572,319

Source: Bureau of Mines.

INDUSTRY

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	'000 metric tons	1,596	1,927	2,058	1,815	2,245
Cement	" " "	2,950	2,447	3,117	2,903	4,059
Tobacco*	" metric tons	763	681	713	n.a.	n.a.
Cigarettes	million	37,808	39,671	41,988	n.a.	n.a.
Cotton yarn	metric tons	18,287	22,154	21,346	16,082	22,011
Cotton fabrics	million metres	172	143	613	177	175

* Smoking and chewing tobacco.

Source: Central Bank of the Philippines.

FINANCE

100 centavos=1 Philippine peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 centavos; 1 peso.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Exchange rates (January 1975); £1 sterling=16.68 pesos; U.S. \$1=7.07 pesos.

100 Philippine pesos=£5.995=\$14.14

1973 BUDGET

(million pesos)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Excise Taxes	627.7	Education	1,508.2
Licence and Business Taxes	1,331.6	Health	354.3
Income Taxes	1,749.6	Agriculture and Natural Resources	1,292.5
Import Duties	1,438.1	Transport and Communications	1,888.0
Other	2,000.8	National Defence	846.7
		Government	845.1
TOTAL	7,147.8	TOTAL (incl. others)	7,941.2

FISCAL PLAN (1973-75)

(million pesos)

	1973 (Actual)	1974 Revised (Estimate)	1975
Agricultural and Natural Resources	1,292	2,894	4,043
Commerce and Industry	60	579	719
Transport and Communications	1,188	2,085	3,173
Education	1,508	1,970	2,530
Public Health	354	567	714
Labour and Welfare	121	97	144
Other Economic Projects	881	1,933	1,460
TOTAL	5,404	10,185	12,783

Source: Budget Commission.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million pesos—at current prices)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT MARKET PRICES)	41,363	50,031	57,088	70,921
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT (AT FACTOR COST)	33,734	40,112	45,949	56,780
of which:				
Agriculture	11,951	14,624	16,531	20,261
Mining and quarrying	845	924	1,052	1,693
Manufacturing	6,476	7,808	8,979	12,260
Construction	812	927	1,234	1,407
Transportation, communications and storage utilities	1,263	1,451	1,661	1,974
Commerce	4,889	5,863	6,748	8,268
Services	7,497	8,515	9,744	10,917
Income from abroad	(779)	(597)	(857)	(479)
Depreciation allowance	4,162	5,435	6,349	7,583
GROSS NATIONAL INCOME	37,117	44,950	51,441	63,884
Less: Depreciation allowances	4,162	5,435	6,349	7,583
NET NATIONAL INCOME	32,955	39,515	45,092	56,301
Indirect taxes less subsidies	3,467	4,484	4,790	6,558
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	36,422	43,999	49,882	62,859
Depreciation allowance	4,162	5,435	6,349	7,583
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (AT MARKET PRICES)	40,584	49,434	56,231	70,442
Less: Balance of exports and imports of goods, services and borrowings (income from abroad)	(975)	(929)	(1,304)	1,456
Less: Statistical discrepancy	704	(604)	547	966
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	40,855	50,967	56,988	68,020
of which:				
Private consumption expenditure	28,729	36,343	40,297	47,946
Government consumption expenditure	3,521	4,344	5,333	5,874
Gross domestic capital formation	8,605	10,280	11,358	14,200

Source: National Economic Development Authority.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(At December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974*
Gold Reserves (million U.S.\$)	56.4	67.1	70.7	44.6	44.6
Foreign Exchange Holdings of the Central Bank (million U.S.\$)	194.5	308.3	478.0	992.4	1,492.0
Currency in circulation (million pesos)	2,410.0	2,650.0	3,434.6	3,452.4	3,905.8
Money Supply (million pesos)	5,047.4	5,567.4	6,796.6	8,152.5	8,958.7

* September 1st.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S.\$)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Merchandise	-277	-28	-58	-151	171
Other Goods and Services	-112*	-120	-68	-25	104
Transfer Payments	155*	119	134	188	246
CURRENT BALANCE	-234	-29	8	12	521
Long-term Capital Movements	156	137	71	141	114
Short-term Capital Movements	134	134	95	-8	-11
Changes in Reserves	69	-95	-31	-38	-558
CAPITAL BALANCE	359	176	135	95	-455
Errors and Omissions	-125	-147	-143	-107	-66

* Revised.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS
(1973—million U.S. \$)

	DIRECT* PRIVATE LONG-TERM	INDIRECT				
		Public		Private		
		Long-Term	Short-Term	Long-Term	Short-Term	
<i>Net Foreign Investments in the Philippines:</i>						
United States and Canada . . .	60.46	41.73	-76.80	7.10	-45.55	-13.06
OECD Member Countries . . .	-0.73	18.46	-40.31	-1.02	91.58	67.98
All Other Countries . . .	-0.27	10.80	—	-1.62	17.48	26.39
International Institutions . . .	2.40	-14.92	—	2.40	—	-10.12
Unallocated . . .	- 5.09	—	—	-0.64	11.14	5.41
TOTAL FOREIGN LIABILITIES .	-56.77	56.07	-117.11	6.22	74.65	76.60

* Represents direct investments reported through the banking system. This does not include investments made in the form of machinery and equipment.

Source: Central Bank of Philippines.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million U.S. dollars)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports . . .	1,131.5	1,090.1	1,186.0	1,229.6	1,596.6
Exports . . .	854.6	1,061.7	1,136.4	1,106.0	1,886.3

COMMODITIES

('000 U.S. dollars)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Textile Yarns and Fabrics . . .	33,576	23,895	23,372	24,257	47,051
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants . . .	106,726	118,948	141,233	148,825	187,604
Non-electric Machinery . . .	258,533	235,218	255,118	239,930	296,044
Base Metals . . .	116,280	144,410	90,726	112,450	150,447
Transport Equipment . . .	124,883	106,040	122,173	123,691	102,313
Dairy Products . . .	37,373	32,403	38,497	45,564	45,197
Cereals . . .	38,055	32,526	65,098	84,253	111,778
Textile Fibres . . .	41,813	40,177	48,836	45,754	60,344
Electric Machinery . . .	60,244	59,209	66,286	84,008	70,761
Explosives . . .	41,666	49,755	56,366	45,754	80,997

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Copra . . .	87,295	80,077	114,040	110,480	165,766
Sugar . . .	148,796	187,653	212,348	208,639	274,718
Abaca (Manila Hemp) . . .	14,279	15,342	12,989	13,099	19,631
Logs and Lumber . . .	225,988	249,766	225,907	174,444	338,965
Dessicated Coconut . . .	16,146	19,449	20,741	17,551	32,450
Coconut Oil . . .	50,565	95,585	103,451	84,669	151,083
Iron Ore . . .	1,893	3,183	1,461	1,401	1,268
Plywood . . .	19,481	19,666	24,115	33,717	58,057
Copper Concentrates . . .	132,810	185,190	185,135	190,867	275,246
Canned Pineapple . . .	17,225	21,398	19,683	19,552	19,696

TRADING PARTNERS
(⁰⁰⁰ U.S. dollars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Australia	47,069	58,573	66,442	4,818	7,495	17,015
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,067	7,897	7,796	941	1,040	3,960
Canada	37,037	25,365	19,835	4,034	7,627	11,950
China (Taiwan)	23,230	16,465	25,116	19,051	20,267	44,388
France	10,213	28,742	19,297	2,887	4,560	21,030
Germany, Federal Republic	87,657	61,233	79,499	32,192	40,592	63,516
Hong Kong	13,075	13,056	16,847	15,038	14,133	37,678
India	1,613	1,710	2,827	248	718	507
Indonesia	29,333	8,594	1,653	3,468	4,099	14,321
Italy	10,951	10,147	8,671	7,203	6,141	7,582
Japan	359,100	390,785	518,519	391,408	373,449	674,523
Malaysia and Singapore	28,925	25,108	29,375	17,328	8,860	20,424
Netherlands	20,686	18,293	15,863	76,935	75,586	90,551
Spain	1,388	1,474	2,301	3,719	3,839	7,867
Switzerland	9,356	7,495	11,253	222	259	48,892
United Kingdom	66,847	47,408	70,651	13,863	30,128	35,087
United States	340,000	318,685	449,492	452,741	446,551	675,955

Sources: Central Bank of Philippines, and National Census and Statistics Office, NEDA.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Passengers (thousands)	6,050	5,628	5,362	3,985	6,137
Passenger-kilometres (million)	668	455	686	704	738
Freight (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	559	354	386	205	257
Ton-kilometres (million)	106	47	83	40	58

Source: Philippine National Railways.

VEHICLES IN USE

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Passenger Cars	272,183	279,172	285,063	312,137	322,233
Commercial Vehicles	174,229	179,115	183,097	204,391	239,114

Source: Land Transportation Commission.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970	1971
Kilometres Flown (thousands)	27,130	24,795	18,650
Passenger-kilometres (")	854,572	838,269	842,685
Cargo Ton-kilometres (")	9,117	8,354	8,429
Mail Ton-kilometres (")	356	276	295

Source: Civil Aeronautics Board.

SHIPPING

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Vessels Entered	(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	9,259	8,550	8,267	9,317	10,081
Vessels Cleared	(" " ")	8,254	7,778	7,617	8,814	9,941
Goods Loaded	(" " ")	14,408	15,792	16,148	15,064*	16,760
Goods Unloaded	(" " ")	12,580	12,539	13,462	13,359*	13,923

* Revised.

Sources: Customs Bureau, Census and Statistics Bureau.

TOURISM

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of Visitors (⁰⁰⁰)	123	144	144*	166	243
Average stay (days)	7.2	7.3	7.3*	7.3	7.8
Estimated spending (⁰⁰⁰ U.S. dollars)	27,070	32,077	32,133	38,271	67,803

* Estimated.

Source: Department of Tourism.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1973
Radio Transmitters	112
Television Transmitters	10
Telephones	352,575
Daily Newspapers	10
Total Circulation	547,957

Sources: Bureau of Posts and Bureau of Telecommunications.

EDUCATION
(1972)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	572	1,512	57,433
Primary	43,667	247,439	6,764,501
Secondary	3,955	53,566	1,723,365
Collegiate	674	27,610	688,259
Special Vocational	683	2,414	112,654
Others	—	15	—

Source: Department of Education.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Proclaimed January 17th, 1973)

The following is a summary of the main features of the Constitution.

BASIC PRINCIPLES

Sovereignty resides in the people; defence of the State is a prime duty and all citizens are liable for military or civil service; war is renounced as an instrument of national policy; the State undertakes to strengthen the family as a basic social institution, promote the well-being of youth, maintain adequate social services, promote social justice, assure the rights of workers and guarantee the autonomy of local government.

Other provisions guarantee the right to life, liberty and property, freedom of abode and travel, freedom of worship, freedom of speech, of the press and of petition to the Government, the right of *habeas corpus* except in cases of invasion, insurrection or rebellion, and various rights, before the courts.

SUFFRAGE

All citizens of the Philippines over the age of 18 years, not disqualified by law, resident in the Philippines for at

least one year and in their voting district for at least six months, are eligible to vote.

THE PRESIDENT

The President is elected from among the members of the National Assembly for a six-year term, by a majority vote; he ceases to be a member of the Assembly or of any political party; he must be at least 50 years of age; he may not receive any emolument other than that entitled to as the President; he can dissolve the National Assembly, call general elections and, when appropriate, accept the resignation of the Cabinet.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly; members are elected for six years and must be natural-born citizens, over 25 years of age, literate and registered voters in their district.

Regular elections are to be held on the second Monday of May; the Assembly convenes on the fourth Monday of July for its regular session; it elects a Speaker from among

THE PHILIPPINES

its members; the election of the President and Prime Minister precedes all other business following the election of the Speaker.

Various provisions define the procedures of the Assembly and the rights of its members, among them that the Assembly may withdraw its confidence in the Prime Minister by a majority vote; that no bill shall become law until it has passed three readings on separate days; that every bill passed by the Assembly shall be presented to the Prime Minister for approval, upon the withholding of which, the Assembly may reconsider a bill and, by a majority vote of two-thirds, enable it to become law.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND CABINET

Executive power is exercised by the Prime Minister with the assistance of the Cabinet; the Prime Minister is elected from the members of the National Assembly by a majority vote; he appoints the members of the Cabinet.

The Prime Minister is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces; he may suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* and proclaim martial law; all powers vested in the President under the 1935 Constitution are vested in the Prime Minister unless the National Assembly provides otherwise.

THE JUDICIARY

The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices, and may sit *en banc* in two divisions.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The National Assembly shall enact a local government code which shall establish a more responsive and accountable local government structure.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSIONS

These are the Civil Service Commission, the Commission

Note: When President Marcos proclaimed the ratification of the new Constitution on January 17th, 1973, following a plebiscite, he also proclaimed the suspension of the *interim* National Assembly envisaged by the Constitution and the continuation of martial law, in force since September 23rd, 1972. In a referendum held on July 27th-28th, 1973, a majority voted that President Marcos should continue in office beyond 1973 and complete the reforms he had initiated under martial law.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: FERDINAND EDRALIN MARCOS (inaugurated December 1965, re-elected November 1969, term of office extended by referendum July 1973).

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

President and Prime Minister: FERDINAND EDRALIN MARCOS.

Secretary of Foreign Affairs: Brig.-Gen. CARLOS P. ROMULO.

Secretary of Finance: CÉSAR VIRATA.

Secretary of Justice: VICENTE A. SANTOS.

Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources: ARTURO TANCO.

Secretary of Public Works and Communications: DAVID M. CONSUNJI.

Secretary of Education: JUAN L. MANUEL.

Secretary of Labour: BLAS F. OPLE.

Secretary of Agrarian Reform: CONRADO F. ESTRELLA.

Secretary of National Defence: JUAN P. ENRILE.

Secretary of Health: CLEMENTE S. GATMAITAN.

The Constitution, The Government

on Elections and the Commission on Audit. The Commission on Elections enforces and administers all laws relating to the conduct of elections and registers and accredits political parties.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY

The National Assembly shall establish a National Economic Development Authority which shall recommend co-ordinated social and economic plans to the National Assembly and all appropriate governmental bodies. Various provisions relating to the public interest in economic matters are set forth.

AMENDMENTS

Amendments and revisions to the Constitution may be proposed by the National Assembly upon a vote of three-quarters of its members, or by a constitutional convention. Any amendment or revision is valid when ratified by a majority of votes cast in a plebiscite.

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

There shall be an *interim* National Assembly, convened by the incumbent President, who shall continue to exercise his powers under the 1935 Constitution until he calls on the *interim* National Assembly to elect the *interim* President and the *interim* Prime Minister, who shall then exercise their respective powers under the new Constitution. All proclamations, orders, decrees and acts of the incumbent President shall remain valid and binding even after the lifting of martial law or the ratification of this Constitution. The present Judiciary shall continue to exercise its powers and functions. This Constitution shall take effect immediately after its ratification by a majority of the votes cast in a plebiscite called for the purpose.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Following the suspension of Congress in September 1972 and the proclamation of martial law, a new Constitution (*q.v.*) was proclaimed in January 1973, which provided for an elected National Assembly. This was also suspended, however, in January 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nacionalista Party: Manila; f. 1907; The party represents the right wing of the former *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in two in 1946; Pres. Senator GEN. J. PUYAT.

Liberal Party: The party represents the centre-liberal

opinion of the old *Partido Nacionalista*, which split in 1946; Leader Senator GERARDO ROXAS.

Christian Social Movement: Manila; f. 1968; campaigning for liberal social reforms; Pres. RAUL MANGLAPUS.

National Citizen's Party: Manila; Pres. LORENZO TANADA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PHILIPPINES

Argentina: 4th Floor, PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO J. TAUREL.

Australia: 3rd Floor, China Bank Bldg., Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* P. G. F. HENDERSON.

Austria: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Belgium: 9th Floor, Security Bank Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* LOUIS VANDENBRANDE.

Brazil: 6th Floor, Esquerria Bldg., 140 Amorsolo St., Makati, Rizal; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ROBERTO DE SALVO COIMBRA.

Burma: Ground Floor, ADC Bldg., 6805 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* U NYO TUN.

Canada: 4th Floor, Pal Bldg., 6780 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* FRANK B. CLARK.

Chile: Tokyo, Japan.

China (Taiwan): 2038 Roxas Blvd., Manila; *Ambassador:* LIE CHIEH.

Denmark: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Egypt: 13th Floor, PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* ABDEL MONEM ZAKI EL SHINNAWI.

Finland: Tokyo, Japan.

France: 5th Floor, Filipinas Life Bldg., 6786 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* CHARLES DE LESTRANGE.

Germany, Federal Republic: L & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila; *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG EGER.

Greece: Tokyo, Japan.

India: Campos Rueda Bldg., 101 Tindalo Bldg., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* P. S. NASKAR.

Indonesia: 5th Floor, Kalayaan Bldg., Salcedo St., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* S. B. ARIOTEDJO.

Iran: Tokyo, Japan.

Israel: Metropolitan Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* DANIEL LAOR.

Italy: 7th Floor, Vincente Madrigal Bldg., 6793 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* ALBERO SOLERA.

Japan: Sikatuna Bldg., 6762 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* MASEO SAWAKI.

Khmer Republic: ADC Bldg., 6805 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* LY CHINLEY.

Korea, Republic: Rufino Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* CHI RYANG CHANG.

Laos: Bangkok, Thailand.

Malaysia: 7th Floor, Architectural Center Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* HAMID BIN PAWANCHU.

Mexico: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO MOLINA-PASQUEL.

Netherlands: Metropolitan Building, 142 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* ROBERT SAMUEL NAPIER BARON VAN DER FELTZ.

Norway: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd., Manila; *Ambassador:* OLAF TELLEFSEN.

Pakistan: 3rd Floor, CMI Bldg., 6799 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* BASHIR AHMAD MALIK.

Portugal: 814 Pasay Rd., San Lorenzo Village, Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* F. J. DE SOUZA TEIXEIRA DE SAMPAYO.

Saudi Arabia: 8th Floor, Insular Life Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* AQUIL MOHAMMED AQUIL.

Singapore: 5th Floor, J.M.T. Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* CHEAM KIM SEANG.

Spain: 2285 Roxas Blvd., Pasay City; *Ambassador:* N. M. ALONSO.

Sri Lanka: 507 Buendia Ave. Ext., Makati, Rizal; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* J. OLIVER PERERA.

Sweden: Jakarta, Indonesia.

Switzerland: 5th Floor, V. Esquerria Bldg., 5207 Amorsolo St., Makati, Rizal; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ROLF GERBER.

Thailand: Oledan Building, 131-133 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; *Ambassador:* KLOS VISESSURAKARN.

United Kingdom: L. & S. Building, 1414 Roxas Blvd., P.O.B. 295, Manila; *Ambassador:* J. A. TURPIN.

U.S.A.: Roxas Blvd., Manila; *Ambassador:* WILLIAM SULLIVAN.

Vatican City: 2140 Taft Ave., Manila (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. BRUNO TORPIGLIANI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 554 Vito Cruz, Malate, Manila; *Ambassador:* DUONG HOANG THANH.

The Philippines also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czechoslovakia, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, Iran, Ireland, Lebanon, Monaco, Nepal, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Peru, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Composed of a Chief Justice and 14 Associate Justices. For the purpose of declaring a law or treaty unconstitutional and of imposing the death penalty, at least 10 Justices must concur. For other purposes, the concurrence of 8 Justices is enough.

Chief Justice: QUERUBE C. MAKALINTAL.

Court of Appeals. Consists of a Presiding Justice and twenty-three Associate Justices.

Presiding Justice: ANTONIO LUCELO.

In addition to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals, several lower courts exist, such as Courts of the First Instance, presided over by district judges, Circuit Criminal Courts, Juvenile and Domestic Relations Courts, City courts and Municipal courts.

Note: All members of the Philippine Bench are appointed by the President with the consent of the Commission on Appointments.

RELIGION

Iglesia Filipina Independiente (*Philippine Independent Church*): 1327 Alfredo St., Sta. Cruz, Manila; f. 1902; 2.9 million mems. (8 per cent of the population); The Most Rev. ISABELO DE LOS REYES, Jr., S.T.D., D.D., Head Bishop; Rt. Rev. MACARIO V. GA, Bishop Gen. Sec.; Rt. Rev. FEDERICO R. RICO, Bishop Gen. Treas.; publ. *Christian Register*.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion of the Philippines, its adherents numbering approximately 80 per cent of the population.

Metropolitan See of Manila: Most Rev. JAIME L. SIN, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Cebu: H.E. Cardinal JULIO R. ROSALES.

Metropolitan See of Nueva Segovia: Most Rev. JUAN C. SISON, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Caceres: Most Rev. TEOPISTO V. ALBERTO, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Lingayen-Dagupan: Most Rev. FREDERICO G. LIMON, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Jaro: Most Rev. ARTEMIO G. CASAS, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Cagayan de Oro: Most Rev. PATRICK H. CRONIN, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Zamboanga: Most Rev. FRANCISCO R. CRUCES, D.D.

Metropolitan See of Lipz: Most Rev. RICARDO VIDAL, D.D.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Union Church of Manila: P.O.B. 184 Makati, Rizal.

United Church of Christ in the Philippines: P.O.B. 718, Manila; Gen. Sec. Bishop ESTANISLAO Q. ABAINZA; 175,000 mems.; publs. *United Church Letter*, *Church and Community*.

There are about 3,000,000 Protestants.

MUSLIMS

Chief Imam: Hadji MADKI ALONTO, Governor of Lansao del Sur.

There are about 1,500,000 Muslims.

OTHERS

There are about 43,000 Buddhists and 400,000 Animists and persons of no religion.

THE PRESS

The Philippines had a large and diverse press, with about 15 metropolitan dailies and 175 weeklies, before the imposition of martial law by President Marcos in September 1972, when all newspapers and radio stations were shut down. The President claimed that he had "silenced the media because some were undermining Philippine society and giving aid and comfort to the Communists". A number of reporters, editors and publishers were arrested, and before publication could be resumed the Government's Mass Media Council had to screen staff and give its authorization. The strict controls on content and comment were gradually relaxed, and the Mass Media Council was replaced in May 1973 by a Media Advisory Council, composed of representatives of the various media. In November 1974 controls were further relaxed with the abolition of the Media Advisory Council and its replacement by the all-civilian Philippine Council for Print Media (P.C.P.M.). Newspapers are expected to publish only what the President described as news of "positive national value" and to eschew sensationalism.

DAILIES

Balita: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Rizal; Tagalog; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor DOMINGO QUINLAT; circ. 90,000.

Bulletin Today: Maralla St., Intramuros, Manila; English; Publisher HANS MENZI; Editor BEN F. RODRIGUEZ; circ. 156,000.

Daily Express: 371 Bonifacio Drive, Port Area, Manila; f. 1971; English and Pilipino editions; Publisher JUAN A. PEREZ, Jr.; Editor ENRIQUE P. ROMUALDEZ; circ. 225,000.

The Times Journal: Meralco Ave., Corner Tektite Rd., Pasig, Rizal; English; published by Philippine Journalists Inc.; Editor MANUEL SALAK; circ. 90,000.

United Daily News: 818 Benavides St., Manila; f. 1973; Chinese and English; published by United Daily News Corporation; Editor LEONCIO GO; circ. 20,000.

PERIODICALS

Bannawag: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Rizal; weekly; Ilocano; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor DAVID D. CAMPANANO; circ. 50,000.

Bisaya: Ramón Roccs Building, 1655 Soler St., Manila; weekly; Cebu-Visayan; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor NAZARIO BAS; circ. 67,000.

Focus Philippines: Corner Railroad and 13th Sts., Port Area, Manila; Editor KERIMA POLOTAN.

Government Report: P.O.B. 4201, Intramuros, Manila; published by The National Media Production Center, Man. Editor MAX T. RAMOS.

Hiligaynon: Ramón Roccs Building, 1655 Soler St., Manila; f. 1934; weekly; Ilongo; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; Editor FRANCIS J. JAMOLANGUE.

Liwayway: 2249 Pasong Tamo, Makati, Rizal, weekly; Pilipino; published by Liwayway Publishing Inc.; circ. 165,000.

Philippines Today: P.O.B. 4201, Intramuros, Manila; published by The National Media Production Center.

NEWS AGENCIES

Philippines News Agency: 2nd Floor, National Press Club Bldg., Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1973; Man. JOSE L. PAVIA; Man. Editor RENATO B. TIANGCO

FOREIGN BUREAU

Agence France Press: 8th Floor, Trade and Commerce Bldg., Juan Luna, Binondo, Manila; Chief of Bureau TEODORO BENIGNO.

AP: L and S Building, 1515 Roxas Blvd., P.O.B. 2274, Manila; Chief of Bureau ARNOLD ZEITLIN.

Central News Agency of China: P.O.B. 3585, Room 706, Bank of Philippine Island Building, Binondo, Manila; Bureau Chief JOHN LAI.

United Press International: 4th Floor, Globe Mackay (ITT) Bldg., 669 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; Bureau Chief VINCENTE MALIWANAG.

Antara, Pravda, Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Manila.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

National Press Club of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Manila; Pres. PRIMITIVO MIJARES; Sec.-Gen. STEPHEN F. SERGIO.

Philippine Press Council: Manila; f. 1966; Chair. (*Acting*) Justice PASTOR ENDENCIA.

Philippine Press Institute: f. 1965; Manila; Dir. E. R. SANCHEZ.

PUBLISHERS

Abiva Publishing House: 942 Misericordia, Santa Cruz, Manila; f. 1949; Chair. Mrs. A. Q. ABIVA; Pres. L. Q. ABIVA.

Associated Publishers Inc.: 63 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City, P.O.B. 449, Manila; f. 1952; law, medical and educational books; Pres. J. V. ROXAS.

Bookman Printing House: 49 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City.

A. G. Briones & Co.: Room 301 Marvel Bldg., No. 1, 258 Juan Luna Street, Manila; publishes *AB Commercial Directory of the Philippines*.

Bustamente Press Inc.: 155 Panay Ave., Quezon City; f. 1949; textbooks on English, sciences and mathematics; Pres. PABLO N. BUSTAMANTE, Jr.

Capitol Publishing House Inc.: 54 Don Alejandro A. Roccs Ave., Quezon City.

Carmelo & Bauermann Inc.: P.O.B. 665, Manila.

Filipino Publishing House Inc.: Scout Reyes St., Quezon City.

R. M. Garcia Publishing House: 903 Quezon Blvd. Ext., Quezon City; f. 1951; distributor and publisher of textbooks and Filipiniana books; Pres. and Gen. Man. R. M. GARCIA.

L. J. Gonzalez Publishers: P.O.B. 3501, 2 Broadway, Quezon City; f. 1956; magazines and brochures; Man. LUIZ J. GONZALEZ.

Industry & Trade Publishers: 5 Martelino St., Quezon City.

Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Company (Phil.) Inc.: 63 Quezon Blvd. Extension, Quezon City, P.O.B. 449, Manila; Head Office: The Lawyers' Co-operative Publishing Co., Rochester, New York 14603, U.S.A.; estab. in Manila 1913; law, medical and educational books; Pres. JAIME V. ROXAS.

Macaraig Publishing Co. Inc.: 1144 Vermont St., Paco, Manila; f. 1926; textbooks; Pres. SERAFIN E. MACARAIG.

Manor Press: 715 Evangelista St., Quiapo, Manila.

Martinez, Roberto & Sons: 3 España, Quezon City.

Mutual Books Inc.: 465 Shaw Boulevard, Mandaluyong, Rizal, 3119.

National Book Store, Inc.: P.O.B. 1934, Manila; Pres. ALFREDO C. RAMOS; Gen. Man. SOCORRO C. RAMOS.

Philippine Arts and Architecture: 1346 U.N. Ave., Ermita, Manila.

Philippine International Publishing Co.: 1789 A. Mabini St., Ermita, Manila.

Regal Publishing Co.: 1729 J. P. Laurel Sr., San Miguel, Manila; Man. ALBERTO D. BENIPAYO.

Tamaraw Publishing Co.: Cebu Avenue, Quezon City.

University Publishing Co.: Central Office, 1128 Washington, Sampaloc, Manila; f. 1936; Dirs. Dr. José M. ARUEGO and Mrs. CONSTANCIA E. ARUEGO.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Control Office: Dept. of Public Works, Transportation and Communication; regulates the installation, construction and operation of all radio stations, transmitters and receivers; Chief CEFERINO S. CARREON.

RADIO

The following are the principal companies operating:

Philippine Broadcasting Service (PBS): G.S.I.S. Bldg., Manila D-406; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; *Stations:* Manila: DZFM, DZRP, DZRM, DZCP, DUB4, DUH2; FM stations: DZFM-FM, DZRP-FM, DZRM-FM; Provincial: DZMQ—Dagupan, DZEO—Baguio City, DYMR—Cebu City, DXRP—Davao City, DXSO—Marawi City, DXSM—Jolo, Sulu; Gen. Man. SIMOUN ALMARIO; Production Man. NICK ARAGON; Sr. Exee. Asst. PEDRO PRADO; Dir. Engineering LUIS QUINTOS.

Far East Broadcasting Company: P.O.B. 2041, Manila; f. 1948; operates a home service 24 hours a day, a cultural music station, seven provincial stations, an overseas service throughout Asia in 31 languages; Pres. ROBERT H. BOWMAN; Dir. FRED M. MAGBANUA, Jr.; publ. *The Signal* (bi-monthly).

Manila Broadcasting Company: 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Mascom Network: Dumaguete City and Manila; educational and religious broadcasts; commercial radio stations subsidized by INTERMEDIA, NCCUSA; owned by National Council of Churches in the Philippines (NCCP); Man. DYSR—Dumaguete City B. V. MAGDAMO; Man. DZCH—Manila J. T. PIA, Jr.

The ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corp.: Broadcast Center, Quezon City; f. 1946; Pres. EUGENIO LOPEZ, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. AUGUSTO ALMEDA LOPEZ; Vice-Pres. and Asst. Gen. Man. FILEMON DELFINO; Vice-Pres. Manila Radio NESTOR ESCANO; Vice-Pres. Television JANUARIO JISON.

Philippine Broadcasting Corporation: Radio Center, 964 Taft Ave., Manila; Pres. MANUEL ELIZADE, Sr.

Radio-Republic Broadcasting System: E. de los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Dir.-Gen. LORETO F. STEWART.

Voice of America: U.S. Information Agency, Washington 20547, U.S.A.; medium- and short-wave relay transmitters at Poros.

The Voice of Philippines: 141 Ayala Ave., Makati; operates DZRH, the public service and drama station of the Elizalde Tri-media network.

In 1971 there were 1,520,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Philippine Broadcasting Service: G.S.I.S. Bldg., Manila 10401; owned and operated by the Republic of the Philippines; Station DZRP-TV; Gen. Man. SIMOUN ALMARIO.

Bolinaw Electronics Corporation: ABS Building, Roxas Blvd., Manila; Stations DYBC-TV, DZAQ-TV; Exec Vice-Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Chronicle Broadcasting Network: Aduana St., Manila; Station DZXL-TV; Pres. E. LÓPEZ, Jr.

Feati University: Helios Station, Santa Cruz, Manila.

Inter-Island Broadcasting Corporation, TV-13: 2nd Floor Sikatuna Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati; f. 1958; 6 stations, Baguio, Manila, Cebu, Davao, Cagayan de Oro City, Bacolod, Naga; Pres. JUAN DE IBAZETA; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. HENRY R. CANOY.

Manila Times Publishing Co.: TVT Bldg., Florentino Torres St., Manila; Publisher: JOAQUIN P. ROCES.

Metropolitan Broadcasting Co. (Channel 11): 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Republic Broadcasting System: E. de Los Santos Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; Station DZBB-TV; Dir.-Gen. R. L. STEWART.

In 1971 there were 421,000 television sets.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, dep. = deposits, m. = million, amounts in pesos)

BANKING

The banking structure of the Philippines consists of (1) the Central Bank, (2) commercial banks, (3) savings and mortgage banks, (4) building and loan associations, (5) development banks, (6) rural banks. In addition, three banks with specific functions, the Philippines Veterans Bank for war veterans, the Land Bank for financing the land reform programme, and the National Cottage Industries Bank for small industries, were established in the early 'sixties although they are considered commercial banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of the Philippines: A. Mabini corner Vito Cruz, Malate, Manila; f. 1949; cap. 10m.; dep. 6,304.6m. (June 1974); Gov. and concurrent Chair. (Monetary Board) GREGORIO S. LIEAROS.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of the Philippines Islands: P.O.B. 777, 150 Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1851; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 449m. (Sept. 1972); Pres. ALBERTO DE VILLA-ABRILLE; Vice-Pres. E. U. MIRANDA, G. D. DEL ROSARIO, C. V. FRANCISCO, M. T. CELESTINO.

China Banking Corporation: Corner Dasmariñas and Juan Luna, P.O.B. 611, Manila; f. 1920; cap. 120.2m.; dep. 462.7m. (June 1973); Chair. and Gen. Man. ALBINO Z. SY CIP; Pres. GEORGE DEE SEKIAT.

Commercial Bank and Trust Co. of the Philippines: Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1954; total resources 672.3m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. MANUEL J. MARQUEZ; Pres. FERNANDO R. REYES; Exee. Vice-Pres. VICENTE A. PACIS, Jr.

Far East Bank and Trust Co.: Far East Bank Bldg., Muralla, Intramuros, Manila (P.O.B. 1411); f. 1960; cap. 52m.; dep. 521m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. José B. FERNANDEZ, Jr.; Pres. A. M. BARCELON.

General Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 4040, 560 Rosario St., Binondo, Manila D-405; f. 1963; Pres. and Chair. Dr. CLARENCE S. YUJICO; Vice-Pres. SALVADOR D. TENORIO, IRINEO P. SAN LUIS, REGNAR C. RIVERA; cap. 23.7m.; dep. 70.4m. (1970); 16 brs.

Manufacturers Bank and Trust Co.: P.O.B. 1324, Manila; f. 1957; cap. 16.0m.; dep. 71.0m.; 15 brs.; Pres. ANTONIO DE LAS ALAS; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. MACARIO C. TIU.

Metropolitan Bank and Trust Co.: Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1962; cap. 52.1m.; dep. 433.5m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. EMILIO ABELLO; Pres. ANDRES V. CASTILLO.

Pacific Banking Corporation: 460 Quinton Paredes St., Manila; f. 1955; cap. 61.6m.; dep. 439.4m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. ANTONIO ROXAS CHUA; Pres. and Gen. Man. CHESTER G. BABST.

People's Bank and Trust Co.: Muelle del Banco Nacional, Corner T. Pinpin St., Manila; f. 1926; cap. 30m.; dep. 88.0m. (March 1971); Pres. VICENTE C. AQUINO.

Philippine Bank of Commerce: 6756 Ayala Avenue, Makati, Rizal; f. 1938; cap. 20m.; dep. 202m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. JUAN COJUANGCO.

Philippine Commercial and Industrial Bank: Antonio Building, T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1960; cap. 89.8m.; dep. 502.3m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. A. MONTELIBANO; Pres. RAMON S. OROSA, Jr.

Philippine National Bank (PHILNABANK): P.O.B. 1844, Manila; Government controlled; f. 1916; cap. 826.5m.; dep. 6,136.6m. (Nov. 1974); Chair. J. PONCE ENRILE; Pres. P. O. DOMINGO; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. Y. CONSING; 163 brs. and agencies; 122 mobile banks; 9 overseas offices.

Philippine Trust Co.: Plaza Lacson, Manila; f. 1916; cap. 20m.; dep. 91.7m. (June 1973); Pres. and Chair. PATERNO M. SISANTE; Vice-Pres. RICARDO G. VERZOSA; Asst. Vice-Pres. PACIENCIA M. PINEDA.

Rizal Commercial Banking Corp.: 219 Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1963; cap. 26.1m.; dep. 69.5m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. A. T. YUCHENGCO; Pres. F. E. V. SISON.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America: Manila branch; 8751 Paseo de Roxas, Makati, Rizal D-708; Vice-Pres. and Man. DAVID A. ARTKO.

Chartered Bank, The: London; 223 Juan Luna St., Manila; Man. H. D. N. M. SHEDDEN.

First National City Bank: P.O.B. 615, Manila; Vice-Pres. S. R. EASTABROOKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 6780 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, Manila.

RURAL BANKS

Small private banks established with the encouragement and assistance (both financial and technical) of the Government in order to promote and expand the rural economy in an orderly manner. Conceived mainly to combat usury and to stimulate the productive capacities of small farmers, small merchants, and small industrialists in rural areas, their principal objectives are to place within easy reach and access of the people credit facilities on reasonable terms and, in co-operation with other agencies of the Government, to provide advice on business and farm management and the proper use of credit for production and marketing purposes. The nation's rural banking system now consists of 700 units spread over the different cities and municipalities of the country.

SPECIAL BANKS

Land Bank of the Philippines: 6th Floor, B.F. Condominium, Aduana St., Manila; provides financial support in all phases of the government's agrarian reform programme; Chair. CESAR E. A. VIRATA; Pres. BASILIO ESTANISLAO.

Philippine Veterans Bank: Boniface Drive, Port Area, Manila; f. 1964; loans granted to both veterans and non-veterans; auth. cap. 100m.; dep. 149.8m. (March 1970); Chair. ALEJO SANTOS; Pres. ESTEBAN B. CABANOS.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Development Bank of the Philippines: P.O.B. 800, Makati Commercial Centre, D-708; Buendia, Makati, Rizal; f. 1947; wholly owned by the Government; provides long-term loans for agricultural and industrial development; 17 brs.

In addition there are 24 private development banks.

OTHER DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Agricultural Credit Administration (ACA): 2544 Taft Ave., Manila; wholly government-owned corporation; provides credit extension to farmers.

National Development Company (NDC): Pureza St., Sta. Mesa, Manila; f. 1919; wholly Government-owned corporation engaged in the organization, financing and management of subsidiaries and corporations including commercial, industrial, mining, agricultural and other enterprises which may be necessary or contributory to the economic development of the country; Chair. CONSTANCE L. FARINAS; Gen. Man. CARLOS P. MORALES.

National Economic Development Authority (NEDA): Padre Faura, Manila; f. 1972; central planning and policy formulation body for the Philippines, to ensure the better utilization of public resources and to increase economic efficiency; Minister of Econ. Planning GERARDO SICAT.

Philippine Rural Reconstruction Movement (PRRM): Manila; a non-profit-making, private, civic agency; f. 1952; operates social laboratories in selected Philippine villages in which new and creative approaches to rural development are tested and validated; Human Resource Development centre offers graduate studies in community development and non-formal training for rural leaders; Chair., Board of Trustees MANUEL P. MANAHAN.

Private Development Corporation of the Philippines (PDCP): PDCP Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1963 with World Bank assistance; assists private enterprise development in the Philippines, especially of capital markets and managerial skills, total loans 1963-Dec. 1974; foreign currency loans U.S. \$121m., peso currency loans 147m. pesos; Chair. and Pres. ROBERTO T. VILLANUEVA.

ASSOCIATION

Bankers Association of the Philippines: 12th Floor, Philbanking Corp. Bldg., Port Area, Manila; Pres. J. B. FERNANDEZ, Jr.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Manila Stock Exchange: Manila Stock Exchange Bldg; Muelle de la Industria and Prensa Sts., Binondo, Manila; f. 1927; 43 mems.; Pres. ENRIQUE SANTAMARIA; Vice-Pres. PEDRO UY-TIOCO; Sec. LUIS ONGPIN; Treas. MARIANO U. GODINEZ; publs. *MSE Monthly Review*, *Manual of Philippine Securities*.

INSURANCE

Alliance Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: Room 301-303, Choong Bldg., 224 Desmarinos, Sta. Mesa, Manila.

Asian Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: W. L. Yao Bldg., Manila; Pres. W. Li YAO; fire, casualty, car, marine, personal accident.

Associated Insurance & Surety Co., Inc.: David-M. de Banco. Nacional, Manila; Pres. E. A. SUAREZ.

Capital Insurance and Surety Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 1613, Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. J. G. GARRIDO; Chair. J. MUÑOZ; fire, casualty, marine, life.

Central Surety & Insurance Co.: 10th Floor, Philippine Banking Building, Port Area, Manila; auth. cap. 5m. pesos; Pres. (acting) SANTOS MARTINEZ; Sec. Treas. Mrs. T. T. CASTAÑEDA; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. B. B. MANAÑAN; bonds, fire, marine, casualty, motor car, workmen's compensation.

Commercial Insurance and Surety Co., Inc.: 469 Solana St., Intramuros, Manila; non-life insurance.

Commonwealth Insurance Co.: Warner Barnes Bldg., 2900 Faraday Cnr. South Expressway, Makati, Rizal; f. 1935; cap. 3m. pesos; Pres. A. ROXAS; Vice-Pres. and Treas. E. ESTEBAN.

Domestic Insurance Company of the Philippines: Domestic Insurance Bldg., Port Area, Manila; f. 1946; Pres. A. L. ACHAVAL; Man. C. F. Uy, Jr.; fire, marine, motor car, fidelity and surety and allied lines.

Empire Insurance Co.: Prudential Bank Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1949; Chair. A. A. SANTOS; fire, bonds, marine, accident, extraneous perils.

Equitable Insurance Corporation: Equitable Bank Bldg., Juan Luna St., P.O.B. 1103, Manila; Pres. Dr. ROGUE D. YAP; fire, marine, accident, workmen's compensation, car.

Far Eastern Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Martinez Bldg., P.O. Box 345, Manila; f. 1934; Pres. ANTONIO TAN KIANG.

FGU Insurance Corporation: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Makati; f. 1963; Chair. E. ZOBEL.

Fidelity and Surety Co. of the Philippines, Inc.: Plaza Lacson, Manila; f. 1912; Pres. PATERNO M. SISANTE.

First Continental Assurance Co. Inc.: Concepcion Bldg., corner Victoria and Muralla Streets, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1960; Pres. G. B. LICAROS, Jr.; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, bonds.

First National Surety & Assurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1950; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; all kinds of non-life insurance, bonds and investments.

General Insurance & Surety Corporation: 5th Floor, Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila; Pres. G. P. NAVA.

The Insular Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 128, Manila; incorporated 1910; Pres. MAX VELHAGEN.

Luzon Surety Co. Inc.: 180 David St., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. E. RODRIGUEZ, Sr.

Malayan Insurance Co. Inc.: P.O.B. 3389, 484 Rosario St., Manila; f. 1949; industrial and commercial; Pres. ALFONSO YUCHENGCO; cap. 2,500,000 pesos.

Manila Insurance Company, Inc.: 119 Dasmariñas Street, Binondo, Manila; f. 1917; Pres. JOSÉ P. FERNÁNDEZ; Vice-Pres. CARLOS P. FERNÁNDEZ.

Manila Surety & Fidelity Co., Inc.: 66 P. Florentino, Quezon City; f. 1945; Pres. Dr. PRECIOUS S. PEÑA; Vice-Pres. Dr. ELISA V. PEÑA.

Manila Underwriters Insurance Co. Inc.: 221 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; f. 1949; Pres. T. R. FLORO.

Metropolitan Insurance Company: Elizalde Bldg., 141 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1933; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Vice-Pres. and Man. G. A. REEDYK; non-life.

National Life Insurance Company of the Philippines: 306 Regina Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Chair. J. V. MACUJA; Pres. B. de LEON.

Paramount Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: Paramount Bldg., 434 Rosario St., Manila; Pres. TION SIM; fire, marine, casualty, car.

People's Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Trade Center Bldg., Cnr. P. Faura and A. Mabini Sts., Manila; f. 1950; Chair. Dr. A. LIBORO; non-life, surety, fidelity.

Philippine American Accident Insurance Co. Inc.: Philamlife Bldg., U.N. Ave., Manila; f. 1961; Chair. W. SWARTZENDRUBER; Pres. M. CAMPOS; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. E. WINEBRENNER; all classes of general insurance.

Philippine American General Insurance Group: Philamlife Bldg., U.N. Ave., Manila; f. 1950; Chair. E. CARROLL; Pres. M. CAMPOS; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. E. WINEBRENNER; all classes of general insurance.

Philippine American Life Insurance Co.: Philamlife Bldg., United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; f. 1947; Chair. W. SWARTZENDRUBER; Pres. C. C. ZALAMEA; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. de los REYES.

The Philippine Guaranty Co. Inc.: Insular Life Bldg., 6781 Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Commercial Centre, Makati; f. 1917; Chair. E. ZOBEL.

Philippine Prudential Life Insurance Co. Inc.: Insurance Center Bldg., 633 Gen. Luna St., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1963; Pres. and Gen. Man. D. L. MERCADO; life, health and accident.

Philippine Reinsurance Corporation: 516-517 Bank of Philippine Islands Bldg., Plaza Cervantes, Manila; f. 1958; Chair. SERGIO CORPUS; reinsurance in all branches.

Philippine Surety & Insurance Co. Inc.: 224 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Pres. C. MARTIN.

Philippine Underwriters Corp.: General managers for: Sterling Life Assurance Corp., Filriters Guaranty Assurance Corp., F.G.R. Bldg., Buendia Ave., Makati, Rizal; Chair. Luz B. MAGSAYSAY; Pres. ATTY H. V. RODIS; general insurance.

Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corp.: Pioneer House, 320 Nueva Corner, Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; cap. p.u. 10m.; Chair. JOHNNY CHENG; Pres. ROBERT COYUTO.

Plaridel Surety & Insurance Company: 459 Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila-D-404; f. 1946; Pres. HERMOGENES R. DIMAGIBA; Gen. Man. BONIFACIO L. HILARIO.

Provident Insurance Company of the Philippines: 416 Natividad Bldg., Escolta, Manila; Gen. Man. JOSE DE LEON.

Reinsurance Company of the Orient, Inc.: Rico Bldg., 533 United Nations Avenue, Ermita, Manila; f. 1956; Pres. J. G. BARRERA; Vice-Pres. A. PADILLA; Gen. Man. M. P. CRUZ; all classes.

Republic Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: 206/210 Koh Bldg., Plaza Sta. Cruz, Manila; Pres. and Gen. Man. F. T. KOH.

Rico General Insurance Corporation: 2nd Floor, RICO House, 126 Amorsolo St., Legaspi Village, Makati, Rizal; f. 1964; Chair. and Pres. Justice CARMELINO G. ALVENDIA; Gen. Man. ROMEO A. MALLARI.

Rico Life Insurance Co., Inc.: RICO Bldg., 533 United Nations Ave., Ermita, Manila; Chair. CARMELINO G. ALVENDIA; Pres. Hon. JAIME HERNÁNDEZ; Officer-in-charge MIGUEL P. CRUZ.

Rizal Surety and Insurance Co.: Roman R. Santos Building, Plaza Goiti, Manila; f. 1939; Chair. A. A. SANTOS.

THE PHILIPPINES

South Sea Surety and Insurance Co. Inc.: 55 M. de Binondo, Manila; f. 1947; Pres. V. L. CO CHIEN.

Standard Insurance Co. Inc.: 5th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., cnr. F. Agoncillo and Herran Sts., Manila; f. 1958; Pres. Mrs. LOURDES T. ECHAUZ.

State Bonding & Insurance Co. Inc.: Jacinto Bldg., 375 Escolta, Manila; cap. p.u. 2.2m.; Chair. N. JACINTO.

Tabacalera Insurance Co., Inc.: Rufino Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1937; Pres. ALEJANDRO ROS DE LACOUR; Chair. MANUEL P. MANAHAN.

Traders' Insurance & Surety Co.: 277 Juan Luna St., Manila; Pres. J. V. LIMPE; Gen. Man. J. T. LIMPE.

Union Surety & Insurance Co., Inc.: Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; Pres. R. F. NAVARRO.

United Insurance Co., Inc.: Padillade los Reyes Bldg., Manila; Pres. I. K. YANG.

Universal Reinsurance Corporation: Insular Life Bldg., 678r Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 70, Commercial

Finance, Trade and Industry

Center, Makati; f. 1971; Chair. ENRIQUE J. ZOBEL; Prcs. MAURO BLARDONY, Jr.

Visayan Surety and Insurance Corp.: Vista Bldg., Quiapo, Manila; Pres. F. GO CHAN.

Workmen's Insurance Co., Inc.: 6th Floor, G. E. Antonino Bldg., T.M. Kalaw, Ermita, Manila; f. 1961; Chair. Dr. PACIFICO E. MARCOS; Pres. and Gen. Man. FIRMO O. LIVANAG; fire, motor vehicle, marine cargo and hull, transportation, accidents, casualty bonds.

World-Wide Insurance & Surety Co. Inc.: 4th Floor, Cardinal Bldg., Corner Herran and F. Agoncillo Streets, Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; affiliated with Standard-Cardinal Life Insurance Companies; Pres. ROMEO R. ECHAUZ; fire, marine, motor car, accident, workmen's compensation, loans, mortgages, bonds, aviation.

The majority of the larger British, American and Canadian insurance companies are represented in Manila.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

TRADING CORPORATION

National Export Trading Corporation: NETRACOR Bldg., Buendia Ave., Cnr. Tindalo St., Makati, Rizal; f. 1968; government-run agency, gives financial aid to producer-exporters, promotes exports generally; 91 employees; Pres. E. D. VILLATUYA; Gen. Man. J. A. RIVERA.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Agriculture and Natural Resources of the Philippines: 9th Floor, Manila Bank Bldg. Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal.

Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines: Magallanes Drive, Intramuros, Manila 2801; f. 1903; 1,420 mems.; Pres. FRED J. ELIZALDE; Sec.-Treas. R. J. de la CUESTA publ. *Commerce*.

Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 23, 6th Floor, Federation Centre, Muelle de Binondo, Manila; Pres. RALPH NUBLA.

International Chamber of Commerce of Iloilo: 2nd Floor, Masonic Temple Bldg., Plaza Libertad, Iloilo; Pres. ANTONIO HECHANOVA.

Manila Chamber of Commerce Inc.: P.O.B. 763, Room 410, Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; f. 1898; 56 mems.; Pres. M. V. BANE; Vice-Prcs. M. N. LITTLE, B. R. C. HARRISON.

Mandaluyong Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Mandaluyong, Rizal.

Philippines Chamber of Industries: Ledesma Bldg. No. 2, Corner Real and Gr. Luna Streets, Intramuros, Manila; f. 1950; 675 mems.; Pres. RAUL A. BONCAN; publ. *Industrial Philippines*.

Philippine Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 1122 Soler, Manila.

San Juan Chamber of Commerce and Industry: San Juan, Rizal.

There are other Philippine Chambers of Commerce in all the more important towns and seaports.

American Chamber of Commerce of the Philippines Inc.: P.O.B. 1836, Manila.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio (*Spanish Chamber of Commerce*): 510 Romero Salas, Ermita, Manila; f. 1899; Pres. ALEJANDRO ROS; Vice-Pres. LUIS ANTÚNEZ; publ. *Spanish Economic News* (weekly).

French Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 3095, Manila.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Base Metals Association of the Philippines: Manila Banking Corp. Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; 12 mems.; Chair. JESÚS S. CABARRUS; Pres. SEBASTIAN UGARTE; Sec. H. T. CAVILLE.

Filipino Shipowners' Association: R.212 Magsaysay Bldg., T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1950; 15 mems.; Chair. and Pres. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; Exec. Sec. RAMON G. SANTILLAN.

National Federation of Sugar Cane Planters: Rm. 414, Gonzaga Bldg., Rizal Ave., Manila; f. 1928; Pres. Dr. TRINO MONTINOLA; Sec. EDUARDO L. LEDESMA.

Philippine Sugar Association: Suite 809, Sikatuna Building, Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal; f. 1922; Pres. MANUEL ELIZALDE; Excc. Officer and Sec.-Treas. EDUARDO F. Q. YAP; 17 mems.

Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association Inc.: Room 302, Magsaysay Bldg., Teodoro M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCISCO P. MONGE.

Sugar Producers' Co-operative Marketing Association, Inc.: 7th Floor, Kalayaan Bldg., Corner Salcedo and Dela Rosa Sts., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 3839, Manila; Pres. A. U. BENEDICIO; Sec. D. M. LOCIN.

Textile Mills Association of the Philippines, Inc. (Texphil): Manila Hotel Annex, Manila; f. 1956; 21 mems.; Pres. RAYMUNDO LORENZANA.

TRADE UNIONS

FEDERATIONS

Trade Union Congress of the Philippines: Suite 613, Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; affiliates include PTGWO, CUGCO, PCWF, etc.; 1 million mems.

Confederation of Citizens Labor Unions (CCLU): R.303 Free Press Building, 708 Rizal Ave., Manila; f. 1951; 21 affiliated unions; Pres. LEON O. TY.

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Confederation of Unions in Government Corporations (CUGC): 10 Roosevelt Ave., Diliman, Quezon City; f. 1956; about 12 affiliates; Pres. EMMANUEL CLAVE.

Federation of Free Workers (FFW): Suite E, Ysmael Apts., 1845 Taft Ave., P.O.B. 163, Manila; f. 1950; affiliated to the Brotherhood of Asian Trade Unions and the WCL; about 370 affiliated unions and 200,000 mems.; Pres. JUAN C. TAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. RAMON JABAR.

National Association of Trade Unions (NATU): Suite 401, San Luis Terraces, Ermita, Manila; f. 1954; about 27,000 mems.; Pres. IGNACIO P. LACSINA.

National Labour Union Inc.: 3199 Sta. Mesa Blvd., Manila; f. 1929; Pres. EULOCIO R. LERUM; Sec. ANTONIO V. POLICARPIO; 100,000 mems.; publ. *National Labor Unionist* (quarterly).

Trade and Industry, Transport and Tourism

Philippines Association of Free Labor Unions (PAFLU): 1233 Tecson-Tindalo, Tondo, Manila; f. 1951; 380 affiliated unions, about 75,000 mems.; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Exec. Sec. ISRAEL DE C. BOCOBO.

Philippines Trado Union Council (PTUC): 302-303 Cu Unjieng Bldg., Escolta, Manila; f. 1954; 49 affiliated unions, about 238,000 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. CIPRIANO CID; Gen. Sec. José J. HERNANDEZ.

Philippino Transport and General Workers' Organization (PTGWO): Port Area, Manila; 180 affiliates; 45,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO D. FERNANDEZ; Sec. ALEJANDRO D. LAZARO.

Textile and Allied Workers' Federation: Cu Unjieng Bldg., Escolta, Manila; 3,400 mems.; Pres. V. L. ARNIEGO.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Philippine National Railways: 943 Claro M. Recto Ave., Manila; f. 1892; Government owned; 1,067 km. of tracks (1971); the northern line runs from Manila to San Fernando, La Unión, and the southern line from Manila to Legaspi, Albay; Chair. Col. SALVADOR T. VILLA; Vice-Chair./Man. Dir. Col. NICANOR T. JIMENEZ.

Phividec Railways: P.O.B. 300, Iloilo City, Panay; f. 1906; operated by the Philippine Veterans Investment Development Corp.; 116 km.; Gen. Man. R. D. DOCTURA.

ROADS

Bureau of Public Highways: Manila; in June 1974 the Philippines had a total of 92,775 km. of roads. Commissioner BALTAZAR AGUIÑO.

Philippine Motor Association: P.O.B. 999, Manila; Pres. MANUEL LIM; Vice-Pres. JUAN E. TUASON.

SHIPPING

NATIONAL LINES

Botelho Bulk Transport Corp.: 8th Floor, Antonino Building, T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; f. 1966; 5 vessels; Pres. A. A. R. BOTELHO.

De La Rama Steamship Co., Inc.: P.O.B. 1800, Rizal D-708; Chair. and Pres. ESTEBAN R. OSMENA; services to U.S.A., Hong Kong and Japan.

Eastern Shipping Lines, Inc.: UPL Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; 6 vessels; Pres. Cong. JAMES L. CHIONGBIAN; services to Japan and Philippines.

Lustoveco (Luzon Stevedoring Co.): Tacoma and Second Sts., Port Area, P.O.B. 582, Manila; f. 1909; world-wide tanker and towage operations; fleet of 36 tankers, 182 tugs and 674 barges; Chair. VINCENTE G. PUYAT; Pres. DONALD I. MARSHALL.

Magsaysay Lines, Inc.: Magsaysay Building, 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 21); 4 vessels; Chair. ROBERT C. F. HO; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY; Shipping agents and brokers.

Maritime Company of the Philippines: 105 Dasmariñas St., (P.O.B. 805), Manila; 9 cargo vessels; Chair. J. P. FERNANDEZ; Man. WILLIAM R. PALOU.

Philippine Ace Lines, Inc.: 230 Shurdut Bldg., Intramuros, Manila; 5 vessels; Gen. Man. LOPE O. ANGANGCO; cargo and liner services to Japan, Europe, South America and U.S.A.

Philippine President Lines Inc.: 1000-1024 United Nations Ave., Manila; 12 cargo vessels; Chair. A. MONTELIBANO; Pres. E. T. YAP; services: Chartering, U.S.A., Japan, Europe.

Sweet Lines, Inc.: Arellano cor Manalib Extension, Cebu City; 13 passenger-cargo vessels; Pres. L. POH; Gen. Man. P. C. LIM.

Transocean Transport Corp.: Magsaysay Bldg., 520 T. M. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila (P.O.B. 3050); 5 cargo vessels; Pres. MIGUEL A. MAGSAYSAY.

United Philippine Lines, Inc.: UPL Bldg., Santa Clara St., Intramuros, Manila; Chair. and Pres. Col. GENEROSO F. TANSECO; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Treas. RENATO M. TANESCO; services to Japan, Hong Kong, and U.S.A.

William Lines, Inc.: P.O.B. 147, Cebu City; passenger and cargo inter-island service; 11 pass/cargo vessels; Pres. W. L. CHIONGBIAN; Gen. Man. A. S. CHIONGBIAN.

CIVIL AVIATION

In addition to the international airport at Manila, there are eight trunk airports, 23 secondary airports and 90 airstrips in the domestic system.

Philippine Air Lines Inc. (PAL): PAL Bldg., Ayala Ave., Makati, Rizal, P.O.B. 954 Manila; f. 1946; Chair. and Pres. BENIGNO P. TODA, Jr.; internal services; and to San Francisco, Honolulu, Sydney, Melbourne, Singapore, Hong Kong, Taipei, Tokyo, Bangkok, Karachi, Rome, Amsterdam, Frankfurt; fleet of 9 DC-3, 2 DC-8-63, 1 DC-8-50, 2 DC-8-30, 1 DC-10-30, 7 One-Eleven 500, 11 HS 748, 10 YS-11A.

Manila is also served by the following airlines: Allegheny Airlines, Air France, Alitalia, China Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways Ltd. (CPA), EgyptAir, JAL, KLM, Northwest Orient Airlines (NWA), Pan American, PIA, Qantas, SAS, Singapore Airlines, Swissair, Thai International and Air Viet-Nam.

TOURISM

Department of Tourism: Agrifina Circle, Rizal Park Manila (P.O.B. 3451 Manila).

Philippine Tourist and Travel Association, Inc.: Plywood Industries Bldg., T. Kalaw St., Ermita, Manila; Pres. MANUEL H. NIETO, Jr.

PRINCIPAL THEATRE COMPANIES

Bayanihan Philippine Dance Company: Philippine Women's University, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1957; regular programmes; efforts towards a folk dance revival and the emergence of a native dance tradition; occasional subsidies from the Board of Travel and Tourist Industry, government grants for foreign tours; Music Dir. LUCRECIA R. KASLAG; Artistic Dir. JOSE LARDIZABAL.

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Filippinascas Dance Company: 41 Timog (South) Ave., Quezon City; f. 1957; private company; folkloric ballets in native dance styles; Founder-Dir. Madame LEONOR OROSA GOQUINGCO.

PNC Baranggay Folk Dance Troupe: Philippine Normal College, Taft Ave., Manila; f. 1946; study and propagation of Philippine folk dances, songs and games; national and international performances; Founder-Dir. Mrs. PAZ-CIELO A. BELMONTE.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

The Manila Symphony Orchestra: P.O.B. 664, Manila; f. 1926; regular symphonic, opera and ballet programmes; encourages young artists; Music Dir. and Conductor OSCAR C. YATCO.

National Philharmonic Orchestra: Suite B, 2nd Floor, Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; f. 1960; seasonal symphony concerts; sponsors international operas and ballets; privately financed; Pres., Musical Dir. and Conductor REDENTOR ROMERO.

Celebrity Concerts: Suite B, 2nd Floor, Metropolitan Theatre Bldg., Plaza Lawton, Manila; f. 1964; sponsors appearances of top international concert artists and group attractions not accommodated within the regular season of the National Philharmonic Society of the Philippines; Pres. REDENTOR ROMERO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

National Science Development Board: Bicutan, Taguig, Rizal; the policy-making body for science and technology; the Philippine Atomic Energy Commission and the National Institute of Science and Technology and 5 others are its implementing agencies, while 7 others are attached to it; Chair. FLORENCIO A. MEDINA; Vice-Chair. PEDRO G. AFABLE.

Philippine Atomic Energy Commission: Commonwealth Ave., Diliman, Quezon City, D-505; f. 1958; the official body dealing with nuclear energy activities in the Philippines, under the supervision of the National Science Development Board. It has a 1,000-kW. swimming pool research reactor for research, training and production of radioisotopes. Its research centre conducts studies in agriculture, biology, medicine, chemistry, physics and nuclear engineering. Technical assistance is received mainly from International Atomic Energy Agency, United States Agency for International Development, Colombo Plan and through bilateral agreements with other nations. Commissioner Dr. LIBRADO D. IBE.

UNIVERSITIES

Adamson University: Manila; 336 teachers, 10,144 students.

Aquinas University: Legazpi City; 155 teachers, 4,000 students.

Araneta University: Rizal; 340 teachers, 10,392 students.

Arellano University: Manila; 233 teachers, 7,745 students.

Ateneo de Manila University: Manila; 460 teachers, 7,402 students.

University of Banguio: Banguio City; 230 teachers, 8,200 students.

Bicol University: Legazpi City; 400 teachers, 12,522 students.

Transport and Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Central Luzon State University: Munoz; 168 teachers, 3,000 students.

Central Mindanao University: Bukidnon; 168 teachers, 2,780 students.

Central Philippine University: Iloilo City; 267 teachers, 6,848 students.

Centro Escolar University: Manila; 357 teachers, 10,429 students.

De La Salle College: Manila; 227 teachers, 3,455 students.

Divine Word University: Tacloban City; 246 teachers, 7,548 students.

University of the East: Manila; 1,548 teachers, 64,500 students.

University of the Eastern Philippines: Catarman, Samar.

Far Eastern University: Manila; 1,300 teachers, 66,893 students.

Feati University: Manila; 850 teachers, 30,000 students.

Foundation University: Dumaguete City; 150 teachers, 3,500 students.

University of Manila: Manila; 356 teachers, 10,000 students.

Manila Central University: Manila; 202 teachers, 6,187 students.

Mindanao State University: Marawi City; 317 teachers, 5,777 students.

University of Mindanao: Davao City; c. 200 teachers, 18,300 students.

National University: Manila.

University of Negros Occidental-Recoletos: Bacolod; 222 teachers, 6,930 students.

University of Northern Philippines: Ilocos Sur; 149 teachers, 2,242 students.

Notre Dame University of Cotabato: Cotabato City; 122 teachers, 3,445 students.

University of Nueva Caceres: Naga City; 260 teachers, 7,276 students.

University of Pangasinan: Dagupan City; 333 teachers, 10,986 students.

Philippine Women's University: Manila; 580 teachers, 8,314 students.

University of the Philippines: Quezon City; 2,452 teachers, 17,886 students.

Manuel L. Quezon University: Manila; 489 teachers, 8,426 students.

Saint Louis University: Baguio City; 278 teachers, 10,709 students.

University of San Agustin: Iloilo City; 317 teachers, 9,746 students.

University of San Carlos: Cebu City; 320 teachers, 9,174 students.

University of Santo Tomás: Manila; 1,436 teachers, 33,587 students.

Silliman University: Dumaguete City; 276 teachers, 5,501 students.

University of Southern Philippines: Cebu City; 166 teachers, 5,877 students.

South Western University: Cebu City; 350 teachers, 11,901 students.

University of the Visayas: Cebu City; 508 teachers, 19,946 students.

Xavier University: Cagayan de Oro City; 212 teachers, 4,259 students.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Following the military *coup* in Portugal in April 1974 provision was made for the independence of most Portuguese Overseas Territories. Guinea-Bissau became independent in September 1974, and Mozambique, the Cape Verde Islands, São Tomé and Príncipe and Angola are to become independent during 1975, in the meantime being ruled by transitional governments with some Portuguese participation. In early 1975 Macao and Portuguese Timor were the only remaining Portuguese Provinces. Elections to decide the future of Portuguese Timor were to be held by the end of 1975, but no arrangements had been announced for Macao.

Minister for Interterritorial Co-ordination: Dr. ANTÓNIO DE ALMEIDA SANTOS.

MACAO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Capital

Macao comprises the peninsula of Macao, an enclave on the mainland of southern China, and three nearby islands, the two Taipa islands and Colôane. It lies opposite Hong Kong on the western side of the mouth of the Sikiang river. Climate is tropical. The population is 98 per cent Chinese. The capital, the city of Macao, is situated on the peninsula.

Recent History

Established by the Portuguese in 1557 as a trading post with China, Macao became a Portuguese Overseas Province in 1951.

The military *coup* in Portugal in April 1974 and the subsequent granting of independence to Portugal's African possessions led to speculation about the future of Macao. The new governor of the province, Col. José Garcia Leandro, appointed in October 1974, announced that wide-ranging reforms were to be made in the notoriously corrupt and inefficient administration. At least partial co-operation is expected from the Communists (the People's Republic of China "approved" the new governor's appointment) and from the Centro Democrático de Macau, a political group formed after the April *coup* to agitate for government and social reforms. Opposition is likely to come from the Association for the Defence of the Interest of Macao, representing gambling and business interests which have profited from the inefficient administration.

A commission has been established to examine major political reforms aimed at producing greater Chinese participation in the administration, and free elections to some form of urban council have been promised.

Hong Kong's economic value to China, which would be undermined by the ending of a Portuguese presence in Macao, and Portugal's desire for cordial relations with China, mean that Portugal is likely to retain Macao as a province—but only as long as it is in China's interest that it should do so.

Economic Affairs

The mainstays of Macao's economy are textile manufactures and tourism. Exports of textile products in 1973 were valued at 381 million patacas, over 76 per cent of total export earnings. A trade deficit in 1973 of over 250 million patacas was probably covered by earnings from the 2.5 million tourists who visited the province. A large part of the administration's income is derived from gambling franchises and other betting taxes. However, the province has had to rely on Portugal for subsidies to balance its budget, and large-scale revision of the taxation system is planned, to make the economy self-sufficient. The provisional budget for 1975 represents 29 million patacas, a 16 per cent increase on 1974, but betting and associated taxes are to account for 60 per cent of this total. More than half government income is to be spent in the neglected fields of housing, social welfare and education.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION		
	1970	1971	1972
16 sq. km.	248,118	248,553	251,206

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1970 . .	2,670	116	1,516
1971 . .	2,637	135	1,543
1972 . .	2,750	138	1,539
1973 . .	2,686	165	1,410

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Macao

AGRICULTURE

LIVESTOCK

(metric tons—slaughtered)

	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	366	513	409
Buffaloes	380	303	407
Pigs	4,587	4,906	5,132
TOTAL	5,333	5,722	5,948

FISHING*

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Fish	3,735	3,780	4,044
Crustaceans and molluscs	6,562	6,361	6,609
TOTAL	10,297	10,141	10,653

* landed.

INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Wine	2,193	2,168	1,994
Woven fabrics and textiles	1,078	943	1,005
Knitwear	1,572	1,643	1,423
Footwear	1,360	1,050	1,852
Clothing	6,348	10,988	9,932
Explosives and pyrotechnic products	3,449	3,287	2,211
Optical articles	234	405	447
Electric energy (million kWh.)*	65.7	81.9	93.7

* Consumption.

FINANCE

100 avos=1 pataca.

Coins: 5, 10 and 50 avos; 1 and 5 patacas.

Notes: 10, 50, 100 and 500 patacas.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 pataca=4.55 Portuguese escudos; £1 sterling=12.73 patacas; U.S. \$1=5.40 patacas.

100 patacas=£7.85=\$18.52.

Note: The Hong Kong dollar (January 1975: £1 sterling=H.K. \$11.22; U.S. \$1=H.K. \$4.75) also circulates freely in the province.

BUDGET

('000 patacas)

REVENUE		1974	EXPENDITURE		1974
<i>Ordinary</i>		79,221	<i>Ordinary:</i>		79,221
Direct taxes		9,480	Provincial debt		4,426
Indirect taxes		3,333	Provincial government and national representation		1,027
Industries with special excise conditions		11,403	Retirements, pensions, etc.		5,800
Taxes—revenue from sundry services		8,777	General administration and inspection		21,560
Private domain, state firms and industries—participation in profits		14,353	Treasury services		1,675
Earnings from capital, shares and bonds of banks and companies		64	Justice		2,033
Reimbursements and restitutions		10,609	Development services		10,980
Consignments of receipts		21,202	National defence—armed forces		6,072
<i>Extraordinary:</i>		21,000	Marine services		6,121
Development Plan		21,000	Mineral charges		19,479
			Previous periods		48
			<i>Extraordinary:</i>		21,000
			Development Plan		21,000
TOTAL		100,221	TOTAL		100,221

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('ooo patacas)

	1971	1972	1973
Notes	64,851	80,860	96,205
Coins	8,269	9,486	11,884
TOTAL	73,120	90,346	108,089

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million patacas)

	1971	1972	1973
Imports	447.2	592.5	750.3
Exports	291.1	409.7	497.1

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('ooo patacas)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Pigs	17,576	18,229	18,423
Eggs	5,218	5,744	7,600
Fresh fruit	11,872	11,364	20,046
Rice	12,531	12,811	10,828
Canned meat	—	13,110	15,381
Tobacco (manufactured)	13,151	11,111	12,235
Marble	1,998	2,717	14,334
Cement (incl. clinker)	3,493	4,238	8,539
Plastic materials	6,535	12,024	10,419
Carded wool yarn	59,276	89,685	145,799
Woven cotton fabrics	39,101	48,373	63,438
Woven fabrics of cellulose fibres	24,102	55,865	40,799
Clothing	8,035	18,079	24,722
Passenger cars	5,066	6,551	10,749
TOTAL (incl. others)	447,211	592,525	750,298

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Fresh fish	9,246	9,153	8,995
Shrimps	6,561	6,198	11,560
Ice	5,867	7,270	1,137
Pyrotechnic products	16,187	13,701	8,762
Leather manufactures	6,859	4,788	5,481
Woven fabrics of cellulose fibres	5,287	6,663	6,533
Knitted underwear and other made-up goods, elastic, without rubber	54,865	70,484	120,404
Clothing	105,140	196,611	212,042
Handkerchiefs	5,611	13,175	19,233
Clothes for bed, table and other domestic uses	9,119	12,380	12,876
Footwear	9,683	7,559	10,775
Porcelain ware	5,514	3,540	5,892
Optical articles	9,539	13,189	19,140
TOTAL (incl. others)	291,118	409,734	497,065

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Macao

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
China, People's Republic . . .	119,754	153,844	195,965
Hong Kong	288,925	398,671	501,454
Japan	7,139	9,418	14,868
Portugal	4,144	6,152	5,568
United Kingdom	7,992	5,041	6,601
U.S.A.	7,072	7,085	12,524
TOTAL (incl. others) .	447,211	592,525	750,298

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Angola	36,760	18,477	27,932
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,005	11,647	23,617
France	33,838	77,075	79,624
Germany, Federal Republic	48,950	46,105	61,955
Hong Kong	47,085	44,679	47,493
Italy	8,427	18,527	23,303
Japan	7,520	9,370	20,384
Mozambique	15,603	15,368	12,722
Netherlands	5,627	7,058	12,474
Portugal	33,177	34,148	55,741
Portuguese Timor	4,484	3,350	5,083
Sweden	5,369	6,758	8,447
United Kingdom	2,501	1,623	13,316
U.S.A.	19,631	95,944	77,512
TOTAL (incl. others) .	291,118	409,734	497,065

TRANSPORT

ROADS.

(Vehicles in use)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger cars	3,949	4,861	5,664
Trucks and buses	759	1,010	1,170
Motor cycles	1,638	2,576	3,638

SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973
Vessels entered:			
Number	17,028	19,691	22,673
'000 g.r.t.	4,908	5,796	6,845
Freight (metric tons):			
Unloaded	328,964	338,518	374,991
Loaded	62,545	67,457	57,777
Passengers:			
Embarked	1,628,892	1,960,886	2,275,582
Disembarked	1,630,932	1,967,665	2,278,608

EDUCATION

(1972/73)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	56	133	5,708
Primary	84	890	21,811
Secondary			
High schools	33	481	7,389
Technical schools (commercial and industrial)	21	107	2,717
Other*	6	45	359

* Including one school of arts and five training schools for public staff

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Banco Nacional Ultramarino, and Repartição Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística, Macau

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Col JOSÉ EDUARDO MARTINHO GARCIA LEANDRO

POLITICAL PARTY

There are no political parties but a number of civic associations exist. Two of the most important are the Centro Democrático de Macau (CDM), a reformist party, and the conservative Association for the Defence of the Interest of Macao (ADIM).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Courts of First Instance. These administer the Legal Code of Metropolitan Portugal. Cases may be finally referred to the Court of Second Instance and the Supreme Court in Lisbon.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Suffragan See (attached to Metropolitan See of Goa): Macao, Rev. Vicar Capitular ARQUIMÍNIO RODRIGUES DA COSTA

There are 9 missions with a total personnel of 602. Roman Catholics number about 25,000.

THE PRESS

PORTUGUESE

Notícias de Macau: Calçada do Tronco Velho 6, Macao; f 1947, daily, independent. Dir. Dr. ANTÓNIO MARIA DA CONCEIÇÃO.

Boletim Oficial: Caixa Postal 33, Macao, f 1838, weekly, government publication, Dir. ALEXANDRE DA SILVA.

Gazeta Macaense: Avenida Infante D. Henrique 3, Macao, daily, Dir. LEONEL BORRALHO.

O Clarim: Rua Central 26, Macao, f 1948, twice weekly, Dir. Father AMÉRICO CASADO.

CHINESE

Ou Mun: Rua Almirante Sérgio, 30-32, Macao.

Si Man: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 107-1°, Macao.

Wa Kio: Rua da Altândega 7-9-1°, Macao.

Tai Chung: Rua dos Mercadores, 136-2°, Macao.

Seng Pou: Travessa da Caldeira 11, Macao.

RADIO

Emissora de Radiodifusão de Macau: Macao; government station; programmes in Portuguese (6 hours daily) and Chinese (4 hours daily), Dir. ALFREDO RODRIGUES DE CARVALHO.

Emissora Vila Verde: Rua Francisco Xavier Pereira 123, Macao; private commercial station; programmes in Chinese; Dir. HO YIN.

In 1971 there were 12,000 radio receivers in Macao.

There is no television in Macao.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: f 1861, est. in Macao 1902, Lisbon, 2 Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, Macao.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Rua da Praia Grande, 2 (Edifício Montepio), Macao.

Overseas Trust Bank Limited: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, 51-53, Macao.

Banco de Cantão, S.A.R.L.: Rua de Cinco de Outubro, 134, Macao.

Banco Wing Hang, S.A.R.L.: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 21, Macao.

Banco Tai Fung, S.A.R.L.: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 28, Macao.

Banco Seng Heng, S.A.R.L.: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 142, Macao.

Banco Hang Sang, S.A.R.L.: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 56 r/c, Macao.

Banco do Oriente, S.A.R.L.: Edifício do Hotel Lisboa, Macao.

Banco Comercial de Macau, S.A.R.L.: Rua da Praia Grande, 16, Macao.

Nam Tung Ngan Hong: Avenida Almeida Ribeiro, 1, Macao.

Banco Pacífico: Avenida do Infante D. Henrique, 33-35, Macao.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese companies are represented in Macao.

Companhia de Seguros Comércio e Indústria, S.A.R.L.: Agents: H. Nolasco & Cia. Lda., P.O.B. 223, Macao (Head Office: Rua Arco da Bandeira-12, Lisbon).

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Agents: F. Rodrigues (Suc. Res.) Lda., Rua da Praia Grande 71, P.O.B. 2, Macao (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: Agents: H. Nolasco & Cia. Lda., P.O.B. 223, Macao (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Manufacturas Têxteis de Macau: Avenida Coronel Mesquita 79, Macao.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Associação Comercial de Macau: Chair. Yo Hin.

Associação dos Exportadores de Macau: Pres. UNION TRADING.

Associação Industrial de Macau: Pres. Lou Piu.

Macao, Portuguese Timor

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 30 km. of roads in 1973.

SHIPPING

There are 20 shipping agencies for international lines.

Hydrofoils operate every half-hour during daylight between Macao and Hong Kong.

TOURISM

Centro de Informação e Turismo: Government Palace, Rua da Praia Grande, Macao; there were 2.5 million visitors to Macao in 1973.

Macao Tourist Information Bureau: 1525 Star House, Kowloon, Hong Kong.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Religion, Capital

Portuguese Timor occupies the eastern part of the island of Timor. The western part of the island is Indonesian territory. The province also includes an enclave around Occussi (Occussi Ambeno) on the north-west coast of the island, and the islands of Atauro (Cambing) and Jaco (Jako). The climate is tropical. Animism is the predominant religion, but both Islam and Christianity have some adherents. The capital is Dili.

Recent History

Timor was divided between Portugal and the Netherlands in 1859, and the eastern half remained a Portuguese Overseas Province when the Dutch recognized the western area as part of Indonesia in 1949. The military *coup* in Portugal in April 1974 was followed by increased political activity in Portuguese Timor. Free elections have been promised to decide the future of the island: continuing association with Portugal, independence, or integration

with Indonesia. Political parties have been formed representing these three views. Support for parties seeking independence grew rapidly in early 1975 and the province will have the opportunity to decide its future by the end of the year. Indonesian fears that an independent Portuguese Timor might become a base for communist insurgents have led to speculation that Indonesia might invade should the province relinquish its ties with Portugal.

Economic Affairs

The indigenous population has traditionally practised shifting cultivation, clearing land for cultivation by burning. The principal crops are cassava, rice, maize, coffee, sweet potatoes, coconuts and rubber. There is some rich soil but agriculture is hampered by irrigation and climatic difficulties. The most important export is coffee, which provided over 92 per cent of export earnings in 1972, and the province imports cotton textiles, cement, vehicles, petrol and wheat.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	ESTIMATED MID-YEAR POPULATION		
	1970	1971	1972
14,925 sq. km.	610,541	621,767	636,553

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1970 . . .	13,607	1,559	7,592
1971 . . .	12,764	1,369	5,350
1972 . . .	11,311	1,267	7,950
1973 . . .	10,012	1,058	5,846

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	1971	1972
Beans	3,027	7,762
Coffee	5,275	4,701
Copra	2,448	1,993
Groundnuts (in shell)	885	488
Maize	11,428	8,730
Cassava (Manioc)	17,305	6,734
Rice	12,521	13,004
Rubber	1,003	121
Sweet potatoes	11,851	10,882
Tobacco	109	37

LIVESTOCK

	1970	1971	1972
Horses . . .	114,152	119,441	119,786
Cattle . . .	70,607	77,945	82,949
Buffaloes . .	125,148	134,747	132,988
Sheep . . .	43,033	48,858	45,991
Goats . . .	217,011	210,277	197,453
Pigs . . .	224,268	235,237	216,662

INDUSTRY

		1971	1972	1973
Bread	metric tons	300.7	826	1,083
Vegetable oils	'000 litres	59.8	210	100
Brandy	" "	67.0	60.5	85
Alcohol	" "	4.8	6	2
Soap	metric tons	60.7	234.4	169
Electricity*	'000 kWh.	3,320	4,146	4,069

* Consumption.

FINANCE

100 centavos = 1 Timor escudo; 1,000 escudos are known as a *conto*.

Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5 and 10 escudos.

Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 57.95 escudos; U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos.

100 Timor escudos = £1.726 = \$4.067.

BUDGET

('000 escudos)

REVENUE		1974	EXPENDITURE		1974
<i>Ordinary:</i>		211,370	<i>Ordinary:</i>		211,370
Direct taxes		44,696	Provincial debt		2,546
Indirect taxes		36,440	Provincial government and national representation		2,326
Industries with special tributary conditions		21,000	Retirements, pensions, etc.		8,700
Other taxes		35,536	General administration and inspection		80,044
Private domain, state firms and industries—participation in profits		8,173	Treasury		8,518
Earnings from capital, shares and bonds of banks and companies		—	Justice		2,102
Reimbursements and restitutions		9,057	Development		53,106
Consignments of receipts		56,468	National defence		5,914
<i>Extraordinary*:</i>		4,300	Marine services		3,988
			General charges		44,026
			Previous periods		100
			<i>Extraordinary*:</i>		4,300
TOTAL*		215,670	TOTAL*		215,670

* Development Plan not included.

Portuguese Intermediate Development Plan, 1968–73: Investment in Portuguese Timor (1973) 187,745 contos.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION

('000 escudos at December 31st)

	1971	1972	1973
Notes	111,923	136,422	150,322
Coins	15,134	18,789	20,095
TOTAL	127,057	155,211	170,417

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 escudos)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	207,119	207,685	200,211	251,643
Exports	95,773	130,517	140,551	161,783

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Livestock and animal products	10,472	10,329	12,765
Vegetable products	9,558	12,388	25,854
Processed food, beverages and tobacco	39,984	30,115	46,458
Mineral products	23,314	18,269	23,893
Chemicals and allied products	13,091	15,954	20,803
Textiles and textile products	25,943	24,240	32,196
Base metals and products	19,472	23,281	20,891
Machines and apparatus; electrical material	21,940	20,204	16,474
Transport material	16,189	19,997	18,538
EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Coffee	117,927	139,048	157,582
Copra	7,606		
Other vegetable products	2,184		
Fats and fatty oils, waxes, etc.	1,281	497	806
Processed food, beverages and tobacco	33	21	495
Plastic materials, rubber, etc.	1,009	391	569
Timber and timber products	—	—	1,685

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Australia	27,605	32,478	35,341
Hong Kong	7,848	7,524	9,914
Japan	20,574	18,530	18,392
Macao	23,341	16,776	26,952
Mozambique	23,435	17,654	22,275
Netherlands	5,840	4,833	6,560
Portugal	52,731	54,058	64,780
Singapore	27,491	28,122	38,331
United Kingdom	9,786	10,797	6,312

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium and Luxembourg	30,558	7,770	16,950
Denmark	23,451	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	20,481	29,723	29,140
Portugal	10,327	10,381	16,154
Singapore	10,632	6,914	16,000
U.S.A.	16,780	39,081	43,369

TRANSPORT

ROADS
(Vehicles in use)

	1971	1972
Passenger cars	707	820
Trucks and buses	427	477
Tractors	101	126
Motor cycles	839	1,022

SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973
Vessels entered:			
Number	59	181	223
'000 gross reg. tons	119	140	164
Freight (metric tons):			
Unloaded	40	31	n.a.
Loaded	13	12	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972
Aircraft landed	1,477	1,736
Passengers:		
Landed	12,452	14,453
Embarked	11,950	13,785
Freight (kg.):		
Unloaded	76,725	76,241
Loaded	67,499	65,058
Mail (kg.):		
Unloaded	53,337	61,312
Loaded	19,228	21,642

TOURISM

	1971	1972
Arrivals	5,383	12,783

EDUCATION

(1971/72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	1	2	18
Primary	339	667	33,760
Secondary:			
High schools	1	14	197
Technical schools (commercial and industrial)	4	39	930
Other*	3	23	232

* Including two ecclesiastical schools and one teachers' training school.

Sources: Instituto Nacional de Estatística, Banco Nacional Ultramarino and Repartição Provincial dos Serviços de Estatística de Timor.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

Portuguese Timor

GOVERNMENT

Governor: Col. MÁRIO LEMOS PIRES.

Note: Elections were held in March 1973 to the new Legislative Assembly of 20 members. Sixteen native members and from 4 Metropolitan Portugal were elected.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In March 1975 information was available on the following political parties:

Acção Nacional Popular (A.N.P.): advocates continued association with Portugal.

Associação Integração de Timor-Indonésia (A.I.T.I.): advocates integration with Indonesia; Sec.-Gen. FERNANDO OZORI SOARES.

Revolutionary Front for the Independence of Timor (FRETELIN): advocates complete independence for eastern Timor; Leaders RAMOS HORTA, FRANCISCO XAVIER DE AMARIA.

Timorese Democratic Union (U.D.T.): opposes integration with Indonesia; Leaders AUGUSTO COSTA MONSIEUTIO, FRANCISCO LOPEZ DA CRUZ.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Suffragan See (attached to Metropolitan See of Goa): Dili; Rt. Rev. JOSÉ JOAQUIM RIBEIRO.

There are 3 parishes and 16 missions with a total personnel of 868; Roman Catholics number about 196,570.

THE PRESS

Boletim Oficial: Dili; Government publication.

Seara: Dili; Father MARTINHO DA COSTA LOPES.

Voz de Timor: Dili; Dir. FRANCISCO LOPES DA CRUZ.

RADIO

Emissora de Radiodifusão de Timor: Dili; Government Station; programmes in Portuguese, Chinese and Tetum; Dir.-Gen. MARIANO LOPES DA CRUZ.

In 1974 there were 4,229 radio receivers.

There is no television in Timor.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Lisbon; Dili.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance firms are represented in Portuguese Timor:

Companhia de Seguros Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Dili; (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros Ultramarina, S.A.R.L.: agent in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda.; (Head Office: Rua da Prata 108, Lisbon).

Companhia de Seguros O Alentejo, S.A.R.L.: Dili; (Head Office: Praça dos Restauradores 47, Lisbon).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 2,896 km. of roads in 1972, of which 2,198 km. were classified (654 km. 1st class) and 1,540 km. seasonal tracks.

SHIPPING

Companhia Colonial de Navegação: agent in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda. (Head Office: Rua de S. Julião 63, Lisbon).

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agent in Dili: Sociedade Agrícola Pátria e Trabalho, Lda. (Head Office: Rua de Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij: agent in Dili: Banco Nacional Ultramarino.

CIVIL AVIATION

AOA Zamrud Aviation Corp.: Djl. Merdeka III/I, Kupang; Agent JACK SINE.

Transportes Aéreos de Timor: Dili; f. 1946; services between Dili and Darwin and Dili and Kupang and domestic services within Timor; Gen. Man. JOSÉ MARIA M. F. DE CASTRO.

Trans-Australia Airlines: services between Baucau and Darwin.

Merpati Nusantara Airlines: services between Bali, Kupang and Dili.

PUERTO RICO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico lies 50 miles east of Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) in the outer Caribbean. The climate is maritime-tropical with temperatures ranging from 63°F (17°C) to 96°F (36°C). The official language is Spanish and English is widely spoken. About 85 per cent of the population are Roman Catholic, the remainder belonging to Protestant denominations. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) has five alternating red and white horizontal stripes, with a blue triangle containing a white star next to the staff. The capital is San Juan.

Recent History

Puerto Rico was a Spanish colony for 400 years until 1898 when it was ceded to the U.S.A. American citizenship was granted in 1917 and in 1947 Puerto Rico was given the right to elect its own Governor. In 1952 a Constitution was promulgated by which the island attained the status of a self-governing "Commonwealth" associated with the United States. In a plebiscite held in 1967, 60.5 per cent of voters ratified a continuation of Commonwealth status in preference to independence (0.6 per cent) or incorporation as a State of the United States (39 per cent). Emigration to the United States, once at a high rate in the 1940s and 1950s, has now almost ceased. The Constitution was amended by referendum in 1970 to reduce the minimum voting age to 18. In the general elections of 1972 the Popular Democratic Party, under the leadership of Rafael Hernández Colón, regained the governorship and legislative control from the New Progressive Party, which had been in power from 1968. An *ad hoc* committee reviewing Puerto Rico's commonwealth status is to put forward new demands in mid-1975.

Government

Executive power is vested in a Governor, elected for a four-year term, and a Cabinet of fourteen Secretaries. The Legislature is the bi-cameral Legislative Assembly consisting of the Senate of 32 members and the House of Representatives of 52 members elected for four-year terms. A Resident Commissioner, elected for a four-year term, represents Puerto Rico in the U.S. House of Representatives. Puerto Ricans are citizens of the United States.

Defence

The United States and Puerto Rico have a common defence policy.

Economic Affairs

An intensive government-sponsored programme of industrialization has changed the country's economy from an agricultural to a mixed one. The main crops are sugar, tobacco and coffee. In 1974 the Government announced its plan for agriculture, including higher credit, assured markets and a minimum price system. Industry provides a greater income than agriculture and includes cigars, alcohol, chemicals, food-processing and household appliances. There are plans to expand the petrochemical

industry. The high foreign investment of recent years, encouraged by tax incentives and duty-free access to the U.S.A., has levelled off. The Government is seeking new investors from high-technology industries in Europe and Japan. The United States provides the principal market for Puerto Rican imports and exports. In 1972-73 net income amounted to \$5,304 million and per capita income was \$1,834; the net income has been increasing at a rate of about 11 per cent a year during the last decade. Tourism is an important source of revenue.

Transport and Communications

The only railway on Puerto Rico is owned by the sugar corporation. There were over 10,456 miles of roads in 1974. There are ten ports, the chief ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. Internal and international air services are provided by over thirty local American and foreign lines.

Social Welfare

Puerto Rico is included in the U.S. social security programme and also has a system of its own covering health, accident, disability and unemployment. About 30 per cent of the budget is devoted to social welfare and public health.

Education

The public education system is centrally administered by the Department of Education. Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 16. In the academic year 1973-74 there were 1,977 public day schools with a total of 713,166 pupils and 309 private schools with 87,154 pupils. The 12-year curriculum is subdivided into six grades of elementary school, three years junior high school and three years senior high school. Vocational schools at the high school level and kindergartens also form part of the public education system. Instruction is conducted in Spanish but English is a required subject at all levels. The Department of Education operates an island-wide radio and television educational network. About 30 per cent of the annual budget is devoted to education.

Public higher education policy is formulated by the Council on Higher Education which appoints the President of the University of Puerto Rico and Chancellors for the principal campuses. The State University system consists of four principal campuses and four regional colleges with a combined enrolment of 50,439 students. There are 37,815 students enrolled at private universities and colleges.

Tourism

There has been a sharp increase in tourism in recent years and it now forms a major source of income (\$360.3 million in 1974). Attractions include the mountain scenery in the interior and fine beaches and game fishing in coastal waters. In 1973 there were 8,972 hotel rooms available and a total of 1,441,002 people visited the island in 1974.

United States laws and regulations apply to foreign visitors to Puerto Rico.

PUERTO RICO

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Sport

Baseball, basketball, boxing and cockfighting are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: July 4th (U.S. Independence Day), July 17th (Birthday of Luis Muñoz Rivera), July 25th (Constitution Day), July 27th (Birthday of José Celso), September 1st (Labour Day), October 8th (Discovery of America), October 27th (Veterans' Day), November 19th (Discovery of Puerto Rico), November 27th (Thanksgiving Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), January 11th (Birthday of Eugenio María de Hostos), February 18th (Birthday of George Washington),

March 22nd (Emancipation of the Slaves), April 16th (Good Friday, Birthday of José de Diego), May 28th (Memorial Day).

Weights and Measures

The United States system is officially in force and some old Spanish weights and measures are used in local commerce.

Currency and Exchange Rates

United States currency:

100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = U.S. \$2.36;

U.S. \$1 = 42.41 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)				
TOTAL	Puerto Rico	Culebra	Vieques	Mona
3,423	3,341	10	52	20

POPULATION (Census of April 1st, 1970)					
TOTAL	San Juan* (capital)	Ponce	Mayagüez	Arecibo	Bayamón
2,712,033	851,247	158,981	85,857	73,468	156,192

* Includes Metropolitan Area.

Total Population (estimate at December 31st, 1973): 2,987,000.

EMPLOYMENT ('000)

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS				
RATE per '000	1969	1970	1971	1972
Births	26.0	25.8	26.6	24.9
Marriages	2.0	21.8	23.1	23.5
Deaths	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.6

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	58	50	54
Manufacturing	142	142	147
Trade	136	147	148
Government	131	143	147
Other	269	275	279
TOTAL	736	757	775

AGRICULTURE

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973	1974
Sugar (raw)	million short tons	4.5	4.4	3.6	3.6
Coffee	thousand cwt.	340	240	270.0	302.0
Tobacco	" "	47	70	50.0	67.0
Pineapples	tons	57.5	48.3	42.0	43.7
Molasses	million gallons	31	28	25.0	25.0

Livestock (1973): Cattle 548,000, Pigs 223,695, Chickens 4,471,374.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973	1974
Sugar (Refined)	'000 short tons	222	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Distilled Spirits	'000 proof gallons	15,206	22,526	22,175	17,892
Rum (Bottled)	" " "	15,927	17,446	15,845	15,771
Beer	" " "	15,660	18,793	21,517	11,984
Cement	'000 barrels of 376 lb.	9,883	10,452	10,548	10,836
Electricity	million kWh.	8,507	10,155	11,727	12,150

There were 1,829 government-aided factories in Puerto Rico in December 1970.

FINANCE

United States currency: 100 cents=1 U.S. dollar (\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=U.S. \$2.36; U.S. \$1=42.41 pence.

BUDGET (1973)

(\$'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Surplus brought forward	86,926	General Administration	130,842
Property Taxes	30,968	Personal and Property Protection	137,677
Income Taxes	414,304	Industrial, Agricultural and Commercial	
Inheritance and Gift Taxes	13,558	Development	88,646
Excise Taxes	277,586	Health and Public Welfare	269,648
Federal Excise Taxes	108,055	Education	381,936
Licences, Permits, Fees, Business Charges	22,679	Transport and Communications	26,623
Lottery Proceeds	31,710	Bond Redemption	29,945
Miscellaneous	112,649	Other	419,376
U.S. Grant-in-aid	267,575		
Bonds	175,095		
Customs	42,692		
TOTAL	1,583,797	TOTAL	1,484,693

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS—ALL COUNTRIES

(million dollars)

	1973			1974		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	2,522	3,456	-934	3,379	4,224	-845
Transportation	123	474	-351	131	655	-524
Travel	371	215	102	360	228	132
Investment income	339*	1,084†	-745	335	1,345	-1,010
Total	3,301	5,229	-1,928	4,330	6,606	-2,276
Transfer Payments	697	—	697	725	—	725
CURRENT BALANCE	3,998	5,229	-1,231	5,055	6,606	-1,551
Capital and Monetary Gold:						
Long-term loans and investments	880	102	778	1,597	116	1,481
Short-term loans and investments	219	100	119	125	40	85
CAPITAL BALANCE	1,099	202	897	1,722	156	1,567
Net Errors and Omissions	—	—	—	—	—	-16

* Includes operational disbursements of federal agencies and income on investments.

† Corresponds to income on investments.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million dollars)

	1972	1973	1974
IMPORTS:			
From U.S.A.	2,270	2,538	2,676
From Foreign Countries	809	929	1,533
From Virgin Islands	28	29	52
Total	3,108	3,996	4,261
EXPORTS:			
To U.S.A.	1,744	2,184	2,842
To Foreign Countries	149	202	376
To Virgin Islands	81	80	121
Total	1,974	2,466	3,339

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO THE U.S.A.

(1973-74: \$'000)

	IMPORTS	EXPORTS
Food and Live Animals	579,415	308,182
Beverages and Tobacco	87,797	164,688
Crude Materials, Inedible, except Fuels	25,406	20,736
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Products	23,430	440,469
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	22,752	6
Chemicals	268,578	591,144
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by material	744,030	266,199
Machinery and Transport Equipment	476,241	365,107
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	378,095	630,239
Other Commodities and Transactions	69,935	4,183

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(dollars)

	1972-73		1973-74	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Belgium and Luxembourg	11,694,140	8,760,799	29,848,167	20,878,973
Canada	50,109,431	5,124,313	53,385,204	3,142,233
Dominican Republic	25,971,658	38,881,441	35,944,392	74,376,158
France	18,704,504	822,153	22,879,923	4,606,277
Germany, Federal Republic	43,301,051	1,568,861	36,235,845	4,449,453
Italy	20,691,126	3,550,038	40,115,986	2,281,213
Mexico	11,264,327	2,108,192	11,401,836	5,503,386
Netherlands Antilles	41,978,823	16,030,337	92,221,949	22,120,157
Spain	53,287,606	2,779,174	55,149,746	3,556,202
United Kingdom	25,959,078	3,986,976	23,807,560	3,943,983
U.S.A.	2,537,790,594	2,183,725,278	2,675,799,195	2,841,954,923
Venezuela	221,517,700	19,978,487	296,447,196	10,807,834

TOURISM

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Total Visitors	1,095,119	1,172,885	1,322,258	1,441,002
From United States	860,754	888,706	1,011,485	1,116,890
From Other Countries	212,456	284,178	310,773	324,112
Expenditures (million \$)	235	259	317	360
Rooms Available	7,563	7,907	8,503	8,972

TRANSPORT

ROADS

	CARS		TRUCKS		LIGHT TRUCKS	OTHERS	TOTAL
	Private	For Hire	Private	For Hire			
1971	435,962	10,191	11,577	1,620	56,446	19,007	534,803
1972	541,764	12,449	13,362	4,043	67,343	35,090	624,051
1973	541,734	10,291	13,700	4,294	76,543	35,034	681,596

SHIPPING

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Passengers Arriving	28,208	27,841	23,915	17,241
Passengers Departing	29,096	21,609	23,771	17,773
Freight (million tons)	25.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
Passengers Arriving	2,240,609	2,325,642	2,481,073	2,558,659
Passengers Departing	2,223,671	2,284,790	2,452,796	2,522,010
Freight (tons)	84,479	117,123	100,524	104,775

EDUCATION

STUDENTS AND TEACHERS	1972	1973	1974
Total Number of Students	851,433	892,786	888,754
Public Day Schools	697,410	713,166	713,166
Private Schools (accredited)	83,563	93,849	87,154
University of Puerto Rico	43,609	50,439	50,439
Private Colleges and Universities	26,851	35,334	37,815
Number of Teachers*	23,859	28,919	28,919

* School teachers only.

Source: Puerto Rico Planning Board, Santurce; Department of State, San Juan.

THE CONSTITUTION

RELATIONSHIP WITH U.S.A.

On July 3rd, 1950, the United States Congress adopted an Act (Public Law No. 600) which was to allow "the people of Puerto Rico to organize a government pursuant to a constitution of their own adoption". This Act was submitted to the voters of Puerto Rico in a referendum and was accepted in the summer of 1951. A new Constitution was drafted in which Puerto Rico was styled as a commonwealth, or *estado libre asociado*, "a state which is free of superior authority in the management of its own local affairs", though it remained in association with the United States. This Constitution, with its amendments and resolutions, was ratified by the people of Puerto Rico on March 3rd, 1952, and by the Congress of the United States on July 3rd, 1952; and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was established on July 25th, 1952.

Under the terms of the political and economic union between the United States and Puerto Rico, United States citizens in Puerto Rico enjoy the same privileges and immunities as if Puerto Rico were a member state of the Union. Puerto Rican citizens are citizens of the United States and may freely enter and leave that country.

The Congress of the United States has no control of, and may not intervene in, the internal affairs of Puerto Rico.

Puerto Rico is exempted from the tax laws of the United States. While it has no representation in the United States Congress, the Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner to the United States, elected for a four-year term, enjoys the privileges of membership, without voting, of the House of Representatives of the United States Congress.

There are no customs duties between the United States and Puerto Rico. Foreign products entering Puerto Rico—with the single exception of coffee, which is subject to customs duty in Puerto Rico, but not in the United States—pay the same customs duties as would be paid on their entry into the United States.

The United States social security system is extended to Puerto Rico except for unemployment insurance provisions. Laws providing for economic co-operation between the Federal Government and the States of the Union for the construction of roads, schools, public health services and similar purposes are extended to Puerto Rico. Such joint programmes are administered by the Commonwealth Government.

Amendments to the Constitution are not subject to approval by the U.S. Congress, provided that they are consistent with the U.S. Federal Constitution, the Federal Relations Act defining federal relations with Puerto Rico, and Public Law No. 600. Subject to these limitations, the Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote of the Puerto Rican Legislature and by the subsequent majority approval of the electorate.

The Constitution starts with a definition of democracy and continues with a Bill of Rights.

BILL OF RIGHTS

No discrimination shall be made on account of race, colour, sex, birth, social origin or condition, or political

or religious ideas. Suffrage shall be direct, equal and universal for all over the age of 18. Public property and funds shall not be used to support schools other than State schools. The death penalty shall not exist. The rights of the individual, of the family and of property are guaranteed. The Constitution establishes trial by jury in all cases of felony, as well as the right of *habeas corpus*. Every person is to receive free elementary and secondary education. Social protection is to be afforded to the old, the disabled, the sick and the unemployed.

THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

The Legislative Assembly consists of two houses, whose members are elected by direct vote for a four-year term. The Senate is composed of 27 members, the House of Representatives of 51 members. Senators must be over 30 years of age, and representatives over 25 years of age. The Constitution guarantees the minority parties additional representation in the Legislature, which may fluctuate from a quarter to a third of the seats in each house.

The Senate elects a President and the House of Representatives a Speaker from their respective members. The sessions of each house are public. A majority of the total number of members of each house constitutes a quorum. Either house can initiate legislation, though Bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives. Once passed by both Houses, a Bill is submitted to the Governor, who can either sign it into law or return it, with his reasons for refusal, within ten days. If it is returned, the Houses may pass it again by a two-thirds majority, in which case the Governor must accept it.

The House of Representatives, or the Senate, can impeach one of its members for treason, bribery, other felonies and "misdemeanours involving moral turpitude". A two-thirds majority is necessary before an indictment may be brought. The cases are tried by the Senate. If a representative or senator is declared guilty, he is deprived of his office and becomes punishable by law.

THE EXECUTIVE

The Governor, who must be at least 35 years of age, is elected by direct suffrage and serves for four years. He is responsible for the execution of laws, is commander-in-chief of the militia, and has the power to proclaim martial law. At the beginning of every regular session of the assembly, in January, he presents a report on the state of the treasury, and on proposed expenditure. To assist him, the Governor chooses his Secretaries of Departments, subject to the approval of the Legislative Assembly. These are led by the Secretary of State, who replaces the Governor at need.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The island is divided into 78 municipal districts for the purposes of local administration. The municipalities comprise not only urban areas but also the surrounding neighbourhood. They are governed by a mayor and a municipal assembly, both elected for a four-year term.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1975)

HEAD OF THE STATE

Governor: RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ COLÓN.

(ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7th, 1972)

	Votes
RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ COLÓN (Popular Democratic Party)	658,894
LUIS A. FERRÉ (New Progressive Party)	563,582
NOEL COLÓN MARTÍNEZ (Independence Party)	69,653
ALFREDO NAZARIO (People's Party)	4,007
ANTONIO J. GONZÁLEZ (Union Party)	3,214
JORGE LUIS LANDING (Soberanist Authentic Party)	433

EXECUTIVE

Governor: RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ COLÓN.

Secretary of State: JUAN ALBORS

Secretary of Justice: FRANCISCO DE JESÚS SCHUCK.

Secretary of the Treasury: SALVADOR CASELLAS.

Secretary of Education: RAMÓN A. CRUZ.

Secretary of Labour: LUIS SILVA RECIO.

Secretary of Transportation and Public Works: RAFAEL IGNACIO.

Secretary of Health: JOSÉ ALVAREZ DE CHOUDENS.

Secretary of Agriculture: ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ CHAPEL.

Secretary of Commerce: DAMIÁN FOLCH.

Secretary of Social Services: RAMÓN GARCIA SANTIAGO

Secretary of Housing: JOSÉ E. ARRARÍS.

Secretary of Natural Resources: PEDRO NEGRÓN RAMOS.

Secretary of Addiction Services: RAFAEL SANTOS DEL VALLE.

Secretary of Consumer Affairs: FEDERICO HERNÁNDEZ DENTON.

Resident Commissioner, Washington: JAIME BENÍTEZ.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

SENATE

(29 members)

President of the Senate: JUAN CANCEL RÍOS.

Vice-President of the Senate: MIGUEL HERNÁNDEZ AGOSTO.

Secretary of the Senate: MANUEL SANTANA.

Composition: P.D.P. 20 seats, P.N.P. 8 seats, P.I.P. 1 seat (1972 elections).

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

(54 members)

Speaker of the House: LUIS E. RAMOS YORDÁN.

Vice-President of the House: SEVERO COLBERG.

Secretary of the House: ENRIQUE PIÑERO.

Composition: P.D.P. 37 seats, P.N.P. 15 seats, P.I.P. 2 seats (1972 elections).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Partido Nuevo Progresista (*New Progressive Party*): f. 1967; advocates eventual inclusion of Puerto Rico as a federated state of the United States of America; Leader LUIS A. FERRÉ.

Partido Popular Democrático (*Popular Democratic Party*): f. 1938; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status of Puerto Rico; Leader RAFAEL HERNÁNDEZ COLÓN.

Partido Independentista Puertorriqueño (*Puerto Rico Independence Party*): f. 1946; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico with the object of establishing a socialist democratic republic; Leader RUBÉN BERRÍOS.

***Partido Auténtico Soberanista** (*Soberanist Authentic Party*): f. 1971; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico by peaceful means and with special financial concessions from the United States; Leader JORGE LUIS LANDING.

***Partido del Pueblo** (*People's Party*): f. 1968; supports continuation and improvement of the present Commonwealth status; Leader ROBERTO SÁNCHEZ VILELLA.

***Partido Unión Puertorriqueña** (*Puerto Rican Union Party*): f. 1971; seeks immediate independence for Puerto Rico by peaceful means and with special financial concessions from the United States; Leader ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ.

The **Partido Nacionalista** (*Nationalist Party*) and other entities favouring Puerto Rican independence are not organized or registered as political parties and advocate independence through non-electoral means.

The **Partido Socialista Puertorriqueño** (*Puerto Rican Socialist Party*) was formerly in that category, but is now in the process of registering to participate in future elections; Pres. JULIO VIVES; Leader JUAN MARI BRAS.

* Obtained less than 5 per cent of total votes in 1972 elections; must re-register by petition of voters to participate in future elections.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court and other courts as may be established by law. The Supreme Court is composed of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The lower Judiciary consists of Superior and District Courts and Justices of the Peace equally appointed.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court: JOSÉ TRÍAS-MONGE.

There is also a Federal District Court, whose judges and attorney are appointed by the President of the United States.

District Judges: JOSÉ V. TOLEDO, HERNÁN PESQUERA.

District Attorney: JULIO MORALES SÁNCHEZ.

RELIGION

There is no established Church in Puerto Rico. Eighty-five per cent of the population is Roman Catholic.

The Protestant churches represented include the Episcopalian, Baptist Presbyterian, Seventh Day Adventist, Lutheran and Christian Science.

There is a Jewish Community Centre in San Juan.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop:

San Juan: H.E. Cardinal LUIS APONTE MARTÍNEZ.

Bishops:

Arecibo: Most Rev. ALFRED F. MÉNDEZ.

Caguas: Most Rev. RAFAEL GROVAS-FÉLIX.

Ponce: Most Rev. JUAN FREMIOT TORRES OLIVER.

Episcopalian: Bishop: Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO REUS FROYLÁN.

Evangelical Council of Puerto Rico: Pres.: Rev. BENJAMÍN SANTANA.

Jewish Community Center: 903 Ponce de León Ave., San Juan; Rabbi: SOLOMON WALDENBERG.

THE PRESS

With a literacy rate of more than 80 per cent, Puerto Rico has good readership of its few newspapers and magazines, as well as of mainland United States periodicals. However, radio and television are well organized, maintaining mainland U.S. standards, and offer a popular alternative. Several newspapers have large additional readerships in New York amongst the immigrant communities.

DAILIES

San Juan

El Mundo: Avda. F. D. Roosevelt 383, P.O.B. 2408, Hato Rey; f. 1919; morning; independent; Editor. TOM C. HARRIS; circ. 136,495, Sunday 131,083.

El Nuevo Día: P.O.B. 297; f. 1909; morning (except Sunday); Spanish; independent; Publisher ANTONIO LUIS FERRÉ; Dir. PEDRO A. VÁZQUEZ; circ. 111,033, Saturday 82,308.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

The San Juan Star: P.O.B. 4187; f. 1959; morning; English; independent; Editor ANDREW VIGLUCCI; circ. 56,000, Sunday 51,200.

EL Vocero 1974; Editor GASPER ROCA; circ. 92,000.

PERIODICALS

Angela Luisa: P.O.B. 1807, Hato Rey; f. 1967; Spanish; monthly; Dir. ANGELA LUISA TORREGROSA; circ. 20,000.

Asomante: P.O.B. 1142, San Juan, 00902; f. 1945; Spanish; literary review; quarterly; published by Women Alumnae Association of the University of Puerto Rico; Chief Editor VENUS LYDIA SOTO.

Avance: 55 San Juan Bautista St., Puerto de Tierra; f. 1972; Spanish; weekly; Editor PEDRO ZERVIGÓN; circ. 40,000.

Bohemia: P.O.B. 1522, Hato Rey; Spanish; weekly; Editor CARLOS ROMERO GONZÁLEZ; circ. 55,000.

Boletín de la Academia de Artes y Ciencias de Puerto Rico: 716 Ponce de León Ave., Hato Rey, 00917; f. 1961; Spanish and English; quarterly; arts, sciences, history; Editor WASHINGTON LLORÉNS; circ. 2,000.

Caribbean Studies: Institute of Caribbean Studies, University of Puerto Rico; quarterly, in Spanish, English and French; Man. Editor SYBIL LEWIS; circ. 1,500.

Carta de Puerto Rico: Department of State, San Juan; f. 1965; weekly newsletter; English and Spanish editions; directed to overseas news media; Editor JOSÉ TORO ROMANACCE.

Educación: Department of Education, Hato Rey; f. 1960; Spanish; quarterly; Editor EDELMIRA GONZÁLEZ MALDONADO; circ. 25,000.

Isla Literaria: P.O.B. 1992, San Juan; f. 1969; Spanish; quarterly; literary review; Editor ERNESTO JUAN FONFRÍAS; circ. 4,000.

Qué Pasa in Puerto Rico: P.O.B. BN, San Juan, 00936; f. 1948; English; monthly tourist guide; Editor PATRICIA O'REILLY; circ. 60,000.

Revista de Ciencias Sociales U.P.R.: Facultad de Ciencias Sociales, University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras; f. 1957; Spanish; quarterly; social sciences; Dir. PEDRO A. VALES HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 2,000.

Revista Colegio de Abogados de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan; f. 1940; Spanish; quarterly; law; Editor CARMELO DELGADO CINTRÓN; circ. 3,000.

Revista del Colegio de Ingenieros, Arquitectos y Agrimensores de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 3845, San Juan, 00936; f. 1940; quarterly; architecture and engineering; Editor CARLOS DEL VALLE; circ. 5,500.

Revista del Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; f. 1958; Spanish; quarterly; arts, literature, Puerto Rican culture; Editor RICARDO ALEGRÍA; circ. 5,500.

La Torre: P.O.B. 22841, U.P.R. Station, San Juan; f. 1953; Spanish; quarterly; arts and literature; published by the University of Puerto Rico; Dir. ARTURO MORALES CARRIÓN; Editor M. MILLARES VÁZQUEZ; circ. 1,500.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN PRESS BUREAUX

A.P. P.O.B. 4187, San Juan, 00936; Chief JORGE ARFERD.

U.P.I. (U.S.A.): P.O.B. 5135, Puerto de Tierra Station; Division Man. FRANCIS M. MCCARTHY.

PUBLISHERS

División Editorial Departamento de Instrucción Pública: Avda. Teniente César González, esquina Calaf, Urb. Trecs Monjitas, Hato Rey, 00919; Dir. ANGEL ROSADO.

Editorial Biblioteca de Autores Puertorriqueños: P.O.B. 582, San Juan.

Editorial Club de la Prensa: P.O.B. 4692, San Juan; travel, fiction, folklore, essays.

Editorial Coqui: P.O.B. 21992, U.P.R., Río Piedras.

Editorial Cordillera, Inc.: P.O.B. 170, Hato Rey, 00919; f. 1964; Chair. MIGUEL A. SERRANO; Vice-Chair. HÉCTOR E. SERRANO.

Editorial Cultural Inc.: Roble 51, Río Piedras, 00925; f. 1968; general literature; Dir. F. VÁQUEZ ALAMO.

Editorial Edil, Inc.: 1001 Ponce de León Ave., P.O.B. 23088, Río Piedras 00931; f. 1967; university texts, literature, technical and official publications; Dir. NORBERTO LUGO RAMÍREZ.

Editorial Instituto de Cultura Puertorriqueña: P.O.B. 4184, San Juan; general literature, music, textbooks; Man. Dir. RICARDO ALEGRA.

Editorial Universitaria: University of Puerto Rico, Río Piedras 00931; science, medicine, philosophy, politics, textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television in Puerto Rico are commercially operated, except for the government radio and television educational networks. There is a communications satellite (COMSAT) station in Cayey.

Broadcasters' Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 96, Aguadilla; 49 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR REICHARD.

RADIO

There are 81 commercial radio stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates the WIPR educational radio network.

Number of radio receivers in 1974: 1,752,500.

TELEVISION

There are 17 commercial television stations. The Puerto Rico Department of Education operates the WIPR-TV education network. The U.S. Armed Forces operate two stations. All television stations transmit in colour.

Number of television receivers in 1974: 605,000.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; res.=reserves; dep.=deposit; brs.=branches; amounts in dollars)

San Juan

Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico: G.P.O. 4748, San Juan, 00936; f. 1942; cap. 62m. (Dec. 1974). An autonomous government agency, this Bank acts as fiscal agent (borrowing agent) to the Commonwealth Government, its political subdivisions and its public

corporations. It also supplies long- and medium-term loans for the establishment and expansion of private businesses. In addition, the bank serves as local settling agent for cheque clearing among Puerto Rico's commercial banks. Pres. GUILLERMO RODRÍGUEZ.

Banco Cooperativo de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. Ay, Hato Rey, 00936; f. 1974; Pres. Lic. ANTONIO GONZÁLEZ GEIGEL.

Banco Economías y Préstamos: Dr. Veveg y Cruz, San Germán; f. 1881; cap. 14.9m., dep. 212.9m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. LUIS A. MARTÍNEZ ALMONÓVAR; 12 brs.

Banco Mercantil de Puerto Rico: 1 Mercantil Plaza, Hato Rey; f. 1966; cap. 5m., dep. 84.6m., total resources 100m. (June 1974); Pres. LUIS A. ABUDO; 4 brs.

Banco Obrero de Ahorro y Préstamos de Puerto Rico: Edificio Asocn. Maestros, P.O.B. BO, Hato Rey; f. 1961; cap. 7.4m., dep. 60.3m. (Oct. 1973); Pres. RAMÓN A FIGUEROA; 3 brs.

Banco Popular de Puerto Rico: Banco Popular Center, P.O.B. 2708, Hato Rey; f. 1893; cap. 68m., dep. 878.6m. (Oct. 1973); Pres. JOSÉ LUIS CARRIÓN; 64 brs in Puerto Rico, 7 in New York City.

Banco de San Juan: 1205 Ponce de León Ave., G.P.O. 4208 San Juan; f. 1927; cap. 14.6m., dep. 149.1m. (Oct. 1973); Pres. ROBERTO MARTÍN; 13 brs.

Banco de la Vivienda: P.O.B. 345, Hato Rey; f. 1962; cap. 7.1m., surplus 1.2m., total res. 17.6m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JENARD BAQUERO; 7 brs.

First National Bank of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 2139, Hato Rey; f. 1972; cap. 1.9m., dep. 15.7m.; Pres. ROBERTO LÓPEZ ALVAREZ.

Ponce

Banco Crédito y Ahorro Ponceño: Plaza Degetau, P.O.B. 4467; f. 1895; cap. 52.7m., dep. 667.4 (Oct. 1973); Pres. ANGEL M. RIVERA; Chair. of the Board ALFONSO VALDÉS; 49 brs. in Puerto Rico, 1 in New York City.

Banco de Ponce: Plaza Degatau, P.O.B. 3108; f. 1917; cap. 49.9m., dep. 495.5m. (Oct. 1973); Pres. ROBERTO DE JESÚS TORO; Exec. Vice-Pres. JULIO A. TORRES; Chair. FÉLIX JUAN SERRALLES; 26 brs. in Puerto Rico, 9 in New York City.

Humacao

Roig Commercial Bank: 63 Georgetti; f. 1922; cap. 4.8m., dep. 42.9m. (Oct. 1973); Pres. J. ADALBERTO ROIG; 6 brs.

AMERICAN AND CANADIAN BANKS IN PUERTO RICO

San Juan

Bank of Nova Scotia: Tetuán y San Justo, P.O.B. 352; dep. 80.3m.; Man. KEVIN S. ROWE; 4 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank N.A., The: Esq. Muñoz Rivera, Carlos Chardon, Hato Rey; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. FRANCISCO DE JESÚS TORO; 8 brs.

First National City Bank: Avda. Ponce de León 252, Hato Rey, P.O.B. 4106, 00936; Vice-Pres. FRANK QUEEN; 13 brs.

Royal Bank of Canada: Avda. Ponce de León 255, G.P.O. 819, Hato Rey; District Man. D. MICHIE; 6 brs.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

Bayamón Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1435, Bayamón, 00619; f. 1960; cap. and dep. 93.2m., surplus 4.9m.; Pres. GUILLERMO S. MARQUÉS; 9 brs.

Caguas Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 666, Caguas; f. 1959; cap. 58m., surplus 3.8m., res. 1,670m.; Pres. JOSÉ M. FELICIANO.

PUERTO RICO

Finance, Trade and Industry

Central Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 735, Arecibo; cap. and dep. 16.5m., surplus 500,000 (Dec. 1971); Pres. FRANCISCO M. SUSONI.

First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9146, Santurce; f. 1948; dep. 88.6m., surplus 16.3m., total resources 278.6m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. HORACE E. DÁVILA; 6 brs.

Oriental Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 804, Humacao, 00661; cap. and dep. 11.2m., surplus 705,400 (Dec. 1972); Pres. CRISTOBAL RUIZ.

United Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 2647, San Juan, 00936; f. 1957; cap. 81.5m., surplus and res. 6.1m., total resources 109.6m.; Pres. RAFAEL V. PÉREZ; 6 brs.

Western Federal Savings and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 1180, Mayagüez; cap. 52m., surplus 3.5m., dep. 2.5m.; Pres. MIGUEL A. GARCÍA MÉNDEZ; 8 brs.

INSURANCE

San Juan

American International Life Insurance Co. of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 3587; Pres. LUIS RODRÍGUEZ OLMO; life.

Atlantic Southern Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 2889, 00936; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 1m., assets 9.9m.; Chair. and Pres. W. W. GOODNER; Sec. MAURICE DORAN; life.

Caribbean Insurance Co.: Plaza Bldg.; Pres. I. RODRÍGUEZ MORENO; fidelity, surety.

Cooperativa de Seguros de Vida de Puerto Rico: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency Inc., G.P.O. Box 3428; life.

La Cruz Azul de Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 4431; health.

Fortaleza Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 5634.

Insurance Company of Puerto Rico: Agents: Atlantic Insurance Underwriters of San Juan Inc., P.O.B. 5206, Puerta de Tierra.

International Life Insurance Co. of The Americans: P.O.B. 1869, 00936; f. 1957; Pres. W. W. GOODNER; Sec. LUIS F. QUIÑONES; life.

Puerto Rican—American Insurance Co.: P.O.B. S-112, 00902; f. 1920; total assets 24.3m.; Pres. RAFAEL A. ROCA; Sec. RODOLFO E. CRISCUOLO.

Puerto Rico Fire and Casualty Co.: 470 Ponce de León Ave. Hato Rey; f. 1965; cap. and surplus \$1,312,982; Pres. CARLOS M. BENÍTEZ; agents: Carlos M. Benítez, Inc., G.P.O. Box G-6107, 00936.

San Juan Mercantile Corp.: Muelle 6.

Security National Life Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 1873, Hato Rey, 00919; Pres. JORGE SOTO GARCÍA.

Seguros de Agricultores de Puerto Rico, Inc.: Agents: Cafeteros Insurance Agency Inc., P.O.B. 1511, Ponce.

Triple S: P.O.B. Box 3628, 00936; health.

There are over 15 principal agents, representing Puerto Rican, American and foreign companies.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Puerto Rico: Chamber of Commerce Bldgs., Tetuán 100, P.O.B. 3789, San Juan, 00904; f. 1913; 1,300 mems.; membership covers all towns in the island; Pres. ALFONSO VALDÉS, JR.; Treas. PLÁCIDO ACEVEDO; publ. *Comercio y Producción* (bi-monthly).

Chamber of Commerce of Bayamón: 25 Dr. Barbosa St., Bayamón; 262 mems.; Pres. JUAN SANTIAGO; publ. *La Voz de Bayamón* (fortnightly).

Chamber of Commerce of Ponce: P.O.B. 2029, Ponce; f. 1887; 225 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ C. REYES; Sec. MARTHA GERMAIN.

Chamber of Commerce of Río Piedras: 1057 Ponce de León Ave., Río Piedras; f. 1960; 300 mems.; Pres. NEFTALÍ GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ.

Chamber of Commerce of the West of Puerto Rico: P.O.B. 9, Mayagüez, 00708; f. 1962; over 450 mems.; Pres. ROBERTO FERRER; publ. *La Gaceta* (monthly).

Official Chamber of Commerce of Spain: Comercio 452, 2º, San Juan; f. 1966; 144 mems.; Pres. ULPIANO RODRÍGUEZ DEL VALLE.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico Economic Development Administration—EDA: P.O.B. 2350, San Juan, 00936; 1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; public agency, with the Industrial Development Company and the Government Development Bank, in charge of the government-sponsored industrial development programme; Administrator TEODORO MOSCOSO.

PROFESSIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Asociación de Industriales de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Manufacturers' Association*): Suite 404-07, Midtown Condominium, 420 Ponce de León Ave., Hato Rey, 00918; f. 1934; 900 mems.; Pres. RAFAEL CEBOLLERO; Exec. Dir. HÉCTOR JIMÉNEZ JUARBE; publ. *Industrial Puerto Rico* (bi-monthly).

Asociación de Productores de Azúcar de Puerto Rico (*Sugar Producers' Association*): P.O.B. 9006, Santurce; f. 1909; 3 mems.; Pres. RAFAEL MARTÍNEZ; Sec. and Treas. PURA E. PADILLA.

Home Builders' Association of Puerto Rico: 1605 Ponce de León Ave., Condominium San Martín, Santurce; f. 1951; 199 mems.; Pres. EDGAR A. NAVAS.

Puerto Rico Bar Association: P.O.B. 1900, San Juan; f. 1840; 3,000 mems.; Pres. ELFREN BERNIER; Exec. Dir. RURICO E. RIVERA; publ. *Revista* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Broadcasters' Association: P.O.B. 96, Aguadilla; f. 1947; 50 mems.; Pres. HÉCTOR REICHARD.

Puerto Rico Farmers' Bureau: P.O.B. 8114, Santurce; f. 1925; over 15,000 mems.; Pres. ORESTE RAMOS.

Puerto Rico Hotel Association: 1120 Ashford Ave., San Juan; 32 mems.; Pres. TOM SMITH; Exec. Dir. MIGUEL DOMENECH.

Puerto Rico Institute of Engineers, Architects and Surveyors: P.O.B. 3845, 00936; f. 1938; 4,100 mems.; Pres. RAFAEL LÓPEZ VEGA; publ. *Revista* (quarterly).

Puerto Rico Medical Association: P.O.B. 9387, Santurce; f. 1902; 1,900 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ RIGAU; publ. *Boletín Médico* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Rum Producers' Association, Inc.: P.O.B. 3266, Old San Juan, 00904; f. 1943; 7 mems.; Pres. ANGEL M. BENERO; Exec. Sec. CARLOS L. YORDÁN; publ. monthly and annual statistical reports.

Puerto Rico Teachers' Association: P.O.B. 1088, Hato Rey; f. 1911; 23,115 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ ELIGIO VÉLEZ; Exec. Sec. AGUSTÍN GARCÍA ESTRADA; publ. *El Sol* (monthly).

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico United Retailers Center: P.O.B. 127, Hato Rey, 00919; f. 1891; 4,000 mcms.; Pres. JOSE A. RIVERA; publ. *El Detallista* (monthly).

CO-OPERATIVES

Cooperativa de Cafeteros de Puerto Rico (*Coffee Growers' Co-operative*): P.O.B. 1511, Bo. Cuatro Calles, Ponce; f. 1924; 4,080 mcms.; Chair. DAMIAN BENNAZAR; Gen. Man. and Sec. RAMIRO L. COLÓN, Jr.; publ. *Revista del Café* (monthly).

Puerto Rico Co-operative League: P.O.B. 707, San Juan, 00936; f. 1948; 372 mcms.; Pres. ABIMAEI HERNÁNDEZ.

TRADE UNIONS

American Federation of Labor—Congress of Industrial Organizations: 804 Ponce de León Ave., Santurce; Regional Dir. AGUSTÍN BENÍTEZ.

Confederación General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Confederation of Workers of Puerto Rico*): 620 San Antonio St., Santurce; f. 1939; 35,000 mcms.; Pres. FRANCISCO COLÓN GORDIANY.

Federación del Trabajo de Puerto Rico (*Puerto Rico Federation of Labour*): 1st floor, 274 Central Ave., Hyde Park, Río Piedras; f. 1952; 200,000 mcms.; largest labour union in the country, affiliated with the ORIT and with the CIO SL; Pres. HIPÓLITO MARCANO; Sec.-Treas. CLIFFORD W. DEPIN.

Federación Libre de los Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*Free Federation of Labour of Puerto Rico*): First Federal Condominium, Santurce; f. 1899; about 105,000 mcms.; Pres. NICOLÁS NOGUERAS RIVERA.

Puerto Rico Industrial Workers' Union, Inc.: P.O.B. 22014, UPR Station, Río Piedras, 00928; Pres. DAVID MUÑOZ VÁZQUEZ.

Sindicato Empleados de Equipo Pesado, Construcción y Ramas Anexas de Puerto Rico, Inc. (*Construction and Allied Trades Union*): Calle Hicaco 95—Urb. Milaville, Río Piedras, 00926; f. 1954; 3,000 mcms.; Pres. FÉLIX MORALES.

Sindicato de Obreros Unidos del Sur de Puerto Rico (*United Workers' Union of South Puerto Rico*): P.O.B. 106, Salinas; f. 1961; 52,000 mcms.; Pres. JOSÉ CARABALLO.

Unidad General de Trabajadores de Puerto Rico (*General Centre of Workers of Puerto Rico*): Calle Cerra 611, Parada 15, Santurce; f. 1948; 2,500 mcms.; Pres. ADOLFO MARTÍNEZ.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ponce and Guayama Railway: Aguirre, P.R. 00608; owned by the Corporación Azucarera de Puerto Rico; Exec. Dir. J. A. BLANCO LUGO; Gen. Man. F. A. BEALE; 96 km. (1 metre gauge).

ROADS

Paved roads totalled 10,456 miles in 1974. A modern highway system links all cities and towns along the coast and cross-country. In response to the demand for road expansion due to industrial growth, the Highways Authority was created in 1965 to design and build roads, highways and bridges. The annual investment in 1971-72 was \$130m.

SHIPPING

There are ten ports in the island, the principal ones being San Juan, Ponce and Mayagüez. San Juan, one of the finest and longest all-weather natural harbours in the Caribbean, is the principal port of entry for foodstuffs

Trade and Industry, Transport

and raw materials and for shipping finished industrial products. Sugar is shipped in bulk mostly through special piers located near production sites. Ocean passenger traffic is limited to tourist cruises since most travel to and from Puerto Rico is made by air.

The Puerto Rico Ports Authority regulates maintenance and use of port facilities, both governmental and private.

AMERICAN LINES SERVING PUERTO RICO

Gulf Puerto Rico Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 3628, San Juan; service: fully containerized, Puerto Rico—U.S. Gulf of Mexico ports.

Motorship of Puerto Rico, Inc.: 63 Fortalcza, San Juan; service: steamship agency; automobile carrier, Puerto Rico—Toronto.

Sea Land Service Inc.: P.O.B. 2648, San Juan, 00936; trailership and car-carrier services linking Puerto Rico with the Virgin Islands, Dominican Republic, Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad, Curaçao, St. Maarten, St. Kitts, Antigua, U.S. East and West Coast ports, Europe and the Far East.

Seatrains Lines, Inc.: P.O.B. 4552, San Juan; service: trailership, Puerto Rico—New York—Philadelphia—Norfolk—Baltimore—Charleston—Virgin Islands—Santo Domingo—Europe—Haiti—Jamaica.

South Atlantic & Caribbean Line, Inc.: P.O.B. 5174, San Juan; service: army terminal docking facilities, roll on-roll off vessels from Jacksonville and Miami; Man. R. WHITEHOUSE.

TMT Trailer Ferry, Inc.: P.O.B. 3921, San Juan; service: roll on-roll off, Puerto Rico—Florida.

Transamerican Trailer Transport Inc.: P.O.B. 3928, San Juan; service: trailerships (roll on-roll off), Puerto Rico—New York—Baltimore.

AGENTS FOR FOREIGN LINES

Antilles Shipping Corporation: Pier 8, San Juan; agents for W. Llewellyn Wall & Co., Nordana Line.

Caribe Shipping Company: P.O.B. 3267, San Juan; agents for: W. Bruns and Co., Silver Line, Atlantic Transportation Co. Ltd., New York Navigation Co., Royal Mail Lines, Pacific Steam Navigation Co., Royal Netherlands S.S. Co., Mitsui O.S.K. Line, New Zealand Shipping Co., Aloca Steamship Co., Lloyd Brasileiro, Mardina Lines, Peninsular Oriental Steam Navigation, Royal Interocean Lines, Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, Companhia Nacional de Navegação, J. Lauritzen, Nopal Lines, Holland-America Line, Commodore Cruise Line, Sun Line, Lloyd Triestino, Cunard Line, Italian Line, Epirotiki Line and Exprinter.

Fred Imbert, Inc.: P.O.B. 4424, San Juan; agents for: Belfran Line, Fabre Line, French Line, Horn Line, Kawasaki, Kisen, Kaisha Ltd., Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.

Gulf Puerto Rico Line: P.O.B. 3628, San Juan; agents for: Hapag-Lloyd.

International Shipping Agency, Inc.: P.O.B. 2748, San Juan; agents for: Caribbean Pioneers Line, Compañía Transatlántica Española, Nipon Yusen Kaisha Line, Saguenay Shipping Co. Ltd.

San Juan Mercantile Corporation: P.O.B. 4352, San Juan; agents for: Seaboard Shipping Co., Canadian Transport, Continental Line, Companhia Colonial de Navegação.

San Juan Trading Company: P.O.B. 3231, San Juan, 00936; agents for Royal Netherlands, Flota Mercante Grancolombiana.

PUERTO RICO

CIVIL AVIATION

PUERTO RICAN AIRLINES

Air Indes: Eastern Building, Santurce; regular routes from San Juan to Mayagüez, Ponce, St. Thomas and St. Croix; Pres. HAROLD OLSON; fleet: 4 DC-3, 6 Twin Otter.

North Cay Airways: P.O.B. 3309, Isla Verde International Airport, 00913; scheduled passenger and cargo services between San Juan and St. Thomas (U.S. Virgin Islands); fleet: 10 DC-3, 14 BN-2A Islander.

Prinair: San Juan International Airport; regular routes from San Juan to Mayagüez, Ponce, and to several islands in the Caribbean; Pres. JAMES S. CARRIÓN.

Puerto Rico is also served by the following airlines: Aerovías Quisqueyanas (Dominican Republic), Air France, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), American, Avianca (Colombia), BWIA (Trinidad), Delta, Dominicana (Dominican Republic), Eastern, Iberia, Mexicana, Pan American, Viasa (Venezuela) and others.

San Juan International ranks among the airports with the highest passenger and cargo traffic in the world. Airports and seaports in Puerto Rico are operated by the Commonwealth's Ports Authority.

TOURISM

Tourism Development Company: Banco de Ponce Bldg., Hato Rey; P.O.B. BN, San Juan, 00936; f. 1970 as a public corporation to replace the Department of Tourism; Exec. Dir. ROBERTO BOURET.

OVERSEAS OFFICES:

U.S.A.: 1290 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; 5455 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 1814, Los Angeles, Calif. 90036; Dupont Plaza Center, Suite 709-12, Miami, Fla. 33131; 11 East Adams St., Suite 1600,

Transport, Atomic Energy, Universities

Chicago, Ill. 60603; 607 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.; 6 Penn Center, Philadelphia, Pa.; 2531 Briarcliff Rd., Suite 215, Atlanta, Ga. 30329.

Canada: Fidelity Bldg., 34 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

Asociación Portorriqueña de Agencias de Viaje: 602 Muñoz Rivera Ave., Hato Rey; Pres. CHARLES HASTRUP.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Puerto Rico Nuclear Center: Bio-Medical Bldg., Caparra Heights Station, San Juan; f. 1957; operated by the University of Puerto Rico for the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission; graduate-level research and training centre for Latin Americans; operates a pool-type 2-megawatt research reactor, a L-77 homogeneous training reactor, and a sub-critical assembly; educational programmes at graduate level, and advanced training in radiation therapy, radiological physics, clinical uses of radioisotopes, radioecology, radiobiology and virology, radiation chemistry and physics; Acting Dir. LAWRENCE RITCHIE.

UNIVERSITIES

Bayamón Central University: P.O.B. 1725, Bayamón, P.R. 00619; 60 teachers, 900 students.

Colegio Universitario Sagrado Corazón: Internado Santurce, P.R. 00914; 147 teachers, 2,311 students.

Inter-American University of Puerto Rico: San Germán, P.R. 00753; 774 teachers, 16,952 students.

Universidad Católica de Puerto Rico: Ponce, P.R. 00731; 318 teachers, 6,949 students.

Universidad de Puerto Rico: Río Piedras, P.R. 00931; 3,226 teachers, 50,439 students.

QATAR

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The State of Qatar occupies a peninsula on the west coast of the Arabian Gulf. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer and mild in the winter. Rainfall is negligible. The official language is Arabic, though English is spoken in business, official and government circles. Almost all the inhabitants are Wahhabi Muslims. The national flag (proportions 30 by 11) is maroon, with a white serrated border at the hoist. The capital is Doha.

Recent History

Qatar became an independent sovereign state on September 1st, 1971, after being protected since 1916 by treaties and agreements with Britain. In February 1972 the Prime Minister, Sheikh Khalifa bin Hamad al-Thani, deposed his cousin the Amir, Sheikh Ahmad, in a bloodless *coup d'état*, and began implementing wide-ranging social and economic reforms.

Government

A new provisional constitution came into effect in July 1970. Executive power resides in the Cabinet, which also appoints three members of the Consultative Assembly, the remaining members being elected. An Advisory Council with 20 nominated members was set up in April 1972.

Economic Affairs

Qatar's economy is almost wholly dependent on oil. Although petroleum was first discovered in the mid-1930s, the first exports were not made until December 1949. At present oil production is carried out by only two companies, the Qatar Petroleum Company Ltd. (QPC), and Shell Company of Qatar, which together produced over 27 million long tons of crude oil in 1973. Oil revenues for 1974 are estimated at QR 7,286 million, which is five times

the 1973 level and results entirely from increases in oil prices, because production has fallen. In 1974 the Government secured a 60 per cent interest in QPC and Shell Qatar. Rapid progress is being achieved in implementing plans to develop the country's infrastructure, including a new general hospital, airport building, electricity generation and desalination plants, roads and a variety of government buildings.

Education

Education is free at all levels and has been expanding at a rapid rate since the inception of a state educational system in 1956. Total school attendance in 1973-74 was over 22,000, and over 600 Qatari students attended foreign colleges and universities.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), September 3rd (National Day), September 7th* (Ramadan begins), October 7th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th* (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 12th* (Ashoura), March 13th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

* Religious holidays, which are dependent on the Muslim lunar calendar, and may differ from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial and metric systems are both in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 dirhams = 1 Qatar riyal.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 9.308 riyals;

U.S. \$1 = 3.947 riyals.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION (1972 Estimates)	
	TOTAL	DOHA (capital)
4,000 sq. miles	170,000	130,000

OIL

QATAR PETROLEUM COMPANY CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

'000 long tons

1964	9,978	1969	9,366
1965	9,158	1970	8,882
1966	9,059	1971	10,400
1967	9,070	1972	11,368
1968	9,018	1973	11,676

SHELL QATAR CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

'000 long tons

1970	7,400
1971	9,900
1972	11,500
1973	15,400

FINANCE

100 dirhams = 1 Qatar rial (QR).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, and 50 dirhams.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 riyals.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 9.308 riyals; U.S. \$1 = 3.947 riyals.

100 Qatar riyals = £10.744 = \$25.333.

Note: Before June 1966 Qatar's currency was the Persian Gulf Indian rupee, valued at 1s. 6d. sterling (£1 = 13.33 rupees). When the Indian rupee was devalued in June 1966 Qatar adopted Saudi Arabian currency prior to the introduction of the Qatar/Dubai rial (at par with the old rupee) in September 1966. This new currency was also used in the states of Trucial Oman (now the United Arab Emirates) except Abu Dhabi. The Q/D rial was valued at 21 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.762 riyals) until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the rial's value was 22.8 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.386 riyals). The present dollar valuation has been effective since February 1973. In terms of sterling, the value of the Q/D rial between November 1967 and June 1972 was 1s. 9d. (8.75 new pence), the exchange rate being £1 = 11.429 riyals. When the United Arab Emirates adopted a national currency in May 1973 the Q/D rial was superseded by the Qatar rial, with the same value as the old currency. Some figures in this Statistical Survey are still expressed in Q/D riyals.

Budget: The budget for the fiscal year 1975 amounts to QR 1,800 million.

GOVERNMENT CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(million Qatar riyals)

	1973-74 (1393)	1974-75 (1394)
Public Services	114	182
Economic Services	93	181
Social and Cultural Services	43	102
General and Other Services	48	51
Land Acquisition and other allocations	60	100
TOTAL	358	616

OIL REVENUES
(^{'000 Q/D} riyals)

	1970-71 (1390)	1971-72 (1391)
Payments by Qatar Petroleum Co.	327,985	517,911
Payments by Shell Qatar	267,016	429,200

EXTERNAL TRADE
IMPORTS (^{'000 Q/D} riyals)

1970	305,491
1971	515,869
1972	607,263
1973	778,440

Exports: Non-oil exports are negligible, and the customs do not provide figures, but there is a flourishing re-export trade with other Gulf States.

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS
(^{'000 Q} riyals)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
United Kingdom	73,939	193,213	160,575	214,361
U.S.A.	30,865	50,298	63,149	80,040
Japan	28,492	54,108	76,108	86,826
Germany, Federal Republic	17,053	23,532	31,856	42,230
Lebanon	19,949	28,394	42,033	44,189
India	18,583	14,727	12,453	20,177
Bahrain	6,991	8,421	11,871	17,941
Iran	10,429	6,232	12,576	15,312
France	11,954	12,343	50,682	38,650
Netherlands	9,516	12,188	12,416	17,015
Australia	8,487	10,194	18,273	22,845
Kuwait	4,293	5,944	11,499	19,307
China	6,205	7,859	11,384	16,284

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS	1972	1973
Saudi Arabia	37,366	37,017
United Arab Emirates	14,153	11,480
Iran	3,669	2,400
Kuwait	2,794	2,204
Bahrain	1,887	5,600
Oman	1,696	1,130
Lebanon	1,627	2,200
Japan	1,431	1,200

EDUCATION

	PUPILS/STUDENTS		TEACHERS	
	1970-71	1972-73	1970-71	1972-73
Primary	14,479	15,725	752	794
Preparatory General	2,537	3,026	141	197
Secondary General	911	1,123	80	112
Teacher Training	237	288	38	n.a.
Commercial School	66	69	10	n.a.
Technical School	143	125	34	n.a.
Religious Institutions	158	175	16	n.a.

In 1972-73 there were 16 kindergartens with 2,595 infants; 89 Qatari students graduated from foreign universities.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new provisional constitution came into effect in July 1970. Executive power is put in the hands of the Council of Ministers, appointed by the Head of State, and assisted by an Advisory Council of twenty members whose posts are elective. All fundamental democratic rights are guaranteed.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

Amir: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1975)

Prime Minister: Sheikh KHALIFA BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Finance and Petroleum: Sheikh ABDUL-AZIZ BIN KHALIFA AL-THANI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Sheikh SUHAIM BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Education, Culture and Youth Care: Sheikh JASIM BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Public Health: KHALED MUHAMMAD AL-MANI.

Minister of the Economy and Commerce: Sheikh NASSIR BIN KHALID AL-THANI.

Minister of Electricity and Water: Sheikh JASSIM BIN MUHAMMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Justice: (vacant).

Minister of the Interior: Sheikh KHALID BIN HAMAD AL-THANI.

Minister of Industry and Agriculture: Sheikh FAISAL BIN THANI AL-THANI.

Minister of Public Works: KHALID BIN ABDULLAH AL-ATTIYYAH.

Minister of Information: ISSA GHANIM AL-KAWARI.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: Sheikh MUHAMMAD BIN JAHR AL-THANI.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: ALI BIN AHMAD AL-ANSARI.

Minister of Communications and Transport: ABDULLAH BIN NASSIR AL-SUWAIDI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO QATAR

(In Doha, unless otherwise indicated)

Canada: Teheran, Iran.

Egypt: P.O.B. 2899; Ambassador: AHMED FOUAD HILAL.

France: P.O.B. 2699; Ambassador: BERNARD LOPINOT.

Germany, Federal Republic: Ambassador: HANS HELMUT FREUNDT.

India: P.O.B. 2788; Ambassador: VIVASAT ALI KIDWAI.

Iran: P.O.B. 1633; Ambassador: SHANADIN SHAFFRA.

Iraq: Ambassador: DAHHAM AL-ALOUSI.

Jordan: P.O.B. 2366; Ambassador: HASHIM ABU AMARA.

Kuwait: P.O.B. 1177; Ambassador: SULAIMAN MUHAMMAD ELSARI.

Lebanon: P.O.B. 2441; Ambassador: MARCELLE NAMMOOR.

Norway: Teheran, Iran.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 334; Ambassador: HAKIM MUHAMMAD AHSSOON.

Saudi Arabia: Ambassador: Sheikh AHMED BIN ALI AL-MUBARAK.

QATAR

Somalia: *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH HAJI ABDEL-RAHMAN.

Sudan: *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD UTHMAN SHENDI.

Switzerland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Qatar also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Chad, Denmark, Finland, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Morocco, the Netherlands, Pakistan, Senegal, Sweden, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, the U.S.A. and Venezuela.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by five courts (Higher Criminal, Lower Criminal, Civil, Appeal and Labour) on the basis of codified laws. In addition traditional Sharia courts apply the Holy Law in certain cases. Non-Muslims are invariably tried by a court operating codified law. Independence of the judiciary is guaranteed by the provisional Constitution.

RELIGION

The indigenous population are Muslims of the Sunni sect, most being of the strict Wahabi persuasion.

PRESS

Al-Doha Magazine: Ministry of Information, P.O.B. 2324, Doha; f. 1969; monthly; Arabic; circ. 3,000.

Dar Al-Ouroba: P.O.B. 633, Doha; Newspaper Printing and Publishing, Doha; publ. daily Arabic newspaper *Al-Arab*, circ. 7,000; weekly Arabic magazine *Al-Ouroba*, circ. 12,000; and weekly English magazine *Gulf News*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio Qatar: P.O.B. 1414, Doha; f. 1968; government service, transmitting for an average of 12 hours daily in late 1974, with some English language programmes.

Qatar Television: P.O.B. 1944, Doha; f. 1970; two 5 kW transmitters began beaming programmes throughout the Gulf in March 1972. A second phase of development, including colour transmission, began in mid-1974.

FINANCE

BANKING

Qatar Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 1234, Doha; f. 1966 as Qatar and Dubai Currency Board; became Qatar Monetary Agency 1973 when Qatar issued its own currency, the Qatar riyal; currency in circulation (Dec. 1973) QR 129 million; Governor MAJED AL-MAJED.

Qatar National Bank, S.A.Q.: P.O.B. 1000, Doha; f. 1965; cap. and res. Q. riyals 57.4m., dep. 271m. (1973); Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ BIN KHALIFAH ALTHANI.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 172, Doha; Man. SHARIF AL JA'ABARY.

Bank of Oman: Doha.

Bank Saderat Iran: P.O.B. 2256, Doha.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, Press, etc.

Tunisia: *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SHARSHOOR.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 3; *Ambassador:* DAVID CRAWFORD.

Yemen Arab Republic: *Ambassador:* ABDULLA HIJIRI.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: Paris; Doha.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: P.O.B. 57, Doha; Man. R. R. REES.

Chartered Bank: London; P.O.B. 29, Doha.

First National City Bank: P.O.B. 2309, Doha.

Al-Mashreq Bank: Doha.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 2001, Doha; Man. L. B. CANT.

Qatar Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 637, Doha.

United Bank of Pakistan: P.O.B. 242, Doha.

INSURANCE

Qatar Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 666, Doha; f. 1964; assets and reserves 10m. Q. Riyals (1973); branches in Dubai and Riyadh; Man. FATHI I. GABR.

COMMERCE

Qatar Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 402, Doha; f. 1963; 13 mems. appointed by decree; Pres. AHMED MUHAMMAD AL SOWAIDI; Sec. KAMAL ALI SALEH.

OIL

Qatar General Petroleum Agency: f. August 1974, as successor to Qatar National Petroleum Co.; in line with OPEC policy the Government agreed a participation agreement with the Qatar Petroleum Company and Shell Qatar in January 1974 to secure Qatar's interest. On February 20th, 1974 the Government signed a further agreement which gives it a 60 per cent interest in QPC and Shell Qatar. The Qatar General Petroleum Agency controls the Arab Maritime Co. for Oil Transport, Arab Co. of Petrol Pipes, National Oil Distribution Co., Arab Co. for Shipbuilding and Repair; Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ BIN KHALIFAH AL-THANI (Minister of Finance and Petroleum).

Qatar Petroleum Co.: Doha; an associate of Iraq Petroleum Co. and 40 per cent shareholder in the operating Company producing and exporting crude oil from the Dukhan oilfield (onshore). Under a participation agreement signed in 1974 the Government became a 60 per cent interest holder in the QPC Concession and crude oil production facilities effective from January 1st, 1974. The operations in Qatar have been carried out on behalf of the interest holders by QPC as interim operator. Total production from the Dukhan fields in 1974 was 81.4 million barrels.

Shell Company of Qatar: P.O.B. 47, Doha; holds an offshore concession. A Government participation agreement was signed in February 1974 (see above); Man. Dir. H. R. H. CREPET. Total production in 1973 was 15.4m. long tons.

Qatar Gas Company: Doha; f. 1974; natural gas; Qatar Government owns 70 per cent and Shell owns remaining 30 per cent; capital QR 400 million.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are some 600 miles of surfaced road linking Doha and the oil centres of Dukhan and Umm Said with the northern end of the peninsula. A 65-mile long road from Doha to Salwa was completed in 1970, and joins one leading from Al Hufuf in Saudi Arabia, giving Qatar land access to the Mediterranean. A 260-mile highway, built in conjunction with Abu Dhabi, links both states with the Gulf network. Road construction is a continual process throughout the peninsula.

PIPELINES

Oil is transported by pipeline from the oilfield at Dukhan to the loading terminal at Umm Said. Natural gas is brought by pipeline from Dukhan to Doha where it is used as fuel for a power station and water distillation plant.

SHIPPING

Qatar National Navigation and Transport Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 153, Doha; shipping agents, lightering contractors, ship chandlers, clearing and forwarding agents at the ports of Qatar.

Director of Ports: P.O.B. 313, Doha.

Doha Port: A four-berth quay costing £10 million was completed in 1970; it is linked with Doha Town by a 3,600-ft. causeway. A new expansion project, estimated to cost QR 162 million is expected to double the size of the port.

Umm Said Harbour: Although accommodating smaller tankers (up to 60,000 d.w.t.) Umm Said still has the country's main oil terminal. A 220,000 ton capacity tank farm is connected by a series of pipelines with QPC's three main gathering stations. A 700 ft. wide jetty is linked to a grain mill and a newly constructed fertilizer plant.

CIVIL AVIATION

Doha international airport is equipped to receive jumbo jets; its runway was extended to 15,000 ft. in 1970. Plans for a new civil airport, which will have one of the longest runways in the world (14,993 ft.) are under preparation.

Gulf Air Co. Ltd.: jointly owned by Bahrain, Qatar, Abu Dhabi and British Airways (see Bahrain—Civil Aviation).

Gulf Helicopters: P.O.B. 811, Doha; 74 per cent owned by Gulf Air, 26 per cent by a British Airways Group; fleet of four Sikorsky S.62A.

Doha is served by the following airlines: Air France, Alia (Jordan), British Airways, EgyptAir, Gulf Air, Iranian Airways, Iraqi Airways, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Pakistan International Airlines, Saudia, Syrian Arab Airlines, TMA, Yemen Airlines.

RHODESIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rhodesia lies in south-central Africa with Mozambique to the east, Zambia to the north-west, Botswana to the south-west and South Africa to the south. Climate is tropical, modified considerably by altitude. The official language is English; the main African languages are Sindebele and Chishona. About 20 per cent of the population are Christian. Of the European and Coloured population, 33 per cent are Anglican, 11 per cent Presbyterian, 15 per cent Roman Catholic, 9 per cent Dutch Reformed and 9 per cent Methodist. Most of the Africans follow traditional beliefs, while the Asians are almost equally Muslim or Hindu. The official flag is an ensign with a sky blue background, with the Union Jack in the top left corner and the Rhodesia badge, consisting of a green shield with a gold pick and a red lion between two thistles. In November 1968 the Smith régime adopted a new national flag (proportions 2 by 1): three vertical stripes of green, white and green, with the Rhodesian coat of arms on the central white stripe. The capital is Salisbury.

Recent History

The British Government and the white settlers grouped Southern and Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland into the Central African Federation in 1953, but the Federation broke up in 1963 in the face of successful nationalist movements in Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which achieved independence as Zambia and Malawi in 1964. The 1961 Constitution, drawn up for Southern Rhodesia by the British and white settler governments, provided for ultimate majority rule. In order to prevent such an eventuality the government of Prime Minister Ian Smith, on November 11th, 1965, unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent of the British Crown. Britain terminated all trading and other relations with Rhodesia, while the UN applied economic sanctions against the régime. However, through the evasion of sanctions by certain countries, the assistance of South Africa and Portugal and the diversification of the economy, the Smith régime was able to maintain itself in power.

Attempts to reach a settlement acceptable to all parties, including Africans, have failed and sanctions have remained in force, while the régime has continued to operate its 1969 Constitution.

The country was declared a republic on March 2nd, 1970, and the first elections under the new constitution were held in April 1970, when the Rhodesian Front won all 50 seats on the European roll.

The Smith régime has progressively moved closer to the South African system of *apartheid* with the introduction of more discriminatory legislation. It now has powers to impose collective fines, without trial or charge, on an entire community. A bill regulating residential areas by race was passed in December 1972.

In 1972 Rhodesian troops and police mounted a large operation against African guerrilla forces, which continued in 1973. In early 1973 the border with Zambia was closed.

Security laws were tightened in May 1973, and there was evidence of South African military assistance to the régime. During 1973 the régime detained numerous top officials of the African National Council (ANC) without trial. Sanctions were renewed by an overwhelming vote in the House of Commons in October 1973. Riots at the University of Rhodesia, more guerrilla attacks and a fall in white immigration created an uncertain situation. The régime reacted by extensive resettling of thousands of Africans, the hanging of several guerrillas, increasing its powers of detention, and a considerable increase in military expenditure.

In 1974, despite the Rhodesian Front's victory at the polls in July, fiercer guerrilla attacks, the impending independence from Portugal of neighbouring Mozambique under black rule in 1975 and cooler relations with South Africa caused a dramatic change in the situation. In December a summit was held in Lusaka between three African Presidents and four nationalist leaders, resulting in agreement for a border ceasefire, conditional on the release of African political detainees and a constitutional conference to be held in 1975. Previously opposing liberation forces agreed to unite under the African National Council, led by Bishop Abel Muzorewa. Differences in interpretation of the agreement caused friction and the nationalists and the régime appear totally opposed on the basic question of majority rule. However, the Smith régime, under strong South African pressure, is committed to negotiations.

Government

Since November 1965 the Smith régime has made a number of constitutional changes culminating in the republican constitution which is now in force. Under this there is a President, a 23-man Senate and an Assembly of 66 members. Fifty of these are Europeans elected on a European roll, eight are Africans elected on an African roll and another eight Africans are chosen by electoral colleges of chiefs, headmen and other government-paid officials.

A state of emergency has existed since November 1965 and powerful security legislation, extended in 1973, 1974 and 1975, remains in force.

Defence

Of total armed forces of 4,700 in 1974, the army numbered 3,500 and the air force 1,200. Military service of twelve months and three years part-time training afterwards is compulsory for White, Coloured and Asian Rhodesians, and the reserves total 10,000. Para-military police forces number 8,000 active and 35,000 reservist and there is a civil police of 5,000.

Economic Affairs

Rhodesia's minerals include notably gold, asbestos, coal and chrome, but copper and other minerals are mined. Despite sanctions, 1973 was a record year for the Rhodesian mining industry with output valued at R\$135m. The United States imported more than \$30 million worth of

"strategic and critical commodities", particularly nickel and chrome, from Rhodesia in 1973. A nickel mine is to be developed at Shangani at an estimated cost of R\$17 million and production is expected to begin in 1975. Manufactures now surpass mining in importance, particularly food processing, metals, engineering and textiles. The dam on Lake Kariba provides most of the country's electricity.

Tca, maize, potatoes and sugar are the main crops apart from tobacco, which has been severely affected by UN sanctions, and there is much stock-raising. Agricultural output was adversely affected by the drought in 1973 though it has since improved. Maize, groundnuts, cotton and Oriental tobacco are the chief crops grown by African farmers, who have exclusive rights to half the land area of Rhodesia.

The wage gap between Europeans and Africans widened considerably between 1965 and 1973 though unemployment has decreased. Trade between the United Kingdom and Rhodesia has ceased since the declaration of independence, and trade with many other countries has been restricted. This has led to considerable diversification of the economy and a search for new outlets. Much Rhodesian merchandise is shipped from South Africa and Mozambique as exports from those countries and there has been widespread breaking of sanctions with Rhodesia's mining, agriculture and manufacturing sectors improving and GNP rising by 6.5 per cent in real terms in 1973. The closure of the border with Zambia has curtailed Rhodesia's trade with Zaire and Zambia and because of the Arab oil embargo petrol rationing was re-introduced in February 1974. Owing to increased guerilla activity defence spending was increased and taxation raised in the 1974-75 Budget.

Transport and Communications

Good rail services link Salisbury with South African and Portuguese ports, particularly Beira and Lourenço Marques in Mozambique. Fears that the Mozambique links might be cut by an independent government in 1975 led to the hurried completion of a direct rail link with South Africa at Beit Bridge in 1974. Major trunk roads are likewise of high standard. International and domestic air services connect most of the larger towns. There are also numerous charter and private aircraft used by mining companies, farmers and others. Over R\$16 million is to be spent from 1973 to 1976 on roads and bridges, particularly in areas subjected to guerilla attack. A large thermal power station costing an estimated R\$250 million is to be built at Wankie.

Social Welfare

There is no statutory provision for social security, though government and industrial schemes exist. The Social Welfare Department deals with child welfare and delinquency for all races. For Whites, the Department also deals with marriage guidance, alcoholics, care of the aged, and relief of distress.

Education

Estimated expenditure for 1973-74 for African education was R\$22.5 m., for non-African R\$22.4m. There were 831,648 African pupils in 1974 and 69,580 non-Africans in primary and secondary schools. The University College of Rhodesia at Salisbury provides multi-racial higher education and in 1974 enrolment of students totalled over 1,500.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the Victoria Falls, the Kariba Dam and the Wankie Game Reserve and National Park. Zimbabwe Ruins near Fort Victoria and World's View in the Matopos Hills are of special interest. In the Eastern Districts around Umtali there is trout fishing and climbing. Safaris and game-watching holidays can be arranged. In 1973 there was a considerable fall in the number of tourists visiting Rhodesia.

Sport

The climate is suitable for almost every form of sport. Football, cricket, tennis, golf, baseball, swimming, athletics and horse-racing are catered for, and gliding, yachting, camping and game hunting are also popular.

Public Holidays

1975: July 14th (Rhodes' and Founders' Day), September 13th (Pioneers' Day), November 11th (Independence Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Rhodesian dollar (R\$).

Unofficial exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = R\$ 1.396;

U.S. \$1 = 59.21 Rhodesian cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. kilometres)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (June 1974)			
	TOTAL	AFRICANS	EUROPEANS	OTHERS
390,759	6,100,000	5,800,000	273,000	29,300

CHIEF TOWNS (Dec. 1973 est.)

Salisbury (capital)	513,000	Wankie	26,000
Bulawayo	318,000	Shabani	17,000
Gwelo	58,000	Sinoia	17,000
Umtali	56,000	Fort Victoria	16,000
Que Que	43,000	Marandellas	13,000
Gatooma	32,000	Redcliff	12,000

LAND DISTRIBUTION

(1973—'000 hectares)

European Area:				African Area:			
Forest Land	.	.	755	Forest Land	.	.	172
Parks and Wild Life Land	.	.	1,774	Parks and Wild Life Land	.	.	255
General Land	.	.	15,619	Purchase Land	.	.	1,485
Specially Designated Land	.	.	8	Tribal Trust Land	.	.	16,181
Total European Area	.	.	18,156	Specially Designated Land	.	.	119
				Total African Area	.	.	18,212

National Area	2,667
TOTAL	39,035

MIGRATION

	EUROPEANS		ASIANS AND COLOURED		NON-INDIGENOUS AFRICAN ADULT MALES*	
	Immigrants	Emigrants	Immigrants	Emigrants	Immigrants	Emigrants
1964	7,000	15,710	130	228	40,370	48,600
1965	11,128	8,850	178	172	26,920	30,300
1966	6,418	8,510	131	160	17,430	33,630
1967	9,618	7,570	201	118	16,280	20,960
1968	11,864	5,650	149	149	19,350	21,910
1969	10,929	5,890	146	113	15,880	18,020
1970	12,227	5,890	118	128	13,000	22,270
1971	14,743	5,340	138	81	10,500	20,250
1972	13,966	5,150	119	102	8,640	16,290
1973	9,433	7,750	78	121	11,310	7,360

1974; 9,649 immigrants, 9,050 emigrants.

* Figures for 1964 include some juvenile males.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
 (production, '000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	40*	82	85*
Maize.	700*	1,179	1,540
Millet.	220*	220*	220*
Sorghum	50*	50*	50*
Sugar Cane.	1,250*	1,700*	2,000*
Potatoes	22	23*	23*
Dry Beans	24*	25*	25*
Oranges and Tangerines	20*	20*	20*
Groundnuts (in shell)	132	122*	130*
Cottonseed	86	86	87
Tea†	2.3	2.3*	2.3*
Tobacco	62.3	65	73
Cotton (lint)	43	43	43*

1973 ('000 metric tons): Maize 620, Millet 150,* Groundnuts 130,* Cottonseed 70, Tobacco 60.*

*FAO estimate.

†Twelve months ending on September 30th of year stated.

Source: Mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

SALES OF PRINCIPAL CROPS AND LIVESTOCK
 (R\$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
European Production	117.9	148.2	185.3	195.2
African Production	8.3	13.1	20.5	16.2
TOTAL	126.3	161.3	205.8	211.4

AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT
 (R\$ million)

EUROPEAN PRODUCTION

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gross Output	171.5	168.4	208.2	233.0	247.3

AFRICAN PRODUCTION

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sales through official Marketing Authorities	13.5	10.8	16.3	24.9	22.0
Approximate Consumption by Rural Households	54.2	45.0	59.4	61.6	42.1
TOTAL VALUE	67.7	55.8	75.7	86.5	64.1

AFRICAN-OWNED LIVESTOCK

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	2,623,000	2,786,000	2,879,000	3,037,000
Sheep	431,000	438,000	451,000	491,000
Pigs	107,000	107,000	96,000	101,000
Goats	1,545,000	1,735,000	1,861,000	1,930,000

EUROPEAN-OWNED LIVESTOCK

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	2,514,173	2,708,997	2,683,955	2,572,810
Sheep	356,139	327,013	272,706	253,505
Pigs	91,519	79,842	82,946	99,152
Equines	8,193	8,151	8,711	9,464
Goats	38,976	35,027	33,773	34,413

MINING

(tons)

	1963	1964	1965
Gold ('000 fine oz.) .	566	574	550
Asbestos	142,255	153,451	176,151
Chrome Ore	412,394	493,371	645,500
Coal	3,020,889	3,351,000	3,868,385
Copper	18,488	18,341	19,819

ESTIMATED PRODUCTION

		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Gold	kg.	17,100	16,170	15,550	14,930	14,500	14,000	14,000
Asbestos	'000 metric tons	160.0	97.3	86.2	79.8	79.8	n.a.	n.a.
Coal	" " "	3,040	3,060	3,273	3,332	3,492*	3,477*	3,150*
Copper	" " "	18.0	18.0	19.5	21.1	23.0	23.3	24.0

* Sales in year to August 31st plus coke in coal equivalent.

INDUSTRY (R\$'000)

	1969	1970	1971
Mining and Quarrying	105,230	122,458	117,420
Meat Industry	33,565	38,990	47,518
Grain Mill Products	35,618	46,062	44,418
Bakery Products	15,552	17,483	19,431
Dairy and Other Food Products	38,993	42,536	48,846
Alcoholic Beverages	17,455	20,115	23,087
Soft Drinks	6,384	7,340	8,324
Tobacco Manufacturing	16,621	16,816	18,712
Clothing and Footwear	38,537	45,330	62,098
Other Textiles	57,924	57,544	60,118
Wood Industries, except Furniture	11,077	13,583	15,323
Furniture, except Metal	8,326	10,562	11,999
Pulp, Paper and Board	13,366	15,564	17,185
Printing and Publishing	15,904	18,663	20,523
Fertilizers and Pesticides	32,826	37,559	44,453
Soap Preparations and Pharmaceuticals	16,317	19,180	22,391
Other Chemical Products, including Plastic and Rubber	27,468	31,952	37,166
Cement, Bricks and other Non-Metal Products	20,003	24,592	29,067
Metal Industries, except Machinery	74,744	102,294	123,418
Machinery, including Electrical	28,933	37,332	44,762
Transport and Equipment	33,637	36,275	45,587
Other Industries	5,481	6,272	7,516
TOTAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	548,751	646,044	751,948
Electricity Generation and Distribution	48,813	54,530	58,650
Water Supply	6,412	7,270	7,913
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	709,206	830,302	935,931

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (million kWh.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture and Forestry	233.7	256.3	323.1	371.0
Mining and Quarrying	704.6	769.9	882.7	976.0
Manufacturing Industries	1,440.5	1,544.1	2,004.0	2,535.8
Domestic Consumers	599.5	636.2	681.7	717.3
Others	388.4	420.1	480.4	473.4
TOTAL	3,366.7	3,626.6	4,371.9	5,073.5

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Rhodesian dollar (R\$).

Coins: bronze $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 1 c.; cupronickel 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., 5 c., 10 c., 20 c., 25 c.

Notes: R\$1, R\$2, R\$5, R\$10.

Unofficial exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = R\$1.396; U.S. \$1 = 59.21 Rhodesian c.

R\$100 = £71.62 = U.S. \$168.89.

Note: The Rhodesian dollar (R\$) was introduced in February 1970, replacing the Rhodesian pound (R£) at the rate of R£1 = R\$2. From September 1949 the value of the Rhodesian pound was U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the Rhodesian dollar was U.S. \$1.40 (U.S. \$1 = 71.43 Rhodesian cents). This valuation remained in effect until August 1971. Between December 1971 and February 1973 the Rhodesian dollar was valued at U.S. \$1.52 (U.S. \$1 = 65.79 Rhodesian cents). Since February 1973 the Rhodesian dollar's value has been U.S. \$1.6889 (U.S. \$1 = 59.21 Rhodesian cents). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between February 1970 and June 1972 was R\$1 = 11s. 8d. or 58.33p (£1 = R\$1.714). Where data for 1970 or earlier have been converted into Rhodesian dollars, this exchange rate for sterling is effective from November 1967.

BUDGET
(R\$'000)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74*	1974/75*
Revenue	203,952	213,440	242,102	267,232	309,795	398,800
Expenditure	201,895	213,832	234,718	282,580	335,925	427,200
Balance	2,057	-392	7,384	-15,348	-26,130	-28,400

* Estimate.

BUDGET ESTIMATES
(1973-74—R\$'000)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Basic Tax on Income or Profits	152,800	Agriculture: General	26,779
Customs and Excise	52,120	Research and Specialist Services	3,445
Sales Tax	41,000	Conservation and Extension	2,317
Betting Tax	525	Treasury: Supply Services	10,175
Stamp Duties and Fees	4,750	Service of Dept.	34,400
Business Licences	1,400	Pensions (mainly Civil and Defence)	11,619
Education Fees	3,790	B.S.A. Police	25,298
Health Services	2,400	Defence	39,474
Aviation and Landing Fees	1,100	Transport and Power	20,616
Agricultural Services	600	Internal Affairs	15,542
Interest, etc.	25,350	Commerce and Industry	6,109
Pension Contributions of Government Employees	7,000	Health	23,709
Rent of Government Property	2,100	Works	9,812
Estate Duties	800	Lands and Natural Resources	5,275
Share of Profits: Reserve Bank of Rhodesia	2,000	National Parks and Wild Life Management	2,513
Mining Fees and Royalties	1,250	Veterinary Services	3,978
Other Revenue	10,810	University of Rhodesia	4,145
		Education: European, Asian and Coloured	22,353
		African	24,461
		Technical	2,266
		Roads and Road Traffic	9,589
		Water Development	2,319
		Other Expenditure	29,731
TOTAL	309,795	TOTAL	335,925

Budget (1974-75): Estimated Revenue R\$398.8 million; Estimated Expenditure R\$427.2 million.

GOLD RESERVES OF
RESERVE BANK OF RHODESIA
(R\$'000—Nov. 1965)*

Gold	7,280
Foreign Assets	36,738
TOTAL	44,018

*Latest available figure.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million R\$—June 1970)

	NOTES	COIN	TOTAL
In Public Circulation	29.7	3.7	33.4

December 1973 total: R\$ 49.1 m.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(R\$ million at current prices)

	1970	1971	1972	1973†
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	121.1	138.7	153.7	179.8
Private Final Consumption Expenditure*	741.8	841.1	919.5	980.1
Increase in Stocks	38.5	54.1	26.1	6.7
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	171.7	221.5	256.1	320.1
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE	1,073.1	1,255.4	1,355.4	1,486.7
Exports of Goods and Services	323.2	} -26.8	35.1	32.8
Less Imports of Goods and Services	315.3			
Statistical Discrepancy	1.4	0.8	-0.1	—
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,082.4	1,229.4	1,390.4	1,519.5
Net Factor Income from Abroad	-19.4	-27.6	-32.7	-34.6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES	1,063.0	1,201.8	1,357.7	1,484.9

* Including an estimate for the market value of African rural household consumption of own production.

† Figures are provisional.

COMPOSITION OF THE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(R\$ million at current prices)

	1970	1971	1972	1973†
Compensation of Employees	551.8	619.3	697.4	773.0
Operating Surplus*	} 448.0	512.8	591.1	645.5
Consumption of Fixed Capital				
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	999.8	1,132.1	1,288.5	1,418.5
Indirect Taxes	87.3	98.4	107.1	116.4
Less Subsidies	4.7	1.1	5.1	15.4
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	1,082.4	1,229.4	1,390.4	1,519.5

* Including imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings.

† Figures are provisional.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(R\$ million at current factor cost)

	1970	1971	1972	1973†
Agriculture and Forestry	160.9	194.2	223.4	233.9
Mining and Quarrying	67.2	70.3	73.1	90.3
Manufacturing	221.6	254.7	298.4	332.1
Electricity and Water Supply	30.4	33.0	37.7	40.4
Construction	60.6	65.6	81.8	93.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	124.3	140.0	} 175.4	203.8
Hotels and Restaurants	13.9	15.2		
Transport, Storage and Communications	67.6	78.7	86.6	78.4
Finance, Insurance and Property Services*	53.4	58.9	68.5	76.7
Public Administration and Defence	57.2	64.6	71.5	78.3
Educational Services	34.1	39.4	42.8	47.5
Health Services	16.4	18.8	20.7	22.3
Private Domestic Service	30.5	33.4	37.8	41.0
Other Services	61.8	65.4	70.6	80.9
TOTAL	999.8	1,132.1	1,288.5	1,418.5

* Including imputed rents for owner-occupied dwellings.

† Figures are provisional.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(R\$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973†
Merchandise Trade f.o.b	23.1	- 1.6	58.2	83.0
Services	-15.1	-25.0	-23.1	-50.2
Investment Income	-19.4	-27.6	-32.7	-34.6
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	-11.4	-54.2	2.4	- 1.8
Unrequited Transfers	- 2.6	- 3.3	- 2.7	- 5.9
CURRENT BALANCE	-14.0	-57.1	- 0.4	- 7.7
Capital Transactions	26.3	30.5	- 2.4	40.7
BALANCE (Net Monetary Movement)* .	12.3	-26.9	- 2.7	32.9

* Excluding adjustments for errors and omissions.

† Figures are provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million R\$)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	199.4	234.9	282.4	274.2
Exports and Re-exports, excl. gold .	219.0	253.6	277.2	328.5

No detailed official trade figures have been published since 1965. In 1973 publication of import and export figures was stopped.

COMMODITIES
(R\$'000)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1964	1965		1964	1965
Food	19,400	18,688	Food	23,930	29,308
Beverages and Tobacco	7,470	6,960	Fresh and Frozen Meat	5,984	8,456
Tobacco	5,548	5,270	Canned Meat and Meat Pre-		
Crude Materials, inedible	10,934	9,780	parations	4,100	5,046
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	12,374	11,822	Sugar	6,970	6,964
Petroleum Products	11,538	11,056	Beverages and Tobacco	83,958	99,610
Animal and Vegetable Oils	1,112	2,606	Tobacco	78,444	93,936
Chemicals	23,032	26,900	Crude Materials, inedible	33,626	38,784
Fertilizer	6,300	8,698	Asbestos Fibre	20,030	21,522
Machinery and Transport	62,478	76,020	Chrome Ore	5,000	7,620
Machinery, except Electrical	28,034	31,864	Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	12,872	18,978
Railway Engines and Vehicles	3,224	4,676	Coal	3,314	4,446
Motor Vehicles and Spares	17,466	24,288	Animal and Vegetable Oils	700	632
Miscellaneous Items	79,674	86,802	Chemicals	9,086	9,152
Paper and Board	5,144	5,492	Machinery and Transport	12,686	17,168
Textiles	16,612	19,916	Miscellaneous Items	59,784	71,278
Iron and Steel	10,490	10,302	Clothing	10,614	10,834
			Refined Copper	7,104	12,112
			Pig Iron	5,100	4,946

TOURISM

TOTAL NUMBER OF TOURIST ARRIVALS*

1968	.	.	.	217,542
1969	.	.	.	254,441
1970	.	.	.	270,659
1971	.	.	.	317,381
1972	.	.	.	339,210
1973	.	.	.	243,812

*Excludes visitors in transit.

TRANSPORT

RAIL TRAFFIC

RHODESIA RAILWAYS (including operations in Botswana)

	1970/71*	1971/72*	1972/73*
Total Number of Passengers ('000)	2,782	3,013	3,236
Net Metric Tons ('000)	11,686	12,676	12,597
Gross Ton-Kilometres (million)	14,283	15,308	15,194
Net Ton-Kilometres (million)	6,293	6,802	6,623
<i>Financial Statistics:</i>			
Total Revenue (R\$'000)	65,285	69,895	68,206
Total Expenditure (R\$'000)	66,961	71,821	79,202
Net Surplus (R\$'000)	-1,676	-1,926	-10,996

* Year ending June 30th.

ROAD TRAFFIC

(est.)

	1966*
Passenger	113,123
Commercial	28,979
Motor Cycles and Scooters	8,363
Others (excluding Caravans and Trailers)	9,252

* May.

AIR TRAFFIC*

AIR RHODESIA

	KILOMETRES FLOWN		LOAD TON-KILOMETRES FLOWN		PASSENGERS CARRIED '000
	Aircraft '000	Passenger '000	Passenger '000	Cargo and Mail '000	
1971	5,668	175,528	14,597	959.7	300.3
1972	6,073	196,320	16,288	973.4	344.3
1973	6,337	202,146	16,770	912.4	362.8
1974	5,910	240,608	19,891	1,862.3	418.1

* Year ending June 30th.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1972	1974*
Telephones	151,199	165,585
Radio Licences	32,058	30,067
Concessionary Radio Licences	135,035	151,541
Combined Radio and Television Licences	56,788	67,093
Daily Newspapers	2	2

* At June 30th

EDUCATION

AFRICAN EDUCATION

	SCHOOLS		PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Primary	3,518	3,538	751,085	795,772	18,143	19,622
Secondary	150	150	33,789	35,876	1,673	1,699
Vocational/Technical/Teacher- Training	32	35	3,197	3,458	189	183
Agricultural College	1	1	77	80	14	7
Evening and Part-time Schools	85	78	5,838	4,947	195	139
Special (Physically Handicapped)	8	9	651	654	67	56

EUROPEAN, ASIAN AND COLOURED

	SCHOOLS		PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973	1974
Primary	180	185	41,018	40,115	1,718	1,739
Secondary	50	49	29,248	29,465	1,679	1,721
Technical/Teacher-Training	3	3	4,443	4,195	229	263
Agricultural College	1	1	82	78	17	17
University*	1	1	1,076	1,564	204	210

* Multi-racial.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Salisbury

THE CONSTITUTION

CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

THE Shona and Ndebele peoples of the area which is now Rhodesia first had to contend with European encroachment on their land in the late 1880s. The British South Africa Company was granted a Royal Charter in 1889 for the purpose of promoting trade, commerce, civilization and good government in the region occupied by the Shona and Ndebele. However, following the founding of Salisbury in 1890 by a group of white settlers organized by Cecil Rhodes, resentment at the intrusion of Europeans increased among Africans and open resistance began in 1893. Only after the great uprisings of 1896-97 was this resistance finally broken. The British South Africa Company continued to administer the colony until 1923, when the colony became self-governing under the United Kingdom after the settlers had decided against entering the Union of South Africa.

The 1923 Constitution

The 1923 Constitution granted the Colony full self-government, except that legislation affecting African interests, the Rhodesia railways and certain other matters were reserved to the British Secretary of State. These reservations fell away in time so far as internal affairs were concerned, excepting those which concerned differential legislation affecting the African population. Formal international relations were conducted for Southern Rhodesia by the British government. Other external relations were the responsibility of the colonial government.

Federation

In September 1953 the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, linking Northern and Southern Rhodesia with Nyasaland, came into existence. Under the Federal Constitution, approved by the minority electorate in Southern Rhodesia and by the Legislative Councils in the other two territories, responsibility for defence, the regulation of commerce and industry, immigration, health, European education and European agriculture was transferred from the Government of Southern Rhodesia to the Federal Government. African affairs, internal security, industrial relations and certain other matters remained in the hands of the Southern Rhodesian Government.

The 1961 Constitution

In 1959 the Southern Rhodesian Government proposed that the Constitution of Southern Rhodesia should be revised, with a view to transferring to Southern Rhodesia the exercise of the powers vested in the British Government. Following consultations between the two Governments an Order in Council embodying a new constitution was made on December 6th, 1961. This eliminated all the reserved powers save for matters including sections of the Constitution relating to the Declaration of Rights, Appeals to the Privy Council, the Judiciary, increasing franchise qualifications and racial limitation on the ownership or occupation of land. It also conferred on Southern Rhodesia wide powers for the amendment of her own Constitution and contained a number of important additional features such as a Declaration of Rights and the creation of a Constitutional Council designed to give confidence to all the peoples of Southern Rhodesia that their legitimate interests would be safeguarded.

Dissolution of the Federation

Following the dissolution of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland in December 1963 the Southern Rhodesian Government resumed the powers which had been transferred to the Federal Government in 1953.

In 1964, it was agreed between the British and Southern Rhodesian Governments that the term "Colony" should be dropped and that henceforward the country should be referred to as "Southern Rhodesia". In October 1964, following the independence of Zambia (Northern Rhodesia), the Southern Rhodesia Government dropped the prefix "Southern". Rhodesia is fully self-governing in respect of its internal affairs, but because it does not yet enjoy sole responsibility for its international relations it cannot be regarded as an independent sovereign state.

Unilateral Declaration of Independence (U.D.I.)

On November 11th, 1965, the Smith Government, elected by the almost exclusively white electorate, unilaterally declared Rhodesia independent of the British Crown and with the assumption of independence, the Constitution of Rhodesia 1965 was issued by the new régime to replace that of 1961, and provisions under the Southern Rhodesian Order in Council, 1961, were held to be of no effect. The Queen, acting through her representative the Governor, dismissed the Government of Rhodesia, and the British Parliament passed the Southern Rhodesia Act, which declares that Southern Rhodesia (the legal name of the country now, although "Rhodesia" remains in common usage) continues to be part of Her Majesty's dominions and that the Government and Parliament of the United Kingdom continue to have responsibility and jurisdiction for and in respect of it. The Southern Rhodesia Constitution Order 1965 which was made under this Act declares that any constitution which the regime in Rhodesia may purport to promulgate is void and of no effect. The Order also prohibits the Legislative Assembly from making laws or transacting any other business and declares any proceedings in defiance of this prohibition void and of no effect. It also suspends the ministerial system, empowers the Governor to exercise his functions without seeking ministerial advice and empowers a Secretary of State as well as the Governor to exercise the executive authority of Rhodesia on Her Majesty's behalf.

The Five (Six) Principles

Successive British Conservative Governments have been guided in their approach towards the problem of granting Rhodesia independence by five principles (the 1964-70 Labour Government also recognized a sixth):

1. The principle and intention of unimpeded progress to majority rule, already enshrined in the 1961 Constitution, would have to be maintained and guaranteed.
2. There would also have to be guarantees against retrogressive amendment of the Constitution.
3. There would have to be immediate improvement in the political status of the African population.
4. There would have to be progress towards ending racial discrimination.
5. The British Government would need to be satisfied that any basis proposed for independence was acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole.
6. It would be necessary to ensure that, regardless of race, there was no oppression of majority by minority or of minority by majority.

PROVISIONS OF 1961 CONSTITUTION

The Cabinet and Legislative Assembly

The Cabinet consists of twelve ministers including the Prime Minister. In addition there are a number of parliamentary secretaries.

The Legislature consists of 65 members, 15 of whom are elected on a lower roll, from 15 electoral districts. Fifty are elected on an upper roll from constituencies. Members are all elected for a period of five years.

There will be no power of disallowance by the Sovereign of an Act passed by the Legislative Assembly except in the case of an Act which:

- (a) is inconsistent with any international obligations imposed on the Sovereign in relation to Southern Rhodesia; or
- (b) alters to the injury of the stockholders or departs from the original contract in respect of any stock issued under the Colonial Stock Acts by the Southern Rhodesia Government on the London market.

Such laws may be disallowed within six months of their being passed.

Constitutional Safeguards

With the introduction of the new constitution in November, 1962, the right of the British Government to veto changes in the constitution has been replaced by safeguards entrenched in the new constitution. The British Government will retain power for amendments affecting the position of the Sovereign and the Governor, international obligations and undertakings by the Southern Rhodesia Government affecting loans. The Legislature has power to alter the constitution by two thirds majority of the total members of Parliament. The specially entrenched sections of the constitution can only be amended by a two thirds majority of the legislature's total membership in addition to a majority vote cast in a referendum of each of the four principal racial groups (namely European, African, Asian and Coloured), or after the Queen has assented to the amendment.

The specially entrenched sections are those relating to the Declaration of Rights, Appeals to the Privy Council, the Constitutional Council, the Judiciary, increasing franchise qualifications, securing Civil Service pensions and the Boards of Trustees of Tribal Trust Land, their powers and terms of trust. In addition, if any racial limitation on the ownership or occupation of land is more restrictive than that existing on the day prior to the introduction of the new constitution, it will be treated as an entrenched section.

The Constitutional Council

Composition

The Constitutional Council consists of a Chairman and eleven members, which must include two Europeans, two Africans, one Asian, one Coloured, and two persons who are either advocates or attorneys of not less than 10 years' standing. The chairman is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Justice. The members are appointed by an electoral college which includes the Chief Justice and puisne judges of the High Court and the President of the Council of Chiefs.

Qualifications

Members must be, *inter alia*, over thirty-five years of age, Southern Rhodesian citizens and resident in the country for ten of the previous fifteen years.

Functions

The Constitutional Council reports to the Governor and the Speaker of the Legislature on all Bills (except money Bills) passed by the Legislature and informs them whether the Bill conflicts with the provisions of the Declaration of Rights. This is done within 30 days after the passing of the Bill, unless an extension of time is granted. In the event of there being a conflict with the Declaration of Rights the

Bill may only be presented to the Governor for assent after a two thirds majority vote in the legislature, or after a simple majority vote together with a delay of six months.

The Declaration of Rights

An entrenched section of the Constitution, this sets out the fundamental rights and freedoms to be enjoyed by the people of Southern Rhodesia. Such rights apply without distinction to race, colour or creed. They afford protection from infringement by the Legislature, Executive, corporate bodies or private persons. The courts will enforce the rights and there is an ultimate appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Franchise

Voters must be citizens of Southern Rhodesia, over twenty-one years of age, with two years continuous residence in the country and three months residence in the constituency or electoral district immediately preceding application for enrolment. Voters must be able to complete the application for a voter's form, unassisted and in English. Additional qualifications are:

"A" Roll

(a) Income of £792 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value £1,650 or (b) (i) Income of £528 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £1,100; and (ii) completion of a course of primary education of prescribed standard or (c) (i) Income of £330 during each of two years preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £550; and (ii) four years secondary education of prescribed standard or (d) Appointment to the office of Chief or Headman.

"B" Roll

(a) Income at the rate of £264 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value £495 or (b) (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment, or ownership of immovable property of value of £275; and (ii) two years secondary education, or (c) Persons over thirty years of age with: (i) Income at the rate of £132 per annum during the six months preceding date of claim for enrolment or ownership of immovable property of value of £275; and (ii) completion of a course of primary education of a prescribed standard or (d) Persons over thirty years of age with income at the rate of £198 per annum during the six months preceding the date of claim for enrolment; or ownership of immovable property of value £385 or (e) All kraal heads with a following of 20 or more heads of families or (f) Ministers of Religion.

There is no limit to the number of persons who can register but in elections in constituencies "B" Roll votes will not count for more than 25 per cent of the "A" Roll votes cast, and vice versa in electoral districts.

Where there are three or more candidates standing for election in any constituency or electoral district, a voter may use a preference vote for the candidate of his second choice. In the event of the candidate polling the most number of votes but not getting an overall majority, the bottom candidate drops out and the preference votes on his ballot papers are added to the remaining candidates.

Tribal Trust Land

The Native Reserves and the Special Native Area, which existed prior to the bringing into operation of the new Constitution have now been placed in one category described as "Tribal Trust Land". This land, which is reserved in the Constitution for occupation by tribes on a basis of communal tenure, comprises some 40 million acres out of

RHODESIA

a total land area of 96 million acres. The land is vested in a Board of Trustees, which is a corporate body with perpetual succession and power to sue and to be sued. The Board cannot be abolished nor can its powers be diminished, nor

The Constitution, Constitutional Proposals

can the terms of its Trust be varied unless the Bill designed to accomplish any of these objectives obtains a two thirds majority in Parliament, and is agreed to by each of the four principal racial communities.

REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

(November 1969)

In a referendum held on June 20th, 1969, the constitutional proposals of the Rhodesian Front were approved by 54,724 votes to 20,776. At the same time the predominantly white electorate also approved the proposal to declare Rhodesia a republic by 61,130 to 14,327 votes. The relevant constitutional legislation giving effect to these proposals received the necessary two-thirds majority in the Legislative Assembly in November 1969: this legislation consisted of the Constitution of Rhodesia Bill, the Electoral Bill, the Land Tenure Bill and the High Courts (Amendments) Bill. The Constitutional Bill was signed by the Officer Administering the Government on November 29th, 1969, but did not come into operation until after the first general election under the new constitutional and electoral arrangements in April 1970.

PROVISIONS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONSTITUTION

There is a President in and over Rhodesia, who is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Rhodesia. The term of office is five years, and a second term is permissible but not a third.

Legislative power is vested in a legislature consisting of the President and Parliament, and Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Assembly.

The Senate comprises 23 members, ten Europeans elected by the European members of the House of Assembly, and ten African chiefs, elected by an electoral college consisting of members of the Council of Chiefs. Five of these African Senators shall be chiefs in Matabeleland and five chiefs in Mashonaland.

The remaining three Senators are appointed by the President.

The House of Assembly initially consists of 66 members, 50 Europeans, elected by voters on the European roll, and 16 African members. Half of these, four from Mashonaland and four from Matabeleland, are elected by Africans on an African voters roll, the other half, again drawn equally from Matabeleland and Mashonaland are elected by electoral colleges made up from African chiefs, headmen and councillors from African councils.

When the aggregate of income tax assessed on the income of Africans exceeds sixteen sixths of that assessed on the income of Europeans and Africans then the number of African members in the House of Assembly will increase in proportion but only until the number of African members equals that of the European members.

To advise the President there is an Executive Council, consisting of the Prime Minister and other such persons, being Ministers as the President, on the advice of the Prime Minister may appoint.

The President appoints as Prime Minister the person, who, in his opinion, is best able to command the support of a majority of the members of the House of Assembly and acting on the advice of the Prime Minister, he appoints other Ministers.

LAND TENURE ACT

The Land Tenure Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly in November 1969, and received the signature of the Officer Administering the Government on November 29th.

The Act, which repeals the Land Apportionment Act, regulates the ownership, leasing and occupation of land in all areas on racial grounds and preserves the special status of the Tribal Trust Land within the African area.

The total extent of Rhodesia is approximately 96.5 million acres which was divided by the Land Apportionment Act as follows: European Area 35.6 million acres, Tribal Trust Land 40.1 million acres, Native Purchase Area 4.3 million acres, National Land 105 million acres, Unreserved Land 6.0 million acres.

Previously only Tribal Trust Lands were specially protected under the Constitution. The Native Purchase Area and European Area enjoyed no such protection.

Under the new Act all areas are similarly protected, but there are now only three areas which are: European Area 44.95 million acres, African Area 44.95 million acres, National Area—reserved for the purpose of Wild Life Conservation and National Parks—6.6 million acres.

Exchange of land between one area and the other are controlled by two Boards of Trustees, one of which watches over the interests of Europeans and the other the interests of Africans.

ANGLO-RHODESIAN CONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSALS

(November 1971)

In November 1971 the British Foreign Secretary (Sir Alec Douglas-Home) and Lord Goodman met Mr. Ian Smith and agreed on a settlement. The settlement was subject to its being acceptable to Rhodesians as a whole in the opinion of the Pearce Commission, which tested opinion in Rhodesia between January and March 1972.

The settlement proposed that the number of African seats (now 16) will increase as more Africans meet voting qualifications, until they equal the Europeans' present 50 seats. The creation of new African seats will depend on the growth of a new higher African electoral roll, the qualifications being the same as those for Europeans. Two seats

will be added for each 6 per cent rise in the higher African roll, but half the new seats will be filled by indirect election by the College of Chiefs. When the 50-50 parity has been achieved, an independent commission will recommend whether or not 10 Common Roll seats should be added, to be voted for by all on the European and higher African rolls. By this time both rolls should have about the same numbers. As more Africans qualified, they could out-vote the Europeans and produce an African majority in the Assembly. An agreed blocking mechanism will prevent retrogressive legislation. An independent commission will examine racial discrimination. Britain and Rhodesia will

RHODESIA

join in a £100 million development and educational programme and Africans will get more land. Once the British Government is satisfied by Rhodesian action on the franchise, discrimination and detainees, Parliament will be asked to grant Rhodesia independence and to end sanctions.

On May 23rd, 1972 the report of the Pearce Commission was presented to the House of Commons by the Foreign Secretary. The conclusion of the Commission was that

Constitutional Proposals, The Government, Parliament

"the people of Rhodesia as a whole did not regard the proposals as acceptable as a basis for independence". Whilst expressing the hope that a solution within the five principles could be found in the future, the Foreign Secretary said that the British Government accepted the verdict of the Commission and that sanctions would continue and they are still in force.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: CLIFFORD WALTER DUPONT.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: IAN DOUGLAS SMITH.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Posts: JOHN JAMES WRATHALL.

Minister of Roads and Traffic, Transport and Power: ROGER TANCRED ROBERT HAWKINS.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence: PIETER KENYON FLEMING-VOLTELYN VAN DER BYL.

Minister of Internal Affairs: BERNARD HORACE MUSSETT.

Minister of Information, Immigration and Tourism: JOHANNES JACOBUS LODEWICUS DE KOCK.

Minister of Justice, Law and Order: DESMOND WILLIAM LARDNER-BURKE.

Minister of Health, Labour and Social Welfare: ROWAN CRONJE.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: ELLY BROOMBERG.

Minister of Local Government and Housing: WILLIAM IRVINE.

Minister of Agriculture: DAVID COLLVILLE SMITH.

Minister of Education: ARTHUR PHILIP SMITH.

Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Water Development: MARK HENRY HEATHCOTE PARTRIDGE.

Minister of Mines: IAN BIRT DILLON.

Minister of the Public Service and Co-ordination: REGINALD EDWARD DENNIS COWPER.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Col. G. H. HARTLEY. **Clerk of the House:** L. J. HOWE-ELY.

GENERAL ELECTIONS (July 1974)

AFRICAN ROLL	VOTES	SEATS
African National Council (Ind.)*	1,739	7
Centre Party	477	1
Independents	680	—
African Progressive Party	78	—
National Settlement Forum	6	—
TOTAL	2,980	8

* One seat returned unopposed.

EUROPEAN ROLL	VOTES	SEATS
Rhodesian Front*	52,707	50
Centre Party	25	—
Rhodesia Party	12,694	—
Independents	3,822	—
TOTAL	69,248	50

* Two seats returned unopposed.

Note: Another 8 African members are elected by electoral colleges of chiefs, headmen and councillors.

COUNCIL OF CHIEFS

Twenty-six elected members. **President:** Chief ZWIMBA of Sinoia District.

POLITICAL PARTIES*

Rhodesian Front: P.O.B. 242, Salisbury; governing party with 50 seats (1974); aims to maintain Rhodesia's independence; Pres. IAN D. SMITH; Chair. D. FROST.

African National Council (ANC): Salisbury; f. March 1972, after originally having been formed in December 1971 as an *ad hoc* organization to campaign for the rejection of the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals; 3 M.P.s are associated with the party; Pres. Bishop ABEL MUZOREWA; Vice-Pres. ELLIOT GABELLAH; Gen. Sec. C. C. NGCEBETSHA; Rep. in Britain ESHMAEL MLAMBO; Rep. at United Nations Miss JUDITH TODD.

Centre Party: 22 Jameson Ave., Salisbury; f. August 1968; multi-racial and withdrew support for the Anglo-Rhodesian settlement proposals when the Rhodesian Front enacted new discriminatory legislation; Pres. (vacant).

African Progressive Party: f. 1974; aims for settlement with Britain on Anglo-Rhodesian 1971 terms; Leader CHAD CHIPUNZA.

National Association of Coloured People: Chair. GERRY RAFTOPOULOS.

National Settlement Convention: f. 1974 by merger of African Settlement Convention and Rhodesian Settlement Forum; aims for settlement with Britain on Anglo-Rhodesian 1971 terms.

* Under the agreement reached at the Lusaka Summit in December, 1974, the leaders of ZAPU, ZANU, FROLIZI and the ANC agreed to work together to achieve majority rule in Rhodesia. They united under the ANC with Bishop Muzorewa as President, and an ANC Congress will be held in 1975 to revise its constitution.

Rhodesia Party: f. 1972; supports qualified franchise and "responsible" government, opposes Rhodesian Front policies on detention without trial, control of the media and racially discriminative laws; Chair. LOUIS GELMAN; Pres. T. GIBBS.

United Front Against Surrender: Salisbury; f. February 1972; supports "overriding principle that the white man's position must be supreme for all time".

Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU): P.O.B. 20128, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania; f. 1961; African nationalist party advocating universal adult suffrage; Leader JOSHUA NKOMO (held without trial until December 1974); Chair. JASON MOYO; Gen. Sec. EDWARD NDHLOVU; banned September 1962 now operating from Lusaka, Zambia; joined with ZANU in March 1973 to unify African resistance to the Smith régime by setting up a joint military command and political council.

Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU): f. 1963 after split in ZAPU; African nationalist; Leader Rev. N. SITHOLE (held without trial until December 1974, re-arrested in March 1975); joined with ZAPU in March 1973.

Front for the Liberation of Zimbabwe (FROLIZI): Leader JAMES CHIKEREMA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

No country has yet recognized Rhodesia. South Africa has an accredited Diplomatic Mission in Salisbury.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The legal system is Roman-Dutch, based on the system which was in force in the Cape at the time of the occupation. Cape Ordinances form the basis of much of the early legislation.

The High Court has two Divisions, General and Appellate. The Appellate Division is the superior court of record, and the supreme Court of Appeal under the terms of the 1969 Constitution. It consists of the Chief Justice, the Judge President, and a number of judges of appeal.

The General Division of the High Court comprises the Chief Justice and appointed puisne judges. Below the High

Court are Regional Magistrates' Courts and Magistrates' Courts with both civil and criminal jurisdiction.

Chief Justice: Rt. Hon. Sir HUGH BEADLE, P.C., C.M.G., O.B.E.

Judge President: Mr. Justice H. N. MACDONALD.

Judge of Appeal: Mr. Justice J. V. R. LEWIS.

Judges: Mr. Justice E. W. G. JARVIS, C.M.G., Mr. Justice H. E. DAVIES, Mr. Justice B. GOLDIN, Mr. Justice J. B. MACAULAY, Mr. Justice C. E. L. BECK, Mr. Justice W. H. G. NEWHAM.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Most Africans follow traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANS

ANGLICANS

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop of Central Africa: Most Rev. DONALD S ARDEN (Kasupe, Malawi).

Bishops: Mashonaland: Rt. Rev. J. P. BURROUGH, P.O.B. UA7, Salisbury; Matabeleland: Rt. Rev. S. M. WOOD, P.O.B. 2422, Bulawayo.

CATHOLICS

There are 570,465 Roman Catholics in Rhodesia.

Archbishop of Salisbury: Most Rev. FRANCIS MARKALL, S.J., P.O.B. 8060, Causeway, Salisbury.

Bishops: Bulawayo: Rt. Rev. HENRY KARLEN, C.M.M., P.O.B. 837, Bulawayo; Gwelo: Rt. Rev. ALOIS HAENE, S.M.B., P.O.B. 622, Gwelo; Salisbury: Rt. Rev. PATRICK CHAKAIPA (Auxiliary Bishop), P.O.B. 8060, Causeway, Salisbury; Sinoia: Rt. Rev. HELMUT RECKTER, S.J. (Prefect Apostolic of Sinoia), P.O.B. 7680, Sinoia; Umtali: Rt. Rev. DONAL R. LAMONT, O. CARM., P.O.B. 43, Umtali; Wankie: Rt. Rev. IGNACIO PRIETO VEGA, S.M.I., P.O.B. 25, Wankie.

Catholic Secretariat: P.O.B. 2591, Salisbury.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

Dutch Reformed Church: P.O.B. 967, 35 Jamieson Ave., Salisbury; est. in Rhodesia 1895; the Central African Synod comprises Rhodesia and Malawi, Central Mozambique and Northern Botswana; 18 parishes, 12,500 adherents; Gen. Sec. Rev. P. W. DE WET.

Evangelical Lutheran Church: P.O.B. 2175, Bulawayo; est. in Rhodesia 1963 (mission since 1903); Sec. Bishop S. B. STRANDVIK; 22,000 mems.; publ. *Chiedza Chirepo*, monthly.

Methodist Church: First Church est. in Salisbury in 1891; Chair. and Gen. Supt. Rhodesia District, Rev. ANDREW M. NDHLELA, P.O.B. 8298, Salisbury; membership 54,657 (June 1974); Methodist Community approx. 114,000 (June 1974).

Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 50, Salisbury City; f. 1904; Ministers Rev. A. C. MILNE, B.A., Rev. W. H. WATSON, D.D., Rev. R. B. HENDERSON; Session Clerk K. B. DAVIES; Sec. Miss M. W. ROBINSON, M.A.; membership 19,000.

Salvation Army (Rhodesia Territory): f. 1891; Territorial Commander Colonel RICHARD ATWELL; P.O.B. 14, Salisbury; Staff: 1,250 officers and employees, 45,000 (approx.) members.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31083, Braamfontein, Transvaal; Moderator for Rhodesia Rev. J. R. DANISA; Sec. for Rhodesia Rev. G. O. LLOYD.

United Methodist Church: f. 1890; P.O.B. 8293, Causeway, Salisbury; Bishop of Rhodesia ABEL MUZOREWA; membership 45,000.

JEWS

Central African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1456, Bulawayo; Pres. Hon. A. E. ABRAHAMSON; approx. 5,000 adherents; publs. *The Board, Central African Zionist Digest*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Chronicle, The: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1894; Bulawayo and throughout Matabeleland; English; Editor R. J. FOTHERGILL; circ. 29,310.

Rhodesia Herald, The: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1891; Salisbury and elsewhere in Central Africa; English; Editor R. MEIER; circ. 70,900.

Umtali Post: P.O.B. 96, Umtali; f. 1893; Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays; Editor ERIC RICHMOND.

PERIODICALS

African Times: fortnightly; Editor J. WATSON.

Avondale Observer: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 5,000.

Central African Journal of Medicine: P.O.B. 2073, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly; Editor Prof. M. GELFAND.

Chamber of Mines Journal: Thomson Newspapers Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1960; monthly.

Citizen, The: P.O.B. 1160, Beatrice Rd., Salisbury; f. 1953; weekly; English; Editor C. THEO.

Country Times: Country Times Press (Pvt.) Ltd., 208 Birmingham Rd., Marandellas; twice-monthly.

Development Magazine: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1948; monthly; English; Man. Editor E. ROY WRIGHT; circ. 3,000.

Die Rhodesier: P.O.B. M.P. 88, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury; Afrikaans; monthly.

Enterprise: P.O.B. 638, Salisbury; monthly.

Fort Victoria Advertiser: P.O.B. 138, Fort Victoria; f. 1959; independent; general; weekly; Editor STUART ROGERS; circ. 1,300.

Gatooma Mail: P.O.B. 550, Gatooma; f. 1912; Thursdays; Man. Editor D. BURKE; Editor V. SMEDA.

Greendale News: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

Gwelo Times: P.O.B. 66, 51 Fifth St., Gwelo; f. 1897; Thursdays; Editor B. K. CHARLESWORTH; circ. 2,900.

Hatfield Record: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 2,200.

Highlands Times: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,400.

Homecraft: P.O.B. 8263, Causeway, Salisbury; published by the National Federation of Womens' Institutes of Rhodesia in English, Shona and Ndebele; f. 1962; monthly; Editor MARY LEDINGHAM; circ. 7,000.

Look and Listen: P.O.B. H.G. 200, Highlands, Salisbury; weekly; Editor BARBARA MILLER.

M. & M. Gazette: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.

RHODESIA

Makoni Clarion: P.O.B. 17, Rusape; monthly.
Mashoko é Que Que: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1965; monthly; African; Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 2,000.
Midlands Observer: P.O.B. 186, Que Que; f. 1953; Fridays; English; Man. Editor O. R. ASHTON; circ. 1,700.
Mining in Rhodesia: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury.
Modern Farming: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1964; Exec. Editor D. H. B. DICKIN; circ. 7,500.
Moto (Fire): P.O.B. 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; weekly; Shona and English; political, cultural, religious; Editors ALBERT PLANGGER, MENARD MASVINGISE, MODIKAI HAMUTYINEI, JUSTIN NYOKA, ONESIMUS MAKUAI; circ. 23,000 (banned November 1974).
Motor Trader and Fleet Operator: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; official organ of the Rhodesian Motor Trade Association and the Rhodesian Motor Industry Employers' Association.
Mt. Pleasant Courier: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 4,000.
Murimi: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; monthly; Editor CORNELIUS WOTYORKA.
National Observer: P.O.B. 2473, Bulawayo; monthly; Editor ELIZA MARAJA.
News of Hartley: Citizen Press, P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; weekly; circ. 750.
Outpost: P.O.B. H.G. 106, Highlands, Salisbury; f. 1911; monthly; English; Editor A. P. STOCK; circ. 6,500.
Parade and Foto-Action: P.O.B. 3798, Salisbury; f. 1953; monthly; English; Editor LEONIS M. LAMBIRIS.
Qua: P.O.B. 2377, Salisbury; monthly.
Rhodesia Agricultural Journal: P.O.B. 8108, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1903; 6 per year; Editor W. B. CLEGHORN; circ. 1,500.
Rhodesia Calls: P.O.B. 8045, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1960; every two months; Editor A. GERRARD ABERMAN; travel; circ. 18,000.
Rhodesian Caravaner: P.O.B. 8045, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1969; every two months; Publisher A. GERRARD ABERMAN; Editor CLIVE WILSON; circ. 2,500.
Rhodesian Farmer: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; f. 1928; weekly journal of the Rhodesia National Farmers' Union and Rhodesia Tobacco Association and affiliated bodies; English; circ. 7,500; Editor D. H. B. DICKIN.

The Press, Publishers

Rhodesian Financial Gazette: P.O.B. UA 345, Union Ave., Salisbury; weekly; broadly pro-government; Editor R. HAYNES; circ. 5,700.
Rhodesian Insurance Review: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1955; monthly.
Rhodesian Property & Finance: P.O.B. 2266, Salisbury; f. 1956; monthly; Editor WILFRED BROOKS; circ. 6,200.
Rhodesia Railways Magazine: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; f. 1952; monthly; Editor J. BRYANT; circ. 9,000.
Rhodesian Tobacco Journal: Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1949; monthly.
Rhodesian Woman: P.O.B. U.A. 439, Salisbury; f. 1950; monthly; English; Editor JOANMARIE FOBBS.
Shield: P.O.B. 3194, Salisbury; monthly; English; Editor F. MEALING.
Sitima: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; staff newspaper; monthly; Editor J. BRYANT; circ. 9,000.
Sunday Mail: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; f. 1935; English; Editor J. A. ROBERTSON; circ. 86,002.
Sunday News: P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo; f. 1930; English; Editor P. H. C. J. TUDOR-OWEN; circ. 24,880.
Teacher in New Africa: 107 Moffat St., P.O.B. 3513, Salisbury; f. 1964; monthly; English; Man. V. R. COHEN.
Umbowo: P.O.B. 7024, Umtali; ecumenical newspaper; Editor S. MUKASA.
Waterfalls Sentinel: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury; monthly; circ. 2,000.
Weekly Express: P.O.B. 1160; circ. 17,500 (African readership).

NEWS AGENCIES

Inter-African News Agency (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 785, Salisbury; f. 1964; subsidiary of the South African Press Association; Chair. L. K. S. WILSON; Editor K. B. MOBBS.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France—Presse: 604 Robinson House, Union Ave., Salisbury (P.O.B. 2023); Rep. IAN MILLS.
UPI: 604 Robinson House, Union Ave., Salisbury (P.O.B. 2023); Rep. IAN MILLS.
 Reuters are also represented in Salisbury.

PUBLISHERS

A. C. Braby (Rhod.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo; telephone directory publishers.
B. & T. Directories (Rhodesia) (Private) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2119, Bulawayo.
Burke Enterprises (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 550, Gatooma.
The Citizen Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.
Dominion Press (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1160, Salisbury.
Kingstons Limited: P.O.B. 2374, Salisbury; wholesale and retail stationers and booksellers; brs. in Bulawayo, Gwelo, Que Que, Umtali and Marandellas.
Lomagundi Printing (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 110, Sinoia.
Longman Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. S.T. 125, Southern, Salisbury; f. 1964; member of the Longman

group; representing Oliver and Boyd, Livingstone, Churchill, Penguin Books Ltd.

Mambo Press: P.O.B. 779, Gwelo; f. 1958; religion, education and fiction in English and African languages; Dir. ALBERT PLANGGER; Man. JAMES AMREIN.
Mercantile Publishing House (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1561, Salisbury.
Morris Publishing Co. (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1435, Salisbury.
Oxford University Press: Roslin House, Baker Ave., Salisbury; br. of London firm.
Publications (C.A.) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1027, Bulawayo; publishers of *Rhodesian Farmer*, *Modern Farming*, *Tobacco Forum*, *Development Magazine* and trade directories; Exec. Editor DUDLEY H. B. DICKEN.

RHODESIA

Rhodesian Farmer Publications: P.O.B. 1622, Salisbury; farming books for Southern Africa.

The Rhodesian Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 396, Salisbury; P.O.B. 96, Umtali; P.O.B. 585, Bulawayo.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Rhodesian Publications (1969) (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 3745, Salisbury.

Thomson Newspapers Rhod. (Pvt.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1683, Salisbury; f. 1949; trade journals; Man. Dir. R. R. BEAVER.

Vision Publications: P.O.B. 1532, Salisbury; f. 1954.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: P.O.B. 444, Highlands, Salisbury; f. 1964; Chair. J. M. HELLIWELL; Dir.-Gen. J. C. NEILL.

RADIO

GENERAL AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES: news, information and entertainment; the main centre is in Salisbury, but there are studios in Bulawayo and Umtali. The Corporation broadcasts 20 news services daily.

AFRICAN SERVICE: broadcasts in three vernacular languages and English; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

In 1974 there were 225,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Rhodesia Broadcasting Corpn.: Stations at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Gwelo and Umtali.

Rhodesia Television Ltd.: P.O.B. H.G. 200, Highlands, Salisbury; programme contractors; commercial organization; studios in Salisbury and Bulawayo.

Ministry of Education: The Secretary for African Education, P.O.B. 8022, Causeway, Salisbury; and The Secretary for Education, P.O.B. 8024, Causeway, Salisbury.

There were 62,367 television receivers in 1974.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital, p.u. = paid up, dep. = deposits, m = million)

CENTRAL BANK

Reserve Bank of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 1283, Salisbury; f. May 1964; sole right of issue; cap. R\$2m.; Gov. N. H. B. BRUCE; Britain has appointed Sir HENRY HARDMAN as Governor and Trustee to R.B.R.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: London; Local Head Office: Manica Road, Salisbury; 37 brs., 111 agencies; Gen. Man. S. J. BALES.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; Local Head Office: 59 Jameson Ave., Salisbury; 11 brs., 24 sub-brs. and agencies; Gen. Man. R. S. CORDINGLEY.

Rhodesian Banking Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 3198, Salisbury; incorporated in Rhodesia; cap. R\$3,337,837; 18 brs., 11 agencies; Chair. R. S. WALKER, M.B.E.; Man. Dir. G. H. M. BEAK.

Standard Bank Ltd.: London; Administrative Office: P.O.B. 373, Salisbury; over 100 offices; Chief Gen. Man. F. H. DITTNER.

MERCHANT BANKS

Merchant Bank of Central Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 3200, Century House West, Baker Ave., Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. R\$2.5m.; Chair. G. C. V. COPPEN; Man. Dir. K. DEWAR.

Rhodesian Acceptances Ltd.: Rhodesian Acceptances House, 67 Jameson Ave., Salisbury; f. 1956; cap. p.u. R\$1.5m.; Chair. Sir KEITH ACUTT, K.B.E.; Man. Dir. L. P. NORMAND.

Standard Merchant Bank of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 60, Salisbury; f. 1971; cap. R\$1.4m. (Oct. 1973); dep. R\$9,151,000 (May 1974); Chair. E. R. CAMPBELL, C.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. S. DAVIDSON.

Syffrets Merchant Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 130, Salisbury; cap. R\$1m.; Chair. R. S. WALKER, M.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. F. J. SEKET.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

British and Rhodesian Discount House Ltd.: P.O.B. 3321, Southampton House, Union Ave., Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. R\$600,000; dep. R\$29,684 (June 1974); Chair. D. G. NICHOLSON; Man. M. G. GIBBORNE.

Discount Company of Rhodesia Ltd.: P.O.B. 3424, Fanum House, Jameson Ave., Central, Salisbury; f. 1959; cap. p.u. R\$450,000; dep. R\$24,773,000 (Dec. 1972); Chair. G. ELLMAN-BROWN, C.M.G.; Man. Dir. G. WILDE.

INSURANCE

Insurance Corpn. of Rhodesia Ltd.: I.C.R. House, Cnr. Manica Rd./Angwa St., P.O.B. 2417, Salisbury; Man. ERIC WILDER.

Old Mutual Fire and General Insurance Company of Rhodesia (Pvt.) Ltd.: Mutual House, Speke Ave., P.O.B. 2101, Salisbury; f. 1958; cap. R\$400,000 (June 1973); assets R\$2,603,184 (June 1973); Chair. R. F. HALSTED, I.C.D., C.B.E.; Gen. Man. W. H. EDWARDS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Associated Chambers of Commerce of Rhodesia: 5th Floor, Electricity Centre, Jameson Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1919; 2,100 mems.; 17 constituent chambers of commerce throughout Rhodesia; Gen. Sec. M. BRITTEN; publ. *Commerce* (monthly). Constituent Chambers in: Bindura, Bulawayo, Chipinga, Gwanda, Gwelo, Gatooma, Kariba, Karoi, Lowveld, Que Que, Marandellas, Victoria, Hartley, Salisbury, Sinoia, Umtali and Victoria Falls.

Salisbury Chamber of Commerce: 5th Floor, Electricity Centre, Jameson Ave., P.O.B. 1934, Salisbury; f. 1894; 1,100 mems.; Pres. M. DATTY; Sec. G. W. TYLER.

INDUSTRIAL AND EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Confederation of Rhodesian Employers: 19/20 Traclos House, Stanley Ave., Salisbury.

African Turkish Tobacco Growers' Association: Salisbury; f. 1960; membership open to growers in all territories.

Agricultural Marketing Authority: P.O.B. 8094, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1967.

Association of Rhodesian Industries: ARNI House, 109 Rotten Row, Salisbury; f. 1957; represents the interests of industry in Rhodesia; Pres. G. F. S. HANDOVER; Dir. J. C. GRAYLIN, I.C.D., C.M.G.

B.I.F.O.R. (Building Industry's Federation of Rhodesia): P.O.B. 3794, Salisbury; Pres. W. L. WALENN.

Bulawayo Agricultural Society: P.O. Fama, Bulawayo; sponsors of Trade Fair Rhodesia; Pres. Sir FREDERICK CRAWFORD, I.C.D., G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. ST. A. ROACH, F.I.E., A.I.V. (S.A.).

Bulawayo Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 2317; f. 1931; 374 mems.; Pres. G. F. J. HANDOVER, O.L.M.

Bulawayo Landowners' and Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 9003, Hillside, Bulawayo.

Bulawayo Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 1970, Bulawayo; f. 1919; 140 mems.; Pres. C. A. BIFFEN; Sec. E. FRIEND.

Chamber of Mines of Rhodesia, The: P.O.B. 712, Salisbury; f. 1939; Pres. J. S. ROBINS; Gen. Man. K. A. VANDERPLANK; publs. *Annual Report, Chamber of Mines Journal* (monthly).

Gatooma Farmers' and Stockowners' Association: P.O.B. 100, Gatooma; 108 mems.; Chair. W. BIRRELL; Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Industrial Council of the Meat Trade (Bulawayo Area): P.O.B. 1149, Bulawayo; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.

Industrial Council of the Motor Industry of Matabeleland: P.O.B. 1149, Bulawayo; Sec. QUICK & JOHNS (PVT.) LTD.

Industrial Development Corporation of Rhodesia Ltd., P.O.B. 8531, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Chair. N. CAMBITZIS.

Manicaland Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 78, Umtali; f. 1945; 60 mems.; Sec. T. W. STEPHENSON.

Midlands Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 142, Gwelo; 70 mems.; Sec. C. RAMPF.

National Industrial Council of the Building Industry of Rhodesia: St. Barbara House, Baker Ave./Moffat St., Salisbury; Sec. R. D. W. DUTTON.

National Industrial Council of the Engineering and Iron and Steel Industry: 5th Floor, Chancellor House, Jameson Ave., P.O.B. 1922, Salisbury; f. 1943; J. B. ROSS, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Sec. A. G. MAYCOCK, F.I.A.R.B. (LOND.).

Que Que Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 240, Que Que; f. 1928; 80 mems.; Sec. B. KAULBACK.

Rhodesia National Farmers' Union: P.O.B. 1241, Salisbury; f. 1942; 6,200 mems.; Administrator J. R. HUMPHREYS; publs. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly), *Modern Farming* (quarterly).

Rhodesian Smallworkers' Association: P.O.B. 100, Gatooma; f. 1906; 34 mems.; Chair. P. M. MAY; Hon. Sec. P. L. JAMES, F.C.I.S., F.C.C.S.

Rhodesia Tobacco Association: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; 1,700 mems.; Pres. G. A. PLO; Chief Exec. Officer J. M. MORTEN; publ. *The Rhodesian Farmer* (weekly, with Rhodesian National Farmers' Union).

Rhodesian Tobacco Corporation: Salisbury; f. 1966 to market the tobacco crop; total received from sales (1966) £11.5m. approx., government subsidy £5m. approx.

Rhodesian Tobacco Marketing Board: P.O.B. 1781, Salisbury; Chair. R. A. GRIFFITH, M.B.E.; Gen. Man. H. G. STONHILL.

Salisbury Chamber of Industries: Salisbury; Pres. J. G. HILLIS.

Salisbury Master Builders' and Allied Trades' Association: P.O.B. 1502, Salisbury; f. 1921; 254 mems.; Chair. R. P. SCHWARER; Sec. JAS. Y. GILCHRIST.

Tobacco Export Promotion Council of Rhodesia: R.T.A. House, Baker Ave., P.O.B. 1781, Causeway, Salisbury.

Umtali District Farmers' Association: P.O.B. 29, Umtali; 97 mems.; Chair. J. WOOD; Sec. Mrs. J. FROGGATT.

TRADE UNIONS

African Trade Union Congress: 65 Sinoia St., Salisbury; f. 1957; Gen. Sec. E. V. WATUNGWA; there are 9 affiliated unions with a total membership of 29,198.

Main affiliates:

Commercial and Allied Workers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 4,000 mems.; Pres. J. ZENDAH.

Engineering and Metal Workers' Union: 12 Kilmarnock Bldg., Fife St., Bulawayo; 732 mems.; Pres. A. F. TSOKA.

Railway Associated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2276, Bulawayo; 11,000 mems.; Pres. S. T. MASHINGAIDZE; Gen. Sec. A. J. MHUNGU.

Trade Union Congress of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 384, Salisbury; f. 1954; 16,359 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD; Gen. Sec. B. HOLLERAN.

Main affiliates:

Associated Mine Workers of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 384, Salisbury; 5,400 mems.; Pres. H. B. BLOOMFIELD.

Rhodesian Railway Workers' Union: P.O.B. 556, Bulawayo; 4,500 mems.; Pres. J. G. MARCH; Gen. Sec. D. B. MITCHELL.

Typographical Union of Rhodesia: P.O.B. 27, Bulawayo; and P.O.B. 494, Salisbury; 1,500 mems.; Sec. (Bulawayo) J. TAYLOR; Sec. (Salisbury) A. C. CAIN.

United Steelworkers' Union of Central Africa (USUCA): Schattil's Bldg., Musgrave Rd., Redcliffe; 1,100 mems.; Pres. D. JOUBERT; Sec. J. EVANS.

RHODESIA

National African Federation of Unions: Salisbury; f. 1965; 14,669 mems; Pres. S. S. NKOMO; Gen. Sec. MATHIAS KAVIYA.

Main affiliates:

Agricultural and Plantation Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1806, Bulawayo; 9,000 mems.; Pres. F. NGWENYA.

Building and Woodworkers' Union: Kingsway, Salisbury; 1,700 mems.; Pres. N. L. KARAMBWA; Gen. Sec. MORRIS CHIRONDA.

Municipal Workers' Union: 1676 4th St., 9th Rd., Makokoba, Bulawayo; 1,800 mems.; Pres. D. C. GAMBI; Gen. Sec. C. D. CHIKWANA.

Principal non-affiliated unions:

Air Transport Union: P.O.B. AP 40, Salisbury Airport, Salisbury; f. 1956; 320 mems.; Pres. J. B. DEAS; Gen. Sec. R. A. WINZER.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

Amalgamated Engineering Union: 23 15th Ave., P.O.B. 472, Bulawayo; 3,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. V. MULLER.

National Association of Local Government Officers and Employees: P.O.B. 2956, Salisbury; Pres. P. E. COLE; Sec. Mrs. M. W. BEATON.

Salisbury Municipal Employees' Association: P.O.B. 448, Salisbury; 1,900 mems.; Chair. P. E. COLE; Sec. Mrs. M. W. BEATON.

Tailors' and Garment Workers' Union: P.O.B. 9019, Harare, Salisbury; 2,241 mems.; Pres. P. B. MOYO; Gen. Sec. G. ELIA.

Transport Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1936, Bulawayo; Chair. S. P. BHEBHE.

TRADE FAIR

Trade Fair Rhodesia: P.O. Famona, Bulawayo; f. 1960; Pres. SIR FREDERICK CRAWFORD, I.C.D., G.C.M.G., O.B.E.; Gen. Man. P. ST. A. ROACH, F.E.I., A.I.V.(S.A.).

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Rhodesia Railways: P.O.B. 596, Bulawayo; originally f. 1899 and reconstituted 1967 when joint operation by Rhodesia and Zambia ceased and each became responsible for its own system; Chair. W. N. WELLS; Gen. Man. T. A. WRIGHT.

Trunk lines run from Bulawayo south through Botswana to the border with the Republic of South Africa, connecting with the South African Railways; north-west to the Victoria Falls, where there is a connection with Zambia Railways though since January 1973 the border with Zambia has been closed to all rail traffic; and north-east to Salisbury and Umtali connecting with the Mozambique Railways' line from Beira. From a point near Gwelo, a line runs to the south-east, making a connection with the Mozambique Railways' Limpopo line and with the port of Lourenço Marques. The present lines total 2,024 miles. Owing to political developments in Mozambique the construction of Rhodesia's R\$6m. rail link with South Africa from Rutenga to Beit Bridge was accelerated and completed in 1974.

ROADS

The Road system in Rhodesia totals 49,045 miles of which 5,295 miles are designated main roads.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile Association of Rhodesia: Fanum House, 57 Jameson Ave. Central, P.O.B. 585, Salisbury; f. 1923; 56,000 mems.; Pres. Maj.-Gen. S. GARLAKE, C.B.E.; Gen. Man. J. R. SORRIE.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Rhodesia Corporation: Salisbury Airport; f. 1967; services to Johannesburg, Beira, Durban, Lourenço Marques, Vilanculos and Blantyre; Chair. F. E. BUCH; Gen. Man. Capt. P. A. TRAVERS; fleet of 7 Viscount 700, 3 DC-3, 3 Boeing 720.

Rhodesian Air Services (Pvt.) Ltd.: c/o Protea Airways (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 1058, Johannesburg; associate of Protea Airways (Pty.) Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa.

Rhodesia United Air Carriers (Pvt.) Ltd.: Salisbury Airport; f. 1960; aircraft charter; branches at Bulawayo and Victoria Falls; Man. Dir. C. MYERS.

The following international airlines also serve Salisbury: Air Malawi, D.E.T.A., S.A.A., T.A.P.

TOURISM

Rhodesia National Tourist Board: 95 Stanley Ave., P.O.B. 8052, Causeway, Salisbury; f. 1963; Dir. M. V. GARDNER; publ. *Rhodesia Calls*.

FOREIGN OFFICE

South Africa: Carlton Centre, Commissioner St., P.O.B. 9398, Johannesburg; 2219 Trust Bank Centre, Corner Adderley and Riebeeck Streets, P.O.B. 2465, Cape Town; 315 Smith St., Durban Club Place; P.O.B. 1689, Durban.

UNIVERSITY

University of Rhodesia: P.O.B. M.P. 167, Mount Pleasant, Salisbury; 204 teachers, 1,564 students.

RWANDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Rwanda is a small, landlocked state in Central Africa just south of the equator, bounded by Zaire to the west, Uganda to the north, Tanzania to the east and Burundi to the south. The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 64°F (18°C). French and Kinyarwanda, the native language, are both in official use. About half the population follow animist beliefs, most of the remainder being Roman Catholic. There are Protestant and Muslim minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical stripes of red, yellow and green, the yellow band bearing a black letter R. The capital is Kigali.

Recent History

Rwanda was formerly part of the Belgian-administered Trust Territory of Ruanda-Urundi. Tribal dissensions have long been rife and in 1959 led to serious disturbances and the establishment of a state of emergency. In 1961 it was decided by referendum to abolish the monarchy and set up a Republic. Internal autonomy was granted in 1961 and full independence followed in 1962. Tribal strife broke out again in December 1963 and large-scale killings (estimated at 20,000) were carried out by the Hutu against their former overlords the Tutsi. During 1964-65 large numbers of displaced Rwandans were resettled in neighbouring countries. President Kayibanda was re-elected in 1969 for a third four-year term, and all 47 seats in the Assembly were retained by the governing party, the Mouvement démocratique républicain (also known as *Parmehutu*).

At the end of 1972 tribal tension between Hutu and Tutsi flared up again and continued throughout February 1973. In July 1973 the Minister of Defence and head of the National Guard, Maj.-Gen. Juvénal Habyalimana, led a bloodless *coup* and set up a military commission. This ruled until August, when a new cabinet, with Gen. Habyalimana as President, was formed. The normal legislative processes have been held in abeyance and all political activity banned since the *coup*.

Government

Rwanda is a Republic, executive power being exercised by the President assisted by a Cabinet of 11 Ministers. Legislation was carried out by the Legislative Assembly of 47 members (elected by universal adult suffrage) until the *coup*, when it was dissolved. At the same time the *Parmehutu* was suspended. The country is divided into ten Prefectures, which comprise numerous communes or municipalities.

Defence

Until independence in 1962 defence was the responsibility of Belgium. Since the withdrawal of Belgian troops a small national force has been built up and now consists of a national guard of about 4,000, a gendarmerie of 400 and a civil police of 800.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural, mainly at subsistence level.

Agriculture accounts for about 50 per cent of G.D.P. but provides only 20 per cent of export earnings. Coffee, tea, cotton and pyrethrum are the principal crops. Livestock is widely raised and hides and skins are exported.

Minerals include cassiterite (tin ore) and some gold, tantalite, wolfram and beryl, and exports are mainly to the U.S.A. and EEC countries. Natural gas reserves have also recently begun to be exploited. Industry is on a small scale, mainly the processing of food, although small textile, chemical and engineering interests are developing. Financial aid from Belgium and the United Nations has been necessary to balance the budget. Trade is chiefly with neighbouring states, Belgium, other EEC countries and the U.S.A. Rwanda severed economic ties with Burundi after the failure of their economic union in January 1964. A five-year economic stabilization plan, implemented in 1966, was only partially successful. A second Five-Year Plan (1971-76) concentrates on developing Rwanda's economic infrastructure, providing for improved road transport, and the development of the productive sectors, agriculture absorbing a large proportion of the budget. An International Development Association grant of \$3.8 million is currently financing an agricultural project in the Mutura region, while the African Development Fund has financed the development of a tea plantation.

Transport and Communication

There are no railways. The main roads are asphalted and there are highways linking Rwanda with Burundi, Tanzania and Kenya. In 1973 there were some 6,500 kilometres of roads, of which nearly 3,000 kilometres were main roads. The rivers are not navigable but there is traffic on Lake Kivu. There are three airfields and an international airport at Kigali. Regular flights are made to Burundi and Belgium.

Social Welfare

State schemes cover family allowances, accidents and pensions. The Government-assisted Native Welfare Fund provides community centres and medical services. Religious missions also provide socio-medical services.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory for children aged 7-11. Schools are run by the State and by Missions but cannot yet provide education for all children. Over 435,000 children were at school in 1972. There is a university at Butare but a number of students go to universities abroad. In 1973/74 there were 198 Rwandans studying in Belgium, 132 in the U.S.S.R. and 18 in Zaire, as well as nearly 200 at other foreign universities.

Tourism

Tourism has not been developed although there is attractive mountain scenery.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

RWANDA

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1975: July 1st (National Holiday), July 5th (National Peace and Unity Day), August 15th (Assumption), September 25th (Kamparampaka Day), October 26th (Armed Forces Day), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), January 28th (Democracy Day), April 19th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 Rwanda franc.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 218.92 Rwanda francs;

U.S. \$1 = 92.84 Rwanda francs.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1967)				
	Total (1970)	Tribes			Capital
		Hutu	Tutsi	Twa	Kigali
26,338*	3,735,585	2,520,000	500,000	20,000	25,000

* 10,169 sq. miles.

Mid-1972 Population: 3,896,000.

Births and Deaths (1970): Registered births totalled 187,899 (birth rate 51.1 per 1,000) and registered deaths 81,809 (death rate 22.2 per 1,000). Registration is not, however, complete. UN estimates for 1965-70 put the average annual birth rate at 51.8 per 1,000 and the death rate at 23.3 per 1,000.

EMPLOYMENT (wage-earners only, 1968)

Agriculture	18,097
Mining	11,135
Manufacturing	11,077
Building	3,538
Water, Electricity, Sanitation	2,614
Commerce	3,815
Transport	1,322
Services	12,981
Civil Service	1,751
Technical Assistance	490
Education	6,781
Domestic Work*	10,000
TOTAL	83,600

* Estimate.

Total Labour Force (1970): In an estimated population of 3,609,000 (probably an under-estimate), the economically active numbered 1,955,000, including 1,775,000 engaged in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE LAND USE, 1970 ('000 hectares)

Arable Land	522
Under Permanent Crops	182
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	817
Forest Land	328
Other Land	675
Inland Water	110
TOTAL AREA	2,634

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	64.1	56.0	49.0
Sorghum	156.0	140.0	144.0
Potatoes	126.0	148.0	131.0
Sweet Potatoes	412.9	400.0	414.0
Cassava (Manioc)	344.6	372.0	350.0
Dry Beans	143.6	144.0	131.0
Dry Peas	65.0	67.0	55.0
Bananas and Plantains	1,651.1	1,679.0	1,681.0
Groundnuts (in shell)	6.8	7.0	n.a.
Coffee (green)	19.2	20.6*	14.0*
Tea	1.2	1.8	2.4

* Estimate.

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Summary of Economic Data for 1972*.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1969/70	1970/71*	1971/72*
Cattle	710	740	750
Sheep	228*	230	232
Goats	600*	600	600
Pigs	54	60	60
Chickens	510	550	580

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk	43,000	44,000	45,000
Goats' Milk	6,000	6,000	6,000
Beef and Veal	8,000	8,000	8,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Hen Eggs	300	300	n.a.
Cattle Hides	1,448	1,500	1,500
Sheep Skins	136	137	139
Goat Skins	450	450	450

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*

('000 cubic metres)

	1970	1971
Industrial Wood	59	60
Fuel Wood	3,670	3,780
TOTAL	3,729	3,840

* Unofficial estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products 1971*.

FISHING

(metric tons)

1969	1,000
1970	1,300
1971	1,300
1972	1,300*

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING

(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Cassiterite*	1,784	2,156	1,868
Wolframite†	486	1,004	697
Beryl	267	307	194
Colombo-tantalite	30	34	33

Natural gas about one million cubic metres per year

*Tin content (metric tons) 1,249 in 1969, 1,434 in 1970, 1,305 in 1971, 1,441 in 1972

† Tungsten trioxide content (metric tons) 319 in 1969, 410 in 1970, 400 in 1971, 463 in 1972

INDUSTRY

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	129	148	169	178
Paints (metric tons)	144	184	205	n a
Soap (metric tons)	1,849	1,827	1,338	2,686
Radio Receivers (number)	3,720	4,200	4,770	n a

In 1966 there were 14 manufacturing enterprises, with a total of 3,000 employees

Electric energy production (million kWh) 10.8 in 1963 (including 10.3 from hydro electricity), 48.1 in 1966 (hydro electricity 46.8)
Electricity consumption (million kWh) 24.6 in 1969, 29.2 in 1970, 31.2 in 1971, 33.2 in 1972

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc rwandais (Rwanda franc)

Coins 50 centimes, 1, 2, 5 and 10 francs

Notes 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 francs

Exchange rates (January 1975) £1 sterling = 218.92 Rwanda francs

US \$1 = 92.84 Rwanda francs

1,000 Rwanda francs = £4.57 = \$10.77

Note The Rwanda franc was introduced in May 1964 replacing (at par) the Rwanda Burundi franc valued at 2 US cents (\$1 = 50 000 RB francs). This remained the official exchange rate (with a free rate of \$1 = 112 Rwanda francs) until April 1966 when the currency was devalued by 50 per cent. The new par value of the Rwanda franc, fixed at 1 US cent (\$1 = 100 francs), remained in effect until August 1971. From December 1971 to February 1973 the Rwanda franc was valued at 1.08571 US cents (\$1 = 92.105 francs). Between February 1973 and January 1974 the Rwanda franc's value was officially 1.20635 US cents (\$1 = 82.895 francs), although trade transactions during this period were valued at the previous exchange rate. Since January 1974 the Rwanda franc has been valued at 1.0771 US cents (\$1 = 92.842 francs). In terms of sterling, the value of the Rwanda franc between November 1967 and June 1972 was 1d or 0.4167p (£1 = 240 Rwanda francs).

BUDGET

(million Rwanda francs)

REVENUE	1969	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1969	1970	1971
Direct Taxes	460	494	536	Education	1,697	491	578
Import Duties	390	521	546	Other Current		1,265	1,595
Export Duties	142	508	265	Expenditure			
Other Indirect Taxes	210	290	345	Extraordinary	80	112	186
Grants	109	131	151	Expenditure			
Other Revenue	111						
TOTAL ORDINARY RECEIPTS	1,422	1,944	1,843	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,777	1,868	2,359

Source UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook 1972*
1972 (million Rwanda francs) Ordinary Receipts 1,875, Expenditure 2,421.2

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million R.F.)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	2,245.8	2,362.4	2,909.6	3,305.2	3,182.8	2,890.0
Exports	1,472.4	1,410.0	2,455.0	2,213.4	1,778.6	2,794.3

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million R.F.)

IMPORTS		1971	EXPORTS		1971	1972
Textiles (including Clothing)		729.5	Coffee (green and roasted)		1,113.1	796.5
Motor Vehicles and Other Transport Equipment		343.9	Tin Ores and Concentrates		454.0	489.9
Electrical Equipment		216.7	Tungsten Ores and Concentrates		365.9	144.2
Petroleum Products		194.6	Tea		130.4	174.1
Machinery		179.8	Pyrethrum		58.8	78.1
Cereals and Preparations		114.3	Hides and Skins		35.9	37.9
TOTAL (incl. others)		3,305.2	TOTAL (incl. others)		2,213.4	1,778.6

Sources: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Summary of Economic Data for 1973*, *Bulletin Statistique de la République rwandaise, 1973*

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 R.F.)

IMPORTS		1971	1972	EXPORTS*		1971	1972
Belgium/Luxembourg		729,578	563,507	Belgium/Luxembourg		510,733	443,364
Burundi		72,446	74,653	Burundi		45,263	42,794
France		132,832	182,682	Germany, Federal Republic		5,328	7,588
Germany, Federal Republic		301,334	347,051	Kenya		24,997	466
Iran		134,912	172,875	Netherlands		13,207	29,837
Japan		471,447	283,285	Uganda		54,329	6,848
Kenya		130,151	170,651	United Kingdom		81,894	105,692
Netherlands		102,794	90,387	U.S.A.		16,987	146,848
Uganda		113,280	106,681	Zaire		5,262	24,863
United Kingdom		195,897	185,220				
U.S.A.		243,089	220,564				
Zaire		113,692	128,238				
TOTAL (incl. others)		3,305,165	3,182,781	TOTAL (incl. others)		2,213,393	1,778,560

* Including certain goods consigned at Mombasa, in Kenya, for which the distribution by country is not known. The value of these exports (in '000 Rwanda francs) was: 1,352,823 in 1971 and 904,073 in 1972.

Source: *Bulletin Statistique de la République rwandaise, 1973*.

TRANSPORT

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

(in use at December 31st)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	3,400	3,872	4,300	4,844
Commercial Vehicles	1,900	2,159	2,600	3,119
TOTAL	5,300	6,031	6,900	7,963

Shipping (1962): Lake Kivu freights 70,000 metric tons.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Freight Loaded (metric tons) . . .	77	73	185	610
Freight Unloaded (metric tons) . . .	41	50	104	293
Passenger Arrivals ('000) . . .	9	11	12	14
Passenger Departures ('000) . . .	9	10	10	11

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook 1972*.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephones (at January 1st): 1,389 in 1969; 1,433 in 1970; 2,000 in 1971.

Radio: 31,000 receivers in use at December 31st, 1971.

EDUCATION

(1971~72)

	TEACHERS	PUPILS
First Level . . .	7,328	425,000
Second Level . . .	816	10,577
Third Level . . .	136	1,166*

* Of whom 658 were in Rwanda and 508 abroad.

Those studying at foreign universities go principally to Belgium or the U.S.S.R.

THE CONSTITUTION

(promulgated November 1962)

The Republic of Rwanda was proclaimed in January 1961, following the abolition by public referendum of the Monarchy.

The Republic. Rwanda is a democratic, social and sovereign State. There is equality among citizens, who exercise national rights through their representatives.

Civil Rights. Fundamental liberties as defined in the Declaration of Human rights are guaranteed.

The Executive. Executive power is exercised by the President and his Ministers. (The President is elected for four years by direct universal suffrage and may be re-elected). (This article of the Constitution is in temporary suspension following the military *coup* of July 1973). The President, who nominates and dismisses Ministers, presides over the Council of Ministers; negotiates and terminates all treaties; promulgates laws; may suspend but not dissolve the National Assembly; exercises the

prerogative of mercy; and is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

(Legislative power. Exercised jointly by the National Assembly and the President. The National Assembly, which is elected by universal direct suffrage, votes laws and the budget). (This section of the Constitution is in temporary suspension as a result of the military *coup*).

The Judiciary. The Supreme Court has sole jurisdiction over penal matters affecting the President, Ministers and certain individuals as designated by the President (this section of the Constitution was changed following the military *coup*).

Revision of the Constitution. Both the President and the National Assembly may initiate Constitutional reforms.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: Maj.-Gen. JUVÉNAL HABYALIMANA, President of the Committee for National Peace and Unity.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1975)

Premier and Minister of National Defence: Maj.-Gen. JUVÉNAL HABYALIMANA.

Minister of Interior and Civil Service: Lieut.-Col. ALEXIS KANYARENGWE.

Minister of National Education: THADDÉE BAGARAGAZA.

Minister of Agriculture and Livestock: SEDECIAS MUGAM-BIRA.

Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs: J. CHRYSOS-TOME NDUHUNGIREHE.

Minister of Planning and Natural Resources: J.-M. VIANNEY SHINGIRO MBONYUMUTWA.

Minister of Public Works and Equipment: ANDRÉ KATABARWA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation: Lt.-Col. ALOYS NSEKALIJE.

Minister of Posts, Telecommunications and Transport: MARTIN BUCYANA.

Minister of Justice: BONAVENTURE HABIMANA.

Minister of Public Health and Social Welfare: Dr. CLAUDIEN KAMILINDI.

Minister of Sports and Youth: Maj. CÉLESTIN RWAGAFILITA.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

The Legislative Assembly was dissolved after the military *coup* of July 1973. At the elections in October 1969 all 47 seats had been won by the then governing party, MDR—*Parmehutu*.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement démocratique républicain—Parmehutu (*Republican Democratic Movement—Parmehutu*): P.O.B. 19, Gitarama; f. 1959 by Grégoire Kayibanda; supported by the Hutu people. The *Parmehutu* party was suspended after the military *coup* of July 1973.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO RWANDA

Austria: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Belgium: B.P. 81, Kigali; *Ambassador:* Comte. J.-F.-R. DE LIEDEKERKE.
Burundi: B.P. 714, Kigali; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL NDICUN-GUYE.
Cameroon: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Canada: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Chad: Kinshasa, Zaire.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 1345, Kigali; *Ambassador:* HUANG SHIH-HSIEH.
Czechoslovakia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Egypt: Kampala, Uganda.
Ethiopia: Kinshasa, Zaire.
France: B.P. 53, Kigali; *Ambassador:* ROBERT PICQUET.
German Democratic Republic: Kampala, Uganda.
Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 355, Kigali; *Ambassador:* HANS HELMUT FREUNDT.
Ghana: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Guinea: Kinshasa, Zaire.
India: Kampala, Uganda.
Italy: Kampala, Uganda.
Japan: Kinshasa, Zaire.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Bujumbura, Burundi.
Korea, Republic: Kampala, Uganda.
Netherlands: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Nigeria: Kampala, Uganda.
Romania: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Senegal: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Spain: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Sweden: Nairobi, Kenya.
Switzerland: B.P. 597, Kigali; *Ambassador:* RICHARD PESTALOZZI.
Tanzania: Kinshasa, Zaire.
Uganda: Kigali; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. MICHAEL ENDEMA OMBIA.
U.S.S.R. B.P. 40, Kigali; *Ambassador:* GRIGORI ZHILIAKOV.
United Kingdom: Kampala, Uganda.
U.S.A.: B.P. 28, Kigali; *Ambassador:* ROBERT E. FRITTS.
Vatican: B.P. 261, Kigali; *Apostolic Nuncio:* His Eminence IGNACE KARUHJE.
Yugoslavia: Kampala, Uganda.
Zaire: B.P. 169, Kigali; *Ambassador:* MOTO-BALUTI.
Zambia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Rwanda also has diplomatic relations at consular level with Denmark.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is independent of the Executive. Codified law is administered by the Courts of First Instance and the Court of Appeal. Traditional law is administered by the Supreme Court.

CODIFIED LAW

Court of Appeal: Kigali.

Courts of First Instance: there are ten Courts of First Instance.

TRADITIONAL LAW

Supreme Court of Rwanda: Nyabisindu; five sections for administration of Lower Courts, Constitutional Law, Council of State, Cassation, and Public Accounts; Pres. FULGENCE SEMINEGA.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Traditional belief is mainly in a God "Imana". About half the population are followers of traditional beliefs.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Archdiocese of Kabgayi: B.P. 715, Kigali; f. 1900; Archbishop Most Rev. ANDRÉ PERRAUDIN; Suffragan Sees: Bishop of Nyundo Rt. Rev. VINCENT NSENGIYUMVA, Bishop of Kibungo Rt. Rev. JOSEPH SIBOMANA, Bishop of Butare Rt. Rev. JEAN BAPTISTE GAHAMANYI, Bishop of Ruhengeri Rt. Rev. PHOCAS NIKWIGIZE.

There are 1,900,000 adherents and nearly 400 priests in Rwanda.

ANGLICANS

Under the Province of Uganda:

Archbishop of Uganda: Most Rev. ERICA SABITI, D.D.
Bishop of Rwanda: Rt. Rev. ADONIYA SEBUNUNGURI, B.P. 61, Kigali.

There are about 120,000 adherents in Rwanda.

BAPTISTS

Eglise Baptiste, Nyantanga, B.P. 59, Butare.

OTHER PROTESTANTS

About 250,000; there is a substantial Seventh Day Adventist minority.

ISLAM

There are a few Muslims.

PRESS**PERIODICALS**

Coopérative Trafipro Umunyamubyang: B.P. 302, Kigali; monthly on import and export business; French and Kinyarwanda; circ. 10,000.

Imhavo: B.P. 63, Kigali; twice monthly; Kinyarwanda; circ. 40,000.

Hobe: B.P. 761, Kigali; f. 1955; monthly; Kinyarwanda; Dir. S. M. L. MOULART; circ. 35,500.

Kinya Mateka: Archevêché de Kabgayi, B.P. 761, Kigali; f. 1933; twice a month; Dir. S. M. L. MOULART; circ. 6,500.

Rwanda-Carrefour d'Afrique: B.P. 83, Kigali; publ. by Ministry of Foreign Affairs; monthly; French.

RADIO

Radiodiffusion de la République Rwandaise: B.P. 83, Kigali; broadcasts daily programmes in Kinyarwanda, Swahili, French and English; Chief of Programmes ALOYS RUKEBESHA; Dir. ISMAEL AMRI SUED.

Deutsche Welle Relay Station Africa: Kigali; broadcasts daily in German, English, French, Hausa, Swahili and Amharic.

There were 31,000 radio receivers in 1971.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in Rwanda francs)

BANKING**CENTRAL BANK**

Banque Nationale du Rwanda: B.P. 531, Kigali; f. 1964; Gov. M. HATTORI; Vice-Gov. J. BIRARA.

SAVINGS BANK

Caisse d'Épargne du Rwanda: Kigali; f. 1964.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale du Rwanda S.A.R.L.: B.P. 354, Kigali; f. 1963; brs. in Butare, Byumba, Cyangugu and

Gisenyi; cap. 80m.; dep. 5m.; Man. of Rwanda B. MALFROID.

Banque de Kigali: B.P. 175, Kigali; f. 1966; cap. and res. 59.6m.; dep. 379m.; Pres. I. HAKIZIMANA; Man. L. DEGROOT.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Banque Rwandaise de Développement: Kigali; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 50m.

TRADE AND TRANSPORT**TRADE UNIONS**

Confédération générale du travail du Rwanda (CGTR): Kigali; union for Banyarwanda workers.

Union des Travailleurs du Rwanda (UTR): Kigali.

ROADS

In 1973 there were about 6,500 km. of roads, of which nearly 3,000 km. were main roads. Rwanda's first asphalt road, now under construction, and expected to be finished by the end of 1975, will link Kigali with Kabale in south-west Uganda. Rwanda is also linked by road to the Tanzanian railways system.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are services on Lake Kivu from Kibuye to Zaire.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are airfields at Butare, Gisenyi and Gabiro; the international airport is at Kigali. Rwanda is served by the following foreign airlines: Air Zaire, EAAC and Sabena.

TOURISM

Ministère de l'Information et du Tourisme: B.P. 83, Kigali.

UNIVERSITY

Université Nationale du Rwanda: B.P. 117, Butare; f. 1963; 60 teachers, 525 students.

SÃO TOMÉ AND PRÍNCIPE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Capital

The archipelago of São Tomé and Príncipe lies in the Gulf of Guinea off the west coast of Africa. There are two main islands, São Tomé and Príncipe, and the rocky islets of Pedras Tinhosas and Rolas. The climate is warm and humid with an average yearly temperature of 80°F. Native dialects and Portuguese are spoken. The major Christian religion is Roman Catholicism. The capital is the town of São Tomé.

Recent History

A former colony, São Tomé and Príncipe became an overseas province of Portugal in 1951 and received local autonomy in 1973. A nationalist group, the Committee for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe (CLSTP), was formed in 1960 and became the Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe (MLSTP) in 1972, under the leadership of Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa. Based in Libreville, Gabon, the MLSTP was recognized by the Organization of African Unity in 1973. The movement carried out underground activity, mainly in the form of protests by African workers against low wages. After the military *coup* in Portugal in April 1974, Portugal recognized the right of the islands to independence but negotiations did not take place until September 1974 after clashes between Africans and Portuguese soldiers. Portugal then recognized the MLSTP as the sole representative of the people and in November 1974 it was agreed that the islands should become independent on July 12th, 1975.

Government

Until independence the country is administered by a transitional government composed mainly of MLSTP members. Portugal has appointed one minister and a high commissioner. Elections will be held on July 7th, 1975, for a "constituent sovereign people's assembly."

Defence

All Portuguese troops are to be withdrawn before independence.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on the export crops of cocoa, copra, palm kernels, bananas, coffee and coconuts. Cocoa production reached its peak at the beginning of the century when São Tomé and Príncipe were one of the world's main producers. Production has since dropped to about 10,000 tons per year due to poor soil, archaic techniques, disease and labour problems. The land belongs mainly to Portuguese companies and individuals. There is little industry of any significance. Tourism is growing slowly. The islands' main trading partners are Portugal, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Angola.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways. In 1972 there were 288 km. of roads. São Tomé airport has regular services to Príncipe, Cabinda (in Angola) and Pôrto Alegre (in Brazil).

Education

Primary education is compulsory for children over six years of age. There is a government secondary school and a technical school on São Tomé.

Tourism

São Tomé is a port of call for some cruise liners.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centavos = 1 Guinea escudo.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 57.95 escudos;

U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 964 sq. km. (372 sq. miles).

Population (1972): 76,430; Births 3,392, Marriages 141
Deaths 840.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Cocoa	11,034	10,395	10,568
Copra	5,111	5,152	5,110
Palm kernels	871	879	851
Bananas	1,981	1,976	653
Coffee	70	144	61

LIVESTOCK

	1971	1972	1973
Horses	204	204	187
Mules	17	19	13
Asses	45	38	25
Cattle	2,366	2,561	2,348
Sheep	1,543	1,311	1,189
Goats	651	625	418
Pigs	2,662	3,342	1,947

Fishing (metric tons): 855 in 1971, 889 in 1972, 744 in 1973.

INDUSTRY

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Bread and biscuits	2,219	2,486	2,335
Wood (sq. metres)	6,250	3,615	2,291
Soap	658	670	764
Palm oil	679	754	653
Ice	469	563	600
Lime	804	564	575
Beverages	95	95	117
Maize flour	88	103	102

Finance: 100 centavos = 1 Guinea escudo; 1,000 escudos are known as a *conto*. Coins: 10, 20 and 50 centavos; 1, 2½, 5, 10 and 20 escudos. Notes: 20, 50, 100, 500 and 1,000 escudos. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 57.95 escudos; U.S. \$1 = 24.59 escudos; 100 Guinea escudos = £1.726 = \$4.067.

Budget (1971): Receipts 171,138 contos, Expenses 170,820 contos.

Development Plan (1972): Investment 93,598 contos.

Currency in Circulation (1973): Notes 44,767 contos, Coins 13,500 contos.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 escudos)

	1971	1972	1973
Imports	221,164	214,907	247,259
Exports	187,860	198,466	322,591

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(metric tons)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Wines	15,141	179,481	20,023
Cotton yarn	9,511	5,022	10,544
Rice	7,614	6,389	10,291
Wheat flour	7,216	6,762	9,654
Tobacco	4,508	5,488	6,605
Sugar	4,245	5,038	5,524
Beer	6,827	5,178	5,214
Passenger cars and commercial vehicles	3,097	3,096	4,849
Beans	5,561	4,516	4,658
Maize	3,618	2,860	3,987

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued)

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Cocoa	147,949	172,288	280,706
Copra	23,722	15,443	26,334
Palm kernels	7,263	3,529	8,839
Coffee	2,621	4,121	2,336
Cinchona bark	n.a.	710	821
Palm oil	892	—	634
Cimarron	153	290	348

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('000 escudos)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Angola	50,315	50,514	56,872
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,456	4,721	6,081
France	1,544	3,643	11,685
Germany, Federal Republic	12,370	7,163	5,627
Japan	6,441	5,158	6,975
Macao	3,229	2,537	1,891
Mozambique	4,471	3,216	3,306
Netherlands	12,755	13,919	14,144
Nigeria	n.a.	n.a.	4,148
Portugal	102,128	102,412	116,619
South Africa	2,840	2,137	1,909
United Kingdom	7,187	6,544	6,583
U.S.A.	2,286	520	2,454
TOTAL (incl. others)	221,164	214,907	247,259

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Angola	4,726	2,712	6,382
Belgium-Luxembourg	894	4,033	6,985
Denmark	6,690	4,495	7,273
Finland	5,914	1,987	3,067
Germany, Federal Republic	15,411	10,300	37,492
Italy	1,304	2,618	5,426
Netherlands	51,879	77,208	102,700
Portugal	73,629	62,562	115,160
Spain	24,120	2,961	3,072
Sweden	n.a.	1,967	2,084
U.S.A.	113	22,643	26,373
TOTAL (incl. others)	187,860	198,466	322,591

TRANSPORT

ROADS

(motor vehicles in use, 1972)

Cars	1,486
Lorries and buses	383
Motor cycles	326

SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973
Vessels entered	1,021	394	633
Freight:			
Loaded (metric tons)	28	28	26
Unloaded (metric tons)	49	39	42
Passengers:			
Landed	886	713	455
Embarked	1,379	2,204	3,208

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers:			
Arrivals	5,912	7,267	7,716
Departures	6,074	7,852	8,700
Freight:			
Unloaded (kg.)	50,422	79,045	95,540
Loaded (kg.)	32,008	38,193	39,641

Education (1972): *Primary:* Schools 46, Teachers 303, Pupils 10,015; *Secondary:* Schools 2, Teachers 86, Pupils 2,114; *Technical:* Schools 3, Teachers 30, Pupils 256.

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: Lt.-Col. ANTÓNIO E. C. PIRES VELOSO.

The country is administered by a transitional government composed mainly of MLSTP members, until independence on July 12th, 1975.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Movimento de Libertação de São Tomé e Príncipe (*Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé*): Sec.-Gen. Dr. MANUEL PINTO DA COSTA.

RELIGION

ROMAN CATHOLIC

São Tomé and Príncipe: Suffragan Sec, S. Tomé (Metropolitan Sec of Luanda—see under Angola); Bishop (vacant), Caixa Postal 146, São Tomé.

THE PRESS

Imprensa Nacional: Caixa Postal 28, S. Tomé; f. 1836; weekly; Dir. MANUEL LOPES DE SÁ.

RADIO

Emissora Regional de São Tomé e Príncipe da Emissora Nacional de Radiodifusão: Avda. Infante D. Henrique, Caixa Postal 44, S. Tomé; f. 1958; official station; Pres. CARLOS ALBERTO FERREIRA DIAS.

There were 7,500 radio licences current in 1974. There is a closed circuit television service.

FINANCE

ISSUING BANK

Banco Nacional Ultramarino: Rua do Comércio 84, Lisbon; São Tomé; sub-agency at Príncipe.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Caixa de Crédito de São Tomé e Príncipe: Caixa Postal 168; f. 1965 to finance the development of agriculture, industry; cap. 127,380 escudos, dep. 2,274,480 escudos; Man. Dir. Dr. CARLOS GARDOSA GOUVEIA FRANCO; publ. *Annual Report*.

INSURANCE

The following Portuguese insurance companies have agents in São Tomé and Príncipe:

Fidelidade: Largo do Corpo Santo 13, Lisbon; S. Tomé.

A Mundial, S.A.R.L.: Largo do Chiado 8, Lisbon; S. Tomé; agents: Auspicio de Meneses, Lda.

Tagus, S.A.R.L.: Rua do Comércio 40-64, Lisbon; S. Tomé; agents: Silva & Gouveia, Lda.

Tranquilidade, S.A.R.L.: Rua Cândido dos Reis 105, Oporto; S. Tomé.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There were 288 km. of roads in 1972.

SHIPPING

Companhia Nacional de Navegação: agents in S. Tomé; Lima & Gama Ltd. (Head Office: Rua do Comércio 85, Lisbon).

Companhia de Serviços Marítimos (COSEMA): agency in S. Tomé.

CIVIL AVIATION

Transportes Aéreos de São Tomé: São Tomé Airport Salazar, Caixa Postal 45, São Tomé; a government airline with regular services to Príncipe, Cabinda and Porto Alegre, Brazil; freight services to Luanda; Chief Exec. A. A. GROMICHO; fleet: Piper Navajo, DH Heron, Auster D4/180.

Also D.T.A. services to Luanda, Angola.

SAUDI ARABIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Saudi Arabia occupies the greater part of the Arabian peninsula, with the Yemen Arab Republic and the Red Sea to the west and the Persian Gulf and the United Arab Emirates to the east. Jordan, Iraq and Kuwait are to the north and Oman and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the south. Much of the country is desert. In summer temperatures range from 100° to 120°F (38°-49°C) in coastal regions and humidity is high. Temperatures sometimes reach 130°F (54°C) in the interior. Winters are mild, except in the mountains. The language is Arabic. The great majority of the population are Sunni Muslims, and in the Najd there is a preponderance of members of the Wahhabi sect. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green and bears, in white, an Arabic inscription ("There is no God but God and Muhammad is the prophet of God") above a white sword. The royal capital is Riyadh and the administrative capital is Jeddah.

Recent History

Saudi Arabia has been a member of the Arab League since 1945. King Saud ibn Abdul Aziz succeeded his father in 1953 but in 1964 full executive powers passed into the hands of Crown Prince Faisal, the Prime Minister since 1962. In November 1964 the Council of Ministers asked King Saud to resign in favour of his brother. King Faisal continued in the office of Prime Minister, and ruled the country directly through the Council of Ministers. For several years the Saudi Government supported the deposed Imam of the Yemen in his effort to regain the throne he lost in 1962. This led to strained relations with Egypt and other Arab republics, but these have since improved. During 1973 Faisal became increasingly more militant in the Arab cause, and in October the Saudi Government reduced oil production by 10 per cent, at one time reaching a peak of more than 30 per cent, and placed an embargo on the export of oil to the U.S.A. between October 1973 and March 1974. During 1974 Saudi Arabia was one of the leading advocates of reduced oil prices, although generally falling in line with decisions of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. Saudi troops were sent to the Syrian front in October 1973 during the war between the Arab States and Israel. In March 1975 King Faisal was assassinated by a nephew and was succeeded by his brother Khalid. No drastic change of policy is expected.

Government

Constitutionally, the King rules in accordance with the *Sharia*, or sacred law of Islam. A Council of Ministers is appointed by the King, and decisions of the Council of Ministers are reached by majority vote but require royal sanction. The principal administrative divisions are Najd, Hijaz, 'Asir, Najran, and Eastern Province.

Defence

In 1974 military forces numbered 43,000: army 36,000, air force 5,500, navy 1,500. Military service is voluntary. There is a 26,000-man National Guard. Defence expenditure for 1974/75 is estimated at 6,400 million Saudi riyals.

Economic Affairs

Saudi Arabia is the largest producer of crude oil in the Middle East and the third largest in the world. It is also the world's leading oil exporter. Average daily production of crude oil during the first half of 1974 rose to 8.34 million barrels compared with 7.45 million barrels during the corresponding period of 1973. The increase was maintained in the second half of 1974, but with world demand for oil falling in 1975, the average daily production in February 1975 fell to 6.5 million barrels. In the 1974/75 budget 96 per cent of the revenue is expected to come from oil.

Saudi Arabia has been acquiring increasing control of its oil industry. In June 1974 an interim agreement was reached whereby the Saudi Government acquired a 60 per cent interest in ARAMCO. Agreement on a 100 per cent takeover of ARAMCO has been reached in principle, but remains to be finalized. Petromin, the Saudi oil company, also runs refineries, a tanker company, a sulphuric acid plant, a steel mill and a fertilizer company. A petrochemicals complex is to be built at Jubail, and numerous other projects are planned.

Apart from oil the chief activity is agriculture. The principal products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides and wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and sheep are raised. Another source of revenue is the income from religious pilgrims, who come from all parts of the Muslim world to the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Much attention is being given to underground water resources and to desalination projects.

Transport and Communications

There is a railway from Dammam to Riyadh and the rebuilding of the railway from Medina to Damascus has been completed on Saudi territory. Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca and Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf. A new road has been opened between Riyadh and Jeddah. The road flanking the Trans-Arabian Pipeline from Dhahran to the Mediterranean is being rebuilt. Saudia (Saudi Arabian Airlines) operate internal and external air services. The principal ports are Jeddah, on the Red Sea, and Ras Tanura and Dammam, on the Gulf.

Social Welfare

Oil revenues have enabled the Saudi Arabian government to provide free medicine and medical care for all citizens and foreign residents. A far reaching Labour Act and Social Security Ordinance were passed in 1969. In 1974 the country had more than 50 hospitals, containing between 8,000 and 9,000 beds, and more than 500 health centres.

Education

Elementary, secondary and higher education is free but not compulsory. In 1973 more than 600,000 boys and more than 200,000 girls were attending primary schools, and there were about 10,000 students at the country's four universities.

SAUDI ARABIA

Tourism

All devout Muslims try to pay at least one visit to the holy cities of Medina, the burial place of Muhammad, and Mecca, his birthplace. More than 607,000 pilgrims visited Saudi Arabia in the Muslim year 1393 (1973-74).

Visas are not required for visits to Saudi Arabia by nationals of Kuwait

Sport

The main sports are football, bicycle racing, hawking and horse-riding.

Public Holidays

1975: October 4th and subsequent 5-7 days (1d ul Fitr,

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

end of Ramadan), December 12th and subsequent 4 days (1d ul Adha).

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 halalah=20 qursh=1 Saudi riyal.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=8.37 Saudi riyals;

U.S. \$1=3.55 Saudi riyals.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (estimated)	MID-YEAR POPULATION (UN estimates)†					
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
830,000 sq. miles*	7,524,000	7,740,000	7,965,000	8,199,000	8,443,000	8,697,000

* 2,149,690 square kilometres.

† A census was held in 1962-63 but the results have been officially repudiated.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(estimated population in 1974)

Riyadh (royal capital)	350,000
Jeddah (administrative capital)	300,000
Mecca	250,000
Medina	100,000
Dammam	60,000
Al Khobar	60,000

SAUDI ARABIA-IRAQ NEUTRAL ZONE

The Najdi (Saudi Arabian) frontier with Iraq was defined in the Treaty of Mohammara in May 1922. Later a Neutral Zone of 7,000 sq. km. was established adjacent to the western tip of the Kuwait frontier. No military or permanent buildings were to be erected in the zone and the nomads of both countries were to have unimpeded access to its pastures and wells. A further agreement concerning the administration of this zone was signed between Iraq and Saudi Arabia in May 1938.

SAUDI ARABIA-KUWAIT PARTITIONED ZONE

A Convention signed at Uqair in December 1922 fixed the Najdi (Saudi Arabian) boundary with Kuwait. The Convention also established a Neutral Zone of 5,770 sq. km. immediately to the south of Kuwait in which Saudi Arabia and Kuwait held equal rights. The final agreement on this matter was signed in 1963. Since 1966 the Zone has been divided between the two countries and each administers its own half, in practice as an integral part of the state. However, the oil wealth of the whole Zone remains undivided and production from the on-shore oil concessions in the Partitioned Zone is shared equally between the two states' concessionaires (Aminoil and Getty).

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture (estimates, metric tons): Wheat 15,000, Maize 21,000, Millet and Sorghum 6,000, Barley 13,000, Rice 2,000, Dates 200,000. Other crops include alfalfa, vegetables, coffee and henna.

Livestock: Sheep 3,600,000, Goats 1,900,000, Asses 22,000.

Industry: Building, Date Packing, Cement (703,000 tons in 1971-72), Soap, Sugar, Rugs, Marble, Gypsum, Nails, Soft Drinks, Industrial Gases, Electricity (763 million kWh. in 1971-72).

OIL
CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION BY COMPANY
(million barrels)

	TOTAL	ARAMCO	GETTY OIL	ARABIAN OIL
1938	0.5	0.5	—	—
1946	59.9	59.9	—	—
1955	356.6	352.2	4.4	—
1966	950.0	873.3	30.2	46.5
1967	1,023.8	948.1	25.1	50.6
1968	1,114.0	1,035.8	23.2	55.0
1969	1,173.9	1,092.4	22.7	58.8
1970	1,386.3	1,295.3	28.3	62.7
1971	1,740.8	1,641.6	33.7	65.5
1972	2,201.7	2,098.4	28.3	75.0
1973	2,772.7	2,677.4	23.4	71.9

OIL REVENUES BY SOURCE
(million U.S. \$)

	TOTAL	ARAMCO	GETTY OIL	ARABIAN OIL	OTHER COMPANIES
1939	3.2	3.2	—	—	—
1946	10.4	10.4	—	—	—
1955	340.8	338.2	2.6	—	—
1966	789.7	745.5*	20.6	22.3	1.3
1967	909.1	859.4*	17.8	31.8	0.1
1968	926.8	872.0	13.6	34.3	6.9
1969	949.0	895.2	15.2	37.1	1.5
1970	1,214.0	1,148.4	17.2	40.3	3.8
1971	1,884.9	1,806.4	20.6	44.2	13.7
1972	2,744.6	2,643.2	28.0	68.7	4.7
1973	4,340.0	4,195.0	22.0	91.4	31.7

* Including certain special payments.

FINANCE

100 halalah = 20 qursh = 1 Saudi riyal.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 halalah; 1, 2 and 4 qursh.*

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50 and 100 riyals.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 8.37 Saudi riyals; U.S. \$1 = 3.55 Saudi riyals.

100 Saudi riyals = £11.95 = \$28.17.

* The coins of 1, 2 and 4 qursh are being gradually withdrawn from circulation.

Note: Prior to January 1960 the prevailing exchange rate was U.S. \$1 = 3.75 Saudi riyals (1 riyal = 26.67 U.S. cents). From January 1960 to August 1971 the exchange rate was \$1 = 4.50 riyals (1 riyal = 22.22 U.S. cents). Between December 1971 and February 1973 the rate was \$1 = 4.145 riyals (1 riyal = 24.13 U.S. cents). From February to August 1973 it was \$1 = 3.730 riyals (1 riyal = 26.81 U.S. cents). The present dollar valuation became effective in August 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1 = 10.80 riyals.

BUDGET
(million riyals)

REVENUE	1973-74	1974-75	EXPENDITURE	1973-74	1974-75
Oil Royalties	5,336	37,561	Defence	1,711	2,418
Income Tax (inc. tax on oil receipts)	15,930	56,871	Interior	1,267	1,944
Customs	330	400	Education	1,677	2,515
Other Items	1,214	3,415	Health	499	727
			Development Projects	14,263	26,397
			General Budgetary Reserve . .	452	2,000
			Other Items	2,941	9,742
TOTAL	22,810	98,247	TOTAL	22,810	45,743*

* In addition to the total given, a further 52,504 million riyals was allocated to the Second Development Plan.

PROJECTS BUDGET
(million riyals)

	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
Ministry of Communications	1,333.7	1,246.1	2,051.7	4,212.1
Civil Aviation	127.3	223.9	466.8	1,150.8
Ministry of Agriculture and Water Resources	456.0	572.5	855.0	249.7
Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources	82.3	86.7	136.3	164.3
Ministry of Commerce and Industry	28.9	29.9	46.0	114.4
Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs	24.1	26.4	36.4	165.7
Ministry of Education and Educational Institutions	125.9	255.1	565.5	1,265.6
Ministry of Health	29.2	45.4	84.2	435.1
Ministry of Interior (Municipalities)	438.8	640.5	1,575.3	3,683.8
Ministry of Hajj and Awqaf	28.2	45.7	57.5	103.8
Ministry of Information	48.8	82.2	158.5	205.3
Others	2,312.5	3,463.2	8,229.8	14,646.4
TOTAL	5,035.7	6,717.6	14,263.0	26,397.0

Currency in Circulation (million riyals): 1970-71, 1,655.8; 1971-72, 1,788.2; 1972-73, 2,163.9; 1973-74, 2,751.5; 1974-75, 3,374.4.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
(million riyals at current prices, twelve months ending June 30th)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	984.1	1,015.5	1,058.7	1,138.7
Mining and Quarrying:				
Crude petroleum and natural gas	8,106.3	12,581.3	16,931.5	26,284.3
Other	46.7	50.3	58.7	90.4
Manufacturing:				
Petroleum refining	1,240.9	1,474.2	1,441.6	1,810.8
Other	431.2	483.6	543.0	617.1
Electricity, Gas and Water	273.1	297.9	302.2	319.1
Construction	933.9	1,007.0	1,173.8	1,808.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	1,007.5	1,067.5	1,177.0	1,553.5
Transport, Storage and Communication	1,242.5	1,479.3	1,567.4	2,121.3
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services:				
Ownership of dwellings	661.0	727.0	800.0	1,000.3
Other	354.7	376.6	411.4	522.5
Community, Social and Personal Services	238.3	265.4	297.1	338.9
SUB-TOTAL	15,520.2	20,825.6	25,762.4	37,606.5
Less Imputed Bank Service charge	—46.0	—49.6	—50.0	—51.0
SUB-TOTAL	15,474.2	20,776.0	25,712.4	37,554.5
Public Administration and Defence	942.1	992.7	1,076.4	1,362.6
Other Government Services	736.3	812.4	1,068.5	1,170.5
TOTAL	17,152.6	22,581.1	27,857.3	40,087.6
Import Duties	246.0	340.1	400.0	463.5
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	17,398.6	22,921.2	28,257.3	40,551.1

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million riyals—estimates)

	1971	1972	1973
Receipts:			
Exports, f.o.b.	16,294	21,795	33,409
Oil royalties from companies other than Aramco	333	420	448
Pilgrimage	485	653	909
Miscellaneous	478	655	1,123
Total	17,610	23,523	35,889
Payments:			
Imports, c.i.f.	4,226	5,769	7,359*
Non-monetary gold	42	40	50
Investment income payments	6,446	8,496	12,350
Government expenditures abroad, n.e.s.	1,232	1,240	2,986
Travel and personal transportation, n.e.s.	649	793	1,050
Tapline expenditures abroad	212	195	180
Other services	798	1,138	1,932
Total	13,605	17,671	25,907
CURRENT BALANCE	4,005	5,852	9,982
Capital and Financing Account:			
Direct investment liability	-490	-1,487	-220†
Other foreign capital	762	1,050	3,978
Gold, foreign exchange holdings, and invest- ments of SAMA	3,753	5,480	6,044
Commercial banks' net foreign position	103	741	125
Errors and Omissions	57	68	55
CAPITAL BALANCE	4,005	5,852	9,982

* Includes aid granted by Saudi Arabia.

† Netted against compensation paid to Aramco for 25 per cent participation in its oil production facilities.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million riyals—Muslim calendar)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Imports	2,288	2,212	2,804	3,213	3,465
Exports	7,654	7,853	8,953	9,449	10,600

(million riyals—Gregorian calendar)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	3,197	3,667	4,708	7,351.7*
Exports	10,907	17,302	22,761	31,866.4

* Provisional.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million riyals)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Foodstuffs	1,011	1,097	1,222	Crude Oil } Aramco	6,798	11,490	16,937
Textiles and Clothing	142	203	344	Refined Oil } only	1,342	1,470	1,647
Machinery, Transport	1,018	1,099	1,686				
Building Materials	384	463	480				
Chemical Products	180	240	244				
Miscellaneous	462	565	732				
TOTAL	3,197	3,667	4,708	TOTAL (incl. others)	10,907	17,302	22,761

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million riyals)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1971	1972	1971	1972
<i>North America</i>	629.2	924.9	733.3	1,316.6
U.S.A.	615.1	916.7	589.5	1,128.9
<i>Western Europe</i>	1,218.3	1,345.5	8,386.1	12,622.4
Belgium	90.6	85.5	351.0	274.6
France	78.6	107.5	1,661.8	2,111.0
Germany, Federal Republic	289.0	293.8	577.8	736.2
Italy	161.0	190.6	1,767.4	2,546.9
Netherlands	169.3	198.0	1,568.8	2,708.2
Spain	4.0	12.9	453.1	955.2
United Kingdom	327.7	345.0	1,510.2	1,845.7
<i>Middle East</i>	810.0	1,036.6	805.7	858.8
Bahrain	78.7	91.6	646.4	616.1
Jordan	40.7	50.0	51.6	33.7
Lebanon	473.9	578.9	69.9	81.6
<i>Africa</i>	152.4	180.2	758.9	357.4
<i>Asia</i>	711.9	1,033.1	4,413.7	5,536.9
India	68.5	83.6	222.1	230.5
Japan	414.2	675.7	2,783.1	3,443.9
Malaysia	21.9	1.1	83.9	89.0
<i>South America</i>	1.0	9.0	973.9	1,207.2

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA
NUMBER OF PILGRIMS BY COUNTRIES
♣ (Muslim years)

	1388 (1968-69)	1389 (1969-70)	1390 (1970-71)	1391 (1971-72)	1392 (1972-73)	1393 (1973-74)
Afghanistan	8,744	9,125	13,663	10,744	17,447	6,220
Egypt	12,413	10,875	11,490	29,171	39,606	36,452
Indonesia	17,062	10,615	14,633	22,753	22,659	40,668
India	16,154	16,057	16,470	16,657	18,306	19,879
Iran	13,642	15,132	48,367	30,299	45,298	57,230
Iraq	24,875	24,902	19,482	17,628	24,681	35,567
Jordan	5,179	6,376	10,909	15,933	25,819	12,851
Libya	16,565	13,547	11,835	16,861	23,774	30,705
Malaysia	6,591	8,353	10,361	10,650	10,395	12,983
Morocco	9,449	10,943	10,640	15,463	22,425	14,923
Nigeria	16,177	24,185	35,187	44,061	48,981	38,869
Pakistan	27,402	28,535	38,256	23,344	95,968*	65,875*
Sudan	21,649	20,495	14,865	29,004	29,506	33,222
Syria	12,814	22,383	42,339	27,045	31,777	10,448
Turkey	51,055	56,578	13,269	23,922	27,235	36,258
Yemen	51,577	54,658	50,269	60,358	60,250	54,082
Others	63,436	73,554	69,245	85,476	101,055	101,523
TOTAL	374,784	406,295	431,270	479,339	645,182	607,755

* Including 6,595 pilgrims in 1972-73 and 5,187 in 1973-74 from Bangladesh.

Source: General Directorate of Passports and Nationality, Ministry of Interior.

TRANSPORT

Roads (1970): 42,161 cars, 3,833 buses and coaches, 30,662 goods vehicles.

Railways (1966): 52.1 million kilometre tons, 96,000 passengers; length of track 610 km. standard gauge (1972).

EDUCATION

(Academic year 1972-73)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten	49	208	7,679
Elementary	2,467	22,130	521,122
Intermediate	473	4,946	84,944
Secondary	100	1,171	20,909
Teacher Training	66	899	13,242
Technical	14	292	1,950
Schools for Deaf, Dumb, Blind	14	367	1,572
Adult Education	745	57*	52,539
University Education	3	780	7,517
College of Petroleum and Minerals	1	171	894
Religious Education (higher level)	39	499	10,174
Night Schools	64	n.a.	9,096

* Full-time teachers only.

Educational budget for financial year 1972-73: 1,585m. riyals.

THE CONSTITUTION

After Ibn Saud had finally brought the whole of present-day Saudi Arabia under his control in 1925, the territory was made into a dual kingdom.

Six years later, in 1932, the realm was unified by decree and became the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia as a whole has in practice been developing, in the last six years or so particularly, from monarchical towards ministerial rule. The power of the Cabinet was further increased in May 1958, when several ministries were delegated to the Crown Prince. In December 1960, however, the Crown Prince resigned and King Saud assumed the Prime Ministership. In 1962, Prince Faisal resumed the Prime Ministership. In 1964 King Saud was relieved of his duties and his brother Prince Faisal was proclaimed King.

The organs of local government are the General Municipal Councils, the District Council and the tribal and village councils. A General Municipal Council is established in the towns of Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Its members are proposed by the inhabitants and must be approved by the King. Functioning concurrently with each General Municipal Council is a General Administration Committee, which investigates ways and means of executing resolutions passed by the Council. There are also elected district councils under the presidency of local chiefs, consisting of his assistant, the principal local officials and other important persons of the district. Every village and tribe has a

council composed of the sheikh, who presides, his legal advisers and two other prominent personages. These councils have power to enforce regulations.

The principal administrative divisions are as follows:

Najd: capital Riyadh. Najd is sub-divided as follows:

1. The principality of Riyadh, to which are associated Wadi al-Dawasir, al-Aflaj, al-Hariq, al-Kharj, al-'Aridh al-Washm and Sudair.
2. The principality of al-Qasim, comprising 'Unaizah, Buraidah, al-Ras and their villages, and al-Mudhanab and its dependencies.
3. The Northern principality (capital Hayil). This includes the tribes of Shammar, 'Anzah, al-Dhafir and Mutair, the Town of Taima in the south and some northerly towns.

Hijaz: capital Mecca. Includes the principalities of Tabuk, al-'Ula, Dhaha, al-Wajh, Amlaj, Yanbu', Medina, Jeddah, al-Lith, al-Qunfundhab, Baljarshi and Tayif.

'Asir: capital Abha. Includes Abha, Qahtan, Shahr, Rijal Alma', Rijal al-Hajr, Banu Shahr, Mahayil, Bariq and Bisha.

Najran and its villages.

Eastern Province (Al Hasa): capital Dammam. Includes Hofuf, Al-Mubarriz, Qatif, Dhahran, Al-Khobar and Qaryat al-Jubail.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

H.M. KING KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ
(Acceded to the throne March 25th, 1975)
Crown Prince: FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(April 1975)

Prime Minister and Foreign Minister: H.M. King KHALID IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior: H.R.H. Prince FAHD IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Second Deputy Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard: H.R.H. Prince ABDULLAH BIN ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: H.R.H. Prince MUSA'ID IBN ABDUL RAHMAN.

Minister of Defence and Aviation: H.R.H. SULTAN IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister of Oil and Mineral Wealth: Sheikh AHMED ZAKI YAMANI.

Minister of Agriculture and Water: Sheikh HASSAN AL MUSHARI.

Minister of Pilgrimage Affairs and Endowments: HASSAN KUTBI.

Minister of Communications: Sheikh MUHAMMAD UMAR TAWFIQ.

Minister of Education: Sheikh HASAN IBN ABDULLA AL ASH-SHAYKH.

Minister of Labour and Social Affairs: Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN ABA AL-KHAYL.

Minister of Commerce and Industry: Sheikh MUHAMMAD ALI AL AWADI.

Minister of Justice: Sheikh MUHAMMAD AL-HARAKAN.

Minister of Health: ABDEL-AZIZ ABDULLA AL-KHUWAITIR.

Minister of Information: Sheikh IBRAHIM AL-ANGARI.

Special Councillor to H.M. King Khalid: Dr. RASHAD FAROUN.

Minister of State for Finance and National Economy: Sheikh MOHAMED ALI ABA AL KHAIL.

Minister of State for Internal Affairs: H.R.H. Prince NAYEF IBN ABDUL AZIZ.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: H.R.H. Prince SAUD AL FAISAL.

Ministers of State without Portfolio: HISHAM MUHYI AL DIN NAZIR, ABDUL WAHHAB AHMAD ABDUL WASI, SALIH BIN ABDUL RAHMAN AL HUSAIN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SAUDI ARABIA

(In Jeddah, unless otherwise indicated)

Afghanistan: *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD YOUNESSE.

Algeria: *Ambassador:* MOHAMMAD KADRI.

Argentina: Beirut, Lebanon.

Australia: *Ambassador:* IAN HAIG.

Austria: P.O.B. 1706; *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH WINTER.

Belgium: *Ambassador:* JEAN FRANÇOIS TRINE.

Brazil: *Ambassador:* MURILLO GURGEL VALENTE.

Cameroon: *Ambassador:* E. ALI MALOUMRY.

Canada: *Ambassador:* JACQUES GIGNIC.

Chad: *Ambassador:* SOULEIMAN OUTMAN.

China (Taiwan): *Ambassador:* HSUEH YU-CHI.

Denmark: *Ambassador:* TROELS MUNK.

Egypt: Shareh El Mattar; *Ambassador:* OSMAN HUSSEIN NOURI.

Ethiopia: *Ambassador:* OSMAN MOHAMMED.

France: *Ambassador:* ROBERT RICHARD.

Germany, Federal Republic: *Ambassador:* NORBERT MONTFORD.

Ghana: *Ambassador:* OSBORNE HENRY KWEST BREW.

Greece: *Ambassador:* GEORGIOS YANNIE KALITSOUNAKIS.

Guinea: *Ambassador:* TOURÉ FODÉ MAMADOU.

India: *Ambassador:* Sri ZAHIR AHMED.

Indonesia: *Ambassador:* H. RUS'AN.

Iran: 116 Madina Rd.; *Ambassador:* JAAFAH RAED.

Iraq: *Ambassador:* AHMAD DHAFAR MAHMOUD AL-GHAILANI.

Italy: *Ambassador:* ALBERTO RAMASSO VALACCA.

Japan: *Ambassador:* TAKEO SUZUKI.

Jordan: *Ambassador:* Sheikh MUHAMMAD AMIN SHANQITI.

Kenya: Cairo, Egypt.

Korea, Republic: *Ambassador:* KYONG DO-KOON.

Kuwait: *Chargé d'Affaires:* BADER MUHAMMAD AHMED AS-SABAH.

Lebanon: *Ambassador:* RASHID FAKHOURI.

Libya: El Sharifia; *Ambassador:* MOHIEDDIN MESSAUDI.

Malaysia: *Ambassador:* AHMAD BIN MOHAMED HASHIM.

Mauritania: *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD OULD JIDDOU.

Morocco: *Ambassador:* ABDUL RAHMAN BADU.

Netherlands: *Ambassador:* JACOPUS JOHANNES DERKSEN.

Niger: P.O.B. 1394; *Ambassador:* OMAR AHMAD.

Nigeria: *Ambassador:* Haj BELLO MALLABO.

Oman: *Ambassador:* SULAIMAN BIN ALI-KHALILI.

Pakistan: *Ambassador:* SAIFUR REHMAN.

Philippines: *Ambassador:* LININDING P. PANGADAMAN.

Qatar: *Ambassador:* ABDUL-AZIZ BIN SA'AD AL-SA'AD.

Senegal: P.O.B. 1394; *Ambassador:* HAMET DIOP.

Somalia: *Ambassador:* AHMAD SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ISSA.

Spain: *Ambassador:* ALBERTO DE MESTAS.

SAUDI ARABIA

Sudan: Ambassador: AL KHITM AL-SANOUSI.

Sweden: Ambassador: BENGT RÖSÖ.

Switzerland: Ambassador: MAX CASANOVA.

Syria: Ambassador: ABDUL HAMID DARKAL.

Thailand: *Chargé d'Affaires:* ORACHUN TANAPHONG.

Tunisia: Ambassador: MUHAMMAD RUWASSI.

Turkey: Ambassador: CILADET QIYASSI.

Saudi Arabia also has diplomatic relations with Burundi, Mali, Mexico, Sri Lanka, the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice throughout the kingdom of Saudi Arabia is administered according to Islamic law by a Chief Judge, who is responsible for the Department of Sharia Affairs. Sentences in the kingdom are given according to the Koran and the Sunna of the Prophet.

The judicial system provides for three grades of court and a Judicial Supervisory Committee:

The Judicial Supervisory Committee. The Committee consists of three members and a president appointed by the King. It supervises all the other courts and is situated at Mecca.

Chief Justice, Mecca: Sheikh ABDULLAH IBN HASSAN.

Courts of Appeal (Courts of Cassation). There are several courts of appeal in Hijaz and Najd, having jurisdiction to hear appeals from the *Mahkamāt al-Sharia al-Koubra*.

Mahkamāt al-Sharia al-Koubra. The competence of these courts extends to all cases not covered by the above. They are situated in Mecca, Medina and Jeddah. Appeal may be made to the Courts of Cassation.

Mahkamāt al-Omour al Mosta'alah. These courts, which are held throughout the country, deal with cases of minor misdemeanours and actions in which the value does not exceed S.R. 30. Other branches of these courts deal exclusively with affairs of the Bedouin tribes with the same competence. The decisions of these courts are final.

RELIGION

Arabia is the centre of the Islamic faith and includes the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. Except in the Eastern Province, where a large number of people follow Shi'a rites, the majority of the population are of the Sunni faith. The last fifty years have seen the rise of the Wahhabi sect, who originated in the eighteenth century, but first became unified and influential under their late leader King Ibn Saud. They are now the keepers of the holy places and control the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Mecca: Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad, seat of the Great Mosque and Shrine of Ka'ba visited by a million Muslims annually.

Medina: Burial place of Muhammad, second sacred city of Islam.

Chief Qadi and Grand Mufti: (Vacant).

THE PRESS

Since 1964 most newspapers and periodicals have been published by press organizations administered by boards of directors with full autonomous powers, in accordance with the provisions of the Press Law. These organizations,

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Uganda: Ambassador: Lt. Col. ASWA MUSA.

United Kingdom: Ambassador: ALAN KEIR ROTHNIE.

U.S.A.: Ambassador: JAMES E. AKINS.

Venezuela: Ambassador: FRANCISCO MILLAN DELPRETTI.

Yemen Arab Republic: Ambassador: ISMAIL AHMAD AL-JARAFI.

Zaire: *Chargé d'Affaires:* NDUKI ENANA II.

which took over from small private firms, are privately owned by groups of individuals widely experienced in newspaper publishing and administration (*see Publishers*).

There are also a number of popular periodicals published by the government and by the Arabian American Oil Co. and distributed free of charge. The press is subject to no legal restriction affecting freedom of expression or the coverage of news.

DAILIES

al-Bilad: King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; f. 1934; Arabic; published by al-Bilad Publishing Corporation; Editor ABDULMAJID AL-SHUBURSHI; circ. 20,000.

al-Jazirah: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; Arabic; circ. 5,000.

al-Medina al-Munwara: Jeddah, P.O.B. 807; f. 1937; Arabic; published by al-Medina Publishing Organization; Editor OSMAN HAFEZ; circ. 20,000.

al-Nadwah: Mecca; f. 1958; Arabic; published by Mecca Press and Information Organization; Editor HAMED MUTAWI'E; circ. 10,000.

Replica: P.O.B. 2043, Jeddah; English; daily newsletter from Saudi newspapers and broadcasting service; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN; Gen. Man. ADNAN KAMEL SALAH.

al-Riyadh: P.O.B. 851, Riyadh; Arabic; published by Yamamah Press Organization; Editor TURKI A. AL-SUDARI; circ. 10,000.

al-Ukadh: Jeddah; circ. 3,500.

WEEKLIES

Akhbar al-Dhahran (Dhahran News): Dammam; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD AL-AZIZ AL-ISA; circ. 1,500.

al-Dawa: Riyadh; Arabic.

al-Khalij al-'Arabi (The Arabian Gulf): Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Editor 'ABD ALLAH SHUBAT; circ. 1,200.

Arabian Sun: Aramco, Dhahran; English; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

News from Saudi Arabia: Press Dept., Ministry of Information, Jeddah; f. 1961; news bulletin; English; Editor IZZAT MUFTI; circ. 22,000.

News of the Muslim World: Mecca; English and Arabic; published by Muslim World League; Editor (vacant).

Oil Caravan Weekly: Aramco, Dhahran; Arabic; published by the Arabian American Oil Co.

al-Qasim: Riyadh; f. 1959; Editor 'ABD ALLAH AL SAN'E' circ. 1,000.

al-Riyadhah: Mecca; f. 1960; for young men; Editor MUHAMMAD 'ABD ALLAH MALIBARI; circ. 500.

Umm al-Qura: Mecca; f. 1924; Editor HUSSAIN ABDULLAH AAGEEL; published by the Government; governmental industrial and social affairs; circ. 5,000.

SAUDI ARABIA

al-Yamamah: Riyadh; f. 1952; Dir. AHMED EL-HOSHAN; circ. 1,000.

al-Yaum (Today): P.O.B. 565, Dammam; f. 1965; Dir. ABDUL AZIZ AL-TURKY.

PERIODICALS

al-Manhal: 44 Arafat Street, Jeddah; f. 1937; monthly; literary; Editor 'ABDUL QUADDOS ANARIS; circ. 3,000.

al-Mujtama: P.O.B. 354, Apt. 88, Municipality Bldg., Safat, Riyadh; f. 1964; Arabic; weekly; Dir.-Gen. SALEH SALEH.

al-Tijarah: Jeddah; f. 1960; monthly; for businessmen; Editor AHMAD ISA TANKANDI; circ. 1,300.

Haji (Pilgrim): Mecca; f. 1947; Arabic and English; Editor MUHAMMAD SAID AL 'AMUDI; published by the Government Ministry of Pilgrimage and Endowments; circ. 5,000.

PUBLISHERS

al-Bilad Publishing Organization: King Abdul Aziz St., Jeddah; publishes *al-Bilad*; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH DABBAGH.

Dar al-Yaum Press and Publishing Establishment: P.O.B. 565, Dammam; publishes *al-Yaum*; Dir.-Gen. OMAR ZAWAWI.

al-Jazirah for Press Printing and Publishing: P.O.B. 354, Riyadh; f. 1964; 29 mems.; publishes *al-Jazirah* (daily) and *al-Mujtama* (weekly); Dir.-Gen. SALEH AL-AJROUSH.

al-Medina Publishing Organization: P.O.B. 807, Jeddah; publishes *al-Medina al-Munwara*; Dir.-Gen. AHMED SALAH JAMJOON.

Saudi Publishing and Distributing House: Al-Jauhara Building, Flats 7 and 12, Baghdadia, P.O.B. 2013, Jeddah; books in Arabic and English; Man. Dir. MUHAMMAD SALAHUDDIN, Gen. Man. ADNAN K. SALAH.

al-Yamamah Press Establishment: Riyadh; publishes *al-Riyadh*, *al-Yamamah* and *She*; Dir.-Gen. ABDULLAH QAR'AWI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Saudi Arabian Broadcasting Co.: Ministry of Information, Airport Rd., Jeddah; three stations at Jeddah, Riyadh and Dammam broadcast programmes in Arabic and English; overseas service in Urdu, Indonesian, Persian and Swahili; Dir.-Gen. KHALID GHOUTH.

ARAMCO Radio: Dhahran; broadcasts programmes in English for the entertainment of employees of Arabian American Oil Company.

There are about 87,000 radio receivers.

TELEVISION

Saudi Arabian Government Television Service: Information Ministry, Riyadh; stations at Riyadh, Jeddah, Medina, Dammam, and Qassim operate 6 hours daily; major stations and relay points are under construction to serve all principal towns; Dir.-Gen. A. S. SHOBAIL.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Dharan-HZ-22-TV. Aramco TV: Arabian American Oil Co., Room 300, Administration Bldg., Dharan; non-commercial; started 1957, since 1970 English language film-chain operation only; Man. (Community Services) JOHN D. KRIESMER; Man. (Communications) M. M. ORSETH.

There are about 120,000 TV sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Saudi Arabian banking system consists of: the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, as central note-issuing and regulatory body; twelve commercial banks (two national and ten foreign banks); and two specialist banks (the Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank and the Saudi Credit Bank, inaugurated in December 1973 to provide interest-free loans for specific purposes to Saudi citizens of moderate means).

The rising volume of oil revenues imposed a need for a central monetary authority and in 1952 the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) was established in Jeddah. SAMA's functions include: bankers to the government; stabilization of the value of the currency; administration of monetary reserves; issue of coin and notes; and regulation of banking.

In June 1966, a Banking Control Law formalized SAMA's control of the commercial banking system. Commercial banks are obliged to maintain a certain proportion of their deposit liabilities (currently, 10 per cent of demand deposits, and 5 per cent of time and savings deposits) as statutory deposits with SAMA. They must also maintain liquid reserves equivalent to a certain proportion (currently 20 per cent) of their total deposit liabilities and are required to be Saudi Joint Stock Companies, and may not trade for purposes other than banking. Their paid-up capital must be not less than 2.5 million Saudi riyals; banks' total deposit liabilities may not exceed 15 times their paid-up capital and reserves; and banks must plough back 25 per cent of their undistributed profits in the form of reserves, until such reserves equal, as a minimum, their paid-up capital.

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; amounts in Saudi Riyals)

CENTRAL BANK

Saudi Arabia Monetary Agency: P.O.B. 394, Airport Rd., Jeddah, f. 1952; gold, foreign exchange and investments 55,126m. (Oct. 1974); Pres. and Gov. ABDUL AZIZ AL QURAISHI; Vice-Gov. Sheikh KHALID MOHAMMAD ALGOSAIBI; Controller-Gen. ABDUL WAHAB M. S. SHEIKH; publs. *Statement of Affairs* (fortnightly); *Annual Report*; *Statistical Summary* (twice per year). 10 brs.

SPECIALIST BANKS

Agricultural Credit Bank: Jeddah; f. 1964; cap. 31.5m.; Dir.-Gen. IZZAT HUSNI AL-ALI.

Saudi Credit Bank: Jeddah; f. 1973; provides interest-free loans for specific purposes to Saudi citizens of moderate means.

NATIONAL BANKS

National Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 3555, King Abdulaziz St., Jeddah; f. 1938; cap. 30m.; dep. 1,389m. (Feb. 1973); Partners Sheikh SALEH ABDULLAH MOSA ALKAABI, Sheikh ABDULAZIZ MUHAMMAD ALKAABI, Sheikh SALIM BIN MAHFOOZ (Gen. Man.); 22 brs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Riyad Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 1047, Jeddah; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 37.5m., dep. 760.1m. (July 1973); Chair. H. E. Sheikh ABDULLAH BIN ADWAN; Man. Dir. H.E. Sheikh ABDUL RAHMAN AL-SHEIKH; Gen. Man. P. D. BREWER; 23 brs.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemeen Bank Nederland, N.V.: P.O.B. 67, Jeddah; Alkhobar; Dammam; head office: Amsterdam, Netherlands.

Arab Bank Ltd.: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 344, Jeddah; 6 brs.

Bank Melli Iran: Ferdowsi Ave., Tehran; Jeddah.

Banque de l'Indochine: Paris; Jeddah; P.O.B. 1.

Banque du Caire: Cairo; P.O.B. 472, Jeddah; 2 brs.

Banque du Liban et d'Outre-Mer S.A.: Beirut, Lebanon; P.O.B. 482, Jeddah.

British Bank of the Middle East: head office: 20 Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 7AY; P.O.B. 109, Jeddah; Dammam; Alkhobar.

First National City Bank: New York; Riyadh, P.O.B. 833, Al Batha St.; Man. W. L. ROBERTS, Jr.; Jeddah, P.O.B. 490; Man. M. Y. WYSKIEL; 2 brs.

National Bank of Pakistan: Karachi; P.O.B. 116, Jeddah; Senior Vice-Pres. in Jeddah Sheikh INAYAT ALI.

United Bank Ltd.: Karachi; Dammam.

INSURANCE COMPANY

Saudi National Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 106, Al-Khobar; f. 1958; Pres. HAMAD AHMAD ALGOSAIBI; Gen. Man. A. A. ALGOSAIBI.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce and Industries: Jeddah, P.O.B. 1264; f. 1950; Pres. (vacant); Dir. YOUSUF M. BANNAN; publ. *Al-Tijarah*.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: S. G. Saleh Tuimi, P.O.B. 596, Riyadh; f. 1961; acts as "arbitrator" in business disputes; Chair. Sheikh ABDUL AZIZ MUQAIEN; publ. monthly journal.

Dammam Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 719, Dammam.

Mecca Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 2, Mecca; f. 1944; Pres. MUHAMMAD A. BOGARI; publ. *Al Tijarah Wassina'Ah*.

Medina Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 443, Medina.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Trade unions are prohibited but since 1962 several Co-operative Societies have been formed by workers in particular trades.

OIL

General Petroleum and Mineral Organization (PETROMIN): P.O.B. 757, Riyadh; f. 1962 to establish oil and mineral industries and collateral activities in Saudi Arabia; Gov. Dr. ABDUL HADI TAHER.

The following projects have been set up by Petromin:

Arabian Drilling Co.: P.O.B. 932, Riyadh; f. 1964; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder French private capital; undertakes contract drilling for oil, minerals and water both inside and outside Saudi Arabia.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Oil

Arabian Geophysical Survey Co. (ARGAS): P.O.B. 2109, Jeddah; f. 1966; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder provided by *Cie. Générale de Géophysique*; exploration and discovery of natural resources; has set up a nation-wide geodetic survey network.

Arabian Marine Petroleum Co. (MARINCO): P.O.B. 50, Dharan Airport; f. 1968; shareholding 51 per cent, remainder held by McDermott Co. of New Orleans, U.S.A.; undertakes marine construction work (pipelines, rigs, sea terminals, etc.).

Jeddah Oil Refinery: P.O.B. 1604, Jeddah; f. 1968; shareholding 75 per cent, remainder held by Saudi Arabian Refining Co. (SARCO); the refinery at Jeddah, Japanese-built and American-staffed, has a capacity of 45,000 bbl/day; distribution in the Western Province is undertaken by Petromin's Department for Distribution of Oil Products.

Petromin Marketing: P.O.B. 50, Dharan Airport; f. 1967; wholly-owned by Petromin; operates the installations and facilities for the distribution of petroleum products in the Eastern, Central and Northern provinces of Saudi Arabia.

Petromin Oil Lubricating Co. (PETROLUBE): P.O.B. 1432, Jeddah; f. 1968; joint venture with Mobil to set up a blending plant which began production in 1971.

Petromin Sulphur Co.: f. 1969; shareholding 66 per cent, remainder held by Jefferson Lake Co.; produces sulphur from natural gas.

Petromin Sulphuric Acid Plant (PETROCID): P.O.B. 757, Riyadh; plant began production mid-1971; wholly-owned by Petromin; produces sulphuric acid at Dammam.

Petromin Tankers and Mineral Shipping Co. (PETRO-SHIP): P.O.B. 1600, Jeddah; f. 1968; wholly owned by Petromin; operates tanker fleet.

Saudi Arabian Fertilizers Co. (SAFCO): P.O.B. 553, Dammam; f. 1965; 51 per cent shareholding, remainder open to public subscription; the plant at Dammam has a capacity of about 1,100 tons of urea and 35 tons of sulphur a day; construction and management have been undertaken by Occidental Petroleum Co. of U.S.A.

Sulb: P.O.B. 1826, Jeddah; wholly-owned by Petromin; steel rolling mill at Jeddah.

FOREIGN CONCESSIONAIRES

Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco): Dhahran; f. 1933; holds the principal working concessions in Saudi Arabia, covering approx. 85,000 square miles; production (1973) 2,677.4 million barrels; Saudi Government acquired 60 per cent participation, June 1974 and by February 1975 negotiations were almost completed by which the Saudi Government would effect complete nationalization; Pres. F. JUNGERS; Chair. L. F. HILLS.

Arabian Oil Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 335, Riyadh; f. 1958; holds concession for offshore exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half interest in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabia Partitioned Zone; production (1973) 71.9 million barrels; Chair. ATARU KOBAYASHI; Dir. in Saudi Arabia TAKASHI HAYASHI.

Getty Oil Co.: P.O.B. 363, Riyadh; office in Mina Saud; f. 1928; holds concession for exploitation of Saudi Arabia's half-interest in the Saudi Arabia-Kuwait Partitioned Zone, both on-shore and in territorial waters; total Zone production (1973) 23.5 million barrels; Pres. J. P. GETTY.

SAUDI ARABIA

REFINERIES

The following refineries are in operation:

LOCATION	CAPACITY (bbl./day)
Ras Tanura	255,000
Mina Saud	50,000
Khaffi	30,000
Jeddah	45,000
Riyadh	15,000

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Saudi Government Railroad Organization: Dammam; Gen. Man. OMAR A. FAKIEH.

The Saudi Government Railroad is a single track, standard gauge line 610 km. long. The main line, 577 km. long, connects the Port of Dammam and the Gulf with the capital Riyadh. The Organization is an independent entity with a board of directors headed by the Minister of Communications. In addition to working the railways the Organization also manages the Port of Dammam.

The historic Hedjaz railway running from Damascus to Medina has been the subject of a reconstruction project since 1963; however, little progress has been made since the war of June 1967.

ROADS

Asphalted roads link Jeddah to Mecca, Jeddah to Medina, Medina to Yanbu, Taif to Mecca, Riyadh to al-Kharj, and Dammam to Hofuf as well as the principal communities and certain outlying points in Aramco's area of operations. Work is proceeding on various other roads, including one which will link Medina and Riyadh, and one from Taif to Jizan in the south, near the Yemeni border. 1967 saw completion of the trans-Arabian highway, which links Dammam, Riyadh, Taif, Mecca and Jeddah. In 1973 there were 10,007 kilometres of asphalted roads.

SHIPPING

The deep-water port of Jeddah is the main port of the kingdom and the port for pilgrims to Mecca. An expansion scheme providing for nine new piers for large ships, costing £20 million was completed in January 1973. Yanbu, the port of Medina, has been extended and modernized, with new docks, storage space and a special Pilgrim centre; other ports on the Red Sea are Muwaih, Wejh and Rabigh. On the Gulf there are the small ports of Alkhobar, Qatif and Uqair, suitable only for small local craft, and a deep-water port at Ras Tanura built by the Arabian American Oil Co. for its own use. The deep-water

Oil, Transport, Atomic Energy, Universities

Dammam Port, which was also built by the Arabian American Oil Co. and is operated by the Saudi Government Railroad, lies approximately 12 km. from the coast and is connected to the mainland by a railway causeway. Expansion of the port was completed in 1961 at a cost of over U.S. \$20 million. Further expansion is planned.

Khedivial Steamship Co.: Jeddah; services to Egypt.

Saudi Lines: P.O.B. 66, Jeddah; regular cargo and passenger services between all Red Sea ports and transport of pilgrims from the Philippines, Bangkok and Thailand; 2 cargo and 3 passenger ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

In 1974 the government decided to construct a modern international airport at Jeddah.

Saudia-Saudi Arabian Airlines: Saudia Bldg., P.O.B. 620, Jeddah; f. 1945; regular internal services to all major cities of Saudi Arabia; regular international services to London, Paris, Geneva, Rome, Beirut, Casablanca, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Dubai, Doha, Bahrain, Muscat, Port Sudan, Khartoum, Cairo, Kuwait, Baghdad, Damascus, Amman, Asmara, Karachi, Bombay, Istanbul, Shiraz; fleet of 19 aircraft, principally Boeing 707, 720B, 737, DC-3 and Convair 340; Dir.-Gen. Sheikh KAMIL SINDI; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Dep. Dir.-Gen. S. W. CHAMBERS; Vice-Pres. (External Affairs) RIDA HAKEEM.

Saudi Arabia is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Algérie, Air France, ALIA, Alitalia, AUA, British Airways, CSA, EgyptAir, Iranair, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Lufthansa, MEA, PIA, Sabena, Sudan Airways, and Syrian Arab Airlines.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Saudi Arabia joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in January 1963. Radio isotopes are used in the oil industry and are being introduced into state-controlled agricultural schemes.

UNIVERSITIES

Islamic University: Medina; f. 1961; 172 teachers, 2,944 students.

Riyadh University: Riyadh; f. 1957; 365 teachers, 6,000 students.

King Abdulaziz University: P.O.B. 1540, Jeddah; f. 1967; Rector Dr. M. A. YAMANY; 330 teachers, 3,659 students.

College of Petroleum and Minerals: Dharan; f. 1963; 105 teachers, 974 students.

SENEGAL

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Senegal lies on the west coast of Africa, bounded to the north by Mauritania, to the east by Mali and to the south by Guinea and Guinea-Bissau. In the southern part of the country the Gambia forms a narrow enclave extending some 200 miles inland. The climate of Senegal is tropical, with a long dry season followed by a short wet season. Average annual temperature is about 29°C (84°F). French is the official language but there are numerous native tongues of which Wolof and Toucouleur are the most widespread. About 76 per cent of the population is Muslim and about 10 per cent Christian, mostly Roman Catholic. The remainder follow traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three vertical stripes of green, gold and red, the gold stripe bearing a five-pointed green star. The capital is Dakar.

Recent History

After 300 years as a French colony, Senegal became a self-governing member state of the French Community in November 1958. In April 1959 it joined with the former French Sudan to form the Mali Federation, which became independent in June 1960 but was dissolved two months later. The independent Republic of Senegal was proclaimed, and in September Léopold Sédar Senghor was elected President. In December 1962 the Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia, was imprisoned and the President added the office of Prime Minister to his own responsibilities. In March 1963 a new Constitution, incorporating this innovation, was adopted. Later that year the governing Party, *Union progressiste sénégalaise* (UPS), won a decisive victory in elections for the National Assembly. Riots against alleged electoral fraud were harshly quashed. By 1966 all opposition parties had been either outlawed or incorporated into the UPS. A general strike in 1968, after protests by students and workers, was resolved by the introduction of reforms, but a similar crisis in 1969 was more summarily dealt with, as the Government was stronger. In 1970 a constitutional amendment recreated the post of Prime Minister, and this was given to a young man, Abdou Diouf. The President both encourages young militants and supports the traditional Muslim leaders, whose influence is strong in rural areas. In January 1973 President Senghor, as sole candidate for the Presidency, was re-elected, and the UPS, as sole party, won all 100 seats in the National Assembly. In the same month there were clashes between radical students and government supporters, which were followed by arrests and the banning of the teachers' union. In 1974, however, the Government felt strong enough to free all political prisoners, including notably the former Prime Minister, Mamadou Dia. The formation of a legal opposition party was permitted, although it was restricted to mild criticisms of the Government.

During the struggle for independence in Guinea-Bissau about 70,000 refugees were driven into Senegal and there were border incidents between Portuguese and Senegalese forces. Senegal welcomed Guinea-Bissau's achievement of

independence in 1974. Relations with the Republic of Guinea have been strained, and in 1972 Senegal joined with Mali and Mauritania in the Organization for the Development of the Senegal River (OMVS), excluding Guinea. Senegal's closest links have always been with France, but relations have cooled somewhat in recent years. Senegal has drawn closer to other Muslim countries and has strongly supported national liberation movements.

Government

The President is elected for a five-year term by universal direct suffrage and is eligible for re-election. He exercises executive power with the assistance of ministers nominated and chosen by himself. Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly, which is also elected for a five-year term at the time of the presidential election.

Defence

Senegal has an army of 5,500 men, a navy of 200 and an air force of 200. All men are liable to five years' active and 20 years' reserve national service. France provides technical and material aid, but under a new agreement signed in 1974 France is to hand over her military bases in Senegal and to begin withdrawing military and technical personnel.

Economic Affairs

About 70 per cent of the population is engaged in agriculture and stock rearing, and the economy is dominated by the production and processing of groundnuts. Groundnuts and groundnut products provide between a third and a half of total export earnings. Attempts to diversify have so far had little success, and poor groundnut harvests in 1971 and 1973, caused by drought, have had a serious effect on the economy. However, the fishing industry is expanding rapidly and the development of mining, industry and tourism are priorities of the 1973-77 five-year plan. At present only phosphates are mined on a large scale, but a considerable deposit of iron ore is known to exist at Falemé and traces of copper and gold have been found. Industry is fairly well developed and includes textiles, chemicals, building materials and various light industries, including food processing. After years of stagnation, industrial production increased in 1972, when it accounted for 20 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product, and a steady annual growth rate of 5 per cent is planned. One important project is for a naval repair centre for giant tankers at Dakar. With the aim of attracting foreign companies and providing employment, an Industrial Free Zone is being established near Dakar. Foreign firms operating there will be free of taxes, duties and bureaucratic controls. In the rest of Senegal, on the other hand, a policy of "Senegalization" is increasing state control and native management of affairs. A rise in tourist visits from an estimated 100,000 in 1973 to 190,000 in 1977 is envisaged in the present development plan, and this would make tourism a major sector of the economy. For the present, however, Senegal faces inflation, a balance of payments

SENEGAL

problem and a budgetary deficit, and remains heavily dependent on foreign investment and aid.

Transport and Communications

The main railway line runs east from Dakar into Mali and another line runs north to St. Louis along the coast, with a branch to Linguera, totalling 1,034 km. The road network is good with over 7,000 km. passable at all seasons. The Senegal river is used to transport goods by both Senegal and Mauritania. Dakar is the largest port in West Africa and serves both Senegal and Mauritania. There is an international airport at Dakar and numerous small airports.

Social Welfare

Social services include a state medical service and certain family and maternity benefits for workers. There are 4 teaching hospitals with about 2,600 beds, 4 regional hospitals with 600 beds, 32 health centres with 950 beds, 46 maternity hospitals with 1,250 beds and nearly 400 dispensaries.

Education

Education is compulsory for all children between six and fourteen years old, although facilities exist for only 40 per cent of this age group to attend school. Since 1971 education has been re-orientated towards practical subjects. Secondary school pupils have been encouraged to follow science-based courses and school-leavers directed to take up professional training in fields where personnel are needed. In line with the policy of "negritude", the university specializes in local studies, and half its teachers are Africans.

Tourism

There is a wild game reserve in the Nikolo-Koba National Park, and there are fine beaches. The island of

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Goré, near Dakar, is of great historical interest. Tourists provide a valuable source of foreign currency and encourage traditional crafts, and hotel accommodation is being increased. Senegal is a member of the Office Inter-Etats du Tourisme Africain.

Visas are not required by nationals of countries in the EEC or OCAM.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Many forms of sport are practised, particularly watersports, hunting, golf and riding.

Public Holidays

1975: July 14th (Day of Association), August 15th (Assumption), October 7th (Korité—end of Ramadan), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 14th (Tabaski—Feast of Sacrifice), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 13th (Mouloud—Birth of the Prophet), April 19th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension Day), June 7th (Whitsun).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA=2 French centimes;

£1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq km.)	POPULATION (1970)			
	Total	African	French and others	Dakar (capital and Commune du Grand Dakar)
196,192	3,822,000	3,777,000	45,000	693,000

Mid-1973 Population: 4,227,000 (UN estimate).

Principal Ethnic groups (1960 census): Wolof 709,000, Fulani 324,000, Serer 306,000, Toucouleur 248,000, Diola 115,000.

Chief Towns (1970): Dakar 436,000, Kaolack 96,000, Thiès 91,000, Saint-Louis 81,000, Ziguinchor 46,000.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 46.3 per 1,000; death rate 22.8 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT

Total Labour Force (1970): Economically active population 1,705,000, including 1,288,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Millet and Sorghum . . .	634.8	400.9	582.7
Cow Peas . . .	22.6	17.8	25.8
Rice . . .	156.0	90.5	108.2
Maize . . .	48.8	38.7	38.5
Cassava (Manioc) . . .	176.8	161.8	137.5
Potatoes . . .	16.3	9.7	8.4
Cotton . . .	11.5	11.6	21.2
Groundnuts . . .	789.0	583.0	988.5

HIDES AND SKINS
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cattle . . .	1,344	1,302	1,404
Sheep . . .	245	216	245
Goats . . .	125	167	173

FISHING
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Local Fishermen . . .	133	180	197
Tuna Fishing . . .	12	18	34
Trawler Fishing . . .	24	24	17
TOTAL CATCH . . .	169	222	248

About 6,000 tons of Gum Arabic are produced annually.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000} head)

	1970	1971	1972
Cattle . . .	2,615	2,674	2,508
Sheep and Goats . . .	2,700	2,804	2,698
Pigs . . .	168	175	254
Horses . . .	200	205	207
Asses . . .	185	186	187
Camels . . .	7	7	5

MINING
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Aluminium Phosphate . . .	147	166	219
Lime Phosphate . . .	1,396	1,250	1,533
Sea Salt . . .	116	135	122

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1971	1972	1973
Groundnut Oil . . .	^{'000} metric tons	117	257	129
Sugar . . .	" " "	30	26	n.a.
Cement . . .	" " "	241	335	296
Beer . . .	^{'000} hectolitres	114	129	117
Cotton Fabrics . . .	^{'000} metres	7,693	8,426	6,287
Footwear . . .	^{'000} pairs	4,704	4,658	n.a.
Electricity (consumption) . . .	million kWh.	303	317	353

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA=2 French centimes.

£1 sterling=514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1=218.375 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA=£1.944=\$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see chapter on Cameroon.

Budget (1972-73) (million francs CFA): Balanced in revenue and expenditure at 56,500, of which 15,500 was extraordinary expenditure.

Budget (1973-74) (million francs CFA): Balanced in revenue and expenditure at 57,000. Major allocations of expenditure to Ministries include: National Education

7,928, Armed Forces 1,597, Interior 3,779, Health 3,656, Finance 3,252, Rural Development 2,299, Public Works 2,672.

Development Plan, 1973-77 (million francs CFA): Investment 179,645, of which agriculture 40,000, industry 27,000, tourism 21,000 and water supplies 11,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(million francs CFA)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports . . .	44,527	51,294	53,557	60,601	70,551	79,766
Exports . . .	37,369	31,907	42,182	34,707	54,412	43,237

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Dairy Products, Eggs and Honey	2,130	2,151	1,781
Fruit and Vegetables . . .	2,077	2,339	2,638
Wheat	2,561	2,125	2,619
Rice	4,639	4,252	9,519
Other Cereals	1,424	428	2,609
Sugar	2,907	4,341	5,223
Petroleum Products . . .	3,763	3,970	4,833
Parachemicals	1,503	1,858	1,737
Paper	1,765	1,924	2,248
Textiles	4,125	4,377	2,729
Base Metals	1,936	2,548	2,869
Machinery	4,493	7,452	7,984
Electric Apparatus . . .	2,583	3,063	3,227
Vehicles and Spares . . .	4,442	5,172	4,961
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	60,601	70,551	79,766
EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Groundnuts	1,785	958	290
Groundnut Oil	7,409	20,385	8,324
Oilseed Cake	3,138	7,392	6,532
Wheat Flour	186	18	321
Hides and Skins	249	407	809
Fresh Fish	309	746	1,265
Preserved Fish	2,788	2,570	2,519
Gum Arabic	1,428	443	n.a.
Calcium Phosphate . . .	3,785	4,408	4,700
Sea Salt	365	624	493
Phosphatic Fertilizers . .	797	818	646
Cotton Fabrics	779	1,185	1,545
Footwear	619	866	859
TOTAL (incl. others) . .	34,707	54,412	43,237

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium/Luxembourg	817	1,256	1,160
China, People's Republic	1,715	1,800	4,269
France	28,697	34,617	37,140
Germany, Federal Republic	3,540	4,298	3,781
Italy	1,906	2,710	3,175
Ivory Coast	2,975	3,657	3,321
Netherlands	1,636	2,037	1,956
Nigeria	657	1,199	1,913
Thailand	3,279	4,202	2,871
United Kingdom	990	960	989
U.S.A.	3,631	4,221	5,962
TOTAL (incl. others)	60,601	70,551	79,766

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Dahomey	629	827	931
France	17,971	31,666	20,556
Germany, Federal Republic	528	658	293
Italy	843	2,002	1,733
Ivory Coast	2,358	2,753	3,598
Japan	325	515	554
Mali	1,509	2,167	1,639
Mauritania	2,155	2,593	3,083
Netherlands	1,097	2,277	1,600
Norway	330	575	837
Spain	147	486	1,147
United Kingdom	1,122	1,032	1,107
TOTAL (incl. others)	34,707	54,412	43,237

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1969	1970	1971
Passenger-km. (million)	264	245	322
Net ton-km. (million)	183	179	188

ROADS
MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

	1971	1972	1973*
Passenger Cars	40,380	42,734	44,218
Goods Vehicles	18,078	18,821	19,395
Buses and Coaches	3,485	3,716	3,898

* Provisional.

SHIPPING
DAKAR

	1971	1972	1973
Vessels Entered ('000 net tons)	19,697	19,553	18,757
Passenger Arrivals	10,290	9,768	3,921
Passenger Departures	10,625	13,187	10,415
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)	1,858	2,389	2,386
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	1,990	2,016	2,378

CIVIL AVIATION
DAKAR YOFF

	1971	1972	1973
Flights	9,089	9,594	11,163
Passenger Arrivals	102,496	116,756	156,752
Passenger Departures	103,757	118,752	149,382
Freight Loaded (tons)	3,983	4,547	7,238
Freight Unloaded (tons)	2,356	2,346	3,243
Mail (tons)	821	894	860

EDUCATION
(1970-71)

	STUDENTS		TEACHERS	MATRICULATION EXAM PASSES
	MALE	FEMALE		
Primary	164,932	101,451	6,500*	21,030
Secondary	35,529	13,376	n.a.	5,766
Teacher Training	424	197	n.a.	n.a.
Dakar University	3,804*	886*	n.a.	1,962†

* 1971-72.

† Passes in all university examinations.

Sources: Direction de la Statistique, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques, Dakar; and *Spotlight on Senegal*, Ministry of Information, Dakar, 1972.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated March 7th, 1963, revised June 20th, 1967)

Preamble: Affirms the Rights of Man, liberty of the person and religious freedom. National sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it through their representatives or by means of referenda. There is universal, equal and secret suffrage. French is the official language.

The President: The President of the Republic is elected by direct universal suffrage for a five-year term and is eligible for re-election. He holds executive power and conducts national policy with the assistance of ministers chosen and nominated by himself. He is Commander of the Armed Forces and responsible for national defence. He may, after consultation with the President of the National Assembly and with the Supreme Court, submit any draft law to referendum. In circumstances where the security of the State is in grave and immediate danger, he can assume emergency powers and rule by decree. The President of the Republic can be impeached only on a charge of high treason or by a secret ballot of the National Assembly carrying a three-fifths majority.

The National Assembly: Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly which is elected by universal direct suffrage for a five-year term at the same time as the Presidential election. The Assembly discusses and votes legislation and submits it to the President of the Republic for promulgation. The President can direct the Assembly to give a second reading to the bill, in

which case it may be made law only by a three-fifths majority. The President of the Republic can also call upon the Supreme Court to declare whether any draft law is constitutional and acceptable. Legislation may be initiated by either the President of the Republic or the National Assembly.

Amendments: The President of the Republic and Deputies to the National Assembly may propose amendments to the Constitution. Draft amendments are adopted by a three-fifths majority vote of the National Assembly. Failing this they are submitted to referendum.

Judicial Power: The President appoints the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, on the advice of the Superior Court of Magistrates, which determines the constitutionality of laws. A High Court of Justice, appointed by the National Assembly from among its members, is competent to impeach the President or members of the Government.

Local Government: Senegal is divided into seven regions, each having a Governor and an elected Local Assembly.

On February 26th, 1970, the Constitution was amended. The President can now stand for only two successive five-year terms of office, and the office of Prime Minister is recreated to apply policies determined by the President. The President retains control of foreign affairs, the army and certain judicial matters.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: ABDOU DIOUF.

Minister of State for the Armed Forces: AMADOU CLÉDOR SALL.

Minister of State for the Interior: JEAN COLLIN.

Minister of State for Finance and Economic Affairs: BABACAR BA.

Minister of State for National Education: DOUDOU N'GOM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ASSANE SECK.

Minister of Justice: ALIOUNE BADARA M'BENGUE.

Minister of Rural Development: ADRIEN SENGHOR.

Minister of Higher Education: OUSMANE CAMARA.

Minister of Industrial Development: LOUIS ALEXANDRENNE.

Minister of Planning and Co-operation: OUSMANE SECK.

Minister of Public Works, Town Planning and Transport: MAMADOU DIOP.

Minister of Culture: ALIOUNE SÈNE.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: MATAR NDIAYE.

Minister of the Civil Service, Labour and Employment: AMADOU LY.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: Dr. DAUDA SOW.

Minister in charge of Relations with the National Assembly: MAGATTE LÔ.

Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office for Youth and Sport: JOSEPH MATHIAM.

Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs: FRANÇOIS BOB.

Secretary of State to the Presidency: BASSIROU GUEYE.

General Delegate for Tourism: MOUSTAPHA FALL.

General Delegate for Science and Technology: DJIBRIL SÈNE.

General Delegate for Social Improvement: BEN MADY CISSÉ.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: AMADOU CISSÉ DIA.

Election, January 1973

All 100 seats were won by the *Union progressiste sénégalaise*, which presented the only list of candidates.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Union progressiste sénégalaise (UPS): national section of the *Parti fédéraliste africain* (PFA); government party; Sec.-Gen. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR; Permanent Sec. KARIM FALL.

Parti démocratique sénégalais (PDS): f. 1974; Sec.-Gen. ABDOULAYE WADE.

There are several clandestine opposition groups, notably the two sections (pro-Chinese and pro-Soviet) of the *Parti africain de l'indépendance* and supporters of former Prime Minister Mamadou Dia.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SENEGAL

(In Dakar unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: 5 rue Mermoz, B.P. 3233; *Ambassador:* AHMED BOUDERBA.

Argentina: Imm. B.I.A.O. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:* FEDERICO DEL SOLAR DORREGO.

Austria: 24 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 3247; *Ambassador:* EDGAR KARLSELER.

Bangladesh: 22 rue Carnot; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ANWARUL HAQ.

Belgium: route de la Corniche, B.P. 524; *Ambassador:* HENRY WENMESKER.

Brazil: Imm. B.I.A.O., 2e. étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 136; *Ambassador:* JOÃO CABRAL DE MELO NETO.

Bulgaria: *Ambassador:* IANLHO CHRISTOV IVANOV.

Canada: Imm. Daniel Sorano, blvd. de la République; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH CONVETTE (also accred. to Mauritania).

China, People's Republic: *Ambassador:* WANG CHIN-CHUAN.

SENEGAL

Czechoslovakia: *Chargé d'affaires a.i.:* VLADIMIR NOVAK.
Denmark: Rabat, Morocco.
Egypt: Imm. Daniel Sorano, 45 blvd. de la République, B.P. 474; *Ambassador:* SAAD MORTADA.
Ethiopia: 24 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, 2e étage, B.P. 379; *Ambassador:* ZENEBE HAILE.
Finland: Lagos, Nigeria.
France: 1 rue Thiers, B.P. 4035; *Ambassador:* XAVIER DAUFRESNE DE LA CHEVALERIE.
Gabon: *Ambassador:* AUGUSTIN CHANGO.
Gambia: 5 ter. rue de Thiong, B.P. 3248; *Ambassador:* O. A. DIARRA.
Germany, Federal Republic: 43 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 2100; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER TOROK.
Ghana: 23 ave. Maginot, 1er étage; *Ambassador:* JOSHUA MAHAMADU HAMIDU.
Guinea-Bissau: *Ambassador:* GISELO PROENCA FLAVIO.
Haiti: 55 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 1552; *Ambassador:* MARTIN CELESTIN DELENOIS.
Hungary: *Ambassador:* IMRÉ SZTANKOVICS.
India: 45 blvd. de la République, B.P. 398; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Iran: *Ambassador:* MONTEZA ADLE TABATABAI.
Italy: 26 ave. Roume, B.P. 348; *Ambassador:* LUDOVICI ARTENISIO.
Japan: Imm. B.I.A.O., Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 3140; *Ambassador:* TOKISO ARAKI.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* HWANG TCHEUL SOU.
Korea, Republic: Paris, France.
Lebanon: 18 blvd. de la République, B.P. 2345; *Ambassador:* Dr. ISSAN HAIDAK.
Liberia: 21 ave. Faïdherbe, B.P. 2110.
Mali: 48 ave. Maginot, B.P. 7007; *Ambassador:* ZANGUÉ DIARRA.
Mauritania: 37 blvd. du Général de Gaulle, B.P. 12019; *Ambassador:* OULD ABDERRAHMANE.
Mexico: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Morocco: Imm. Daniel Sorano, B.P. 490, 45 blvd. de la République; *Ambassador:* TAOUFIK KABBAJ.
Netherlands: 5 ave. Carde, B.P. 3262; *Ambassador:* E. E. SYDNEY DE JONGH.
Nigeria: 9 ave. Roume, B.P. 3129; *Ambassador:* OLADELE AKADIRI.

Senegal also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Cuba, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Kuwait, Luxembourg, Monaco, Panama, Uganda, Uruguay and the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: f. 1960; Pres. KÉBA M'BAYE; Sectional Pres. MENOUMBE SAR, LAITY NIANG BRUNO CHERAMY.
High Court of Justice: f. 1962; composed of members of the National Assembly.
High Council of the Magistrature: f. 1960; Pres. LÉOPOLD SÉDAR SENGHOR (*President of the Republic*); Vice-Pres. ALIOUNE BADARA M'BENGUE.
Court of Appeal: Dakar; Pres. ABDOULAYE DIOP.
Public Prosecutor's Office: Attorney General OUSMANE GOUNDIAM; Advocate General CHARLES HENRY DUPUY-DOURREAU; Public Prosecutor OUMAR N'DIAYE.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Norway: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Pakistan: *Ambassador:* KHYBER KHAN.
Poland: Point-E, Canal IV, Route de Ouakam, B.P. 3192; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAW ZULAWSKI.
Portugal: Guinea-Bissau.
Qatar: *Ambassador:* ABDALLAH YOUSSEF AL JEDDAH.
Romania: *Ambassador:* ION NOANGA.
Saudi Arabia: rues Béranger Féraud et Maselary; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ABDUL KADIR MUHTASIB.
Sierra Leone: Banjul, The Gambia.
Somalia: *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH EGAL NUR.
Spain: Imm. Daniel Sorano, 45 blvd. de la République, B.P. 2091; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ LUIS OCHOA Y OCHOA.
Sweden: 43 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 2052; *Ambassador:* ÅKE MAGNUS V. SJOLIN.
Switzerland: 1 rue Victor Hugo, B.P. 1772; *Ambassador:* JEAN RICHARD.
Trinidad and Tobago: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Tunisia: rue El-Hadj Seydou Nourou Tall, B.P. 3127; *Ambassador:* ABDELHAKIM AMMAR.
Turkey: Imm. B.I.A.O., Appt. Fls. 1er étage, Place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 6060, Étoile; *Ambassador:* ZIYA TEPEDELEN.
U.S.S.R.: ave. Jean-Jaurès, B.P. 3180; *Ambassador:* GEORGI TER-GAZARYANTS.
United Kingdom: 20 rue du Dr. Guillet, B.P. 6025; *Ambassador:* DENZIL DUNNET (also accredited to Guinea, Mali and Mauritania).
U.S.A.: Imm. B.I.A.O., place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 49; *Ambassador:* RUDOLPH AGGREY.
Upper Volta: *Ambassador:* HENRI OUTTARA.
Vatican: rue I, Cité Fann, B.P. 5076 (Apostolic Internunciature); *Apostolic Delegate for West Africa:* Mgr. GIOVANNI MARIANI.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: *Ambassador:* VAN BA KIEM.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of South: HA THANH LAM.
Yugoslavia: Rocade Fann-Bel-Air, route de Ouakam; *Ambassador:* ACO SOPOV.
Zaire: Imm. Daniel Sorano, 2e étage, B.P. 2251; *Ambassador:* N'KÉTA KIBITI BINDO.
Zambia: *Ambassador:* SITEKE G. MWALE.

RELIGION

MUSLIM

About 76 per cent of the population are Muslims. The three principal brotherhoods are the *Tijaniyya*, the *Qadiriyya* and the *Mouride*.

Grand Imam: Alhaji AMADOU LAMINE DIENE.

NATIVE BELIEFS

About 14 per cent of the population follow traditional beliefs, mainly animist.

CHRISTIANITY

About 10 per cent of the population are Christian, mainly Roman Catholics.

SENEGAL

Religion, The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Roman Catholic: Archbishop of Dakar: Mgr. HYACINTHE THIANDOU, B.P. 1908, Dakar.

Suffragan Bishops:

Kaolack: B.P. 58; Mgr. THÉOPHILE ALBERT CADOUX.

St. Louis du Sénégal: rue Neuville; (vacant).

Thiès: B.P. 4; Mgr. FRANCESCO SAVERIO DIONE.

Ziguinchor: B.P. 23; Mgr. AUGUSTIN SAGNA.

Protestant Church: 49 rue Thiers, Dakar, B.P. 847; 42 rue Carnot, Dakar.

THE PRESS

DAKAR—DAILIES

L'Information Africaine: 38 ave. W.-Ponty, B.P. 338; f. 1950; daily; Editors E. LALANNE, J. PEILLON; circ. 15,000.

Journal officiel de La République du Sénégal: Dakar government paper.

Le Soleil: Société Sénégalaise de Presse et de Publication, B.P. 92; f. 1970; national; Editor BARA DIOUF; circ. 31,000.

DAKAR—PERIODICALS

Africa: 30 blvd. Pinet Lapade, B.P. 1826; f. 1957; economic review of West and Equatorial Africa; circulates throughout francophone Africa; six issues a year.

Afrique Médicale: 30 blvd. Pinet Lapade; f. 1960; medical review; circulates throughout francophone tropical Africa and beyond.

Awa: Imprimerie Diop, rue de Reims, angle rue Dial Diop.

Bafila: 26 ave. Gambetta, B.P. 1845.

Bingo: 17 rue Huart, B.P. 176; f. 1952; illustrated monthly; Editor JOACHIM PAULIN; circ. 100,000.

Médecine d'Afrique Noire: 38 ave. William-Ponty; Dakar; f. 1952; monthly; Dir. ÉMILE LALANNE; circ. 10,000.

Le Moniteur Africain du Commerce et de l'Industrie: Société Africaine d'Édition, B.P. 1877; f. 1961; weekly; Editor-in-Chief JEAN THIBAUT; circ. 10,000; to be taken over by the governments of Senegal and the Ivory Coast in 1974.

L'Observateur Africain: 29 rue Paul Holle.

Revue Française d'Études Politiques Africaines: Société Africaine d'Édition, B.P. 1877; f. 1966; monthly; Dir. P. BIARNES; Editor-in-Chief PH. DECRAENE.

La Semaine à Dakar.

Sénégal d'Aujourd'hui: 58 blvd. de la République, B.P. 546; monthly.

Terre Sénégalaise: B.P. 269; monthly; Dir. J. B. GRAULLE.

L'Unité Africaine: 72 blvd. de la République, B.P. 1077; weekly; organ of the U.P.S.; Editor OUSMANE N'GOM.

La Voix des Combattants: Ecole El Hadj-Malick Sy.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence de Presse Sénégalaise: Imm. Maginot, Dakar; f. 1959; state-owned; provides subscribers with daily teletyped information; Dir. BARRA DIOUF; publ. *Info-Sénégal* (daily).

FOREIGN BUREAUX

A.F.P. (France): B.P. 363, Dakar; Dir. E. MAKEDONSKY.

ANSA (Italy): B.P. 348, Dakar; correspondent CLAUDIO CELIDONI.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): B.P. 3180, Corner Ave. Jean-Jaurès and rue Carnot, Dakar.

Other foreign bureaux in Dakar: Associated Press, Deutsche Presse Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass (U.S.S.R.), United Press International.

PUBLISHERS

Clairafrique: B.P. 2005, rue Sandiniery 2, Dakar; politics, law, sociology.

Grande Imprimerie Africaine: 9 rue Thiers, B.P. 51, Dakar; f. 1917; law, administration; Dir. HENRY O'QUIN.

Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire (IFAN): B.P. 206, Dakar; scientific and humanistic studies of Black Africa.

Maison du Livre, La: B.P. 2060, Dakar; fiction and belles-lettres.

Nouvelles Éditions Africaines: Dakar; f. 1972; shareholders include the Senegalese and Ivorian Governments (52 per cent), Hachette, Seuil, Fernand Nathan, Armand Colin and other French and African publishers; wide range of material; Pres. MAMADOU SECK.

Société Africaine d'Édition et de Publication: B.P. 111, rue de Reims, Dakar; Pres. A. DIOP.

Société d'Édition et de Presse Africaine: 17 rue Huart, Dakar.

Société Nationale de Presse, d'Édition et de Publicité (SONAPRESS): rue de Reims, Dakar; f. 1972; Pres. GBEYE DIOP.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion du Sénégal: B.P. 1765, Dakar; government-owned; broadcasts in French and four vernacular languages; international service in Arabic, English and Portuguese; Pres. Dir.-Gen. ALIOUNE FALL.

There are about 275,000 radio sets.

Télévision du Sénégal: B.P. 2375, Dakar; f. 1964; Government-sponsored educational service; pilot project with one 50-kW transmitter began regular broadcasting at the end of 1973.

There are 1,650 television sets.

FINANCE

(all amounts in francs CFA, unless otherwise stated)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue de Colisée, Paris 8e, France; 3 ave. W.-Ponty, B.P. 1398, Dakar; Bank of Issue and Central Bank for 7 West African States including Senegal; f. 1955; cap. and res. 3,923m.; Pres. BABACAR BA; Gen. Man. ROBERT JULIENNE; Dir. in Dakar FRANÇOIS ELIARD.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris, France; place de l'Indépendance, B.P. 129, Dakar; Dir. M. VITRY.

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie du Sénégal: B.P. 392, 2 ave. Roume, Dakar; f. 1962; cap. 625m.; Pres. DJIME GUIBRIL N'DIAYE; Man. Dir. E. MOUTERDE; Gen. Man. P. ESCOUBEYRON.

Banque Nationale de Développement du Sénégal: B.P. 319, 7 ave. Roume, Dakar; f. 1964; cap. 1,360m.; Dir.-Gen. DJIBRIL SAKHO.

Banque Sénégal-Koweïtienne: f. 1974; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. EL HADJ BABACAR KÉBÉ; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED SABEK.

SENEGAL

Société Générale de Banques au Sénégal S.A.: 19 avc. Roume, B.P. 323, Dakar; f. 1962; cap. 625m.; Chair. ROGER DUCHEMIN; Man. Dir. D. P. MERAUD.

Union Sénégalaise de Banque (U.S.B.): 17 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 56, Dakar; f. 1961; cap. 1,000m.; Pres. TANOR THIEDELLE FALL; Gen. Man. A. Sow.

BANKING ASSOCIATION

Association Professionnelle de Banques et des Etablissements Financiers du Sénégal: Dakar.

INSURANCE

Comité des Sociétés d'Assurances du Sénégal: 43 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 1766, Dakar; Pres. PIERRE HENRI DELMAS; Sec. JEAN-PIERRE CAIRO.

Compagnie Sénégalaise d'Assurances et de Réassurances: B.P. 182, Dakar; f. 1972; Pres. ABDOULAYE SOW; Dir. P.-H. DELMAS.

Société Africaine d'Assurances: B.P. 508, Dakar; f. 1945; cap. 9 million; Dir. PIERRE VERNET.

A considerable number of major French insurance companies have offices in Dakar.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Fleuve: rue Bisson, Saint-Louis-du-Sénégal, B.P. 19; f. 1869; Pres. El Hadji MOMAR SOURANG; publ. *Weekly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Sine Saloum: Kaolack, B.P. 203; Pres. GEORGES LAFFONT.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Casamance: B.P. 26, Ziguinchor; f. 1908; Pres. YOUS-SOUPH SEYDI.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Thiès: ave. Foch, Thiès, B.P. 20; f. 1883; 32 mcms.; Pres. ALIOUNE FALLA M'BAYE; Sec.-Gen. RENÉ BARBÈRES.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Cap Vert: B.P. 118, Dakar; f. 1888; Pres. ISSA DIOP; Sec.-Gen. B. NIANG.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région de Diourbel: Diourbel; Pres. CHEIKH N'DION-GUE.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Région du Sénégal Oriental: Tambacounda; Pres. AMADOU GAYE.

PRINCIPAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Dakar

Délégation de la Fédération des Industries Mécaniques et Transformatrices des Métaux: 43 ave. Maginot, B.P. 1858; Pres. M. BARRAQUÉ.

Syndicat des Agents Maritimes de la Côte Occidentale de l'Afrique: 53 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 835.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de l'Ouest Africain: 14 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 806; Pres. M. LOIRAT.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Bâtiment et de Travaux Publics de l'Ouest Africain: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; f. 1930; 44 mems.; Pres. PIERRE MEYENG.

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs de Transports et Transitaires de l'Afrique Occidentale: 47 ave. Albert Sarraut, B.P. 233; Pres. J. NÈGRE.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

Syndicat des Entreprises de Manutention des Ports d'Afrique Occidentale (SEMPAO): 8 allées Canard, B.P. 164.

Syndicat des Fabricants d'Huile et de Tourteaux du Sénégal: 11 allées Canard, B.P. 131; Pres. R. DECOMIS.

Syndicat Patronal des Industries de Dakar et du Sénégal: 12 ave. Albert-Sarraut, B.P. 593; f. 1944; 107 mems.; Pres. MARC DELHAYE.

Union Fédérale des Syndicats Industriels et Commerciaux et Artisanaux: B.P. 281, 2 ave. Gambetta; Pres. CHARLES GRAZIANI.

Union Intersyndicale d'Entreprises et d'Industries de l'Ouest Africain: 12 ave. A. Sarraut, B.P. 593; Pres. MARC DELHAYE.

TRADE UNION FEDERATION

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs Sénégalais (CNTS): f. 1969; affiliated to Union progressiste sénégalaise; Pres. DOUDOU N'GOM.

A small number of radical unions are not affiliated to the CNTS.

TRADE FAIR

Foire Internationale de Dakar: B.P. 3329, Dakar; the first Dakar International Fair was held between November 28th and December 15th, 1974.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

There are 1,034 km. of main line including 70 km. of double track, and 152 km. of secondary line. One line runs from Dakar north to St. Louis (262 km.) with a branch to Linguera (129 km.); the main line runs to Bamako (Mali) and the Niger (643 km. in Senegal). All the locomotives are diesel-driven.

Régie des Chemins de Fer du Sénégal: B.P. 175, Thiès; Dir. MAMADOU N'DIAYE.

ROADS

In 1971 there were 15,422 km. of roads, of which 2,294 km. were bitumenized. The third development plan ending in 1973 aimed to increase the road network to 2,646 km. of bitumenized roads, 866 km. of laterite roads ready to be surfaced with bitumen, and 4,800 km. of tracks passable throughout the year.

MOTORISTS' ORGANIZATION

Automobile-Club du Sénégal: B.P. 295, Chambre de Commerce, place de l'Indépendance, Dakar.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Senegal has three navigable rivers: the Senegal, navigable for three months of the year as far as Kayes (Mali), for six months as far as Kaédi (Mauritania) and all year as far as Rosso and Podor, and the Saloum and Pasamance.

Société des Messageries du Sénégal: 35 blvd. Pinet-Laprade, B.P. 209, Dakar; river traffic on the Senegal; also coastal services.

SHIPPING

Dakar is the largest port in West Africa. Its port installations can serve vessels of up to 100,000 tonnes, and it has extensive facilities for fishing vessels and fish processing.

Port Autonome de Dakar: B.P. 3195, Dakar, blvd. de la Libération; state-owned port authority; Pres. ISSA DIOP; Dir. MAMADOU M. GUEYE.

SENEGAL

Ste. pour le Développement de l'Infrastructure de Chantiers Maritimes du Port de Dakar (DAKARMARINE): B.P. 438, ave. Roume, Dakar; f. 1971; to set up facilities for the repair of giant tankers and other large vessels; Dir. ISSA DIOP.

Dakar

Cie. Sénégalaise de Navigation (COSENA): B.P. 3315, 11-13 rue Malenfant; Dir. GUY DELMAS; Man. Dir. P. PICARD.

Société Ouest Africaine d'Entreprises Maritimes (Sénégal) B.P. 835; Dir. GEORGES GUIMONT.

Union Maritime et Commerciale (Umarco): 53 blvd. Pinet-Laprade; agents for Farrell Lines, Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Henry Abram Ltd., Van Nievelt, Goudriaan and Co.; Man. GEORGES GUIMONT.

Union Sénégalaise d'Industries Maritimes (USIMA): B.P. 164, 8-10 allées Canard; f. 1937; agents for Cie. de Navigation Parquet (CNP), Société Navale Chargeurs Delmas-Vieljeux, Compagnie Fabre-SGTM, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Compagnie des Croisières Paquet, Elder Dempster Lines, Cie de Navigation d'Orbigny, Cie. Navale des Chargeurs de l'Ouest, Armement Martin, Deutsche Afrika Line (Hamburg), Gulf West Africa Line (Oslo); Pres. PATRICE VIELJEUX; Dir.-Gen. GUY DELMAS.

CIVIL AVIATION

The international airport is Dakar—Yoff which can accommodate large jet aircraft, and there are other major airports at Saint-Louis, Ziguinchor and Tambacourda, in addition to about twelve smaller aerodromes.

Transport, Tourism, Universities

SONATRA—Air Sénégal: Aéroport de Yoff, B.P. 8010, Dakar; f. 1971; 50 per cent owned by the Senegal Government, 40 per cent by Air Afrique; extensive internal services linking Dakar with all parts of Senegal; fleet of three DC-3, two Twin Otter, one Aztec, one Cherokee and two Pawnee; Gen. Man. FERNAND BRIGAUD.

Air Afrique: B.P. 3132, Dakar; Senegal has a 6 per cent share in Air Afrique; *see* under Ivory Coast.

Senegal is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Zaire, Air France, Air Guinée, Air Mali, Air Mauritanie, Alitalia, ČSA, Ghana Airways, Lufthansa, Nigeria Airways, PAA, Pan American, Royal Air Maroc, Sabena and Swissair.

TOURISM

Délégation Général au Tourisme: 1 bis place de la République, B.P. 2018, Dakar; Delegate Gen. MOUSTAPHA FALL.

ARTS FESTIVAL

World Festival of Negro Art: ave. du Barachois, B.P. 3201, Dakar; f. 1965; bi-annual; Bureau Pres. ALIOUNE DIOP; Sec.-Gen. DJIBRIL DIONE.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Dakar: Fann Parc, Dakar; f. 1949; 237 teachers, 4,580 students.

SIERRA LEONE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Sierra Leone lies on the west coast of Africa with Guinea to the north and east and Liberia to the south. The climate is hot and humid with an average temperature of 80°F (21°C); the rainy season lasts from May to October. English is the official language and Krio, Mende and Temne are widely spoken. The vast majority of the population follow animist beliefs and there are Muslim and Christian minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of green, white and blue. The capital is Freetown.

Recent History

Formerly under British rule, Sierra Leone became independent in April 1961. Elections were held in 1962 and won by the Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP) led by Sir Milton Margai. In 1964 Sir Milton Margai died, and was succeeded as Premier by his brother Mr. (later Sir) Albert Margai, several members of whose government were later convicted on charges of corruption. Following disputed elections in March 1967, the army assumed control of the country and set up a National Reformation Council. The Governor-General was forced to leave the country. A second army revolt in April 1968 led to the restoration of civilian government and the return to power of the Prime Minister elected in 1967, Dr. Siaka Stevens.

In April and May 1970 several of those who took part in the army coup of 1967 were tried and sentenced for treason. A defence agreement was reached with Guinea in March 1971 after another unsuccessful army attempt to overthrow Dr. Stevens led by Brigadier John Bangura. Guinean troops were flown in to assist loyal sections of the Sierra Leone army in protecting Dr. Stevens and restoring law and order. In April a republican constitution was introduced and Siaka Stevens became Executive President.

By-elections held in September 1972 were not contested by the opposition SLPP, six of whose members, including their leader, Salia Jusu-Sheriff, had been detained on charges of murder. They were later released on bail and the charge changed to conspiracy. In February 1973 one of the SLPP leaders was re-arrested. Elections were held in May 1973, when SLPP members were prevented from standing and claimed intimidation, and there is now no opposition in Parliament. Sierra Leone has strengthened its ties with Communist countries. Internally the regime has become more authoritarian and a state of emergency remains in force.

Government

Sierra Leone is a republic within the Commonwealth. There is an Executive President with a Cabinet headed by a Prime Minister, who is also Vice-President. The House of Representatives consists of 85 members elected by direct universal suffrage, and twelve Paramount chiefs. The country is divided into four regions: the Northern, Eastern and Southern Provinces, and the Western Area.

Defence

The Sierra Leone military forces (1974) consist of an infantry battalion and headquarters with a total strength

of 1,500. There is a navy of 150. Police number about 2,100.

Economic Affairs

The economy is based on agriculture and mining, the chief products being palm kernels, coffee, cocoa, rice, timber, diamonds, and iron ore. Sierra Leone is striving to reach self-sufficiency in rice. Diamonds are the nation's principal export on which the country's economy is heavily dependent. In 1974 the value of diamond exports rose but smuggling is a major problem. In 1970 the Government took a 51 per cent share in the main diamond mining company DIMINICO. Iron ore, rutile and bauxite are also mined. Industry is on a small scale, covering palm oil, furniture and weaving.

A Ten-Year Plan was launched in 1962 to develop industry and plantation agriculture. Trade remains largely controlled by foreign firms and immigrant communities. Sierra Leone adheres to a free trade agreement with Guinea, Ivory Coast and Liberia, signed in 1965, but largely ineffective owing to differences between the Ivory Coast and Guinea, and also to currency problems. In October 1973 Sierra Leone and Liberia concluded the Mano River Agreement which is to establish the economic union of the two countries in two stages, the first to be completed by 1977. The agreement will involve a local free trade area, the establishment of a Union Secretariat and a Customs Training School in Monrovia. The economy has been hard hit by the rise in world oil prices.

A Five-Year Development Plan (1975-79) aims for an investment of Le. 623 million and an annual growth rate of 6.5 per cent. Particular emphasis is placed on agriculture, mining and transport development, restructuring the educational system and improving health services.

Transport and Communications

The railway system is being closed down and the road network considerably expanded. A road linking Freetown to Monrovia in Liberia is being planned by the African Development Bank. Under the 1975-79 Five-Year Plan 1,040 km. of feeder roads are to be built. Inland waterways total 789 kilometres, much of it navigable for only three months in the year. The chief ports are Freetown and Pepel. Internal air transport is well developed and international air services are provided by Sierra Leone Airways and eleven foreign lines. There is an international airport at Lungi which has been modernized.

Social Welfare

There is no state scheme for social security, but the Division of Social Welfare provides community developments centres, youth clubs and maternity welfare centres. Sierra Leone signed a two-year agreement with the People's Republic of China which is to provide medical personnel.

Education

Education is both private and government owned. At the end of 1973 there were 1,080 primary schools, 108 secondary schools and 6 teacher training colleges.

Illiteracy is estimated at 80 per cent.

SIERRA LEONE

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

The Tourist Board was set up in 1962 to develop Sierra Leone's tourist potential. The main attractions are the beaches, the mountains, jungle and wild life.

Visas are not required to visit Sierra Leone by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Turkey and United Kingdom and Commonwealth.

Sport

The most popular sports are football, cricket, athletics, lawn tennis and boxing. The National Sports Council supervises and encourages sport.

Public Holidays

1975: August 4th (Bank Holiday), October 7th (Id ul

Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th-26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 19th (Republic Day), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Muslim religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar may differ slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 leone.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 2.00 leones;

U.S. \$1 = 84.82 S.L. cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)			POPULATION (1963 CENSUS)*		
TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES	TOTAL	FREETOWN AND RURAL AREAS	PROVINCES
27,699	215	27,484	2,180,355	195,023	1,985,332

*Excluding an adjustment for underenumeration, estimated to have been 5 per cent.

Estimated Population: 2,861,000 (July 1st, 1973).

Main Tribes: Mende 673,000, Temne 550,000.

Chief Towns: Freetown (capital) 170,000, Bo 26,000, Kenema 13,000, Makeni 12,000.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	11	11*	12*
Millet	6	12*	12*
Sorghum	6*	6*	6*
Rice (paddy)	458	461	454
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	16	10*	10*
Cassava (Manioc)	83	83*	83*
Taro (Coco Yam)	10*	10*	10*
Tomatoes	8*	9*	9*
Dry Broad Beans	24*	24*	24*
Citrus Fruit	104	106	108*
Mangoes	50*	50*	50*
Palm Kernels	n.a.	52	47
Groundnuts (in shell)	23*	23*	23*
Coconuts	15	20*	20*
Coffee (green)	7.5	6.0	7.5
Cocoa Beans	5.3	6.3	6.6

Palm Oil ('000 metric tons): 53 in 1970; 60 in 1971; 62 in 1973.

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* 1972.

LIVESTOCK
(FAO estimates)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle	240,000	250,000	260,000
Pigs	29,000	30,000	31,000
Sheep	55,000	58,000	60,000
Goats	156,000	158,000	160,000
Chickens	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,050,000
Ducks	12,000	12,000	12,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FISHING
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Freshwater Fish	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sardinellas	2.0	17.0	17.0	18.0
Bonga	18.0	8.0	8.0	12.0
Other Sea Fish	3.8	3.8	3.8	19.0
Crustaceans and Molluscs	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0
TOTAL CATCH	25.5	30.6	30.6	51.0
Value of Landings (⁰⁰⁰ leones)	3,146	3,847	3,847	5,500

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Diamonds (⁰⁰⁰ metric carats)	1,989	2,050	1,945	1,800
Bauxite (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	454	443	590	369
Iron Ore (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)*	2,336	2,259	2,540	3,762
Rutile (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	28	44	11	13

* Figures refer to gross weight. The iron content (in ⁰⁰⁰ metric tons) was: 1,425 in 1969; 1,377 in 1970; 1,528 in 1971; 1,393 in 1972.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS*

	UNIT	1971	1972
Cigarettes	million sticks	731	828
Acetylene	⁰⁰⁰ cu. ft.	829	608
Oxygen	" " "	2,089	1,928
Carbon Dioxide	⁰⁰⁰ lb.	195	171
Paint	⁰⁰⁰ imp. gal.	92	103
Spirit	" " "	22	11
Beer and Stout	" " "	1,304	1,409
Confectionery	⁰⁰⁰ lb.	2,339	2,923
Salt	" " "	11,272	16,537
Matches	gross boxes	51,750	7,300
Plastic footwear	⁰⁰⁰ pairs	522	600
Nails	cwt.	11,484	n.a.
Motor Spirit	m. imp. gal.	11.9	13.0
Gas, Diesel and Fuel Oils	" " "	49.0	79.4
Kerosene	" " "	9.3	7.4

* Cleared through excise authorities.

Source: Bank of Sierra Leone.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 leone (Le.).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 50 cents; 1, 2 and 5 leones.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=2.00 leones; U.S. \$1=84.82 Sierra Leone cents.

100 leones=£50.00=\$117.90.

Note: The leone was introduced in August 1964, replacing the West African pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of £1=2 leones. The exchange rate of £1 sterling=2 leones has remained in force since the leone's introduction. From September 1949 the pound had been valued at U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the leone was \$1.40 (\$1=71.43 Sierra Leone cents). In November 1967 the leone was devalued (in line with sterling) to \$1.20 (\$1=83.33 S.L. cents). This valuation remained in force until August 1971. The exchange rate was 1 leone=\$1.3029 (\$1=76.75 S.L. cents) from December 1971 to June 1972, since when the leone has been "floating" in line with sterling.

BUDGET

(Le. million, 12 months ending June 30th, 1972)

CURRENT BUDGET		DEVELOPMENT BUDGET	
Current Revenues:		Revenues:	
Indirect Taxes:		Balance on Current Account	1.1
Import Duties	19.7	Foreign Loans and Grants	4.6
Export Duties	3.9	Other Development Revenues	0.8
Excise Duties	9.7		
Direct Taxes:			
Company Taxes	7.1		
Mining Taxes	0.7		
Income Taxes	2.7		
Miscellaneous Revenues	7.9		
Total Recurrent Revenues	51.7	Total Receipts	6.5
Current Expenditures	50.6	Total Development Expenditure	10.1
Surplus on Current Account	1.1	Overall Deficit	3.6

Budget (1972-73): *Estimated Revenue:* Le. 59.1 million; *Estimated Expenditure:* Le. 56.2 million.

Budget (1973-74): *Estimated Revenue:* Le. 65.9 million; *Estimated Expenditure:* Le. 55.8 million; in 1973-74 Development Expenditure was estimated at Le. 17.4 million.

Budget (1974-75): *Estimated Revenue:* Le. 86.7 million; *Estimated Expenditure:* Le. 84.7 million; in 1974-75 Development Expenditure is estimated at Le. 33.4 million.

MONEY SUPPLY

(Le. million at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Currency Outside Banks	18.86	20.94	24.66	29.72
Demand Deposits	8.99	11.03	12.90	16.40
MONEY SUPPLY	27.85	31.97	37.56	46.12

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(1975-1979)

SECTOR	PLANNED INVESTMENT	
	Le. million	%
Agriculture	96.8	15.5
Mining	91.9	14.8
Manufacturing (modern and small scale)	54.6	8.8
	243.3	39.1
Electricity	38.2	6.1
Water	5.2	0.8
Construction	12.0	1.9
Transport	89.5	14.4
Trade	17.5	2.8
Tourism	7.4	1.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate	133.1	21.4
	302.9	48.6
Government Administrative and Other Services	17.5	2.8
Social Services	59.3	9.5
TOTAL	623.0	100.0

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million leone at current prices, July 1st to June 30th)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1967/68	1968/69	1969/70	1970/71
Agriculture and Livestock	87.5	93.2	92.2	97.6
Forestry, Logging and Hunting	3.6	3.7	3.8	6.1
Fishing	5.6	4.5	4.7	3.6
Mining and Quarrying	37.9	45.4	63.5	54.7
Manufacturing (including handicrafts)	14.9	16.8	18.4	19.6
Electricity and Water Supply	2.3	2.4	2.8	2.5
Construction	8.5	10.3	13.7	14.9
Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	36.0	44.7	51.6	55.5
Transport and Storage	22.6	25.9	31.5	34.9
Communications	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.5
Owner-occupied Dwellings	19.0	20.1	23.9	25.2
Financial, Insurance and Business Services				
Public Administration and Defence				
Educational Services				
Health Services	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0
Domestic Services	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
Other Services	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	260.9	292.1	334.6	343.5
Indirect Taxes	25.1	34.8	37.2	33.6
Less Subsidies	2.1	2.0	2.8	1.8
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	283.9	324.9	369.0	375.3

Source: National Accounts of Sierra Leone, 1964/65-1970/71.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(Le. '000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Imports . . .	93,134	97,263	94,080	93,264	127,205	188,000
Exports* . . .	87,754	85,540	83,372	91,611	105,977	122,200

* Including re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
Food	18,176	16,760	30,610	Kola Nuts	198	288	267
Beverages and Tobacco	3,548	3,279	4,465	Coffee	3,456	8,727	9,939
Crude Materials	984	844	1,590	Cocoa Beans	2,683	3,249	5,044
Mineral Fuels	6,737	7,402	7,532	Ginger	339	202	281
Oils and Fats	854	1,273	1,205	Palm Kernels	5,916	3,855	5,277
Chemicals	6,773	6,724	9,050	Iron Ore	11,430	10,164	11,113
Manufactures	24,194	25,165	34,420	Bauxite	2,516	3,274	3,481
Machinery	22,693	21,091	25,058	Piassava	530	522	389
Miscellaneous Goods	8,637	9,198	11,538	Diamonds	49,978	56,740	64,559
Other Items	1,484	1,528	1,737	Other Items	5,018	2,495	3,353
				Re-exports	1,308	2,095	2,274
TOTAL	94,080	93,264	127,205	TOTAL (incl. re-exports)	83,372	91,611	105,977

Main imports (1947) million leones: Manufactures 46.9, Food 41.8, Machinery 38.5; Main exports (1974) million leones: Diamonds 74.0, Iron Ore 12.4, Palm Kernels 7.7.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
United Kingdom	27,170	22,060	28,196	United Kingdom	51,529	58,410	71,525
Japan	9,619	9,464	11,943	Netherlands	7,754	6,332	6,540
Netherlands	4,281	5,558	6,386	Fed. Repub. of Germany	4,512	222	245
Fed. Repub. of Germany	5,742	9,123	10,078				
U.S.A.	6,710	6,149	5,818				
France	4,901	6,094	9,948				
Italy	1,427	1,827	6,854				
TOTAL (incl. others)	94,268	95,365	127,205	TOTAL (excl. re-exports)	82,068	88,416	103,703

Source: mainly Standard Bank Review.

TRANSPORT

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

(number in use)

	1968	1969	1970
Passenger Cars	16,000	21,200	23,400
Commercial Vehicles	6,800	7,700	9,200
TOTAL	22,800	28,900	32,600

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(⁰000 metric tons)

	GOODS LOADED*			GOODS UNLOADED*		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Freetown	3,001	1,899	} 3,147	{ 737	850	} 753
Other Ports	5	1,021			—	
TOTAL	3,006	2,920	3,147	737	850	753

*Including trans-shipments.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970*	1971
Freight Loaded (metric tons)	157	323	519
Freight Unloaded (metric tons)	287	n.a.	n.a.
Passenger Arrivals	20,000	14,000	24,000
Passenger Departures	22,000	15,000	25,000

* Figures for 10 months only.

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*.

COMMUNICATIONS

	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	9,000	10,000	11,000
Radio Sets	40,000	50,000	51,000
Television Sets	3,000	3,100	5,000

Daily Newspapers: 5 in 1970 (combined average circulation 45,000 copies per issue).

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*.

EDUCATION

(1969-70)

	ESTABLISHMENTS*	STUDENTS
Primary	1,023	155,967
Secondary	81	29,058
Technical	4	860
Teacher Training	9	879
Higher	2	1,119

* 1973 figures: Primary 1,080, Secondary 108, Teacher Training 6.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Government Information Services, Freetown.

THE CONSTITUTION

(April 1971)

The Constitution provides for an Executive President, elected for five years, with a maximum of two terms, and a Cabinet headed by a Prime Minister, who is also Vice-President. Not more than three Ministers may be appointed from outside the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives consists of a Speaker and Deputy Speaker, and a total of 85 elected members with effect from May 1973, 12 Paramount Chiefs who do not stand for office under party auspices and 3 members appointed by the President. Constitutional provisions are designed to safeguard certain fundamental democratic liberties, concerning the House of Representatives, elections, appointments, the Supreme Court, the office of Paramount Chief and the independence of the judiciary.

Under the 1961 Constitution a general election was required for approval of any fundamental constitutional change. However, since the new Constitution is basically the same as the republican constitution approved by the House of Representatives during Sir Albert Margai's term of office, the Government considered the March 1967 general election to have provided the necessary approval for the changeover to a republic which took place in April 1971. Certain clauses of the Margai Constitution which the present Government does not agree with and which could not be altered under the 1961 procedure for constitutional amendments are to be changed as the need arises. The state of emergency was renewed in October 1974.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Dr. SIAKA PROBYN STEVENS.

CABINET

(April 1975)

Vice-President and Prime Minister: SORIE IBRAHIM KOROMA.

Minister of Finance: CHRISTIAN A. KAMARA-TAYLOR.

Minister of Agriculture and National Resources: S. A. T. KOROMA.

Minister of the Interior: A. G. LAPPIE.

Minister of External Affairs: F. M. MINAH.

Attorney-General: N. A. P. BUCK.

Minister of Mines: S. B. KAWUSU CONTEH.

Minister of Trade and Industry: BANGALI MANSARAY.

Minister of Works: L. A. M. BREWAH.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: A. B. M. KAMARA.

Minister of Development and Economic Planning: SOLOMON A. J. PRATT.

Minister of Transport and Communications: E. J. KARGBO.

Minister of Education: A. J. SANDY.

Minister of Social Welfare: S. A. FOFANAH.

Minister of Housing and Country Planning: D. F. SHEARS.

Minister of Labour: GEORGE GOBIO LAMIN.

Minister of Health: JOSEPH HADSON-TAYLOR.

Minister of Lands: F. B. TURAY.

Minister of Tourism and Culture: A. G. SEMBU-FORNA.

Minister of Energy and Power: S. W. GANDI-CAPIO.

Leader of the House: S. D. KOROMA.

Minister of State, Northern Province: Alhaji A. B. S. JANNEH.

Minister of State, Southern Province: Dr. M. KORJI.

Minister of State, Eastern Province: Dr. S. S. MAGONA.

Minister of State and Leader of the House: TOM SMITH.

Ministers of State: Paramount Chiefs BAI KOBLO PATHBANA II, JAJA KAI KAI, M. N. TORTO, Brig. J. S. MOMOH, P. C. KAETU-SMITH.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: Justice PERCY DAVIES.

ELECTIONS, MAY 1973

PARTY	SEATS
All-People's Congress (APC)	84
Independent	1

The election was boycotted by the Sierra Leone People's Party. The Independent joined the APC and there is now no Opposition in the legislature.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All-People's Congress (APC): 39 Siaka Stevens St., Freetown; won a small majority in the 1967 election, but prevented from taking power by the military *coup*; Leader Dr. SIAKA PROBYN STEVENS; Vice-President SORIE I. KOROMA.

Sierra Leone People's Party (SLPP): Freetown; f. 1951; formed the government party (in alliance with United Progressive and People's National Parties) until 1967; Leader SALIA JUSU-SHERIFF.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SIERRA LEONE

(In Freetown unless otherwise stated)
(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.

Algeria: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Belgium: Accra, Ghana (E).

Bulgaria: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Canada: Lagos, Nigeria (HC).

China, People's Republic: 29 Wilberforce Loop (E); Ambassador: CHAO CHENG-YI.

Cuba: 8 Pultney St. (E); Ambassador: A. C. CRABB.

Egypt: 20 Pultney St. (E); Ambassador: HUSSEIN HELMY BOLBOL.

France: 2 Pademba Rd. (E); Ambassador: ANDRÉ MAHOUDAU-CAMPOYER.

The Gambia: 3 George St. (HC); High Commissioner: S. M. CHAM.

German Democratic Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: 18 Siaka Stevens St. (E); Ambassador: Dr. R. ACHENBACH.

Ghana: 18 Pultney St. (HC); High Commissioner: Alhaji YAKUBU TALI.

Guinea: 4 Liverpool St. (E); Ambassador: ALPHA CAMARA.

Hungary: Conakry, Guinea (E).

India: Accra, Ghana (HC).

Italy: Monrovia, Liberia (E).

Ivory Coast: 1 Wesley St. (E); Ambassador: G. ANOMA.

Japan: Accra, Ghana (E).

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Lebanon: Leone House, Siaka Stevens St. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* GILBERT GHAZI.
Liberia: 30 Brookfields Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Madagascar: Paris, France (E).
Netherlands: Monrovia, Liberia (E).
Nigeria: 21 Charlotte St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. TANKO YUSUF.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana (E).
Philippines: Lagos, Nigeria (E).
Poland: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Senegal: Banjul, Gambia (E).
Spain: Accra, Ghana (E).
Tanzania: Conakry, Guinea (HC).
Tunisia: Dakar, Senegal (E).

U.S.S.R.: 13 Walpole St. (E); *Ambassador:* I. F. FILIPPOV.
United Kingdom: Standard Bank Building, Wallace Johnson St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* I. B. WATT, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Walpole St. (E); *Ambassador:* CLINTON L. OLSON.
Yugoslavia: Conakry, Guinea (E).
Zambia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast (HC).

Sierra Leone also has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Korea, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda and the Upper Volta.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Chief Justice heads the structure of the Supreme, Appeal, High, Magistrate and Local Courts. The laws applicable in Sierra Leone are local statutes, statutes of general application in England on January 1st, 1880, and Common Law and Equity. There is provision also for some cases to be tried by a judge alone.

The Supreme Court: Replaces the Privy Council and is the highest and final judicial tribunal in the land.

Chief Justice: S. C. W. BETTS (acting).

Supreme Court Judges: E. LIVESLEY LUKE, S. J. FORSTER, C.B.E., N. E. BROWNE-MARKE.

The Court of Appeal: Is the Court of Appeal for all subordinate courts and any appeal against its own decisions may be made to the Supreme Court.

Appeal Court Judges: C. A. HARDING, O. B. R. TEJAN, Mrs. AGNES V. A. AWUNER-RENNER, S. BECCLES DAVIES.

High Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases:

(a) in the Freetown District "on any cause or matter which may lawfully be brought before them", and

(b) in the Provinces, in any matter (except libel or slander) between or involving non-natives or between a native and the holder of a trading licence (whether a native or not).

High Court Judges: KEN O. DURING, S. C. E. WARNE, F. A. SHORT, M. E. A. COLE, E. C. THOMPSON-DAVIES, G. OKORO IDOGU, S. M. F. KUTUBU, S. T. NAVO, ROWLAND E. A. HARDING, A. O. LAWRENCE-HUME.

Magistrates' Courts: In criminal cases the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Courts is limited to summary cases and to preliminary investigations to determine whether a person charged with an offence triable by the Supreme Court shall be committed for trial.

Native Courts have jurisdiction, according to native law and custom, in all matters between natives which are outside the jurisdiction of other courts (see above).

Attorney-General: N. A. P. BUCK.

Master and Registrar, Supreme Court: O. M. GOLLEY.

In 1973 an Act was passed authorising public executions by firing squad for certain categories of crime.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

Beliefs, rites and practices are very diverse, varying from tribe to tribe and family to family.

ISLAM

Islam is widespread throughout Sierra Leone with Muslims being of greater numerical strength than Christians. There was a government-sponsored pilgrimage to Mecca in 1972 and assistance was given to pilgrims for the 1973/74 pilgrimage.

Malikiya Sect.

Sierra Leone Muslim Congress: Pres. ALHAJI BUHARI.

The Islamic Council: Pres. S. A. T. KOROMA.

Ahmadiyya Sect: 13 Bath St., Brookfields (Headquarters); Amir and Missionary-in-charge MAULVI A. B. SHAMS.

CHRISTIANITY

Christian Council of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 404, Freetown.

Bible Society: P.O.B. 1169, Freetown.

ANGLICANS

Archbishop of the Province of West Africa and Bishop of Sierra Leone: Most Rev. M. N. C. O. SCOTT, C.B.E., D.D., DIP.TH., Bishops Court, P.O.B. 128, Freetown.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop of Freetown and Bp: Most Rev. THOMAS JOSEPH BROSNAHAN, P.O.B. 98, Freetown.

Bishops: Makeni: Rt. Rev. Mgr. F. AUGUSTO AZZOLINI, P.O.B. 1, Makeni; Kenema: Rt. Rev. Mgr. JOSEPH GANDA, P.O.B. 200, Kenema.

METHODISTS

Methodist Conference: 11 Gloucester St., Freetown; Pres. Rev. P. A. J. WILLIAMS.

United Methodist Church: 146 Circular Rd., Freetown; Head Bishop B. A. CAREW.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Daily Mail: 29-31 Rawdon St., P.O.B. 53, Freetown; f. 1931; Government-owned; Editor CLARENCE E. LABOR; circ. 10,000.

Nation: Town Hall Building, Lightfoot Boston St., Freetown; f. 1971, replacing *Unity Independent*, which was earlier closed by the Government; Government-owned; Editor LAWRENCE T. HEDD (acting).

PERIODICALS

Advance: Endrina Sq., 72 Dambara Rd., Bo; f. 1948; twice weekly; Editor S. E. LABOR JONES.

African Crescent: P.O.B. 353, Freetown; f. 1955; monthly; English; Editor MAULVI M. I. MUNIR; circ. 1,000.

Akera Ka Kathemne: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1962; monthly; Themne; Editor JOSEPH E. TUCKER (temporarily discontinued).

Focus: P.O.B. 862, Freetown; political and socio-economic material; quarterly; Editor FRED AWUTA-COKER; circ. 5,000.

SIERRA LEONE

Leone Woman's Magazine: P.O.B. 987, Freetown; Editor Mrs. DAISY BONA.

Seme Lokoi: Provincial Literature Bureau, P.O.B. 28, Bo; f. 1938; monthly; Mende; Editor JOSEPH E. TUCKER.

Sierra Fashion: P.O.B. 459, Freetown; monthly; Editor Miss ROSAMUND JONES; circ. 5,000.

Sierra Leone Outlook: P.O.B. 1169, Freetown; six a year; English; Editor Rev. S. A. WARRATIE.

Sierra Leone Trade Journal: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Lightfoot Boston St., Freetown; f. 1961; quarterly; circ. 3,000.

Sunday Flash: 29-31 Rawdon St., P.O.B. 987, Freetown; Editor Mrs. DAISY BONA.

We Yone: Fort St., Freetown; twice weekly; in English; APC party newspaper; Editor ARIKA AWUTA-COKER.

NEWS AGENCY

FOREIGN BUREAU

Tass, Hsinhua and Agence France-Presse are the only foreign bureaux in Freetown.

PUBLISHER

The Government Printer: Government Printing Dept., George St., Freetown.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio and television services are to undergo a complete modernization under an agreement signed with an Italian company in 1974.

RADIO

Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service: New England, Freetown; f. 1934 and since 1958 has been operated by the Department of Broadcasting of the Sierra Leone Government. There are two short-wave transmitters and receiving stations in Freetown. A new 250 kW. transmitter has recently been installed. Broadcasts are made in English and four Sierra Leonean languages, Mende, Limba, Temne and Krio. There is also a weekly broadcast in French. Dir. of Broadcasting JOSEPH W. O. FINDLAY, JR.

There are about 60,000 radio sets (1974).

TELEVISION

Sierra Leone Broadcasting Service: The television service was established in 1963 and is now an integral part of the Broadcasting Service. Transmissions are limited to a radius of 15 miles around Freetown; 4 hours of programmes daily. A new transmitter, expected to open in 1975, is being built on Leicester Peak. It will cover about two-thirds of Sierra Leone.

There are about 6,000 television sets (1974).

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; res. = reserves; Le. = Leone.)

Bank of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 30, Freetown; f. 1964; central bank; cap. Le. 1.5m.; res. Le. 12,402,000; Governor S. L. BANGURA; Deputy Gov. A. S. C. JOHNSON; Gen. Man. M. R. TEJAN-COLE.

The Press, Publisher, Radio and Television, Finance, etc.

Barclays Bank of Sierra Leone Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 969, Freetown; Chair. and Gen. Man. D. E. HUGHES; 12 brs. and sub-brs. and 2 agencies.

National Development Bank Ltd.: Leone House, 21-23 Siaka Stevens St., P.M.B., Freetown; f. 1968; provides medium- and long-term finance and technical assistance to viable enterprises likely to contribute to Sierra Leone's development; major shareholders include the African Development Bank, Bank of Sierra Leone, other commercial banks, and insurance, trading and mining companies operating in Sierra Leone; auth. cap. Le. 1m., subordinated interest free loan of Le. 1m. from Government of Sierra Leone; Man. Dir. ABAYOMI TEJAN.

Sierra Leone Commercial Bank Ltd.: 30 Walpole St., Freetown; f. 1973; cap. Le. 1m.; Gen. Man. C. J. SMITH.

Standard Bank of Sierra Leone Ltd.: Head Office: 9 Wallace Johnson St., P.O.B. 1155, Freetown; 13 other branches throughout the country; cap. Le. 4m.

INSURANCE

The principal British companies are represented, and a Sierra Leonean company has been established by the Government.

National Insurance Co. Ltd.: 21-23 Siaka Stevens St., Freetown; Government owned.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of Sierra Leone: P.O.B. 502, Freetown; f. 1961; Pres. T. F. HOPE.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Government Diamond Office: P.O.B. 421, Freetown; f. 1959; all diamonds are exported through this office; Chair. Executive Board G. L. V. WILLIAMS, C.B.E.

National Trading Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 15, Freetown; Man. Dir. J. C. D. SOLOMON.

Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board: Queen Elizabeth II Quay, Freetown; f. 1949 to secure the most favourable arrangements for the marketing of Sierra Leone produce and to stimulate agricultural development; has subsidiary in London for sale of palm kernels, coffee, cocoa and ginger; Chair. Paramount Chief RAYMOND B. S. KOKER, O.B.E.; Man. Dir. J. N. TEESDALE (Head Office, Freetown).

Sierra Leone Rice Corp.: Freetown; f. 1965 to assist farmers with rice cultivation; mills and markets locally grown rice; also imports to augment local production of rice; Sec. Man. S. H. O. T. MACAULEY.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

Sierra Leone Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 562, Freetown; Chair. A. D. WURIE, C.B.E.; Exec. Officer A. E. BENJAMIN.

Association of Builders and Building Contractors: 18 mems.

Sierra Leone Chamber of Mines: P.O.B. 456, Freetown; comprises the four principal mining concerns.

TRADE UNIONS

Artisans', Ministry of Works Employees' and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 5,600 mems.; Pres. IBRAHIM LANGLEY; Gen. Sec. TEJAN A. KASSIM.

Sierra Leone Labour Congress: Lightfoot Boston St., Freetown; f. 1966; approx. 18,000 mems.; Pres. G. KING (acting); Vice-Pres. A. W. HASSAN; Sec.-Gen. G. E. E. PALMER.
Principal affiliated unions:

African Senior Staff Association (DELCO): Sierra Leone Development Company Ltd., Marampa; f. 1972; Gen. Sec. A. LABI.

Clerical, Mercantile and General Workers' Union: 27 Goderich St., Freetown; f. 1945; 3,600 mems.; Pres. C. A. W. DURING.

Diminco African Senior Staff Association: Sierra Leone Diamond Mining Company, Spiritus House, Howe St., Freetown, f. 1973, Gen. Sec. A. J. MUSA.

Railway Workers' Union: The Technical Institute, 32 Dan St., Freetown; f. 1919; 510 mems.; Gen. Sec. O. ATERE ROBERTS; Pres. F. B. HAMILTON.

Sierra Leone Dockworkers' Union: 182 Fourah Bay Rd., Freetown; f. 1962; 2,650 mems.; Sec.-Gen. O. CONTEH.

Sierra Leone Hotel, Catering and Entertainment Workers' Union: 3 Lamina Sankoh St., Freetown; f. 1972; Gen. Sec. D. A. B. RENNER.

Sierra Leone Maritime and Waterfront Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 5,600 mems.; Sec.-Gen. MARCUS GRANT.

Sierra Leone Motor Drivers' Union: 17 Charlotte St., Freetown; f. 1960; 1,900 mems.; Pres. A. W. HASSAN; Gen. Sec. D. AMADI.

Sierra Leone Teachers' Union: 164 Fourah Bay Rd., Freetown; f. 1951; Pres. R. E. S. LAGAWO; Gen. Sec. T. E. YAMBAKU.

Sierra Leone Transport, Agricultural and General Workers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1946; 16,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. D. D. GABISI.

United Mineworkers' Union: 4 Pultney St., Freetown; f. 1944; 6,500 mems.; Gen. Sec. J. B. KABBIA.

Also affiliated to the Sierra Leone Labour Congress: Sherbro Amalgamated Workers' Union, Sierra Leone National Seamen's Union.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING BOARDS

Very rapid progress has been made in the field of co-operatives. In 1973 there were 936 primary co-operatives with a total membership of 45,684. In addition there are 640 thrift and credit co-operative societies, 7 consumer co-operatives, 284 marketing societies, 3 producer co-operatives, and a Central Bank for all co-operatives.

The Co-operative Department is a separate entity under the Ministry of Trade and Industry with the Registrar of Co-operatives as head of the Department and Co-operative movement, and is based in Freetown with eight area offices spread throughout the provinces. Total shares paid by societies amount to Le.20,550.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Sierra Leone Government Railway: Clintown; f. 1899; three sections of the railway have already been closed, and in 1974 the Government was phasing out the whole system; Gen. Man. RICHARD W. R. NORMAN (acting).

There are also 93 km. of track owned by the Sierra Leone Development Company, used for carrying iron ore from Marampa to Pepel.

ROADS

All Government and most other roads are motorable throughout the year although occasionally ferries may be closed for a few days by abnormal flooding. There are 3,176 km. of first-class roads maintained by the Public Works Dept., 3,480 km. of roads maintained by local authorities, and 282 km. owned and maintained by private companies.

Construction of a new road between Bo and Kenema, 69 km. long and including a 213 metre bridge, started in 1972. A bridge is to be constructed over the Mano river. The 120 km. road between Tonkolili and Kono has been completed. Work on the road between Bo and Taiama and the road between Bauya and Yonibana has been completed; and a new 320 km. road linking Liberia and Sierra Leone will be built with aid from the World Bank, the British Government, the Federal German Government and the UNDP. The Freetown-Waterloo road is to be reconstructed with aid from the Federal Republic of Germany. Under the 1975-79 Development Plan 1,040 km. of feeder roads are to be built.

Sierra Leone Road Transport Corporation: Blackhall Rd., P.O.B. 1008, Freetown; f. 1965; wholly government-owned; operates transport services throughout the country. A road haulage service was inaugurated in 1971 which has replaced the railway network; a fleet of about 60 Mercedes Benz buses and 25 lorries serve the whole country. Chair. Z. C. L. RICHARDS; Gen. Man. A. R. SESAY; 400 employees.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Recognized launch routes, including the coastal routes from Freetown northward to the Great and Little Scarcies rivers and southward to Bonthe, total almost 800 km. Some of the upper reaches of the rivers are only navigable for three months of the year (July to September). Nevertheless a considerable volume of traffic uses the rivers.

SHIPPING

Sierra Leone National Shipping Company Ltd.: Deep Water Quay, P.O.B. 935, Freetown; shipping, clearing and forwarding agency.

Sierra Leone Ports Authority: Freetown; operates the Ports of Bonthe and Freetown, which has full facilities for ocean-going vessels; Gen. Man. Capt. A. R. MACAULAY.

Sierra Leone Shipping Agencies Ltd.: P.O.B. 74, Freetown; shipping, clearing and forwarding agency; agents for some 60 foreign shipping companies of which about 20 call regularly at Freetown; Gen. Man. J. E. HUGHES.

The following shipping lines also maintain offices in Freetown: Chargeurs Line, Delta Line, Deutsche Afrika Linien und Woermann Linie, Gold Star Line, Guinea Gulf Line, Hanseatic Africa Line, Hoegh Nedlloyd Lines, Lloyd Triestino S.P.A., Royal Inter-ocean Lines, Scandinavian West Africa Line, United West Africa Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Director of Civil Aviation: R. R. WRIGHT, A.R.A.E.S.; Ministry of Transport and Communications, Ministerial Building, George St., Freetown.

Sierra Leone Airways: Leone House, Siaka Stevens St., Freetown; international services in association with British Caledonian Airways from Freetown to London, Robertsfield (Liberia), Acera and Lagos, daily (except Sunday) domestic service by Trislander aircraft to principal points in the country; handles aircraft at Freetown International Airport and maintains engineering base; air freight clearing and forwarding agents; Chair. O. L. A. GORDON; Gen. Man. T. C. S. LEECE.

SIERRA LEONE

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines provide services to Freetown: Air Afrique, Air Mali, British Caledonian, C.S.A., EgyptAir, Ghana Airways, Interflug, K.L.M., M.E.A., Nigeria Airways and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism and Culture: Lightfoot-Boston St., Freetown.

Tourist and Hotels Board: 28 Siaka Stevens St., Freetown.

POWER

Guma Valley Water Co.: f. 1961; responsible for all existing water supplies in Freetown and surrounding villages.

Transport, Tourism, Power, University

including the Guma Dam and associated works.
Second phase to double the capacity of the Treatment Works and Trunk Main has been completed.

Sierra Leone Electricity Corpn.: Freetown; supplies all electricity in Sierra Leone.

UNIVERSITY

University of Sierra Leone: Freetown; f. 1967; incorporates the following colleges:

Fourah Bay College: P.O.B. 87, Freetown; f. 1827; 128 teachers, 1,015 students.

Njala University College: Private Mail Bag, Freetown; f. 1965; 56 teachers, 530 students.

SINGAPORE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Singapore comprises one main island and several offshore islands, situated approximately 77 miles north of the equator. The country is flanked by Malaysia in the north, with the Philippines to the north-east and Indonesia to the south. It is linked to the Malay Peninsula by a causeway. The climate is equatorial with a uniformly high daily and annual temperature varying between 75°F and 80°F (24°C–27°C). Relative humidity is high, and the average annual rainfall is 96 in. There are no well-defined wet and dry seasons. The national language is Malay, and there are four official languages—Malay, Chinese (Mandarin), Tamil and English. The language of administration is English. There is complete religious freedom: the main religions practised are Islam, Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism, Confucianism and Taoism. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has two equal horizontal stripes of red and white, with a white crescent moon and five white stars in the top left. The capital is Singapore City.

Recent History

After the Second World War, Singapore was governed by the British Military Administration. When civil rule was restored in 1946, Singapore was detached from the other Straits Settlements and became a separate crown colony. A new constitution in 1955 introduced some measure of self-government, and in 1959 the state achieved complete internal self-government with Lee Kuan Yew as Prime Minister. The Federation of Malaysia came into being in September 1963, with Singapore as a constituent state. In August 1965, the association was ended and Singapore was separated from Malaysia and became a fully independent and sovereign nation. In December 1965 it became a Republic with a President as Head of State. In May 1973 the last major ties with Malaysia, currency and finance, were broken. In September 1972 Lee Kuan Yew's ruling People's Action Party (PAP) won all the 65 parliamentary seats in the general election, also contested by five opposition parties. Singapore has achieved considerable political stability though the ruling PAP exercises strong control over the media. Lee Kuan Yew has taken a staunchly anti-Communist stand for years and this has led Singapore to maintain close ties with Britain and its Commonwealth partners in South-East Asia and to support a strong U.S. military presence in the area.

There was little political activity during 1973 and 1974, although the illegal Communist party continued its campaign for the setting up of a Communist Republic of Malaya, including Singapore. A number of students were arrested during clashes with the authorities but by the end of 1974 the government felt confident enough to release a number of detainees. In November 1974 seven of the opposition parties moved to merge into a United People's Front.

Government

Singapore is a Republic within the Commonwealth. The Head of State is the President, who must be a citizen of

Singapore. The legislature comprises a Parliament elected by universal adult suffrage and there is a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister.

Defence

The United Kingdom withdrew her main forces in 1971. Defence is now co-ordinated under a consultative pact on external defence signed in April 1971 between Singapore and Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom forming a combined ANZUK force. There is a British, Australian and New Zealand presence in Singapore though the Australian Government withdrew its ground troops in 1974 and reduced its ANZUK liability. The British commitment to ANZUK was under review in 1975. In 1974 the Singapore armed forces totalled 21,700 troops: 19,000 in the army, 1,100 in the navy and 1,600 in the air force. Para-military and citizen defence forces and army reserves total nearly 40,000 and 1973/74 defence expenditure was S\$554 million.

Economic Affairs

Strategically situated both for trade and defence, Singapore is the entrepôt for Malaysia and other South-East Asian states. It handles most of West Malaysia's external trade and is the world centre of the rubber and tin markets. The main commodities in trade are rubber and petroleum products, whilst foodstuffs form a quarter of retained imports. While the entrepôt trade and related services still account for 16 per cent of national income and employ a quarter of the labour force, the processing and manufacturing industries are receiving increasing attention, and manufactured domestic exports are increasing. Many new industries have been established to produce for export markets and there are rapidly growing industrial estates. Notable among the new industries is the Jurong Shipyard and the Sembawang Shipyard, where the new dry dock is designed to take the largest tankers afloat.

Although Singapore has no petroleum reserves of its own, oil plays a vital role in the economy. Singapore has the third largest refining complex in the world. Oil is the principal import and oil products are the main export after rubber. In 1973 chemical and petroleum products contributed more than 25 per cent of Singapore's manufacturing output. Shell East Petroleum have embarked upon a S\$600 million project for a chemical refinery at Pulau Bukom, to be completed by 1977.

Less than a quarter of the land area is under cultivation, and the primary sector accounts for about 2.7 per cent of national income and employs about 3.4 per cent of the workforce. Fruit and vegetable market gardening and offshore fishing are the major activities in this sector.

The growth rate of gross domestic product was 15.5 per cent in 1972 and 11 per cent in 1973. Singapore enjoys one of the highest per capita incomes in Asia. During 1973 vast foreign investment continued to flow into industry, and more than 50,000 new jobs were created, but in 1974 Singapore felt the effects of inflation and world recession. Growth rate of G.D.P. fell to an estimated 7 per cent, and there was rising unemployment in the textile and electronic

industries. The trade deficit doubled to S\$6,259 million, although this was compensated for by capital inflow and services. Despite falling demand for its exports, Singapore has a strong currency, backed 100 per cent by gold and foreign assets. In September 1974 Singapore's reserves stood at S\$6,300 million. The Government is promoting Singapore as an international banking centre.

Transport and Communications

Singapore is the fourth largest port in the world, in terms of tonnage entering and leaving, and is used by more than 200 major shipping lines as well as by local coastal services. Shipbuilding employs 25,000 workers. A new container port became fully operational in late 1973. Singapore International Airport has been expanded to handle Boeing 747s and in 1971 a satellite communications centre came into operation.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Department, aided by local voluntary bodies, provides a wide range of welfare services to individuals and families in need. These services include direct financial assistance, day care and foster home care for children and institutional care for the handicapped, destitute, sick and aged. There are no state social insurance systems but there is a Central Provident Fund into which contributions must be paid by employers and employees. Since self-government in 1959 155,000 houses have been built and 40 per cent of the population are in low-cost flats. There has been immense progress in slum clearance and modernization of the city districts.

Education

Primary and secondary education is available in the four official languages of Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English. Government schools are either integrated schools with two or three language streams in one building under one administration or schools with only one language stream as is the case with government-aided and private schools. In June 1973 there were 410 primary schools with 345,284 students, and 114 secondary schools with 155,050 students. Outside the school system there are several higher education centres and vocational institutes providing craft level industrial training and technical institutes providing advanced craft training. There is a technical college, a polytechnic, a teacher training college and two universities.

Adult education courses are conducted by a statutory board.

Tourism

In 1972 there were 783,015 tourists. The diverse population of the country offers opportunities to see a number of Asian cultures. Singapore has 71 hotels.

Visas to enter Singapore are not required by British subjects, Commonwealth citizens, British protected persons, holders of Thai diplomatic and service passports, or Philippine diplomatic and special passports, nor by nationals of Ireland, Liechtenstein, Monaco, the Netherlands, San Marino and Switzerland; also citizens of the U.S.A., Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark, Italy, Belgium, Finland, France, Iceland, Luxembourg, Norway and Sweden who are in transit or making only a temporary visit.

Sport

Facilities exist for all types of sport.

Public Holidays

1975: August 9th (National Day), October 6th (Hari Raya Puasa, end of Ramadan), November 2nd (Deepavali), December 13th (Hari Raya Haji), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 13th (Chinese New Year), April 16th (Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 6th (Wesak Day).

Weights and Measures

Conversion to the metric system by 1980 is planned; currently metric, imperial and local weights and measures are in use.

Weight: 16 Tahils = 1 Kati = 1½ lb.
100 Katis = 1 Picul = 133½ lb.
40 Piculs = 1 Koyan = 5,333½ lb.

Capacity: 1 Chupak = 1 Quart.
1 Gantang = 1 Gallon.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Singapore dollar (S\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

S\$1 = 1 Brunei dollar;

£1 sterling = S\$5.425;

U.S. \$1 = S\$2.30.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (square km.)

TOTAL	SINGAPORE ISLAND	OFFSHORE ISLANDS	SINGAPORE CITY
586.4	547.6	38.8	97.4

LAND USE (1973—square km.)

BUILT-UP*	AGRICULTURAL	CULTIVABLE WASTE	FOREST	MARSH AND TIDAL WASTE	INLAND WATER	OTHER
198.9	107.0	95.8	32.4	32.4	15.5	104.4

* Includes new industrial sites.

POPULATION ('000—mid-1973 estimate)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Chinese	838.0	825.4	1,663.4
Malays	167.4	161.7	329.1
Indians	90.1	61.6	151.7
Others	21.1	19.8	40.9
TOTAL	1,116.6	1,068.5	2,185.1

Total Population: 2,219,100 (June 30th, 1974).

Capital: Singapore City (population 1,287,900 at July 1st, 1972).

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS
1968	47,241	10,982
1969	44,562	10,224
1970	45,934	10,717
1971	47,088	11,329
1972	49,678	11,522
1973	48,269	11,920

EMPLOYMENT

	1972 (March)	1972 (September)	1973 (March)	1973 (September)
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	2,466	2,568	2,555	2,419
Mining and Quarrying	1,867	2,055	2,044	1,756
Manufacturing	172,126	190,290	207,308	221,117
Construction	27,312	30,883	35,156	37,113
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services .	15,689	15,378	16,027	16,058
Commerce	114,947	119,066	123,975	128,586
Transport, Storage and Communications .	48,601	51,358	52,945	56,217
Services	131,397	136,371	141,529	146,279
TOTAL ALL INDUSTRIES	514,405	547,969	581,539	609,545

Note: Data on employment have been collected under the Employment Act 1968, which covers all categories of workers, including working proprietors, self-employed workers, unpaid family workers and employees. Domestic servants, hawkers and members of the Armed Forces are excluded.

AGRICULTURE

	AREA (hectares)			PRODUCTION			
	1971	1972	1973		1971	1972	1973
Rubber	3,482	3,294	3,160	metric tons	1,680	1,530	1,205
Coconuts	2,610	2,600	2,400	million	10	10	9
Fruits	2,585	2,588	2,657	metric tons	4,375	4,750	18,400
Mixed Vegetables	1,329	1,367	1,025	" "	61,730	65,810	49,550
Root Crops	1,080	1,013	790	" "	8,630	7,900	6,400
Tobacco	372	243	310	" "	500	317	417

FISHERIES

FISH LANDED AND AUCTIONED
(metric tons)

1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
10,092	10,159	43,704	60,671	62,324	61,855	65,593

Note: Since 1969 with the opening of the Jurong Fish Central Market all fresh fish auctioned has been centralized and the coverage of fish auctioned is now comprehensive.

INDUSTRY

		1971	1972	1973
Rubber Smoked Sheets	metric tons	12,566	10,331	12,988
Remilled Crepe	" "	110,511	92,590	107,637
Paints	kilolitres	10,451.4	11,574.5	12,843.7
Broken Granite	'000 cu. metres	1,665.3	1,822.5	1,777.9
Bricks	'000 pieces	103,441	117,744	146,751
Cigarettes	'000 kg.	2,611.2	2,866.9	3,483.8
Cheroots	" "	86.6	74.5	63.2
Soft Drinks	'000 litres	93,330.6	110,892.0	101,756.7
Coconut Oil	metric tons	28,683	28,062	14,490
Vegetable Cooking Oil	" "	41,458	42,494	45,769
Animal Fodder	" "	365,368	368,873	371,863
Electricity	million kWh.	2,585.3	3,143.6	3,719.3
Gas	million cu. ft.	299.7	321.0	344.8

FINANCE

100 cents = 1 Singapore dollar (S\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): S\$1 = 1 Brunei dollar; £1 sterling = S\$5.425; U.S. \$1 = S\$2.30.

S\$100 = £18.43 = U.S. \$43.48.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(S\$ million—estimates for year ending March 31st, 1975)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Direct Taxes	989.2	General Services	128.4
Indirect Taxes and Taxes on Outlay	675.2	Defence and Justice	637.7
Reimbursements and Sales on Goods and Services	317.1	Social and Community Services	573.4
Income from Investments and Property	164.7	Economic Services	123.0
Others	176.8	Public Debt	321.4
		Unallocable	35.5
		Add: Transfer to Development Fund	480.0
TOTAL	2,323.0	TOTAL	2,299.4

DEVELOPMENT BUDGET

(S\$ million—estimates for 1974-75)

EXPENDITURE	
Transport and Communications	54.2
Defence	43.3
Education	42.8
Health	14.2
Finance	34.1
Information and Social Affairs	16.2
Reclamation and Urban Redevelopment	18.6
Public Works	32.2
Loans to:	
Industrial and Commercial Enterprises	319.2
Jurong Town Corporation	148.0
Public Utilities Board	50.0
Housing and Development Board	506.0
Sentosa Development Corporation	13.0
Urban Renewal Authority	82.3
Other Heads	187.5
TOTAL	1,561.6

OFFICIAL FOREIGN ASSETS

(S\$ million, valuation at cost, December 31st)

	1972	1973
Total External Reserves of Monetary Authority (including gold tranche)*	2,460.9	3,137.5
Total External Reserves of Singapore Government and Statutory Authorities	2,469.9	2,662.7

* Figures include Singapore's estimated share of the foreign assets of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, up to April 1972, foreign assets of the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore, and foreign assets of the Monetary Authority of Singapore with effect from January 1971.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(S\$ million—estimates)

	1971	1972	1973*
Current Account:			
Merchandise:			
Import f.o.b.	8,090.5	8,909.3	11,901.6
Exports f.o.b.	5,075.0	5,738.9	8,430.6
Trade Balance	-3,015.5	-3,170.4	-3,471.0
Service Payments (net)	845.6	799.2	900.8
Total Goods and Services (net receipts)	-2,169.9	-2,371.2	-2,570.2
Transfers (net receipts)	35.5	18.8	19.8
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-2,205.4	-2,390.0	-2,590.0
Capital Movements:			
Private Long Term (net)	406.5	552.2	577.1
Official Long Term (net)	75.5	187.9	45.4
Net Errors and Omissions	2,301.5	2,232.5	2,301.1
TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENTS	2,783.5	2,972.6	2,923.6
Net Surplus or Deficit	578.1	582.6	333.6

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(S\$ million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	7,533.8	8,664.0	9,538.0	12,522.0
Exports	4,755.8	5,371.3	6,149.4	8,906.8

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(including trade with West Malaysia)

(S\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Food and Live Animals	984.1	1,036.6	1,262.9	541.9	554.1	617.2
Beverages and Tobacco	137.3	128.2	112.8	69.0	66.0	37.4
Crude Materials, inedible, excluding Fuels	781.6	822.5	1,460.7	1,190.3	1,132.5	2,152.4
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	1,240.6	1,385.3	1,618.2	1,145.8	1,168.1	1,367.8
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	197.1	148.8	186.4	208.1	150.7	171.6
Chemicals	437.1	501.7	723.6	184.6	218.8	393.6
Manufactured Goods classified chiefly by Materials	1,848.8	1,914.5	2,526.6	534.6	595.6	920.1
Machinery and Transport Equipment	2,209.1	2,648.4	3,498.4	740.5	1,220.6	1,967.8
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	644.8	727.9	957.5	343.4	497.2	695.8
Commodities and Transactions n.e.s.	183.4	224.1	165.8	413.2	545.8	583.1

PRINCIPAL TRADING PARTNERS*
(S\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Australia	367.7	385.9	442.1	257.2	294.8	329.2
China, People's Republic	406.7	399.1	573.2	46.6	57.4	128.4
East Malaysia	304.8	327.2	409.2	386.8	370.2	392.2
Germany, Federal Republic	339.9	368.7	497.0	113.7	171.3	303.4
Hong Kong	200.8	242.8	354.0	289.1	373.4	486.3
Japan	1,699.6	1,874.5	2,295.5	379.8	392.4	713.3
Thailand	174.4	269.3	312.3	159.6	214.4	201.0
United Kingdom	633.5	635.9	692.7	333.7	339.4	552.5
U.S.A.	1,102.3	1,339.8	1,885.6	634.8	949.1	1,515.3
West Malaysia	1,138.9	1,180.5	1,630.7	841.8	907.3	1,220.5

* No figures are available for trade with Indonesia.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

The Malayan Railway system also serves Singapore.

ROADS—VEHICLES REGISTERED

	End 1971	End 1972	End 1973
Private Cars	155,956	168,991	187,972
Motor Cycles and Scooters	109,655	115,619	122,714
Motor Buses	3,959	4,343	4,775
Goods Vehicles (incl. private)	38,071	41,805	45,537
Total Vehicles on Register	313,907	337,147	367,737

SHIPPING

(Vessels of over 75 net registered tons)

	SHIPS ENTERED	SHIPS CLEARED	CARGO DISCHARGED (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	CARGO LOADED (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)
1970	18,422	18,269	27,278.2	16,255.8
1971	19,073	18,723	29,754.8	19,867.5
1972	18,624	18,628	35,651.8	21,412.4
1973	18,948	18,884	38,566.9	22,702.0

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	PASSENGERS			Mail (⁰⁰⁰ Kilograms)		Freight (⁰⁰⁰ Kilograms)	
	Arrived	Departed	In Transit	Landed	Despatched	Landed	Despatched
1969	527,384	534,905	264,669	1,193	1,488	6,326	8,615
1970	682,284	688,630	304,098	1,365	1,716	8,243	12,821
1971	825,712	835,796	344,775	1,282	1,514	10,305	15,401
1972	1,029,214	1,039,252	466,875	1,311	1,589	13,098	17,431
1973	1,350,745	1,373,933	583,850	1,457	1,777	18,853	22,717

TOURISM
TOURIST EXPENDITURE
(S\$ million)

1970	1971	1972	1973
276	328	413	528*

* Preliminary.

In June 1974, there were 71 gazetted tourist hotels, having some 9,810 rooms in operation. Another 1,487 rooms are presently under construction, and are expected to be completed by December 1976.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Radio Licences issued: (1971) 78,223; (1972) 72,924.

Radio and Television Licences issued: (1972) 204,847.

Rediffusion Subscribers (at Dec. 31st, 1972): 68,903.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS (1973)

		combined circ.
Chinese	4	269,294
English	2	161,479
Malay	1	19,989
Tamil	2	6,351
Malayalam	1	1,500
TOTAL	10	458,613

EDUCATION

(End—June 1973)

	INSTITUTIONS*	STUDENTS	TEACHERS†
Primary	410	345,284	11,714
Secondary:			
Academic	114	155,050	6,210
Technical	9	15,645	746
Commercial	1	2,414	67
Technical and Vocational Institutes‡	12	7,124	654
Universities and Colleges	5	16,925	1,490
TOTAL	551	542,442	20,881

* A full school conducting both primary and secondary classes is treated as one primary and one secondary school.

† Including relief teachers but excluding teachers on national service, study leave, scholarship, secondment, etc.

‡ Including Hotel and Catering Training School and School of Printing.

Source: Department of Statistics, Singapore.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE CABINET

The Cabinet consists of twelve Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature consists of a Parliament of sixty-five members, presided over by a Speaker who may be elected from the members of Parliament themselves or appointed by Parliament although he may not be a member of Parliament. Members of Parliament are elected by universal suffrage.

A Constitutional Amendment Act was passed in December 1969 setting up a 21-Member Presidential Council chaired by the Chief Justice. This exists to examine

legislation to see whether it contains elements which differentiate between racial or religious communities or contains provisions inconsistent with the fundamental liberties of Singapore citizens and report and advise the Government thereon.

CITIZENSHIP

The present principal qualifications for citizenship are:

1. Birth in Singapore, or
2. Descent from a father who was a Singapore citizen, or
3. By registration which would have required residence in Singapore for ten years during the twelve years preceding the application for registration as a citizen.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: Dr. BENJAMIN HENRY SHEARES.

THE CABINET

(April 1975)

Prime Minister: LEE KUAN YEW.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence: Dr. GOH KENG SWEE.

Minister for Science and Technology: Dr. TOH CHIN CHYE.

Minister for Finance: HON SUI SEN.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: SINNATHAMBY RAJARATNAM.

Minister for Labour: ONG PANG BOON.

Minister for Education: Dr. LEE CHIAW MENG.

Minister for Communications: YONG NYUK LIN.

Minister for the Environment: LIM KIM SAN.

Minister for Law and National Development: E. W. BARKER.

Minister for Culture: JEK YEUN THONG.

Minister for Social Affairs: Enche OTHMAN bin WOK.

Minister for Health and Home Affairs: CHUA SIAN CHIN.

PARLIAMENT

The Speaker: YEOH GHIM SENG, B.B.M., J.P.

A General Election was held in September 1972. The People's Action Party (P.A.P.) was returned in 57 out of the 65 constituencies and in the remaining 8 constituencies, P.A.P. candidates were returned unopposed. The opposition parties received a total of 220,347 votes or 29 per cent of the votes cast.

POLITICAL PARTIES

The following participated in the 1972 general election:

People's Action Party: 143-145 Orchard Rd.; f. 1954; first formed the government of the State of Singapore in 1959; re-elected to power 1963, 1968 and 1972 as government of independent Republic of Singapore; Chair. Dr. TOH CHIN CHYE; Sec.-Gen. LEE KUAN YEW.

Socialist Front (Barisan Sosialis Malaya): 436-c Victoria St., Singapore 7; f. 1961; left-wing; formerly members of People's Action Party; seeks to abolish national service, provide free medical services for the poor, reduce taxes and relax the citizenship laws; Chair. Dr. LEE SIEW CHOH; publs. *Barisan* (Chinese), *Plebeian* (English).

Singapore Malays' National Organization (S.M.N.O.): 218E Changi Rd.; reorganized 1967; formerly the United Malays' National Organization in Singapore; seeks to improve conditions for the Malays, to promote Islam and Malay culture, to encourage democracy and

racial harmony, to work against colonialism; Chair. Encik AHMAD bin HAJI TAFF.

United National Front: f. 1970; aims to abolish the Internal Security Act, release political detainees and promote a common market between Malaysia and Singapore.

Workers' Party: f. 1971; seeks a new democratic constitution, closer relations with Malaysia and the establishment of immediate diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China; Leader J. B. JEYARETNAM.

People's Front: f. 1971; favours an independent democratic socialist republic and withdrawal of Singapore from the 5 power defence arrangements; Chair. LUI BOON POH.

Towards the end of 1974 seven of the opposition parties: the United National Front, the United Front, the Singapore Justice Party, Angkatan Islam, Pekemas, Persatuan Malayu Singapura and the Singapore Chinese Party moved to merge into a United People's Front.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SINGAPORE

(In Singapore City unless otherwise indicated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission

Australia: 201 Clemenceau Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ROBERT BIRCH.

Austria: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Belgium: 6E Asia Insurance Bldg., P.O.B. 2248 (E); *Ambassador:* JAN HELLEMANS.

Brazil: Bangkok, Thailand.

Bulgaria: 40C Goldhill Towers, Goldhill Ave. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* BOGDAN ALEXIEV.

Burma: 15 St. Martin's Drive (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MYO AUNG.

Canada: 7/8 Floors, Faber House, 230-236 Orchard Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner (acting):* C. R. GALLOW.

Denmark: Rooms 10, 13/14 Supreme House, 10th Floor, Penang Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* K. RASMUSSEN.

Egypt: 20C and 22C Paterson Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ALI SAMIR SAFOUAT.

SINGAPORE

France: 5 Gallop Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JACQUES GASSEAU.

Germany, Federal Republic: 6th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* HANS DIETRICH.

Greece: 5th Floor, Chartered Bank Chambers, Battery Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* BASIL VITSAXIS.

Hungary: New Delhi, India (E).

India: India House, 31 Grange Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* THOMAS ABRAHAM.

Indonesia: "Wisma Indonesia", 1st Floor, 435 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* RUKMITO HENDRANINGRAT.

Iran: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

Israel: 7th Floor, Faber House, 236G Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* YEHOASHA ALMOG.

Italy: Rooms 810-812, 8th Floor, Supreme House, Penang Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. ROBERTO DE CARDONA.

Japan: 16 Nassim Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* TOKICHIRO HOMOTO.

Khmer Republic: 35 Balmoral Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* KHONG ROEUM LERT WONGSANITH.

Malaysia: 301 Jervois Rd., Singapore 10 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ABDULLAH BIN ALI.

Nepal: Rangoon, Burma (E).

Netherlands: 10th Floor, International Bldg., 360 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* PIET WILLEM HENRI SCHAEPMAN.

New Zealand: 13 Nassim Rd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ROGER E. B. PEREN.

Norway: Room C4, 2nd Floor, Hongkong Bank Chambers,

Singapore also has diplomatic relations with Bangladesh, the German Democratic Republic, and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Collyer Quay (E); *Ambassador:* WILHELM KROGH-HADMARK.

Pakistan: 510-511 Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* RIAZ PIRACHA.

Philippines: Rooms 505-506, 5th Floor, Thong Teck Bldg., 15 Scotts Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* DELFIN REUTO GARCIA.

Poland: 1st Floor, Bank of China Bldg. (E); *Ambassador:* WIKTOR KINECKI.

Romania: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

Spain: c/o 10th Floor, Maxwell House, Maxwell Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MARIANO SANZ-BRIZ.

Sri Lanka: c/o U.S. De Silva & Sons, 92 and 102 Clifford Centre, 24 Raffles Place (HC); *High Commissioner:* HALUKIRTHI OLIVER WIJEGONARWARDENA.

Sweden: Rooms 610-611, 6th Floor, Goldhill Plaza, 187 Thomson Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ERIC OTTO GUNNARSSON VIRGIN.

Switzerland: Room 705, Shaw House, Orchard Rd. (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* HENRY BEGLE.

Thailand: 370 Orchard Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* CHAMNONG PHAHUIRAT.

Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India (HC).

Turkey: Bangkok, Thailand (E).

U.S.S.R.: 51 Nassim Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* BORIS VASILYEVICH BEZRUKAVNIKOV.

United Kingdom: Tanglin Circus (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. P. TRIPP C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 30 Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* EDWIN CRONK.

Vietnam Republic: *Chargé d'affaires:* TROONG BUV DIEN.

Yugoslavia: Jakarta, Indonesia (E).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

A Supreme Court consisting of the High Court, the Court of Appeal and the Court of Criminal appeal was established by the Supreme Court of Judicature Act. The High Court exercises original criminal and civil jurisdiction in appeals from the Subordinate Courts. An appeal from the High Court lies to the Court of Criminal Appeal or the Court of Appeal which exercises appellate jurisdiction. In certain cases, a further appeal lies from the decision of the Court of Criminal Appeal or Court of Appeal, as the case may be, to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Lower Courts consist of: Magistrates' Courts which have limited criminal jurisdiction; Criminal District Courts which have jurisdiction to try all offences for which the maximum term of imprisonment does not exceed seven years; and Civil District Courts which exercise limited civil jurisdiction.

There are also two Industrial Arbitration Courts, intended to regulate labour relations.

The Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Act, 1969, enacts that in all cases where the accused is charged with an offence in respect of which punishment by death is authorized by law, the accused shall be tried by a court consisting of two Judges of the High Court, one of whom shall be the presiding Judge. The decision of the Court as

to the guilt of the accused in respect of such a charge shall be arrived at unanimously.

The Government Proceedings Ordinance, 1965, enables an individual to sue the Government in tort and contract. Provision is also made for the right of the Government to sue if it has a claim against any person which would, if such claim had arisen between subject and subject, afford ground for civil proceedings.

The administration of justice in Singapore extends also to persons of limited means. There is an Ordinance to make legal aid and advice in Singapore more readily available to persons of limited means, to enable the cost of legal aid or advice to persons to be defrayed wholly or partly out of monies provided by Parliament. Provisions are also made for persons of limited means to apply for legal aid in defence of criminal cases and criminal appeals in which they are the accused.

In its administration of justice, Singapore adheres to "The Rule of Law" as defined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice WEE CHONG JIN.

Puisne Judges: Mr. Justice TAN AH TAY, Mr. Justice F. A. CHUA, Mr. Justice A. V. WINSLOW, Mr. Justice T. KULASEKARAM, Mr. Justice CHOOR SINGH, Mr. Justice DENIS DE COTTA.

RELIGION

The majority of Chinese are Buddhists, Confucians or Taoists. The Malays and Pakistanis are almost all Muslims, while the Europeans and Eurasians are overwhelmingly Christian. Most of the Indian community are Hindu.

BUDDHISM

The Singapore Buddhist Sangha Organization: Headquarters: Pho Kark See, Bright Hill Drive, Thomson Rd., Singapore 20.

The Buddhist Union: 28 Jalan Senyum, Singapore 14.

The Buddhist Federation: Yan Kit Rd., Singapore.

World Fellowship of Buddhists: 387 Guillemard Rd., Singapore.

CHRISTIANITY

Anglican Church:

Diocese of Singapore: Bishop of Singapore and Dean of St. Andrew's Cathedral: The Rt. Rev. BAN IT CHU, LL.B., Bishopshourne, 4 Bishopsgate, Singapore 10.

Vicar of St. Andrew's Cathedral: The Rev. Canon F. LOMAX, St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore 6.

Archdeacon of Singapore: The Ven. LAU TEIK OON, Church of the Good Shepherd, 2 Dundee Rd., Singapore 3.

Secretary of Synod: CHEONG HOCK HAI, P.O.B. 131, Tanglin Post Office, Singapore 10.

Roman Catholic Church—Archdiocese of Singapore: His Grace the Archbishop Mgr. MICHEL OLCOMENDY, Archbishop's House, 31 Victoria St., Singapore. Archbishop's Secretary: Rev. S. FERNANDEZ.

Methodist Church: Bishop for Malaysia and Singapore: Dr. YAP KIM HAO, P.O.B. 483, Singapore; Comptroller YONG NGIM DJIN.

Brothren Assemblies: Bethesda Gospel Hall, 77 Bras Basah Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1864; Hon. Sec. LIM TIAN LEONG; Bethesda (Katong) Church, 17 Pennefather Rd., Singapore 15; Chair. of Elders and Deacons, Dr. B CHEW.

Presbyterian Church: Minister Rev. E. M. WHITE, B.A., "B" Orchard Rd., Singapore; f. 1856; 327 mems.; publ. *St. Andrew's Outlook* (twice yearly), Newsletter (monthly).

THE PRESS

DAILIES

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

In 1974 the Government put forward a bill providing for compulsory government vetting of newspaper management. It obliges all newspaper companies to go public.

New Nation: Times House, River Valley Rd., Singapore 9; f. 1971; Props. New Nation Publishing Pte. Ltd.; Independent; Editor DAVID KRAAL; circ. 32,000.

Straits Times: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1845; Props. The Straits Times Press (Singapore) Ltd.; Man. Editor KHOO TENG SOON; circ. 140,000 (Singapore only)

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Min Pao Daily: 19B Amoy St.; Man. Dir. LAI KOK WAH; circ. 52,000.

Nanyang Siang Pau: 307 Alexandra Rd.; f. 1923; morning; Chair. LEE EU SENG (*under arrest*); Editor SHAMSUDDIN TUNG TAO CHANG; circ. 131,000 (weekdays).

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Road; f. 1929; morning; Exec. Dir. AW IT HAW; Man. Wong YUT WAH; Editor WONG SZU; circ. 140,000 (1973).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: Times House, River Valley Rd.; f. 1957; morning; Editor MUSTAPHA SUHAIMI; circ. 15,800.

MALAYALAM LANGUAGE

Malaysia Malayali: 12 Kinta Rd.; Man. Editor V. P. ABDULLAH; circ. 2,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Malar: 430 Race Course Rd.; Editor T. SELVAGANAPATHY; circ. 9,044.

Tamil Murasu: 139-141 Lavender St.; f. 1936; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circ. 24,426.

Tamil Nesan: 167 Clemenceau Ave.; Editor MURUGU SUBRAMANIAN.

SUNDAY PAPERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Sunday Mail: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Props. The Straits Times Press (Malaya) Bhd.; f. 1959; Editor P. J. JOSHUA (acting); circ. 17,500 (Singapore only).

Sunday Times: Times House, River Valley Rd.; Props. The Straits Times Press (Singapore) Ltd.; f. 1931; Editor BOB NG; circ. 155,000 (Singapore only).

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Nanyang Siang Pau: 307 Alexandra Rd.; f. 1923; Editor SZE CHUSIAN; circ. 156,000.

Sin Chew Jit Poh: 128 Robinson Rd.; f. 1929; Dir. DATO AW KOW; Man. LIAO SUNG YANG; Editor WONG SZU; circ. 78,000.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Berita Harian: Times House, Kim Seng Rd.; f. 1957; Editor SAMAD ISMAIL; circ. 13,000.

TAMIL LANGUAGE

Tamil Malar (Sunday Edition): 430 Race Course Rd.; Editor T. SELVAGANAPATHY; circ. 20,660.

Tamil Murasu (Sunday Edition): 139-141 Lavender St.; f. 1936; Editor G. SARANGAPANY; circ. 27,460.

PERIODICALS

About 300 periodicals are published in the various languages. The principal ones only are given here.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

The Asia Magazine: International Bldg., Orchard Rd., 9; f. 1961; distributed by leading English language newspapers in Asia; Editor GEORGE V. LIU.

SINGAPORE

The Press; Publishers

Eastern Trade: P.O.B. 21, Thomson Rd., Singapore 20; f. 1961; business newspaper; fortnightly; Editor Mrs. M. V. GILL.

Her World: Times Publishing Sdn. Bhd., 422 Thomson Rd., Singapore 11; f. 1960; woman's monthly; Editor WENDY P. TAYE.

Journal of the Singapore Paediatric Society: André Publications, Tanglin, P.O.B. 7, Singapore 10; twice-yearly, April and October.

Republic of Singapore Government Gazette: Singapore National Printers (Pte.) Ltd., P.O.B. 485; weekly (Friday).

Singapore Medical Journal: André Publications, Tanglin, P.O.B. 7, Singapore 10; quarterly.

Singapore Trade and Industry: Times Publishing Sdn Bhd., 422 Thomson Rd.; Editor A. A. MORAIS.

MALAY LANGUAGE

Medan Sastera: 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1964; quarterly; Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID; circ. 4,000.

PUNJABI LANGUAGE

Navjivan National Punjabi News: 5 Albert House, Albert St., P.O.B. 2146; f. 1951; twice weekly, Wednesday and Saturday; Voice of the Sikhs in South-East Asia; Editor DEWAN SINGH RANDHAWA.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AP: 89/95 Anson Rd.; Correspondent MORT ROSENBLUM.

Agence France-Presse: 63 Robinson Rd.; Correspondent M. K. MENON.

Antara News Agency: 106A Grange Rd.; Correspondent M. ANWAR RAWY.

Central News Agency of China: 72B Robinson Rd., 2nd Floor; Correspondent YING YI CHUAN.

Czechoslovak News Agency ČETKA: 1st Floor, M.S.A. Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd.; Correspondent Dr. MIROSLAV OPLT.

Jiji Press: 14K Asia Insurance Bldg.; Correspondent JEHEI TACHIBANA.

Kyodo News Service: (Singapore Bureau), 1103, Marina House, Shenton Way/Palmer Rd., Singapore 2; Correspondent YOICHI YOKOBORI.

Reuters: 13 Peck Hay Rd.; S.E. Asian Man. DEREK BLACKMAN.

Tass News Agency: 17B Tomlinson Rd.; Correspondent VLADIMIR N. DUSHENKIN.

UPI: M.S.A. Bldg., First Floor, 77 Robinson Rd.; Man. B. C. ONG; Reg. Man. MAX VANZI.

PUBLISHERS

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

André Publications: Tanglin, P.O.B. 7, Singapore 10; publishes various guides to Asian cities.

Asia Pacific Press Pte. Ltd.: Liat Towers, 514 Orchard Rd., Singapore 9; f. 1969; fiction, religion, university textbooks; Chair. JOHN EDE.

Chopmen Enterprises: 47 The Arcade, Singapore 1; f. 1966; social science, history, textbooks, reference, fiction; Man. Dir. N. T. S. CHOPRA.

Eastern Universities Press Sdn. Bhd.: 9-D D'Almeida St., (P.O.B. 1742); 1; f. 1958; biography, history, textbooks; Man. RAYMOND YUEN.

Federal Publications Sdn. Bhd.: Times House, River Valley Rd., Singapore 9; educational books; Gen. Man. KOH HOCK SENG.

Jay-Birch & Co. Ltd.: 22B Penang Lane, P.O.B. 66; publishers to H.M. Forces.

University Education Press: Newton, P.O.B. 96, Singapore 11; Office: 37 Somerset Rd., 6th Floor B, Summer Centre, 9; Man. ANDREW S. K. LEE; publishers and publishers' representatives; books on E. and S.E. Asia, humanities and social sciences; publ. *Journal of South-east Asian Social Science* (twice a year).

MALAY LANGUAGE

Al-Ahmadiyah Press: 101 Jalan Sultan; religious books and periodicals; Propr. A. ARIFF.

H.M. Ali Press: P.O.B. 1484, Singapore; books and magazines.

Malaysia Press Ltd.: 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1962; Malay school textbooks; Dir. and Man. ABU TALIB ALLY.

Pustaka Melayu: 745-747 North Bridge Rd., Singapore 7; f. 1956; Malay educational books; Chief Editor HARUN AMINURRASHID.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Commercial Press Ltd., The: incorporated in China; Singapore branch: 309 North Bridge Road; f. 1897; publishers, stationers and booksellers; school textbooks and magazines; Attorney and Manager DAVID C. N. HSU, F.B.A.A.

Hong Seng Press: 520 North Bridge Rd.; Man. P. Y. LOOI.

Nanyang Book Co. Ltd.: 20 North Bridge Rd.; f. 1935; school textbooks; publications on South-East Asia; Journal of South Seas Society; Dir. TAN YEOK SEONG.

INDIAN LANGUAGE

India Publishing House: 458 Race Course Rd., Singapore 8.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Singapore: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902; f. 1959; broadcasts in English, Chinese (Mandarin and six dialects), Malay and Tamil, over four networks; each language channel broadcasts over one hundred hours weekly; Dir. KWA SOON CHUAN.

Rediffusion (Singapore) Private Ltd.: P.O.B. 608; subsidiary of Rediffusion International Ltd., London; f. 1949; commercial wired broadcasting service, originating two programmes in numerous Chinese dialects and English; over 82,000 subscribers; Man. Dir. J. SNOWDEN.

In 1974 there were 290,000 radio sets and 218,000 television sets.

Far East Broadcasting (F.E.B.A. Ltd.): 130-S Sophia Rd., Singapore 9; Exec. Dir. LAUW KIM GUAN.

TELEVISION

Television Singapore: Ministry of Culture, P.O.B. 1902, Singapore; one station with two separate channels started operations in 1963; weekly average of 109 hours per channel; education service of 53 hours weekly; services in Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English; Dir. HSU TSE-KWANG.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; S\$ = Singapore dollars; brs. = branches.)

BANKING

The Singapore monetary system is co-ordinated by the Ministry of Finance and embraces such bodies as the Currency Board of Singapore (*see below*), Accountant-General's Banking Department, Commissioner for Banking, Commissioner for Finance Companies, Registrar of Loans, Registrar of Companies, Department of Overseas Investments and Exchange Control.

Board of Commissioners of Currency, Singapore: Empress Place, Singapore 6; currency issuing authority for the Republic of Singapore; Chair. The Minister for Finance, HON SUI SEN.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BANKS

Chung Khiaw Bank Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd.; f. 1950; became a subsidiary of the *United Overseas Bank* (q.v.) in 1971; cap. p.u. S\$20m.; dep. S\$763m. (Dec. 1973); Vice-Chair./Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW; Dir. and Gen. Man. ALLAN NG POH MENG; 33 brs.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: 57 Chulia St.; incorporated in Singapore 1906; auth. cap. S\$50m.; cap. p.u. S\$20m.; dep. S\$163.4m. (Dec. 1972); Chair./Man. Dir. TAN SIAK KEW, P.J.G.; Deputy Chair./Gen. Man. LEE HIOK SIANG.

Industrial and Commercial Bank Ltd., The: ICB Bldg., 2 Shenton Way; f. 1954; cap. p.u. S\$9m.; res. S\$3.93m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. TAN FEE CEE; Deputy Chair. and Exec. Dir. Dr. TAN POH LIN; Exec. Dir. TAN LEONG SENG.

Lee Wah Bank Ltd.: 63 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1920; cap. p.u. S\$7.7m.; dep. S\$192.5m. (Dec. 1973); Man. Dir. RICHARD K. M. EU; Gen. Man. W. F. CHEN.

Oversea-Chinese Banking Corporation Ltd.: Head Office Bldg., Upper Pickering St.; f. 1932; auth. cap. S\$300m.; cap. p.u. S\$99.3m.; (Dec. 1973); Chair. TAN SRI TAN TUAN; Dir. and Gen. Man. LIN JO YAN; 6 overseas brs.; 42 brs. in Singapore and Malaysia.

Overseas Union Bank Ltd.: Meyer Chambers, Raffles Place; f. 1947; auth. cap. S\$200m.; cap. p.u. S\$50m.; dep. S\$785.2m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Man. Dir. LIEN YING CHOW; 43 brs.

United Overseas Bank Ltd.: 1 Bonham St., Raffles Place, Singapore 1; f. 1935; cap. p.u. S\$86.7m.; dep. S\$1,774m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Man. Dir. WEE CHO YAW; Dir. and Gen. Man. ALLAN NG POH MENG; 23 brs. in Singapore and 4 overseas.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Development Bank of Singapore Ltd., The: DBS Bldg., Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. September 1968; functions: providing finance to manufacturing, processing, service and other industries in the form of term loans, equity participation and guarantees; hire-purchase financing and leasing; providing a wide range of merchant banking facilities including underwriting share, debenture and bond issues, syndicating loans, providing advice on corporate structure and financial planning; providing a complete commercial banking service to both corporate and individual clients; cap. S\$300m.; dep. S\$153m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. HOWE YOON CHONG.

FOREIGN BANKS

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V. (General Bank of the Netherlands): 2 Cecil St.; Man. C. H. J. VAN VUURDEN.

Banca Commerciale Italiana: Shenton Way, Shing Kwan House, 1; f. 1971.

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: 55 New Bridge Rd.; Vice-Pres./Branch Man. ADISORN TANTIMEDH.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: 31 Raffles Place; Man. D. F. STIEBER.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 18 Chulia St.; Man. C. P. HUO.

Bank of East Asia Ltd.: 24-25 South Canal Rd.; Man. KAN YUET FAI.

Bank of India: 132-136 Robinson Rd.; Man. V. M. NADKARNI.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 6/10 Phillip St.; Man. K. HAYASHI.

Banque de l'Indochine: P.O.B. 246, Afro-Asia Bldg., 63 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1905; Man. R. PH. MARTIN.

Chartered Bank, The: 28-30 Battery Rd.; Man. T. M. ATTWOOD, C.B.E.; 20 brs.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: 4 Shenton Way, 541 Orchard Rd., 505 Yung An Rd., Jurong; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN D. TAYLOR.

SINGAPORE

Dresdner Bank AG: 138 Robinson Rd.; Man. JUNG JOHANN.

First National Bank of Chicago: 49 Robinson Rd., 1; Vice Pres. R. G. DONNELLEY.

First National City Bank: UIC Bldg., Shenton Way, P.O.B. 444; also at Yen San Bldg., Orchard Rd.; 189 Block 1, Corporation Drive, Jurong Town, and 5th Floor, UIC Bldg., Shenton Way; Vice-Pres. WONG NANG JANG, JOHN NEWBOLD; Man. CHIA CHEE YOONG.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: 21 Collyer Quay; Man. for Singapore and West Malaysia S. F. T. B. LEVER; 7 brs.

Indian Bank: 4 D'Almeida St.; Agent R. M. MUTHIAH.

Indian Overseas Bank: 1 and 3 Collyer Quay; Man. R. RAMACHANDRAN.

Malayan Banking Bhd.: Malayan Bank Chambers, Fullerton Square, 1; Man. LIM TECK CHONG.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: 21 Raffles Place; Man. M. P. LANGLEY.

Mitsui Bank: 6 Robinson Rd.; Man. T. ASANUMA.

Republic National Bank of Dallas: Head Office: Dallas, Texas; 2 Shenton Way.

United Commercial Bank Ltd.: 2 D'Almeida St.; Man. R. A. NARAYANAN.

United Malayan Banking Corporation Bhd.: 66-68 South Bridge Rd.; Man. KERMIN TSANG.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Stock Exchange of Singapore: 601 Clifford Centre, Raffles Place, Singapore 1; f. 1936; 69 mems.; Chair: NG SOO PENG; Gen. Mans. LIM CHOO PENG, LIM HUA MIN; publs. *Singapore Stock Exchange Journal*, etc.

INSURANCE

Life Business Only:

Asia Life Assurance Society Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 76, Singapore 1; f. 1948; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

First Life Insurance Co. (Pte) Ltd., The: First Life Bldg., 96-98 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Public Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1954; Man. FUNG LOK NAM.

General Business Only:

Asia Insurance Co. Ltd.: Asia Insurance Bldg., Finlayson Green, P.O.B. 76, Singapore 1; f. 1923; Man. Dir. NG AIK HUAN.

Industrial and Commercial Insurance Co. Ltd., The: Industrial and Commercial Bank Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. 1958; Man. Dir. Y. K. HWANG.

Insurance Corporation of Singapore Ltd.: Podium 416, DBS Bldg., 6 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. 1969; Gen. Man. CHEW LOY KIAT.

Malayan Motor and General Underwriters (Pte.) Ltd.: 3rd Floor, M & G Centre, 154-170 Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 9; f. 1954; Gen. Man. D. A. KEIGHLEY.

Nanyang Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25-26 Circular Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1956; Man. LIM SI HUI.

Overseas Union Insurance Ltd.: 43-47 New Bridge Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1956; Dir. and Gen. Man. MAURICE C. LEE.

People's Insurance Co. of Malaya Ltd.: 66-68 Cecil St., Singapore 1; f. 1957; Man. CHEW CHENG HOI.

Public Insurance Co. Ltd.: 59 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1950; Man. FUNG LOK NAM.

Life and General Business:

Great Eastern Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Great Eastern Life Bldg., 12-16 Cecil St., Singapore 1; f. 1908; Dir. and Gen. Man. N. N. HANDA.

Singapore International Insurance Brokers (Pte.) Ltd.: 10th Floor, Singapore Airlines Bldg., 77 Robinson Rd., Singapore 1; f. 1969; Dir. and Gen. Man. TAN CHENG KAI; Man. Marine Dept. V. RAJARAM.

Overseas Assurance Corporation Ltd.: 5 Malacca St., Singapore 1; f. 1920; Gen. Man. TAN HOAY GIE.

General, Marine and Aviation Business:

Pacific and Orient Underwriters (Pte.) Ltd.: P and O Bldg., Corner Market and Cecil Sts., Singapore 1; f. 1965; Dir. RUDOLPH MENDEZ.

In addition, many foreign insurance companies have offices in Singapore.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Malay Chamber of Commerce, The: No. 101 Jalan Sultan, Singapore 7; Chair. INCHE GHAZALI CAFFOOR; Vice-Chair. Y. M. RAJA MOHD. YUSOF; Hon. Treas. INCHE MUSA ABDUL RAHMAN; Hon. Sec. INCHE ALWEE ALKAFF.

Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 47 Hill St.; Sec. C. M. WONG.

Singapore Indian Chamber of Commerce: 55-A Robinson Rd., P.O.B. 1038, Singapore 1; f. 1937; 454 mems.; Pres. G. RAMACHANDRAN; Sec. S. N. DORAI; Hon. Treas. MOEZ NOMANBHAY.

Singapore International Chamber of Commerce: Denmark House, Raffles Quay; f. 1837; Chair. T. M. ATTWOOD, C.B.E.; Exec. Dir./Sec. T. EAMES HUGHES, C.B.E.; publs. *Economic Bulletin* (monthly), *Showcase 1975*, *Investor's Guide*, Annual and other Reports.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Economic Development Board: Second Floor, Fullerton Bldg., P.O.B. 2692; f. 1961; statutory organization planning and implementing Government's industrialization programme; Chair. NGIAM TONG DOW; Deputy Chair. P. Y. HWANG, I. F. TANG.

Housing and Development Board: National Development Bldg., Maxwell Rd., P.O.B. 702, Singapore 2; f. 1960; Chair. LEE HEE SENG.

Intraco Ltd.: 2nd Floor, Industrial Commercial Bank Bldg., 2 Shenton Way, Singapore 1; f. Nov. 1968; an international trading organization out to develop export markets for domestic manufactures and produce on a widely diversified world basis; Chair. SIM KEE BOON.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Malayan Pineapple Industry Board: Malayan Bank Chambers, Battery Rd., Singapore 1 and 5th Mile, Jalan

Seudai, Jahore Bahru; f. 1957; controls pineapple cultivation, canning, and marketing; Chair. Dato Aziz bin ISMAIL (acting).

Rubber Association of Singapore: Rooms 604 and 606, 6th Floor, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 47 Hill St., 6; incorporated Oct. 1967; to support, develop and maintain the rubber industry in general, and to conduct a market in Singapore for the sale and purchase of rubber under the arrangements and regulations formulated by the Corporation; Chair. TAN ENG JOO; Exec. Sec. GNOH CHONG HOCK.

Singapore Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: c/o Keppel Shipyard Pte. Ltd., P.O.B. 2169, Singapore; Pres. CHUA CHOR TECK.

Singapore Importers' and Exporters' Association: 76C Robinson Rd.; f. 1947; 150 mems.; Chair. TAY THIAN SOO; Sec. ALBERT TAN.

Singapore Manufacturers' Association: Colombo Court Bldg., Rooms 213-216, 2nd Floor, North Bridge Rd., Singapore 6; f. 1932; Chair. ONG LENG CHUAN; Deputy Chair. LIM HONG KEAT, PHUA KOK TEE; publ. *S.M.A. Directory* (annual).

Singapore Shipping Association: 76C Robinson Rd.; f. 1953; 28 mems.; Chair. TAY BENG CHUAN; Sec. LAU HAN CHEONG.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The principal ones are:

The Singapore Employers' Federation: 23A Amber Mansions, Orchard Rd.; f. 1948; Pres. E. G. WALLER; Exec. Dir. E. R. BAUM.

Singapore Maritime Employers' Federation: P.O.B. 247; f. 1955; Chair. Capt. M. S. WRIGHT.

TRADE UNIONS

Singapore National Trades Union Congress (S.N.T.U.C.): Trade Union House, Shenton Way, Singapore; Pres. PHEY YEW KOK; Sec.-Gen. C. V. DEVAN NAIR.

In September 1972 there were 150 registered employees' and employers' unions of which 98 were employees' trade unions (total membership 150,000), half of which are affiliated to the SNTUC.

CO-OPERATIVES

Singapore has 106 co-operative societies, made up of 42 Thrift and Loan Societies, 8 Employees' Credit Societies, 22 Thrift and Investment Societies, 13 Consumers' Societies, 6 Marketing Societies, 4 Rural Credit Societies, 2 Housing Societies, 2 Co-operative Banks, 1 Co-operative Union and 6 Miscellaneous Societies. These societies have a combined membership of 40,480 with S\$19,420,903 as their working capital and S\$910,156 as Reserve Fund.

TRANSPORT

Singapore owes much of its wealth to its situation as a natural centre for sea and air routes.

RAILWAYS

There are 26km. of metre-gauge railway, linked with the Malaysian railways system. The main line crosses the Johore causeway and terminates near Keppel Harbour. Branch lines link it with the industrial estate at Jurong.

ROADS

(At December 31st, 1972)

	MILES
Major Arterial Roads	152
Collector Roads	70
Local Improved Roads	761
Local Unimproved Roads	303
TOTAL	1,286

Major arterial roads: rural highways and expressways entering the city area, principal road network for through traffic, and roads linking principal areas of traffic generation.

Collector roads: distributor and collector roads serving traffic between major arterial roads and local streets, and also roads used mainly for traffic movements between adjacent residential, commercial and industrial areas.

Local roads: used primarily for access to residential, commercial and industrial areas.

All roads are maintained by the Public Works Department, 10th Floor, National Development Bldg., Maxwell Rd., Singapore 2.

SHIPPING

Port of Singapore Authority: P.O.B. 300; Chair./Gen. Man. HOWE YOON CHONG; Dir. Operations BILLIE CHENG; Dir. Management Services SOONG CHOK YENG; Dir. Finance LIM TIAN LEONG; Dir. General Services GOON KOK LOON; Dir. Eng. Services A. VIJJIARATNAM; Dir. Admin. VINCENT LAI.

Container port facilities comprise 914 metres of marginal wharves (13.8 metres LWOST) for container vessels, the first 610 metres of which became operational in 1972, and a feeder service berth of 313 metres (10.8 metres LWOST) completed in 1970. In addition, there are conventional wharves which include Keppel wharves (4.8 km.), Telok Ayer Basin (1.98 km.) and Sembawang wharves (0.3 km.).

MAJOR SHIPPING LINES

Neptune Orient Lines Ltd.: Neptune Bldg., 13 Trafalgar St., Singapore 2; f. 30 Dec. 1968; operate liner services on the Far East Freight Conference and Straits/Australia routes, operate tankers and dry cargo vessels on charter; own 22 ships (Nov. 1973) with 2 under construction; total tonnage (including 2 ships under construction) 633,169 d.w.t.; Chair. M. WONG PAK-SHONG; Man. Dirs. ERIC KHOO CHENG LOCK, GOH CHOK TONG.

Austasia Line Pte. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Realty Centre, Enggor St., (P.O.B. 1946); 2 vessels; passenger/cargo services to Australasia and the Far East; Man. N. W. HORNBY.

Chip Hwa Shipping & Trading Co. Pte. Ltd.: 45 Telok Ayer St.; tramp service; Man. DIR. KIAT BIN LAU.

Guan Guan Shipping (Pte.) Ltd.: 23 Telok Ayer St., Singapore 1; shipowners and agents.

Heap Eng Moh Steamship Company Pte. Ltd.: 1 Finlayson Green; weekly cargo and passenger services to Sarawak; 2 motor vessels.

Hua Slang Steamship Co. Ltd.: 16 Winchester House (1st Floor), Collyer Quay; services to Sarawak—Malaysia. Phnom Penh (Khmer Republic); 3 cargo vessels.

SINGAPORE

Kie Hock Shipping (1971) Pte. Ltd.: 48 Cecil St., Singapore 1; cargo services throughout Indonesia, Malaysia, Far East, Middle East and East Africa; 5 cargo vessels; Man. Dir. TAY HOCK GWAN.

Pacific International Lines Pte.: Phoenix Bldg., Palmer Rd.; coastal services to Malaysia and Thailand; 13 cargo and passenger vessels; Chair. R. E. L. WINGATE.

Straits Steamship Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 596, Phoenix Bldg.; services to Thailand, Brunei, East and West Malaysia; 24 vessels; Chair. R. E. L. WINGATE; Sec. T. S. ONG, B.COMM. (MELB.), A.A.S.A.

CIVIL AVIATION

Singapore Airlines Ltd. (SIA): Airline House, Singapore Airport, Singapore; f. 1972; services to London via Bangkok, Colombo, Bombay, Bahrain, Athens, Rome, Zurich, Amsterdam and Frankfurt; to Tokyo and Osaka via Kuala Lumpur, Saigon, Taipei, Hong Kong and Bangkok; to Sydney via Jakarta; to Brunei, Manila, Madras, Medan, Perth and Melbourne direct from Singapore; fleet of ten Boeing 707s, five 737s, four 747s; Chair. J. Y. M. PILLAY; Man. Dir. LIM CHIN BENG; Deputy Man. Dir. LYE KHAY FONG.

Singapore is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Air Cambodge, Air Ceylon, Air India, Alitalia, Air New Zealand, Air Vietnam, Bouraq Indonesia, British Airways, Cathay Pacific Airways, China Air Lines, Czechoslovakian Airlines, Garuda Indonesian Airways, JAL, KLM, Lufthansa, Malaysia Airlines System, PIA, Qantas, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Thai International, UTA.

TOURISM

Singapore Tourist Promotion Board: Tudor Court, Tanglin Rd.; f. 1964; Chair. RUNME SHAW; Dir. LAM PENG LOON; publs. *Singapore Travel News* (monthly in English and Japanese), *Singapore Weekly Guide* (English).

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Singapore Government Tourist Information Office:

Transport, Tourism, Universities

Australia:

8th Floor, Goldfields House, 1 Alfred St., Sydney Cove, Sydney 2000, N.S.W.

Federal Republic of Germany:

5 Friedenstrasse, Frankfurt/Main 6.

Japan:

Room 2163, Imperial Hotel, East Bldg., 1-1-1 Uchisaiwai-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100.

United Kingdom:

33 Heddon St., London, W1R 7LB.

U.S.A.:

251 Post St., San Francisco, California 94108.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Singapore Arts Council: c/o National Theatre, Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 9; aims to promote cultural activities and the integration of the Malay, Chinese, Tamil and English cultures; to maintain and improve standards in all forms of art and to serve as co-ordinating body for all cultural societies and associations in the Republic; Pres. LEE KHOON CHOY; Hon. Sec. M. LOGANATHAN.

National Theatre Trust: Clemenceau Ave., Singapore 9; f. 1960; responsible for the management of the National Theatre and the encouragement and development of culture in the Republic; Chair. KWA SOON CHUAN. The Trust established a **National Theatre Company** in 1968.

People's Association: Kallang, Singapore 14; a statutory corporation set up in 1960 for the organization of leisure, the promotion of youth activities and group participation in social, cultural, educational, vocational and athletic activities; operates a network of 173 community centres, 5 holiday camps and a 30-unit holiday complex.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Singapore: Singapore 10; 457 teachers, 5,622 students.

Nanyang University: Singapore 22; 176 teachers, 2,428 students.

SOMALIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Somali Democratic Republic lies on the east coast of Africa, with Ethiopia to the north-west and Kenya to the west. There is a short frontier with the French Territory of the Afars and the Issas (formerly French Somaliland) by the Gulf of Aden. The climate is dry and hot with a mean temperature of 80°F (20°C) rising to 108°F (42°C) inland. The national language and sole official written language is Somali. English, Italian and Arabic are also widely spoken. The population is mainly Muslim but there is a small Christian community, mostly Roman Catholic. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is pale blue, with a large five-pointed white star in the centre. The capital is Mogadishu.

Recent History

The former British Somaliland and Italian Somaliland united to form the independent Republic of Somalia in July 1960. The frontier dispute between Britain and Somalia over the Kenya Northern Frontier District resulted in the breaking off of diplomatic relations by Somalia in March 1963. A further dispute over frontiers with Ethiopia led to fighting in 1964. Somalia resumed diplomatic relations with Kenya and the United Kingdom in January 1968, although relations with Ethiopia have deteriorated and the dispute over the Ogaden district flared up again in 1973. Somalia has pledged support for the Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and this has led to further bitterness in relations with Ethiopia. In October 1969, the President of the Republic, Abdi Rashid Ali Shermarke, was assassinated and the police and army seized power. The 1960 constitution was suspended and a new government was formed by a Supreme Revolutionary Council (S.R.C.). On the first anniversary of the revolution in October 1970 the Head of State, General Mohamed Siad Barre, declared Somalia a "socialist state". The S.R.C. has launched a campaign against tribalism and tolerates no criticism of its socialist programmes or its plans for social reform. In January 1975 ten dissenters were publicly executed and others were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

Somalia has become more aligned with Communist countries and a friendship and co-operation treaty with the U.S.S.R. was ratified in July 1974, though Somalia denies the existence of Soviet bases on its territory. The country has taken a strong pro-Arab stance in foreign policy, and in 1974 became a member of the Arab League.

Somalia was suffering from severe drought in early 1975 with an estimated 300,000 people in famine relief camps and another 500,000 affected. In December 1974 a state of emergency was declared for its duration.

Government

Government is by the Supreme Revolutionary Council, all former army officers, headed by the President, and a Cabinet of 14 Secretaries of State. There are 15 regions and 78 districts.

Defence

Of total armed force of 23,050 in 1974, the army numbered 20,000 men, the navy 300 and the air force 2,750. In addition there were 500 para-military border guards and 3,000 members of the People's Militia. Military service is voluntary. The armed forces are partly equipped by the Soviet Union. There are facilities for the Soviet fleet at the port of Berbera, and an estimated 2,500 Soviet military advisers in Somalia.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly pastoral and 70 per cent of the country's export earnings come from livestock and livestock products. Seventy-five per cent of the inhabitants are nomadic, dependent on their flocks of sheep, goats and camels.

Somalia frequently suffers from drought, notably in 1969-70 and again beginning in 1973. This last drought continued into 1975 and it is feared that much of the country's livestock will be lost.

Settled agriculture, which is limited to the irrigable river valleys, is now being developed. There has been a gradual increase in the cultivable areas along the Shebelle and Juba rivers, as well as in dry areas. Cash crops are grown where rainfall permits, and where irrigation is possible.

Somalia depends heavily on aid from several countries including the U.S.S.R., the People's Republic of China, Italy, the U.S.A. and the Federal Republic of Germany. Under the S.R.C.'s policy of "scientific socialism" the centrally controlled state farm is the main basis of agricultural progress. Since 1969 12 state farms have been established. Nationalization of foreign banks, oil companies, education and the trade sector in the 1971-73 Development Programme and the balancing of the budget in 1971 were positive steps towards the self-sufficiency aimed for in the 1974-78 National Development Plan, which is estimated to cost 3,800 million Somali shillings and which places emphasis on agricultural development.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways, and roads, though generally poor, provide the principal means of transport. There is an extensive road development programme, with Chinese and World Bank aid, designed to link north and south and all the main towns and villages. The highway between Belet-Uen and Burao is the second largest Chinese aid project in Africa, costing an estimated 75 million Somali shillings. Nomads rely on pack transport. The ports of Mogadishu and Kismayu are connected by regular services with ports of Eastern Africa and Italy. There are eight airfields.

Social Welfare

There is no state system of social insurance but plans are under way for improving social welfare facilities. Medical treatment is free at Government hospitals and dispensaries. Welfare services are inadequate to cope with the drought, and Somalia was receiving substantial foreign aid in early 1975.

SOMALIA

Education

Elementary education and some intermediate education are free for all children able to secure places in Government schools. The illiteracy rate is high (90 per cent), partly because there was until very recently no generally accepted orthography for the Somali language. Some 1,500 students are studying abroad and there is a university institute in Mogadishu, a teachers' training college and several technical colleges. Numerous new schools and a universal syllabus incorporating the Somali language have been established which is now the sole national and official written language. The U.S.S.R. and UNESCO are helping with the education training programme. Under an extensive Rural Development Scheme thousands of nomads are being taught the language. A Somali Language Commission was formed in 1973 to train teachers and civil servants in the new Somali script.

Tourism

Tourism in Somalia is undeveloped.

Visas are required by nationals of all countries.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Other sports are basketball, volleyball, boxing, shooting and swimming.

Public Holidays

1975: October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 13th (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 12th (Ashoura), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), June 26th (Independence Day), July 1st (Foundation of the Republic).

Muslim religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar may differ slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force in six provinces and the imperial system in the two northern provinces.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centesimi = 1 Somali shilling.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 14.697 Somali shillings;

U.S. \$1 = 6.233 Somali shillings.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 246,201 square miles (637,657 square kilometres).

Population: 2,941,000 (July 1st, 1972); Mogadishu (1972) 230,000; Hargeisa (1966) 60,000; Kismayu (1966) 60,000; Merca (1965) 56,000; Berbera (1966) 50,000; Giamama (1964) 22,000. 1973 est.: Mogadishu 350,000.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 45.9 per 1,000; death rate 24.0 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Employment (1970): Total economically active population 1,085,000, including 893,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

The first national census is being conducted in 1975.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	50,000	70,000*	65,000
Millet and Sorghum	50,000	30,000*	25,000*
Sugar Cane	450,000	450,000	450,000
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	3,000	3,000	3,000
Cassava (Manioc)	25,000	26,000	26,000
Dry Beans	2,000	2,000	2,000
Grapefruit	4,000	4,000	4,000
Bananas	150,000	150,000	150,000
Groundnuts (in shell)	2,000	2,000	2,000
Cottonseed	2,400	2,400	1,600
Cotton (lint)	1,200	1,200	800
Sesame Seed	6,000	6,000	6,000
Tobacco	80	80	80

* Official estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000}—FAO estimates)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72
Cattle . . .	2,800*	2,850	2,850
Sheep . . .	3,900	3,900	3,900
Goats . . .	4,900	5,000	5,000
Pigs† . . .	7	7	7
Asses . . .	23	22	22
Mules . . .	20	21	21
Camels . . .	3,000	3,000*	3,000
Chickens . . .	2,000	2,100	2,200

* Official estimate.

† In former Italian Somaliland only.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

Forestry: 2,900,000 cubic metres of roundwood removed in 1971 (unofficial estimate).

Sea Fishing (1968–72): Total catch 5,000 metric tons each year (FAO estimate).

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk . . .	75,000*	76,000	76,000
Goats' Milk . . .	37,000	39,000*	39,000
Beef and Veal . . .	16,000	16,000	16,000
Mutton and Lamb† . . .	21,000	21,000	21,000
Other Meat . . .	28,000	28,000	28,000
Edible Offal . . .	11,793	11,946	11,946
Hen Eggs . . .	1,600	1,700	n.a.
Cattle Hides . . .	2,500	2,580	2,580
Sheep Skins . . .	2,175	2,175	2,175
Goat Skins . . .	3,000	3,000	3,000

* Official estimate.

† Including goats' meat.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

INDUSTRY

RAW SUGAR
(metric tons)

1969 . . .	51,000
1970 . . .	50,000
1971 . . .	49,000
1972 . . .	50,000

ELECTRIC ENERGY*
(million kWh.)

1968 . . .	22.0
1969 . . .	26.0
1970 . . .	28.1
1971 . . .	38.3

* Figures refer to production for public use in Mogadishu, Merca, Jowhar (Giohar) and Hargcisa.

OTHER PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1970	1971
Tinned Meat	metric tons	2,600	6,400
Ethyl Alcohol	hectolitres	41,000	39,000
Soft Drinks	"	29,000	27,000
Leather Footwear	pairs	76,000	86,000
Soap	metric tons	620	1,325
Concrete Products	cubic metres	21,000	22,000

Source: United Nations, *The Growth of World Industry*.

In 1969 there were 127 manufacturing establishments with five or more persons engaged. Their combined staff was 4,300 and the gross output for the year was 108,800,000 Somali shillings.

FINANCE

100 centesimi=1 Somali shilling.
 Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 50 centesimi; 1 shilling.
 Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=14.697 Somali shillings; U.S. \$1=6.233 Somali shillings.
 100 Somali shillings=£6.804=\$16.044.

Note: Prior to August 1971 the Somali shilling was valued at 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=7.143 shillings). From December 1971 to February 1973 the shilling was valued at 14.44 U.S. cents (\$1=6.9252 shillings). Since February 1973 the shilling's value has been 16.04 U.S. cents (\$1=6.2327 shillings). In terms of sterling, the Somali shilling was worth 1s. 2d. or 5.833p (£1=17.143 Somali shillings) from November 1967 to August 1971; and 5.542p (£1=18.045 Somali shillings) from December 1971 to June 1972.

CURRENT BUDGET
(million Somali shillings)

REVENUE	1971	1972	1973	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972	1973
Direct Taxes . . .	34.5	30.6	55.0	General Administration and Defence* . . .	217.1	245.7	314.1
Import Duties . . .	115.6	277.7	340.7	Education . . .	20.2	21.6	28.8
Export Duties . . .	10.7			Health . . .	21.7	26.0	27.9
Other Indirect Taxes . . .	143.9			Agriculture . . .	10.0	8.2	6.0
Grants . . .	13.7	13.7	10.0	Other Economic Services . . .	30.8	42.2	41.9
Other Receipts . . .	32.0	70.7	74.9				
TOTAL . . .	350.4	392.7	480.6	TOTAL . . .	299.8	343.7	418.7

* Including interest on public debt (1.8 million shillings in 1970).

1975 Estimates (Somali shillings): Revenue 667m.; Expenditure 583m.

THREE-YEAR PLAN 1971-73

Total outlay (million shillings): 999.9; transport and communications 353.1; water resources 119.5; agriculture 107.7; industry 87.8; health 71.2; livestock 59.4; education 48.6; irrigation 38.9; electricity and power 23.6; mining 17.5; forestry 14.3; tourism 13.5; housing 11.6; other 33.2.

Total finance (million shillings): internal sources 201.6; foreign sources 798.3.

The Government's four-year plan 1974-78 gives increased attention to agricultural development.

Currency in Circulation (August 31st, 1974): 266.4 million Somali shillings.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million Somali shillings)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Goods and Services:				
Trade Balance* . . .	-98	-126	-108	-345
Transportation . . .	-9	-6	2	0.1
Investment Income . . .	-2	-3	2	9
Other Services . . .	-28	4	-32	29
Transfer Payments:				
Private† . . .	5	15	12	12
Central Government† . . .	87	122	71	25
Changes in Capital and Monetary Gold:				
Private . . .	32	21	54	50
Central Government . . .	53	24	105	172
Commercial Banks:				
Assets . . .	7	-48	-41	—
Liabilities . . .	-5	4	4	—
Monetary Authorities‡ . . .	-41	1	-74	—
Net Errors and Omissions . . .	-5	-8	5	0.1

* Exports mainly f.o.b., imports mainly c.i.f. † Not including monetary institutions.

‡ Including allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 Somali shillings)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports . . .	286,388	339,790	369,798	322,170	447,563	523,100	638,000
Exports . . .	198,522	212,025	231,910	224,346	240,441	299,930	340,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(^{'000} Somali shillings)

IMPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	79,708	83,320	140,244	109,062
Cereals and Cereal Preparations	48,828	55,006	104,777	56,450
Rice	26,268	26,538	36,717	24,343
Wheat Meal and Flour, etc.	10,031	14,621	22,745	20,914
Fruit and Vegetables	13,448	15,404	15,565	10,110
Sugar, Sugar Preparations and Honey	1,011	933	1,048	21,081
Sugar and Honey	138	148	119	20,914
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa and Spices	13,434	8,191	15,122	18,603
Tea and Maté	11,593	5,218	12,138	16,272
Beverages and Tobacco	14,606	8,828	12,708	13,418
Tobacco and Tobacco Manufactures	11,535	6,706	10,893	11,624
Crude Materials (inedible) except Fuels	19,933	19,017	31,551	21,765
Crude Fertilizers and Minerals	1,060	1,314	8,700	1,336
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc.	19,149	20,265	18,949	24,566
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	18,725	20,004	18,728	24,268
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	9,042	16,306	15,638	14,728
Vegetable Oils and Fats	8,896	16,217	15,614	13,446
Chemicals	26,413	21,747	28,957	38,498
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	10,495	8,438	14,184	11,575
Basic Manufactures	82,565	76,085	111,525	131,225
Paper, Paperboard and Manufactures	19,241	19,224	28,313	27,881
Textile Yarn, Fabrics, etc.	24,615	25,525	36,406	37,358
Woven Cotton Fabrics	11,245	9,931	14,211	16,023
Non-metallic Mineral Manufactures	9,476	7,649	13,921	17,069
Lime, Cement, etc.	7,359	3,860	11,486	10,404
Iron and Steel	8,661	7,567	12,062	17,009
Machinery and Transport Equipment	90,048	53,222	55,353	126,928
Non-electrical Machinery	31,484	14,026	19,003	44,985
Electrical Machinery, Apparatus and Appliances	11,973	6,271	7,623	26,133
Transport Equipment	46,591	32,925	28,727	55,810
Road Motor Vehicles	42,775	28,151	25,625	52,650
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	25,201	22,400	30,869	42,142
Clothing (excluding Footwear)	5,474	6,565	7,418	10,548
Other Commodities and Transactions	3,132	979	1,769	1,551
TOTAL	369,797	322,169	447,563	523,884

1973 (^{'000} Somali shillings): Rice 40,111; Wheat Meal and Flour 10,618; Tea and Maté 8,899; Woven Cotton Fabrics 24,109; Lime, Cement, etc. 10,258; Road Motor Vehicles 76,765; Clothing 13,715; Total (including others) 637,800.

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Food and Live Animals	194,081	190,896	211,953	267,167
Live Animals	132,014	119,268	123,376	160,534
Cattle	11,776	15,452	18,531	22,299
Sheep and Lambs	56,252	42,971	46,816	63,015
Goats	48,241	41,876	41,431	60,488
Camels	15,743	18,967	16,598	14,732
Meat and Meat Preparations	2,965	6,670	21,408	22,602
Fish and Fish Preparations	2,964	1,510	2,638	5,198
Fruit and Vegetables	55,922	62,989	64,309	78,543
Bananas and Plantains (fresh)	55,723	62,813	63,827	n.a.
Crude Materials (inedible) except Fuels	25,985	18,557	21,259	26,594
Hides, Skins and Furs	17,080	14,835	18,061	17,078
Cattle Hides	1,673	2,536	5,755	n.a.
Goat and Kid Skins	9,945	6,998	6,921	n.a.
Sheep and Lamb Skins	4,396	4,795	4,792	n.a.
Wood, Lumber and Cork	5,792	15	6	5,010
Machinery and Transport Equipment	5,234	9,148	7,296	n.a.
TOTAL (including others)	231,910	224,053	246,441	298,445

1973 (million Somali shillings): Live Cattle 35.0, Sheep and Lambs 72.7, Goats 65.6, Camels 14.7, Bananas and Plantains 67.6, Hides and Skins 13.1, Wood 5.3, Total (including others) 340.4.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(‘000 Somali shillings)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
China, People's Republic	5,611	6,756	30,471
Ethiopia	8,880	15,317	7,994
France	3,751	12,694	5,672
Germany, Federal Republic	29,434	33,524	23,611
Italy	94,955	121,191	154,532
Japan	23,974	23,470	29,682
Kenya	16,946	18,875	26,341
Singapore	15,931	20,994	17,102
Sri Lanka	3,041	9,382	6,405
Thailand	1,187	34,518	19,949
U.S.S.R.	21,428	29,100	51,553
United Kingdom	20,076	29,219	31,511
U.S.A.	25,502	29,979	33,766
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	9,825	9,141	9,092
TOTAL (incl. others)	322,170	447,563	523,884

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Belgium and Luxembourg	1,705	3,359	2,805
China, People's Republic	2,220	4,404	3,256
Egypt	1,527	5,569	3,440
German Democratic Republic	—	1,630	7,389
Germany, Federal Republic	973	3,821	709
Iran	—	—	3,199
Italy	58,555	55,148	54,736
Kenya	4,760	4,737	1,201
Kuwait	2,080	7,460	18,582
Saudi Arabia	117,586	122,131	158,756
U.S.S.R.	3,376	15,525	19,227
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic	22,995	16,200	14,970
TOTAL (incl. others)	224,346	246,441	298,445

TRANSPORT
ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES
(number in use)

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger Cars	7,100	7,200	8,200
Commercial Vehicles	4,700	4,800	5,200
TOTAL	11,800	12,000	13,400

SHIPPING
MERCHANT FLEET
(Registered at June 30th each year)

	DISPLACEMENT (gross tons)
1970	369,000
1971	593,000
1972	873,000
1973	1,613,000

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING	1971	1972	1973
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons) . . .	1,614	n.a.	n.a.
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons) . . .	295	395	466
Goods Unloaded ('000 metric tons) . . .	402	325	434

Shipping statistics are for the major harbours of Berbera, Mogadishu, Kismayu and Merca.

CIVIL AVIATION '000 SCHEDULED SERVICES

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres Flown	565	710	860	730
Passenger-km.	7,240	8,440	12,750	9,890
Cargo ton-km.	95	90	100	90

Communications: 60,000 radio receivers in 1972; 5,000 telephones in 1970.

EDUCATION (1973-74)

	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	1,881	69,000
Secondary	1,053	27,000
Teacher Training	44	900
Vocational	161	2,000

During 1972-73 all private schools were taken over by the Government.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Central Statistical Department, Ministry of Planning and Co-ordination, Mogadishu.

THE CONSTITUTION

No Constitution has been produced since the *coup* in 1969.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Government is comprised of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and the Council of the Secretaries of State.

SUPREME REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL

President and Head of State: Maj.-Gen. MOHAMED SIAD BARRE.

Vice-Presidents: Maj.-Gen. HUSSEIN KULMIYE AFRAH, Maj.-Gen. MOHAMED ALI SAMATER (also Commander of the National Army), Col. ISMAIL ALI ABOKER.

MEMBERS' COMMITTEES

(February 1975)

Political and Social Committee

Chairman: Col. ISMAIL ALI ABOKER.

Members: Lt.-Col. ABDI WARSANE, Lt.-Col. MOHAMED OMAR GES, Lt.-Col. ABDULRAZAK MOHAMED ABOKIR, Lt.-Col. ABDULKADIR HAJI MOHAMED.

Economic Committee

Chairman: Maj.-Gen. HUSSEIN KULMIA AFRAH.

Members: Col. MOHAMED ALI SHIRE, Col. FARAH WAIS, Col. AHMED HASSAN, Lt.-Col. OSMAN MOHAMED JELLE.

Judiciary Committee

Chairman: Col. ALI MATTAN HASHI.

Members: Col. MOHAMED SHEIKH OSMAN, Col. MUSA RABILEH, Col. AHMED MOHAMED FARAH.

Security Committee

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COUNCIL OF SECRETARIES OF STATE

(February 1975)

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: OMER ARTEH GHALIB.

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Secretary of State for Transport: MOHAMED BURALEH.

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Secretary of State for Higher Education: Dr. MOHAMED HASSAN ADEN GAHER.

Secretary of State for Justice and Religious Affairs: ABDUL SALAAM SHEIKH HUSSEIN.

Secretary of State for Finance: Dr. ABDURAHMAN NUR HERSI.

Secretary of State for Culture and Higher Education: Dr. SHARIF SALIH MOHAMOUD.

Secretary of State for Livestock, Forestry and Pastures: Dr. YUSUF ALI OSMAN.

Secretary of State for Internal and External Trade: AHMED MOHAMED MOHAMOUD.

Secretary of State for Labour and Sport: ADEN MOHAMED ALI.

Secretary of State for Agriculture: Brig.-Gen. MOHAMED IBRAHIM.

Secretary of State for Minerals and Water Survey: Dr. HUSSEIN ABDULKADIR GELLE.

Secretary of State for Health: Dr. MOHAMED ALI NUR.

Secretary of State for Tourism and National Parks: Dr. JAMA RABILEH GOT.

Secretary of State for Fisheries and Sea Transport: OSMAN JAMA ALI.

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Secretary of State for Fisheries and Sea Transport: OSMAN JAMA ALI.

President of Somali National Bank: OMAR AHMED NUR.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved when the Government was overthrown on October 21st, 1969.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned after October 21st, 1969. In October 1974 Pres. Siad Barre announced that a countrywide Socialist Party would be formed in 1975.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SOMALIA**

(In Mogadishu unless otherwise stated)

China, People's Republic: Via Scire Uarsama; *Ambassador:* FAN TSU-KAI.

Czechoslovakia: Khartoum, Sudan

Egypt: P.O.B. 74; *Ambassador:* ABDUL AZIZ GAMIL.

Ethiopia: Via Benedetti, *Chargé d'Affaires:* TEFERRA GABRE-KRISTOS.

France: Corso I, Luglio; *Ambassador:* JEAN DUEURY.

German Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 987.

Germany, Federal Republic: Via Muhammad Habi, P.O.B. 17; *Ambassador:* Dr. HORST BECKER.

India: Via Balad, P.O.B. 955; *Ambassador:* J. B. MURPHY-ALRO.

Iraq: *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Italy: Via Trevis, *Ambassador:* GEORGIO GIACOMELLI.

Kenya: P.O.B. 618; *Ambassador:* J. S. ODANGA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* KWAK CHOL SU.

Netherlands: Khartoum, Sudan.

Pakistan: P.O.B. 339; *Ambassador:* HUMAYUN KHAN PANNI.

Saudi Arabia: Vardiglei Burlindi; *Ambassador:* ALI AWAD.

Sudan: Via Cavour; *Ambassador:* ELTAYEB HUMAIDA.

Syria: Via Washington; *Ambassador:* BAHÄ-ADDIN NAQ-QAR.

Tunisia: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

U.S.S.R.: Corso Italia; *Ambassador:* Mr. SAMSONOV.

United Kingdom: Via Londra, P.O.B. 1036; *Ambassador:* JOHN SHAW, M.V.O.

U.S.A.: Via Primo Luglio; *Ambassador:* ROGER KIRK.

Yemen Arab Republic: Via Primo Luglio; *Ambassador:* AHMED ALSHAGINI.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: Mnobolyou St.; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED BANATA.

Yugoslavia: Via Mecca, P.O.B. 952; *Ambassador:* JANEZ HOCEVARO.

Somalia also has diplomatic relations with Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malta, Nigeria, Poland, Sweden, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judiciary is independent of the executive and legislative powers.

Laws and acts having the force of law must conform to the provisions of the Constitution and to the general principles of Islam.

Supreme Revolutionary Court: Mogadishu; as the highest judicial organ, has jurisdiction over the whole territory of the State in civil, penal, administrative and accounting matters.

National Security Court: Mogadishu; established following the 1969 coup to try members of the former government and their officials; Pres. Col. MOHAMOUD GELLE YUSUF.

Military Supreme Court: established 1970 to try members of the armed forces.

Courts of Appeal: There are Courts of Appeal in Mogadishu and Hargeisa, with two Sections: General and Assize.

Regional Courts: There are eight Regional Courts, with two Sections: General and Assize.

District Courts: There are 48 District Courts, with two Sections: Civil and Criminal. The Civil Section has jurisdiction over all controversies where the cause of action has arisen under Sharia Law (Muslim Law) or Customary Law and any other Civil controversies where the value of the subject matter does not exceed 3,000 Shillings. The Criminal Section has jurisdiction with respect to offences punishable with imprisonment not exceeding three years, or fine not exceeding 3,000 Shillings, or both.

Qadis: Civil matters such as marriage and divorce are handled by District Qadis under the Sharia (Islamic) law and other traditional laws.

A new Civil Code Law, to replace the remaining British and Italian laws still in force, came into operation in July 1973. It related to house rents, inheritance agreements, trade agreements and contracts.

The National Security Court was set up by the Supreme Revolutionary Council in April 1970; it is open to the public and is presided over by three military judges led by Col. MOHAMOUD GELLE YUSUF. Appeal lies only to the Supreme Council.

RELIGION**ISLAM**

Islam is the State religion. Most Somalis are Sunni Muslims.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Vicar Apostolic: (vacant), P.O.B. 273, Mogadishu.

The Apostolic Vicariate was established in 1928. There are about 1,500 Catholics in Somalia, mostly of Italian origin.

PRESS

Hidigta October: publ. by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance; in Somali; only daily newspaper.

NEWS AGENCIES**FOREIGN BUREAUX**

ANSA: Ambasciata d'Italia, Mogadishu.

Novosti: P.O.B. 963, Mogadishu; Chief V. BULIMOV.

SONNA: Somali National News Agency.

Tass also has a bureau in Mogadishu.

RADIO

National Broadcasting Service: Radio Mogadishu, Voice of the Somali Democratic Republic, Mogadishu; main government service; broadcasts in Somali, English, Italian, Arabic, Swahili, Amharic, Galla and Affar; Dir. of Broadcasting JAMA KHALAF FARAH.

Radio Hargeisa: P.O.B. 14, Hargeisa; Northern Region Government station; broadcasts in Somali, and relays Somali and Amharic transmission from Radio Mogadishu; Dir. of Radio IDRIS EGAL NUR.

Number of radio receivers: 65,000, some of which are used for public address purposes in small towns and villages.

It is expected that television will be introduced in late 1975 or early 1976. It would be confined to Mogadishu and two other regional capitals.

FINANCE**BANKING**

(ca. = capital; dep. = deposits; m. = million; (funds in Somali Shillings).

On May 7th, 1970, all banks were nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK

Somali Central Bank: P.O.B. 11, Mogadishu; f. 1960; Central Bank and currency issuing authority; brs. in Baidoa, Belet-Uen, Berbera, Bosaso, Burao, Galcaio, Gardo, Giamama, Hargeisa, Kismayu and Merca; cap. 1m., reserves 15m. (1969); Gov. Dr. ABDWAHMAN NUR HERSI; Man. Dir. Dr. OMER AHMED OMER.

COMMERCIAL BANKS*

Somali Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 26, Mogadishu; f. 1971 to take over nationalized branches of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., Banco di Roma, and Banco di Napoli; cap. 52.5m.; Gen. Man. SAID MOHAMED ALI.

Somali Credit and Savings Bank: Piazza Scerif Abo, Mogadishu.

* In February 1973 the Somali Commercial Bank and Somali Credit and Savings Bank were merged to become the National Commercial Bank.

FOREIGN BANKS

All foreign banks in Somalia were nationalized in May 1970.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Somali Development Bank: P.O.B. 79, Mogadishu.

INSURANCE

Cassa per le Assicurazioni Sociali della Somalia: P.O.B. 123, Mogadishu; f. 1950; workmen's compensation; Pres. HAJI OSMAN MOHAMMED; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MOHAMMED AHMED MOHAMMED.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 27, Mogadishu; Dir. Dr. ATHOS BARTOLUCCI.

TRADE ORGANIZATION

National Agency of Foreign Trade: P.O.B. 602, Mogadishu; principal foreign trade agency; state owned; branch in Berbera and over 150 centres throughout the country.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Agricultural Development Corporation: Mogadishu; f. 1971; by amalgamation of previous agricultural and machinery agencies and grain marketing board; supplies farmers with equipment and materials at reasonable prices.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways in Somalia.

ROADS

In 1971 there were 17,223 km. of roads of which 1,053 were asphalted, the rest mainly gravel. Many roads were destroyed in the heavy floods of 1961. An ambitious road building and maintenance project was launched in 1965. The World Bank is financing projects to build roads between Hargeisa and Berbera, and Jowhar and Bulo Burti. Work has begun on the Hargeisa-Borama road. The International Development Association helped to finance a 216 km. road project linking Afgoi (near Mogadishu) with Baidoa. A highway to link Belet-Uen with Burao will be built with Chinese aid and its estimated cost is 75 million Somali Shillings. It is the second largest Chinese aid project in Africa. There were 13,400 licensed vehicles in 1973.

SHIPPING

Merca, Berbera, Mogadishu and Kismayu are the chief ports. New deep-water extensions to Berbera harbour, constructed by the Soviet Union, were opened early in 1969, and the facilities at Kismayu have been extended with American assistance. Construction work began in 1973 to construct a new port with modern shipping berths at Mogadishu. The estimated cost is 155 million Somali shillings and the Somali Government have been assisted by loans. The project is scheduled for completion in 1976.

SOMALIA

Brocklebank Line: monthly service Oct. to April from United Kingdom to Berbera; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O.B. 121, Berbera.

Glan Line: regular calls at Berbera Oct. to April; agents A. Besse and Co. (Somalia) Ltd., P.O.B. 121, Berbera.

Lloyd Triestino: regular passenger and cargo service to Italy; agents Agenzia Marittima, P.O.B. 126, Mogadishu.

Other lines call irregularly at Somali ports.

Somali "Dhows" sail between East Africa, Aden and Arabia.

CIVIL AVIATION

Mogadishu has an international airport with landing facilities for aircraft up to DC-8 class. In November 1972 work began on a new international airport at Kismayu. Hargeisa airport can accommodate aircraft up to Viscount class. A new airport was constructed in Baidoa during 1973.

Transport, University

Somali Airlines: Piazza della Solidarietà Africana, P.O.B. 726, Mogadishu; 51 per cent government-owned and 49 per cent owned by Alitalia; operates internal passenger and cargo services and international services to Abu Dhabi, Aden, Djibouti, Jeddah and Nairobi; fleet of one Boeing 720B, two Viscount 700, three DC-3, two Cessna 206, one Cessna 180; Pres IBRAHIM ABDI.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines serve Somalia: Aeroflot, Alitalia, Democratic Yemen Airlines, EAA., EgyptAir.

UNIVERSITY

Università Nazionale della Somalia: P.O.B. 15, Mogadishu; f. 1959; 23 teachers, 791 students.

SOUTH AFRICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of South Africa occupies the southern extremity of the African continent. To the north-west lies Namibia (South West Africa), with Botswana and Rhodesia to the north, Mozambique to the north-east, and Swaziland to the east. South African territory encircles the independent state of Lesotho. The climate is warm and sunny, with average temperatures about 63°F (17°C). The official languages are Afrikaans and English; the principal African languages are Xhosa, Zulu and Sesotho. The population is mainly Christian. The politically influential Dutch Reformed Church is adhered to by 55 per cent of the white population. About a fifth of the African Christians belong to African Separatist Churches and others are Methodists and Anglicans. Most Asians are Hindus. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is a horizontal tricolour of orange, white and blue, charged in the centre of the white stripe with the Union Jack, the old Orange Free State flag, and the old Transvaal Vierkleur. The administrative capital is Pretoria, the legislative capital is Cape Town and the judicial capital is Bloemfontein.

Recent History

The National Party came to power in 1948 and has ruled South Africa ever since. South Africa became a Republic in 1961. The main architect of *apartheid* (in theory the separate but equal development of all racial groups, in practice leading to white, particularly Afrikaner, supremacy) was Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, Prime Minister from 1958 to 1966, when he was assassinated. *Apartheid* has been internationally condemned with the result that South Africa has been increasingly ostracized. This has led to its expulsion from many international bodies, and its withdrawal from the Commonwealth in 1961.

The South African Government has established "homelands" for African ethnic groups as an integral part of the *apartheid* policy, and promises to make them independent by stages. However, the mass of discriminatory laws which regulate the lives of the Republic's African, Coloured and Asian populations and stringent security legislation has led to the detention without trial of many of the Government's opponents, the banning of African political organizations outside the homelands, a large prison population and the forced removal of hundreds of thousands of Africans under the Group Areas Act and the homelands policy. In 1974 there were further bannings of dissidents and stricter curbs on what remains an outspoken press. Verwoerd's successor, Balthazar Vorster, has continued Verwoerd's basic policies while being somewhat less inflexible but his support for Rhodesia, after its unilateral declaration of independence in 1965 and adherence to *apartheid*, has led to southern Africa becoming one of the focal points of world criticism.

The International Court of Justice and the UN have declared South Africa's presence in Namibia (South West Africa) illegal. South Africa's policy towards Namibia showed signs of greater flexibility at the end of 1974 under continuing pressure from the UN and opposition movements in Namibia (see chapter on Namibia, p. 1096).

The parliamentary majority of the National Party increased in each election since 1948 until 1970 when the opposition United Party (UP) made small gains. These were lost in the April 1974 election, which the Nationalists won convincingly, and the UP split in February 1975. The small anti-*apartheid* Progressive Party made gains at the UP's expense.

In November 1974 pressure on South Africa at the UN increased and only the vetoes of the United Kingdom, France and the U.S.A. saved it from expulsion. In late 1974 a joint initiative by South Africa and Zambia resulted in the Lusaka Agreement which renewed the possibilities of a future settlement of the Rhodesia dispute and the withdrawal of South African forces from the country. Mr. Vorster visited the Ivory Coast in September 1974 and Liberia in February 1975 in an unexpected attempt to extend South Africa's relations with black African states, while asserting that there would be no relaxation of *apartheid* internally. By early 1975, the prospect later in the year of independence for the former Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique added to increasing international pressure on South Africa.

Government

The State President of the Republic is elected by the members of the Senate and House of Assembly. Executive power is vested in an Executive Council (Cabinet) appointed by the State President. The Senate (55 members) includes representatives of each Province and one representative of the Cape Province Coloured people. Members of the Senate must be white. The House of Assembly (171 members) includes six members representing Namibia (South West Africa). Members of the House of Assembly must be white. Only whites are allowed to vote. A Coloured Persons' Representative Council was introduced in 1969.

The country is divided into four Provinces each having an Administrator appointed by the State President, and a unicameral Provincial Council elected by whites. Namibia (South West Africa) is governed by an Administrator appointed by the State President aided by an Executive of four chosen from an elected Assembly of 18 members. In 1963 the first Transkei Legislative Assembly was constituted for the Xhosa people and in 1974 it was announced that the Transkei is to request "independence" from the South African Government within five years. Legislative Assemblies have also been created for the other seven homelands.

Defence

In 1974 the armed forces totalled 15,700 regulars: army 7,000, navy 3,200 and air force 5,500. Military training is compulsory for all European citizens. The period of service is a minimum of 12 months continuous service with five further annual training periods. A Coloured Cadet Corps has been established. The Citizen Force reserve totals 72,000 of which the army has 60,000, the navy 9,000 and the air force 3,000. In 1974 the army had 27,500 conscripts, the navy 1,250 and the air force 3,000. Para-military forces number 75,000. There is limited military service for Coloureds and a service battalion for Asians is to be

SOUTH AFRICA

established in 1976. The strength of non-commissioned members of the South African Police Force in December 1971, was 30,397, of which 15,067 were white. The 1974-75 defence estimates totalled R700 million.

Economic Affairs

South Africa has successfully diversified its economy and about one-third of the national income is now derived from manufacturing. The establishment of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (ISCOR) and the South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL) laid the foundations of the heavy engineering, chemical and petroleum industries. The textile and food processing industries are also growing. Mining still contributes largely to the economy and gold is the most profitable export, accounting for about a third of the total, and the recent huge rise in the price of gold has led to record gold revenues and increased gold and foreign reserves. In December 1973 the government terminated its gold agreement with the International Monetary Fund because of the rise of the free market price of gold to far above the official parity price with the U.S. dollar. Uranium is mined with gold. Much of the mining labour force comes from Lesotho, Botswana and Malawi where President Banda suspended recruitment in 1974.

Industrial development is dependent on the white population for capital, management and higher technical skill, with the Africans, Coloureds and Asians providing most of the unskilled labour force.

Much livestock is reared in South Africa and there are valuable fruit, wine and fishing industries. The export of wool, maize, sugar and karakul pelts is important.

In the 18 months up to June 1974 nearly 76,000 workers were involved in 300 strikes. Recruitment in the gold mines was only 70 per cent of requirements in early 1975. The huge wages gap between Europeans and Africans remains a major source of discontent. African trade unions are still not officially recognized by the government, though an estimated 40,000 African workers are members of unregistered unions.

Despite the soaring cost of oil imports and increasing inflation, reaching 14 per cent in 1974, South Africa's gross national product increased by more than 8 per cent in 1974. The huge rise in the gold price on the free market, the country's large reserves of cheap coal and record prices for maize and sugar exports were indications of the strength of the economy in 1974. A second oil-from-coal plant designed to provide 40 per cent of South Africa's petrol needs is being built by SASOL at an estimated cost of R1,000 million, and South Africa's first nuclear power station is to be built in the Cape Province by ESCOM with U.S. assistance.

Transport and Communications

Railways, ports, airways and harbours are administered by the state. There are no navigable rivers. Private omnibus services are regulated to dovetail with the railways. Roads are good and a national highway system is being built. There are many internal and international air services and much ocean shipping traffic, particularly since the closing of the Suez Canal. An 800 km. rail link is being built from Sishen to Saldanha Bay for the export of iron ore and associated products. A substantial extension is being made to the harbours at Richards Bay and

Introductory Survey

Saldanha Bay, and to the rail link from Witbank to Richards Bay for coal exporting.

Social Welfare

Social welfare services protect the old, the blind, the war disabled, the unemployed and those injured at work. Medical services are administered by the Provinces. These reach a high standard.

Education

For Europeans, schooling is compulsory from seven to sixteen in English-medium or Afrikaans-medium schools; for Coloureds it is compulsory from seven to sixteen in Natal and seven to fourteen in the Cape Province where possible; for Asians attendance is compulsory where possible. In 1970 there were fewer than 10,000 African, Coloured and Asian graduates. Though in 1975 over 3 million Africans were at primary school, about half leave before their fifth year. Africans' education is in their own languages and the curriculum is limited. Segregation is enforced by the Government in all universities though a few non-white individuals attend specialized courses at "white" universities.

Tourism

Tourism is an important industry and there were over half a million visitors to South Africa in 1973. South Africa's attractions are the climate, the scenery and wildlife. The great game reserves, of which the Kruger National Park is the largest, attract thousands of visitors from Europe, America and Africa. South Africa, Malawi, Mauritius, Portugal and Swaziland are members of a regional tourist council for Southern Africa.

Visas are not required to visit South Africa by white nationals of Australia, Canada, Ireland, Lesotho, Malawi, Rhodesia, Swaziland and United Kingdom and Colonies, or by nationals of Liechtenstein and Switzerland.

Sport

Sport is very popular, but is strictly racially segregated. Rugby football is the national game but many games are played, such as soccer, tennis, cricket, bowls, golf and baseball. Although South Africa has produced numerous outstanding sportsmen, the country is almost completely isolated in world sport because of *apartheid*, and the country is barred from competing in the Olympic Games.

Public Holidays

1975: September 1st (Settlers' Day), October 10th (Kruger Day), December 16th (Day of the Covenant), December 25th-26th (Christmas Day and Boxing Day/Family Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 27th (Ascension Day), May 31st (Republic Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.624 rand;

U.S. \$1 = 68.87 S.A. cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Census of May 6th, 1970)

	TOTAL*	CAPE PROVINCE	NATAL	TRANSVAAL	ORANGE FREE STATE
AREA (sq. miles) . . .	471,445	278,380	33,578	109,621	49,866
POPULATION ('000) . . .	21,448	4,236†	2,140†	6,389†	1,649†
Whites	3,751	1,102	442	1,890	296
Bantu	15,058	1,360†	1,116†	4,267†	1,317†
Asiatics	620	22	515	81	—
Coloureds	2,019	1,752	67	151	36

* Excludes Walvis Bay, which has an area of 434 sq. miles and a population of 12,648 (1960), which is administered as part of Namibia (South West Africa).

† Numbers exclude Africans in the homelands. During 1974 the Government dropped the label "Bantu" for Africans, who are now known officially as "Blacks".

Estimated Population: 24,920,000 (July 1st, 1974).

CHIEF TOWNS

POPULATION (1970)

Cape Town (capital) . . .	1,096,597	Bloemfontein (capital) . . .	180,176
Pretoria (capital) . . .	561,703	Benoni	162,794
Johannesburg	1,432,643	Springs	104,090
Durban	721,265	East London	123,294
Port Elizabeth	468,577	Pietermaritzburg	158,921
Germiston	139,472	Welkom	131,767

Transkei (Bantu Homeland) in the south-east of the Republic: Area: 15,831 square miles; Population (1970) 1,751,142 (Bantu 1,733,931, White 9,556, Coloureds 7,645, Asian 10); Capital Umtata.

POPULATION GROUPS

(1970—'000)

Zulu	4,026
Xhosa	3,930
Tswana	1,719
Sepedi (North Sotho)	1,604
Seshoeshoe (South Sotho)	1,452
Swazi	499
Shangaan	737
Venda	358
South Ndebele	233
North Ndebele	182
Other Bantu	318
Whites	3,751
Coloureds	2,019
Asians	620
TOTAL	21,448

CENSUS RETURNS

	ALL RACES TOTAL	WHITES		
		Total	Male	Female
1936	9,587,863	2,003,334	1,017,557	985,777
1946	11,415,925	2,372,044	1,194,201	1,177,843
1951	12,671,452	2,641,689	1,322,754	1,318,935
1960	15,994,181	3,080,159	1,534,923	1,545,236
1970	21,448,169	3,751,328	1,867,850	1,883,478

	TOTAL NON-WHITES			BLACKS		ASIATICS		COLOURED AND MALAYS	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1936 .	7,584,529	3,818,211	3,766,318	3,311,871	3,283,726	119,151	100,540	387,189	382,052
1946 .	9,043,881	4,610,862	4,433,019	3,966,216	3,834,343	149,076	136,184	465,570	462,492
1951 .	10,029,763	5,109,331	4,920,432	4,369,157	4,190,926	189,595	177,069	550,579	552,437
1960 .	12,914,022	6,504,317	6,409,705	5,511,921	5,416,001	241,599	235,448	750,797	758,256
1970 .	17,696,841	8,693,295	9,003,546	7,390,246	7,667,706	309,433	311,003	993,616	1,024,837

Births and Deaths (all races): Average annual birth rate 40.3 per 1,000; death rate 16.6 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

REGISTERED BIRTHS

	NUMBER			RATE (per 1,000)		
	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds
1965 . . .	81,488	17,140	77,416	22.8	34.4	46.1
1966 . . .	82,548	17,429	78,644	22.8	34.0	45.6
1967 . . .	81,635	16,833	80,410	22.9	30.0	43.3
1968 . . .	84,100	18,815	76,508	22.4	31.0	42.0
1969 . . .	85,758	21,116	75,120	23.5	36.8	40.1
1970 . . .	88,886	21,082	74,429	24.0	34.3	37.3
1971 . . .	89,596	22,129	74,459	23.1	34.0	35.5

REGISTERED DEATHS

	NUMBER			RATE (per 1,000)		
	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds	Whites	Asiatics	Coloureds
1966 . . .	29,962	3,999	26,948	8.7	7.4	15.0
1967 . . .	32,015	4,251	29,276	9.0	7.6	15.7
1968 . . .	32,078	4,263	27,898	9.0	7.5	14.9
1969 . . .	32,391	4,314	27,882	8.6	7.1	14.3
1970 . . .	34,452	4,376	28,938	9.1	7.0	14.5
1971 . . .	33,321	4,468	27,919	8.6	6.9	13.3

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION (Whites only)

COUNTRY OF BIRTH OR DESTINATION	IMMIGRANTS			EMIGRANTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
United Kingdom	15,725	15,912	9,196	2,268	2,494	2,217
Federal Republic of Germany	2,611	2,067	1,622	10	495	526
The Netherlands	1,024	993	822	256	227	242
Italy	591	551	353	92	74	88
Rhodesia	2,030	1,408	1,946	3,073	2,491	1,580
Zambia	778	458	449	27	27	12
Malawi	66	45	65	13	20	5
Kenya	89	73	48	4	—	2
Mozambique	105	96	81	9	22	7
U.S.A.	218	237	185	140	38	111
Canada	299	246	120	60	50	123
Australasia	1,318	759	481	1,192	1,024	703
TOTAL (incl. others)	30,694	27,114	18,652	8,291	7,803	6,290

EMPLOYMENT

	WHITES		NON-WHITES		TOTAL	
	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
Mining	61,021	60,231	586,502	567,198	647,523	627,429
Manufacturing	278,700	282,000	923,800	946,000	1,202,500	1,228,000
Construction	60,100	58,600	323,700	326,100	383,800	384,700
Transport	112,382	110,854	115,169	116,798	227,551	227,652
Communications	40,781	40,519	18,522	19,558	59,303	60,077
Public Authorities	246,194	251,310	416,699	398,917	662,893	650,227

In 1969 about 1,700,000 of the population were engaged in agriculture, of which 1,455,000 Blacks, 118,000 Whites.

AGRICULTURE PRINCIPAL CROPS ('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Maize	5,339	6,133	8,600	9,483	4,211
Sorghum	232	445	650	510	242
Wheat	1,328	1,396	1,670	1,746	1,607
Barley	18	30	32	33	32
Oats	110	122	97	105	103
Dry Beans	50	49	60	66	54
Cotton (lint)	23	19	17	22	17
Sugar Cane*	14,788	12,144	16,751	16,805	15,523
Tobacco	38.3	34.4	32.4	30.1	31.0
Potatoes	447	631	623	637	635
Groundnuts (in shell)	368	318	404	420	207

* Cane crushed for sugar.

FRUIT

DECIDUOUS FRUIT
(Exports—metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Apples	132,174	187,646	150,789
Grapes	33,760	45,582	34,826
Peaches	1,184	1,636	1,172
Pears	30,246	42,751	37,320

CITRUS FRUIT
(Exports—units of 35 lb.)

	1971	1972
Oranges	15,479,000	16,658,000
Grapefruit	4,349,000	4,743,000
Lemons	426,000	724,000
Tangerines	971	925

Source: South African Deciduous Fruit Board.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Cattle	12,251	12,320*	12,203	12,448
Pigs	1,289	1,350*	1,370*	1,390*
Sheep	33,136	30,671	29,383	29,600
Goats	5,550*	5,600*	5,650*	n.a.
Horses	440*	430*	420*	n.a.
Asses	290*	280*	280*	n.a.
Mules	40*	40*	40*	n.a.
Chickens†	12,300*	12,400*	12,500*	n.a.

Beehives: 45,000 in 1970 (FAO estimate).

* FAO estimate.

† On farms and estates only.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Beef and Veal	460,000	509,800	555,500
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	217,800	197,000	145,200
Pig Meat	81,200	79,200	87,600
Poultry Meat	104,000*	115,800	136,400
Edible Offal	124,000*	126,000*	127,000*
Lard	3,600*	3,800*	4,000*
Tallow, etc.	11,000*	11,000*	12,000*
Cows' Milk	2,609,000	2,911,000	2,834,000
Butter (factory production)†	44,871	46,326	39,507
Cheese†	18,482	20,050	21,450
Condensed and Evaporated Milk†	42,000	43,900	45,413
Dried Milk†	19,000	21,000	24,000
Hen Eggs (million dozen)	150	154	159
Honey	400*	410*	400*
Wool (including wool on skins)	124,000	118,800	109,300
Cattle Hides and Calf Skins (salted)	36,000	44,000	49,000
Sheep Skins (fresh)	30,100	32,800	28,000
Goat Skins (fresh)	1,400	2,000	1,500

* FAO estimate.

† Twelve months ending September 30th of year stated.

FISHING*
(⁰00 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Freshwater Fish	0.1	0.1	0.1
Marine Fish	1,561.9	1,165.5	1,134.9
Cape Hakes (Stokvisse)	96.0	111.5	118.1
Cape Horse Mackerel (Maasbanker)	15.7	149.7	27.7
Sardinellas	350.0†	—	—
South African Pilchard	555.5	390.4	435.6
Cape Anchovy	403.7	394.5	416.8
Chub Mackerel	77.7	54.6	55.5
Other Marine Animals‡	13.1	9.7	10.0
Aquatic Bird Guano	4.5	4.3	3.9
Seaweeds	2.6	3.6	4.4
TOTAL CATCH‡	1,582.2	1,183.2	1,153.3

* Including figures for Namibia (South West Africa), where the total catch (all marine) was 20,000 metric tons in 1970 and 18,600 metric tons in 1971.

† FAO estimate.

‡ Excluding seals. In 1972 the number of Cape fur seals caught was 80,511.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING
EXPORTS
(Rand ⁰000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Gold	829,126	830,336	892,831	1,159,900	1,787,000
Silver	4,392	4,567	3,546	4,114	n.a.
Iron Ore	27,610	28,961	31,275	30,314	21,099
Copper	115,464	139,137	108,256	116,591	107,363
Manganese Ore	26,857	26,579	36,667	37,297	44,410
Chrome Ore	10,112	11,023	14,820	12,809	13,711
Tin (metal concentrates)	4,293	3,418	3,230	3,429	4,901
Coal	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	8,020	11,995
Asbestos	30,948	34,568	38,213	38,031	44,614
Diamonds	221,300	175,600	166,000	n.a.	n.a.
Lime and Limestone	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	485	574

* Provisional.

Gold (1974): R.2,560 million.

PRODUCTION
(⁰00 metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Antimony	23.9	24.1	25.9
Asbestos	319.4	321.0	333.9
Chrome	1,644.0	1,483.0	1,649.6
Coal	58,866.0	58,440.0	62,353.0
Copper	157.4	162.0	176.6
Fluorspar	238.9	211.0	210.3
Iron Ore	10,946.3	11,223.0	10,955.3
Manganese	3,155.7	3,373.0	4,242.2
Phosphates, Crude	1,729.5	1,966.0	2,063.0
Vanadium (incl. slag)	n.a.	13.1	14.7
Diamonds (⁰ 00 carats)	7,031.2	7,395.0	6,928.1*
Gold (metric tons)	976.3	909.6	855.6

* Jan.-Nov.

Gold (1974): 758 metric tons.

INDUSTRY
GROSS SALES
(‘000 rand)

	1970	1971	1972
Processed Foodstuffs	1,087,171	1,150,105	1,317,831
Beverages and Tobacco	472,218	522,961	570,674
Textiles	387,881	405,584	444,855
Clothing and Knitted Products	442,353	449,858	490,413
Footwear			
Wood and Wood Products	131,978	135,894	126,619
Furniture	129,833	127,301	134,394
Paper and Paper Products	257,138	262,991	371,314
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	182,990	191,652	204,456
Leather and Leather Products	38,515	39,209	46,486
Rubber Products	143,734	146,180	166,876
Chemicals and Chemical Products	563,998	607,989	664,413
Non-metallic Mineral Products	345,462	379,026	393,892
Basic Metals	654,438	669,081	758,082
Metal Products	546,683	633,654	676,901
Machinery (except Electrical Machinery)	370,184	397,513	389,047
Electrical Machinery and Equipment	299,842	305,308	342,215
Transport Equipment	661,852	681,105	773,905
TOTAL (incl. others)	7,144,850	7,572,942	8,393,195

FINANCE

100 cents=1 rand (R).

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.624 rand; U.S. \$1=68 87 S.A. cents.

100 rand=£61.57=\$145.20.

Note: The rand was introduced in February 1961, replacing the South African pound (at par with the pound sterling) at the rate of £1=2 rand. From September 1949 the pound had been valued at U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the rand was \$1.40 (\$1=71.43 South African cents). This valuation remained in effect until August 1971. Since December 1971 the exchange rate has been frequently adjusted. It was U.S. \$1=75 South African cents (1 rand=\$1.333) from December 1971 to June 1972; \$1=78.29 S.A. cents (1 rand=\$1.277) from October 1972 to February 1973; \$1=70.46 S.A. cents (1 rand=\$1.419) from February to June 1973; and 1 rand=\$1.49 (\$1=67.114 S.A. cents) from June 1973 to June 1974. In terms of sterling the rand was valued at 11s. 8d. or 58.33p (£1=1.714 rand) from November 1967 to August 1971; and at 51.17p (£1=1.954 rand) from December 1971 to June 1972. Since June 1974 the South African authorities have had an exchange rate policy of "independent managed floating".

BUDGET ESTIMATES*

(million rand, year ending March 31st)

REVENUE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Direct Taxes on Income	1,077.5	1,386.9	1,540.3
Direct Taxes on Capital	99.0	87.5	86.5
Customs Duties	261.2	321.4	274.7
Excise Duties	340.2	444.9	415.3
Other Indirect Taxes	63.9	56.8	55.8
Other Receipts	433.7	642.7	596.8
TOTAL	2,275.5	2,940.2	2,969.4

EXPENDITURE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Interest on Public Debt	163.7	187.6	208.9
Subsidies	96.4	97.4	110.4
Social Security, etc.	86.2	97.1	93.3
Education	122.7	154.7	144.6
Public Health	51.4	59.7	63.6
National Defence	257.1	316.5	335.3
Grants to Provinces	362.7	711.2	774.3
Other Current Expenditure	748.1	878.3	1,014.7
Railways and Harbours (Construction)	140.0	168.0	182.0
Other Capital Expenditure	634.4	782.4	705.4
TOTAL	2,662.7	3,452.9	3,632.5

* Figures represent the receipts and issues of the Exchequer on Consolidated Revenue Fund Account, Loan Account and miscellaneous accounts, including the National Road Fund and the South African Native Trust Fund, but exclude the Railways and Harbours Account.

1973/74 (million rand): Revenue 3,163; Expenditure 3,461.

1974/75 (million rand): Revenue 4,869; Expenditure 5,502.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY (million rand, including Namibia)

	1969	1970	1971*	1972*
BUSINESS ENTERPRISES:				
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	1,009	1,021	1,221	1,442
Mining and quarrying	1,247	1,236	1,230	1,610
Manufacturing	2,521	2,828	3,047	3,267
Electricity, gas and water	277	307	352	400
Construction (contractors)	424	507	599	688
Wholesale and retail trade, catering and accommodation	1,541	1,655	1,750	1,928
Transport, storage and communication	992	1,074	1,214	1,266
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	1,008	1,221	1,378	1,596
Community, social and personal services	200	233	257	286
Sub-Total	9,309	10,082	11,048	12,482
Government Services	969	1,123	1,359	1,502
Other Producers (non-profit institutions and domestic servants)	408	451	524	601
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	10,686	11,657	12,930	14,586

* Provisional.

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION (At year's end—million rand)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
S.A. Reserve Bank—Gold Reserves	790	472	331.6	529.7	561
S.A. Reserve Bank—Foreign Exchanges	91	209	132.3	406.9	235
TOTAL GOLD RESERVES AND FOREIGN EXCHANGES	881	681	463.9	936.6	796
Coin and Banknotes in Circulation	458	513	570	627	748
Demand Deposits	1,766	1,749	1,878	2,085	2,639
Other Short- and Medium-Term Deposits	1,551	1,722	1,828	1,151	2,596
TOTAL MONEY AND NEAR-MONEY	3,775	3,984	4,276	4,863	5,983

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
including Namibia (South West Africa)
(million rand)

	1971*	1972*	1973*
Current Account:			
Merchandise:			
Imports f.o.b.	-2,937	-2,851	-3,543
Exports f.o.b.	1,556	2,218	2,551
Trade Balance	-1,381	- 633	- 992
Net Gold Output	922	1,161	1,769
Service Payments (net)	-1,224	-1,326	-1,585
Service Receipts	640	730	893
Transfers (net receipts)	40	62	17
BALANCE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT	-1,003	- 6	102
Capital Movements:			
Private Sector	568	346	25
Long Term	326	532	156
Short Term	186	- 95	- 115
Errors and Unrecorded Transactions	56	- 91	- 16
Central Government and Banking Sector	196	64	- 143
Long Term	111	94	- 17
Short Term	85	30	- 126
TOTAL CAPITAL MOVEMENTS (net flow)	764	410	- 118
Change in Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves as a result of Balance of Payments Transactions	- 239	404	- 16
SDR Allocations and Valuation Adjustments	83	33	- 96
Total Change in Gold and Foreign Exchange Reserves	- 156	437	- 111

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million rand)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Imports f.o.b.	2,136.8	2,542.5	2,879.4	2,820.5	3,301.1	4,910.0
Exports f.o.b.†	1,528.3	1,534.5	1,530.3	2,003.1	2,410.6	3,350.0

* Including data for Namibia (South West Africa), Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

† Excluding gold.

COMMODITIES
(million rand)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Vegetable Products	54.1	53.3	75.7
Mineral products	214.6	223.7	n.a.
Chemicals and Products	186.9	199.5	258.5
Plastic and Rubber Products	103.3	96.7	139.3
Paper and Products	86.0	87.8	117.9
Textiles and Articles	257.8	250.4	330.5
Base Metals and Products	236.0	162.4	244.9
Machinery and Electrical Equipment	786.2	771.9	976.0
Transport Equipment	582.9	575.6	604.1
Optical and Measuring Instruments	98.5	106.7	129.9
Others	273.1	292.5	n.a.
TOTAL	2,879.4	2,820.5	3,301.1

SOUTH AFRICA

Statistical Survey

COMMODITIES—continued].

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Vegetable Products	151.7	250.5	210.9
Prepared Foodstuffs	141.7	255.3	285.7
Mineral Products	222.3	232.5	219.5
Chemicals and Products	55.1	70.9	86.9
Hides and Skins	36.4	58.8	70.5
Paper and Products	36.9	48.2	62.8
Textiles and Articles	71.3	144.8	206.2
Precious Stones	193.7	322.2	478.8
Base Metals and Products	219.2	286.0	362.8
Machinery and Electrical Equipment	69.4	94.2	105.8
Others	332.6	239.7	320.7
TOTAL	1,530.3	2,003.1	2,410.6

Source: Standard Bank Review.

SELECTED COUNTRIES*

(including data for Namibia (South West Africa), Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland)
('000 rand)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	60,438	62,150	69,798	90,971
Belgium and Luxembourg	33,990	37,935	35,194	54,658
Canada	70,495	47,304	41,396	41,166
France	88,097	104,593	96,747	125,311
Germany, Federal Republic	373,993	408,864	411,126	606,808
Italy	104,342	105,153	94,362	120,885
Japan	220,805	291,868	265,766	381,150
Netherlands	58,414	58,373	59,074	69,344
Sweden	45,096	43,975	43,532	56,205
Switzerland	49,584	56,053	62,624	69,330
United Kingdom	561,221	669,790	586,798	629,864
U.S.A.	423,379	469,309	459,937	529,833

('000 rand)

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	12,774	14,334	15,771	23,570
Belgium and Luxembourg	55,410	56,943	81,922	119,213
Canada	28,175	38,614	50,850	56,942
France	37,823	38,491	56,884	69,056
Germany, Federal Republic	109,164	110,323	132,570	186,151
Hong Kong	23,968	26,346	34,070	47,570
Ireland	10,336	11,836	18,986	27,259
Italy	43,176	37,808	77,294	79,845
Japan	180,983	182,940	261,175	245,751
Netherlands	34,939	36,251	55,720	60,072
Spain	13,921	14,735	40,685	33,945
Switzerland	5,187	8,377	15,414	31,028
Taiwan	1,406	5,307	22,381	18,012
United Kingdom	446,589	418,773	530,351	697,358
U.S.A.	127,864	121,102	147,969	162,888

* Separate figures for African countries are not available.

TOURISM

VISITORS FROM	1970	1971	1972	1973
Africa	225,221	239,050	258,237	294,904
Europe	116,813	152,917	171,876	197,731
Asia	3,098	4,490	5,190	6,247
America	30,235	44,981	50,723	55,148
Australasia . .	14,327	18,040	22,664	26,104
TOTAL	389,694	459,478*	508,690	580,134

* Includes 61 "Other".

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Freight traffic ('000 tons) . .	116,846	122,201	120,000
Passenger journeys ('000) . .	552,032	559,691	565,000

ROADS

VEHICLES LICENSED 1973 (estimate)

CARS	BUSES	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	MOTOR CYCLES
1,737,242	48,177	572,581	101,460

SHIPPING*
(Year ended 31st March)CARGO HANDLED
(('000 tons)

	LANDED	SHIPPED	TOTAL (including cargo trans-shipped)
1969 . .	18,227	19,118	37,796
1970 . .	21,556	18,005	39,957
1971 . .	27,979	18,881	47,218
1972 . .	28,353	22,343	51,049

VESSELS HANDLED

	NUMBER	REGISTERED TONNAGE (('000 cubic metres)	
		NET	GROSS
1969 . .	21,652	198,291	342,405
1970 . .	20,044	205,146	350,757
1971 . .	21,241	225,563	380,735
1972 . .	19,134	227,735	379,998

* Includes Namibia (South West Africa).

CIVIL AVIATION

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	PASSENGERS CARRIED	PASSENGER KILOMETRES (000)	AIR FREIGHT (kg.)	AIR FREIGHT TON- KILOMETRES	AIR MAIL (kg.)	AIR MAIL TON- KILOMETRES
Internal Services							
1970	18,190,777	1,244,780	1,056,724	13,401,636	12,338,547	2,565,850	2,488,090
1971	21,152,257	1,337,551	1,125,537	15,446,728	14,090,398	2,492,759	2,415,852
1972	21,018,766	1,463,058	1,229,024	17,847,716	16,243,290	2,579,356	2,482,277
International Regional Services							
1970	1,823,445	75,613	69,886	639,014	634,316	108,099	87,544
1971	2,118,218	100,512	89,154	979,357	908,229	161,402	124,220
1972	2,590,241	132,093	113,553	1,524,682	1,420,307	161,882	118,099
International Overseas Services							
1970	21,247,744	178,437	1,690,978	4,277,969	43,119,758	639,418	6,602,252
1971	24,596,231	199,387	1,857,078	4,689,773	47,235,455	737,350	7,457,638
1972	22,357,267	249,135	2,193,542	6,288,654	57,835,229	746,739	6,821,696

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	DAILY NEWSPAPERS	CIRCULATION	TELEPHONES	LICENSED RADIOS
1970	20	1,382,609	1,572,709	1,856,119
1973	23	n.a.	1,659,387	2,375,000

EDUCATION

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(1972)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Africans	10,948	54,097	3,101,821
Whites	2,435	41,958	840,216
Coloureds	1,854	17,705	534,613
Asians	378	6,524	176,802

UNIVERSITY
(1973)

	PUPILS
Whites	90,205
Africans	4,040
Asians	2,826
Coloureds	1,506

In 1970 there were 5 "non-white" teacher training colleges with 713 teachers and 8,706 students. The 1972 numbers for whites were 15 colleges with 1,010 teachers and 12,056 students.

Sources (except where otherwise stated): South African Reserve Bank, *Quarterly Bulletin*; South Africa House, London; Standard Bank *Annual Economic Review: South Africa*, March 1974.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Union of South Africa, embracing the Cape Colony, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony in a dominion under the British Crown, was established May 31st, 1910. Following the Statute of Westminster of 1931 the South African Parliament in 1934 passed the Statute of the Union Act, which defined the Union as a 'sovereign independent state' with eventual right of secession from the Commonwealth. Since then the representation of non-Whites in Parliament has gradually been reduced with the implementation of the policy of 'separate development' (see Bantu Homelands below). In 1936 Cape Africans were removed from the common voters' roll. In 1948 the Indians' right to elect three White representatives under an Act of 1946 was abolished; and a year later the Whites in the mandated territory of South West Africa were given 6 seats in the South African Assembly and 4 in the Senate. In 1956, a bill to remove the Cape Coloureds from the common voters' roll was passed. Africans lost their limited representation in Parliament in 1959. On May 31st, 1961, the Republic of South Africa was established after a majority (849,176) of the 1,633,772 White voters registered their approval in a referendum held in October 1960 and at the same time South Africa left the Commonwealth. The only major change the Republican Constitution made was to substitute a State President for the Queen. English and Afrikaans retained their equal status as the official languages. In 1968 the elimination of the remaining non-White representatives from Parliament, the members elected for the Coloured people, was provided for.

Executive Power

Executive power is vested in a State President, acting on the advice of Ministers of State or the Cabinet, composed of a Prime Minister and 17 other Ministers. The President is elected by an electoral college of members of the Senate and House of Assembly, presided over by the Chief Justice or a Judge of Appeal. He holds office for a seven-year term and is not eligible for re-election unless "it is otherwise decided" by the electoral college. He is Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Ministers are members of the Executive Council and they are appointed to administer such departments of State as are established by the State President-in-Council. Deputy Ministers, not exceeding eight in number, may be appointed by the State President to assist Ministers in the administration of departments of State. Deputy Ministers are not members of the Executive Council.

Parliament

The Parliament of the Republic consists of the State President, a Senate and a House of Assembly. The State President has power to summon, prorogue and dissolve Parliament, either both Houses simultaneously or the House of Assembly alone. There must be a session of Parliament at least every twelve months.

The Senate

Senators must be nationals of European descent, at least 30 years of age, qualified as voters, and resident at least five years within the Republic.

The Senate, as constituted in December 1965 and re-constituted in 1974 consists of 55 white members: 42 elected by the electoral colleges of the four provinces (15 for the Transvaal, 11 for the Cape Province, 8 each for the Orange Free State and Natal) and two similarly elected for South West Africa. Eleven members are nominated by the State President, two for each of the four provinces

and South West Africa (of whom half are chosen for their thorough knowledge of the reasonable wants and wishes of the non-White people) and one special representative of the interests of the Cape Coloured people.

The House of Assembly

Members of the House of Assembly must be nationals of European descent, must be registered voters and resident for at least five years in the Republic. The House of Assembly continues for five years unless previously dissolved.

All White persons over the age of 18 are entitled to vote, except those who have been convicted of treason, murder, or any other offence punishable by a term of imprisonment without option of a fine.

The House consists of 171 White members; 165 directly elected by White citizens, aged 18 years or over, to represent the electoral divisions of the Republic, and 6 similarly elected to represent the electoral divisions of South West Africa.

Representation of Coloureds

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council Act of 1964 established a Council for Coloured Affairs whose function is to advise the Government in regard to matters affecting the interests of the Coloured people of the Republic. This Council has become a self-governing body for the Coloured people with certain legislative and administrative powers and consists of 40 members elected by Coloured voters and 20 nominated members. It is called the Coloured Persons' Representative Council. First elections took place in September 1969. All Coloured men and women over 21 are able to vote.

Representation of Blacks

Five of eleven nominated Senators are selected for their thorough acquaintance with the reasonable wants and wishes of the African people.

The Native Affairs Act, 1920, made provisions for the establishment in African areas of local and general councils with minor powers of local self-government.

The Representation of Natives Act, 1936, transferred Cape Africans from the same voters' lists as Whites to the Cape Native Voters' Roll and, as a *quid pro quo* for their rights to participate in ordinary elections, empowered them to elect three members of the House of Assembly and two members of the Cape Provincial Council. Special representation for the African population of the Republic as a whole was provided for in that, through electoral colleges Africans could elect four Senators to represent their interests in Parliament, and could also elect some members of the Natives Representative Council, established by the Act.

(For development of the Bantustans and present representation of Africans see section at end of chapter.)

Procedure

Money Bills must originate in the House of Assembly, which may not pass a Bill for taxation or appropriation unless it has been recommended by message from the State President during the session. The amendment of money Bills by the Senate is restricted and such Bills, when passed by the House of Assembly in any session, may become law even if the Senate in the same session fails to pass them or passes them with amendments to which the House of Assembly cannot agree. Other Bills, with the exception of

those which alter or repeal the provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, may in the event of disagreement between the two Houses, become law after rejection by the Senate in two successive sessions. The provisions of sections 108 and 118 of the Republic of South Africa Constitution Act, relating to the equality of the two official languages of the Republic and the amendment of that Act, may not be altered or repealed unless the Bill embodying the alteration or repeal is passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together, and at the third reading is agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses.

The State President may assent to, or withhold assent from, a Bill. Two copies of every law, one in English and one in Afrikaans, are to be enrolled on record in the office of the Registrar of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. In case of conflict between the two copies, that signed by the State President shall prevail.

Each member of each House must make an Oath or Affirmation of Allegiance. A member of one House cannot be elected to the other, but a Minister and a Deputy-Minister may sit and speak, but not vote, in the House of which he is not a member.

Provincial Government

Provision is made for the appointment of an administrator in each province, who holds office for a term of five years. In each province there is also a provincial council consisting of the same number of members as are elected in the province for the House of Assembly, but in no case is the membership to be less than 25. A member of a provincial council ceases to be a member on being elected to either House of the Central Parliament. The powers of the provinces, which relate chiefly to the administration of local affairs (mainly roads, hospitals and education) are subordinate to the powers of the Central Parliament and all provincial ordinances require the consent of the State President-in-Council.

An executive committee of four persons, not necessarily members of the council, together with the administrator as chairman, is elected by the provincial council at its first meeting after each general election. This committee carries on the administration of affairs on behalf of the provincial council. The administrator may, and when required to do so must, act on behalf of the State President-in-Council in regard to all matters in respect of which no powers are reserved or delegated to the provincial council.

THE GOVERNMENT

State President: Rt. Hon. NICOLAAS D. DIEDERICHS.

CABINET

(April 1975)

Prime Minister: Rt. Hon. BALTHAZAR J. VORSTER.

Minister of Transport: Hon. STEPHANUS L. MULLER.

Minister of National Education, Social Welfare and Pensions: Hon. JOHANNES P. VAN DER SPUY.

Minister of Finance: Sen. the Hon. OWEN P. F. HORWOOD.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. HENDRIK SCHOEMAN.

Minister of Defence: Hon. PIETER W. BOTHA.

Minister of Tourism and Indian Affairs: Hon. S. J. MARAIS STEYN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. the Hon. HILGARD MULLER.

Minister of Health, Coloured and Rehoboth Affairs: Dr. the Hon. SCHALK W. VAN DER MERWE.

Minister of Labour, Posts and Telegraphs: Hon. MARAIS VILJOEN.

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development and Bantu Education: Hon. MICHEL C. BOTHA.

Minister of Justice and of Police and of Prisons: Hon. JAMES T. KRUGER.

Minister of Mines, Immigration, Sports and Recreation: Dr. the Hon. PIETER G. J. KOORNHOF.

Minister of the Interior and Information: Dr. the Hon. CORNELIUS P. MULDER.

Minister of Public Works and Community Development: Hon. ABRAHAM H. DU PLESSIS.

Minister of Planning, Environment and Statistics: Hon. JAN J. LOOTS.

Minister of Economic Affairs: Hon. J. CHRISTIAAN HEUNIS.

Minister of Water Affairs and Forestry and Power: Hon. STEPHANUS P. BOTHA.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Deputy Minister of Transport: (vacant).

Deputy Minister of Finance and of Economic Affairs: (vacant).

Deputy Minister of Bantu Administration and Education: T. N. H. JANSON.

Deputy Minister of Agriculture: J. J. MALAN.

Deputy Minister of the Interior: L. LEGRANGE.

Deputy Minister of Coloured Affairs and of Social Welfare and Pensions: H. H. SMIT.

Deputy Minister of Bantu Development: A. J. RAUBENHEIMER.

PARLIAMENT

(Cape Town)

THE SENATE

President: Senator the Hon. JAN DE KLERK.

ELECTION APRIL 1974

	NATIONAL PARTY	UNITED PARTY
Transvaal	12	3
Cape Province	8	3
Orange Free State	8	—
Natal	2	6
South West Africa	2	—

There are 11 nominated members.

THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. ELWYN LOUIS SCHLEBUSCH.

ELECTION APRIL 1974

	SEATS
National Party	123
United Party	41
Progressive Party	7
Herstigste Nasionale Party	—
Democratic Party	—

Of the white voters on the electoral roll in the 125 seats which were contested in 1974 1,134,338 went to the polls. Votes and percentages for each main party were: National Party 636,585 (57.1 per cent), United Party 363,459 (32.7 per cent), Progressive Party 58,768 (5.3 per cent), Herstigste Nasionale Party 39,568 (3.6 per cent), Democratic Party 10,449 (0.9 per cent).

COLOURED PERSONS' REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL

The Coloured Persons' Representative Council was prorogued in July 1974, after the anti-apartheid Labour Party had gained control of the Council. Previously the Federal Party, led by Tom Swartz and basically supporting apartheid, had held a majority in the 60-member Council through the aid of 20 Government appointees. A delegation from the CRC led by the Labour Party leader Sonny Leon demanded direct representation in the all-white central parliament, but the Prime Minister refused,

saying it would lead to the exploitation of the Coloured vote. New elections for the CRC were held in March 1975 when the Labour party won 28 seats, the Federal party eight and Independents one.

The South African Indian Council: f. 1964 to protect the interests of Asians in South Africa. In talks with Mr. Vorster during 1975 the formation of a wholly elected council was discussed.

POLITICAL PARTIES

National Party: P.O.B. 245, Pretoria; f. 1912; aims: (1) to safeguard the White nation in its South African homeland; (2) to lead the Black nations to effective self-government in their homelands; (3) to give all nations equal opportunity to develop the social and political organizations best suited to their own particular characteristics and aspirations; (4) to raise living standards in White and Black homelands alike; Leader BALTHAZAR J. VORSTER.

United Party: National Mutual Building, Church Square, Cape Town; f. 1934; seeks a solution of racial problems through the creation of a Federation of Races governed by a Central Parliament in which all racial groups will be represented. The United Party believes in the necessity to maintain overall white political control; Leader SIR DE VILLIERS GRAAFF.

Reform Party: f. 1975 by break with United Party; same stated policies as United Party, which it claims was not adhering to declared principles; urban-based; English speaking 4 M.P.'s, 1 Senator. Acting Leader HARRY SCHWARTZ.

Progressive Party: 6th Floor, Gannor House, Plein St., Cape Town; f. 1959 by breakaway from United Party; aim: a new federal constitution based on the protection of fundamental human rights, irrespective of race, colour, or creed; 7 representatives in Parliament; Leader COLIN W. EGLIN; Nat. Chair. HARRY G. LAWRENCE; Chair. Nat. Exec. R. A. F. SWART.

Herstigste Nasionale Party: Pretoria; f. Oct. 1969 by M.P.s

expelled from National Party; believes in word of God as defined by Calvinism, that apartheid must be more strictly applied, that external relations must not affect South Africa's sovereignty and that immigration must be controlled to preserve Christian national civilization, favours Afrikaans becoming the National language; Leader DR. ALBERT HERTZOG; Deputy Leader JAAP MARAIS.

Democratic Party: formed to provide a moderate centre group in South African politics; Chair. THEO GERDENER.

African National Congress of South Africa: f. 1912; aims to establish a non-racial society in co-operation with left-wing and liberal organizations of other races; banned April 1960 after Sharpeville shootings; Pres. NELSON MANDELA (detained for life on Robben Island); Acting Pres. OLIVER TANBO; Sec.-Gen. WALTER SISULU (detained for life on Robben Island).

Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania: f. 1959; splinter group from the African National Congress; believes that a democratic society can only come through African and not multi-racial organizations; banned April 1960 after Sharpeville shootings; Pres. ROBERT SOBUKWE (banned).

Black People's Convention: f. 1972; first non-tribal black political movement to emerge since 1960; membership limited to Africans; Sec.-Gen. SIFHO BUTHELEZI (banned).

Indian National Congress of South Africa: f. 1896; Indian organization working with African National Congress in exile; Acting Pres. DR. DAIDOO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ACCREDITED TO SOUTH AFRICA
(In Pretoria)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Argentina: 1059 Church St., Hatfield (E); *Ambassador:* F. DEL SOLAR DORREGO.

Australia: 302 Standard Bank Buildings, Church Square (E); *Ambassador:* C. T. MOODIE.

Austria: 10th Floor, Apollo Centre, 405 Church St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. E. HESSENBERGER.

Belgium: 275 Pomona St., Muckleneuk (E); *Ambassador:* M. W. J. SWINNEN.

Brazil: 22nd Floor, 2243 Poynton Centre, Church St. West (L); *Minister:* M. A. DA SALVO COIMBRA.

Canada: Netherlands Bank Centre, Cnr. Church and Beatrix Sts. (E); *Ambassador:* A. G. CAMPBELL (also accred. as HC to Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland).

Finland: 310 Sunnyside Galleries, Sunnyside (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* K. UGGELDAHL.

France: 807 George Ave., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* M. LEGENDRE.

Germany, Federal Republic: 180 Blackwood St., Arcadia (E); *Ambassador:* E. STRÄTLING.

Greece: 995 Pretorius St. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Israel: 496 Walter Lanham St. (E); *Ambassador:* M. MICHAEL.

Italy: 796 George Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. A. PIERANTONI.

Malawi: 99 Burns St., Colbyne; *Ambassador:* NELSON NIZERE.

Netherlands: 1st Floor, Netherlands Bank Building, Church St. (E); *Ambassador:* A. H. HASSELMAN.

Paraguay: *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN VALSEVICH.

Portugal: 261 Devenish St. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. J. E. DE MENESES ROSA.

Spain: 286 Bosman St. (E); *Ambassador:* Count PEÑARUBIAS.

Sweden: 521 Pretorius St., P.O.B. 1664 (L); *Minister:* Baron C. J. M. RAPPE.

Switzerland: 818 George Ave., P.O.B. 2289 (E); *Ambassador:* T. CURCHOD.

United Kingdom: Greystoke, 6 Hill St. (E); *Ambassador:* Sir JAMES R. A. BOTTOMLEY, K.C.M.G.

U.S.A.: Thibault House, Pretorius St. (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM BOWDLER.

South Africa also has relations with China (Taiwan), Denmark, Iran, Japan, Norway and Uruguay.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The common law of the Republic of South Africa is the Roman-Dutch law, the uncodified law of Holland as it was at the time of the cession of the Cape in 1806. The law of England is not recognized as authoritative, though the principles of English law have been introduced in relation to civil and criminal procedure, evidence and mercantile matters. In all other matters, however, Roman Dutch law prevails.

The Supreme Court consists of an Appellate Division; three Provisional Divisions and one Local Division in the Cape Province, one Provincial and one Local Division in

each of the provinces of the Transvaal and Natal and one Provincial Division in the Orange Free State and Namibia (South West Africa). Except for the fact that the local divisions in the Transvaal and Natal have no jurisdiction to hear appeals, they exercise within limited areas the same jurisdiction as Provincial Divisions.

The provinces are further divided into districts and regions with Magistrates' Courts, whose criminal and civil jurisdiction is clearly defined. From these courts appeals may be taken to the Provincial and Local Divisions of the Supreme Court, and thence to the Appellate Division.

THE SUPREME COURT

APPELLATE DIVISION

Chief Justice: Hon. FRANS L. H. RUMPF.

Judges of Appeal: Hon. D. H. BOTHA, Hon. P. J. VAN BLERK, Hon. E. L. JANSEN, Hon. G. N. HOLMES, Hon. P. J. WESSELS, Hon. W. G. TROLLIP, Hon. P. J. RABIE, Hon. G. VAN R. MULLER, Hon. M. M. CORBETT, Hon. S. HOFMEYR.

PROVINCIAL AND LOCAL DIVISIONS

Judge President (Cape of Good Hope): Hon. J. T. VAN WYK.

Judge President (Transvaal): Hon. P. M. CILLIE.

Judge President (Natal): Hon. N. JAMES.

Judge President (Orange Free State): Hon. J. N. C. DE VILLIERS.

Judge President (Eastern Cape): Hon. A. G. JENNETT.

Judge President (South West Africa): Hon. F. H. BADENHORST.

Judge (North-West Cape): Hon. H. R. JACOBS.

RELIGION

The South African Council of Churches: Pharmacy House, P.O.B. 31190, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. JOHN C. REES.

The Christian Institute of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31134, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Head Dr. BEYERS NAUDE.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH (Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk)

The churches within the Republic, Namibia, Rhodesia and Zambia are governed by synods in each of the nine regions. The policy-making General Synod, in which all the regional synods are represented, meets every four years. There are 110 congregations in southern Africa with 1,602,000 adherents including 775,000 full members. These figures do not include the 226 congregations with 550,000 adherents of the Dutch Reformed Mission Church (for Coloureds), the 418 African Congregations with 512,000 adherents of the Dutch Reformed Church in Africa and the six Indian congregations with 1,500 adherents of the Indian Reformed Church.

CAPE PROVINCE

Moderator: Dr. J. S. GERICKE.

Secretary of Synod and Director of Information Bureau: Rev. W. A. LANDMAN, P.O.B. 930, Cape Town.

NATAL

Moderator: Rev. C. COLYN, Private Bag 9030, Pietermaritzburg.

Commissioner: Rev. S. J. DU TOIT, Gus Brown Ave., Warner Beach.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Moderator: Rev. Dr. A. VAN DER MERWE, P.O.B. 263, Kroonstad.

Scriba Synodi: Rev. Dr. A. J. MINAAR, 110 Andries Pretorius St., Bloemfontein.

NORTHERN TRANSVAAL

Moderator: Dr. F. E. O'BRIEN GELDENHUYS, 325 Hay St., Brooklyn, Pretoria.

Commissioner: Rev. J. E. POTGIETER, P.O.B. 433, Pretoria.

SOUTHERN TRANSVAAL

Moderator: Rev. D. P. M. BEUKES, 18 Central Rd., Lynden East, Johannesburg.

Commissioner: Rev. S. J. ELOFF, 55 President St., Potchefstroom.

THE CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

The Church of the Province of South Africa is one of the many autonomous branches of the Anglican Communion constituted outside England. It is in full communion with the Church of England. Membership: 399,950 Whites, 333,200 Coloureds, 937,720 Africans.

Church of the Province of South Africa: Church House, 1 Queen Victoria St., P.O.B. 1932, Cape Town; Sec. and Treas. G. D. ABERNETHY, B.COM., C.A. (S.A.).

Archbishop of Cape Town and Metropolitan of the Province: Most Rev. BILL BURNETT, M.A., L.TH., Bishops court, Claremont, Cape.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1970 there were 304,840 White, 195,630 Coloured and 1,329,980 African members of the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa.

Southern Africa Catholic Bishops' Conference (S.A.C.B.C.): P.O.B. 941, Standard Bank Buildings, Church Square, Pretoria.

PROVINCE OF CAPE TOWN

Archbishop of Cape Town: H.E. Cardinal OWEN McCANN, D.D., D.PH., B.COM., D.LITT.; 12 Bouquet Street, Cape Town.

PROVINCE OF DURBAN

Archbishop of Durban: Most Rev. Archbishop DENIS E. HURLEY, O.M.I., D.D.; 408 Innes Rd., Durban.

PROVINCE OF PRETORIA

Archbishop of Pretoria: Most Rev. Archbishop JOHN C. GARNER, D.D., D.PH.; 125 Main St., Waterkloof, Pretoria.

PROVINCE OF ORANGE FREE STATE

Archbishop of Bloemfontein: Most Rev. Archbishop JOSEPH P. FITZGERALD, O.M.I., D.D.; P.O.B. 362, Bloemfontein.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH

The Federation of Evangelical Lutheran Churches in Southern Africa (FELCSA), formed in 1966 and meeting every three years, is a general synod embracing 13 European and non-European Lutheran churches, including three in Namibia and one in Rhodesia. Each church has its own leader, who is either a bishop or a president (präses). In 1970 there were 40,620 White, 83,510 Coloured and 759,740 African members of the Lutheran Church in South Africa.

NON-WHITE CHURCHES

Cape-Orange Region: Bishop A. BRUNKE, 12 Haberfeld St., Klisserville, Kimberley, C.P.; Tswana Region: Bishop D. P. RAPOO, Box 536, Rustenburg, Transvaal; South-Eastern Region: Bishop PAULUS BEN MHLUNGU, P.O.B. 204, Mapumulo, Natal; Transvaal Region: Bishop D. W. GIESEKKE, Box 15196, Lynn East, Pretoria; Eastern Province (Moravian Church): Superintendent and Bishop Rt. Rev. Dr. S. NIELSEN, Mvenyane, P.O. Cedarville, East Griqualand; Africans only; Western Cape Province (Moravian Church): Bishop Dr. B. KRÜGER, 32 Ranelagh Rd., Newlands, Cape Province; Chair. of Provincial Board Rev. A. W. HABELGAARN; Coloureds mostly; publ. *Die Huisvriend* (twice-weekly); circ. 3,000.

WHITE CHURCHES

Transvaal: Präses J. WERNECKE, P.O.B. 17098, Hillbrow, Johannesburg. (The German Lutheran Congregations in Rhodesia are incorporated in this church); Hermannsburg: Präses H. HAHNE, P.O.B. 1067, Pietermaritzburg, Natal; Cape: Präses H. VON DELFT, 26 Hofmeyr St., Stellenbosch, Cape Province.

The German mission societies (the Berliner, Hermannsburg, Rheinische und Herrnhuter) are also important. The German Lutheran congregations in Southern Africa are united in various Evangelical-Lutheran churches which together with other Lutheran congregations of European background form the United Evangelical Lutheran Church in Southern Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Religion, The Press

OTHER CHURCHES

Bantu Presbyterian Church of South Africa: P.O. Mpolweni, Natal; Gen. Sec. Rev. A. V. NZIMANDE.

Baptist Union of South Africa: 210 Transafrica Building, Wolmarans St., Johannesburg; f. 1877; Pres. Rev. T. D. PASS; Gen. Sec. Rev. T. M. SWART; 46,511 mems.; publ. *South African Baptist*; circ. 4,579.

Church of England in South Africa: P.O.B. 1530, Cape Town; began with the British occupation of the Cape at the beginning of the nineteenth century, and continued to exist after the secession of the Church of the Province of South Africa in 1870; 20 European Churches (including 3 in Rhodesia), 2 Coloured and over 150 African; Bishops: Rt. Rev. S. C. BRADLEY, L.T.H.; Rt. Rev. P. P. CHAMANE; Rt. Rev. W. D. DOUGLAS; Registrar H. HAMMOND, M.A.; publ. *Church News*; circ. 3,000.

Methodist Church of South Africa, The: Methodist Connectional Office, P.O.B. 2256, Durban, Natal; f. 1883; Pres. Rev. V. W. HARRIS; Sec. Rev. CYRIL WILKINS; publ. *Dimension*; membership: 357,410 Whites, 115,810 Coloureds and 1,670,080 Africans.

Moravian Church: P.O.B. 11, Lansdowne, Cape Province; Head Bishop SCHABERG.

Nederduitsch Hervormde Kerk Van Afrika: P.O. Box 2368, Pretoria; governed according to Presbyterian Church regulation by a General Church Assembly; Administrator A. B. VAN N. HERBST, 210 Jacob Maré Street, Pretoria; total membership: 224,400 Whites, 1,620 Coloureds.

Presbyterian Church of Southern Africa: Head Office: Saambou Building, 112 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 11347, Johannesburg; f. 1897; Gen. Sec. and Clerk of the Assembly, Rev. E. S. PONS, M.A.; total membership: 117,250 Whites, 7,570 Coloureds and 329,320

Africans; publs. *The Christian Leader* (circ. 16,000), *Yearbook* Vols. 1 and 2.

Reformed Church in South Africa (Die Gereformeerde Kerk): P.O.B. 20004, Northbridge, Potchefstroom; f. 1859; publishes ecclesiastical and missionary periodicals; Principal Officer I. J. LESSING, P.O.B. 20004, North Bridge; total membership: 113,620 Whites, 3,940 Coloureds and 924,820 Africans.

United Congregational Church of Southern Africa: P.O.B. 31083, Braamfontein, Transvaal; f. 1799; Chair. Rev. L. L. C. DUZE; Secs. Rev. JOSEPH WING, Rev. J. F. THORNE; Regional Secs. Rev. A. A. F. LOCK (Botswana), Rev. B. SPONG (Central), Rev. J. T. PARSONS (Eastern Cape), Rev. B. K. DLUDLA (Natal), Rev. A. MHLANGA (Rhodesia), Rev. V. E. S. HENDRICKS (Western Cape); total membership: 19,640 Whites, 144,760 Coloureds and 185,320 Africans; publ. *The Christian Leader*.

JEWISH COMMUNITY

The Jews have been associated with South Africa since its earliest days. There was a party of Jews among the 1820 settlers. An organized Jewish community was founded at Cape Town in 1841 and there are now about 200 congregations in the country, most of them having their own synagogues. The official representative of the World Zionist Organization (and of its various funds and institutions in South Africa) is the South African Zionist Federation.

South African Jewish Board of Deputies: P.O.B. 1180, Johannesburg; f. 1912; is the representative institution of South African Jewry; is composed of all the important congregational and Jewish institutions in South Africa; there are about 118,000 Jews in South Africa; Pres. MAURICE PORTER; Chair. D. K. MANN.

THE PRESS

The press in South Africa is extremely vigorous, and an outspoken section of it supports the opposition. The English-language newspapers have considerable freedom of expression but in October 1974, the Newspaper Press Union amended its code of conduct under strong Government pressure and empowered the South African Press Council to fine newspaper editors up to R.10,000 if they infringed it. The new amendments related to security matters and stirring up of inter-racial feeling, and were strongly criticized for their vagueness by some editors.

Under the new Publications Bill of September 1974 the Publications Control Board had its powers extended, and appeal to the courts against its decisions was removed. This tightened still further the censorship prevailing in South Africa particularly regarding reading material and the cinema. The Newspaper Press Union members were exempted from the provisions of the Bill.

DAILIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Argus, The: 122 St. George's St., P.O.B. 56, Cape Town 8000; f. 1857; evening; English; Independent; circ. 119,637 (daily), 146,985 (weekend); Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

Burger, Die: 30 Keerom St., P.O.B. 692, Cape Town; f. 1915; morning; Afrikaans; supports National Party; circ. 66,121; Editor P. J. CILLIE.

Cape Times: 77 Burg St., Cape Town; f. 1876; morning; English; Independent; circulation 77,267 (daily), 104,961 (weekend); Editor A. H. HEARD.

Daily Dispatch: 33 Caxton St., P.O.B. 131, East London; f. 1872; morning; English; Liberal Independent; circ. 26,918; Editor D. J. WOODS.

Diamond Fields Advertiser: P.O.B. 610, Kimberley; f. 1878; morning; English; Editor M. B. LLOYD; circ. 7,358.

Eastern Province Herald: Newspaper House, 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1117, Port Elizabeth; f. 1845; morning; English; Independent; circ. 29,914; Editor H. E. O'CONNOR.

Evening Post: 19 Baakens St., P.O.B. 1117, Port Elizabeth; f. 1947; afternoon; Independent; English; circ. 25,000 daily edition, 49,430 weekend edition; Editor J. G. SUTHERLAND.

Grocott's Mail: 40 High St., P.O.B. 179, Grahamstown 6141; English; Independent; Editor M. WILSWORTH.

Oosterlig, Die: P.O.B. 525, Port Elizabeth; f. 1937; pro-Government; Editor D. J. VAN ZYL; circ. 12,408.

NATAL

Daily News, The: 85 Field St., P.O.B. 1491, Durban; f. 1878; evening; English; circ. 103,743; Editor J. M. W. O'MALLEY.

SOUTH AFRICA

The Press

Natal Mercury: 12 Devonshire Place, P.O.B. 950, Durban; f. 1852; morning; English; circ. 78,141; Editor-in-Chief J. O. McMILLAN.

Natal Witness: 244 Longmarket St., P.O.B. 362, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1846; morning; English; Editor R. S. STEYN; circ. 17,701.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Friend, The and Goldfields Friend: 21 Charles St., P.O.B. 245, Bloemfontein; f. 1850; morning; English; Independent; circ. 8,199; Editor A. W. ROBINSON.

Volksblad, Die: P.O.B. 267, Bloemfontein; f. 1904; evening; Afrikaans; pro-government; circ. daily edition 36,368, weekend edition 31,426; Editor S. F. ZAAIMAN.

TRANSVAAL

Hoofstad: Hoofstad Pers Bpk., P.O.B. 442, Pretoria; Afrikaans; supports Nationalist Party; circ. 23,517; Man. A. DE BEER.

Pretoria News: 216 Vermeulen St., P.O.B. 439, Pretoria; f. 1898; evening; English; Independent; circ. 30,482; Editor A. T. MYBURGH; Man. R. J. R. GITTINS.

Rand Daily Mail: P.O.B. 1138, 171 Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1902; morning; English; Independent, strongly anti-Government; circ. 144,284; Editor RAYMOND LOUW; Man. J. N. McCLURG.

Star, The: 47 Sauer St., P.O.B. 1014, Johannesburg; f. 1887; evening; English; Independent; circ. 190,946; Editor J. P. JORDI.

Transvaler, Die: 8 Empirc Rd. Extension, Auckland Park, P.O.B. 8124, Johannesburg; f. 1937; morning; Afrikaans; supports National Party; circ. 52,532; Editor C. F. NÖFFKE.

Vaderland, Die: 8 Empirc Rd. Extension, Auckland Park, Johannesburg; f. 1914; Afrikaans; supports National Party; circ. 70,000; Editor D. G. RICHARD; Man. Dir. M. V. JOOSTE.

World, The: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1932 as a weekly; daily in 1962; English language newspaper catering exclusively for the African people; circ. 103,811; Editorial Dir. C. E. STILL.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Cape Herald, The: P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; weekly; Editor D. WIGHTMAN; circ. 87,099.

Courier: Thompson St., P.O.B. 64, Beaufort West; f. 1869; Friday; circ. 1,702; Editor RUFUS DERCKSEN.

District Mail, The: P.O.B. 58, Somerset West; f. 1928; Friday morning; local news; circ. 5,142; Editor Mrs. E. KOTZE.

Eikestadnuus: P.O.B. 28, Stellenbosch; Friday; English and Afrikaans; Editor J. L. WEPENER.

Graaff-Reinet Advertiser: P.O.B. 31, Graaff-Reinet; f. 1864; rural; twice weekly; Independent; Editor A. R. KNOTT-CRAIG.

Huisgenoot: P.O.B. 1802, Cape Town; f. 1916; weekly; circ. 165,180; Editor P. A. JOUBERT.

Imvo Zabantsundu (Bantu Opinion): P.O.B. 190, Kingwilliamstown; f. 1884; circ. 43,892; Editor H. DU T. VISSER.

Kerkbode, Die: P.O.B. 4539, Cape Town; f. 1849; official organ of the Dutch Reformed Church of South Africa; circ. 21,829; Editor Dr. A. P. TREURNICHT.

Mafeking Mail and Botswana Guardian: P.O.B. 64, Mafeking; f. 1899; English and Afrikaans; Fri.; Editor J. POBBREY; circ. 2,486.

Mercury, The: P.O.B. 122, Kingwilliamstown; f. 1875; Thursday; general; English; circ. 2,279; Editor D. J. WOODS.

Midland News and Karroo Farmer: P.O. Box 101, Cradock; f. 1891; English; weekly; Editor J. B. FINLAISON.

Paarl Post: Upper New St., P.O.B. 248, Paarl; f. 1875; Tuesdays and Fridays; Afrikaans and English; Independent; Editor M. HENDLER.

South African Medical Journal: P.O.B. 643, Cape Town; f. 1894; weekly; organ of the Medical Association of South Africa; Editor P. J. VAN BILJON, M.B., CH.B., M.D.

South Western Herald: 119 York St., George; f. 1881; twice weekly; circ. 4,789; Man. H. ATMORE.

Uitenhage Chronicle: P.O.B. 44, 122 Caledon St., Uitenhage; f. 1880; weekly; general; English and Afrikaans; Editor E. M. HARPER.

Uitenhage Times, The: P.O.B. 46, Uitenhage; f. 1864; bilingual; Prop. and Editor J. S. HULTZER.

Uniondale and Langkloof Medium: P.O.B. 31, Graaff-Reinet; f. 1937; general news; Editor R. C. KNOTT-CRAIG.

Weekend Argus, The: P.O.B. 56, Cape Town; f. 1857; Saturday; English; circ. 146,781; Editor W. W. MACKENZIE.

NATAL

Farmers' Weekly: P.O.B. 83, Mobeni; f. 1911; Wednesday; agriculture; circ. 46,967; Editor E. C. HAVINGA.

The Graphic: P.O.B. 2339, Durban; English; f. 1950; weekly; Editor M. S. ACHARY.

Ilanga: 128 Umgeni Rd., Durban; f. 1903; weekly; Zulu; circ. 65,082; Editor A. F. RETIEF.

Indian Opinion: Private Bag, Durban; f. 1903; English and Gujarati; Editor Mrs. SUSHILA M. GANDHI.

Ladysmith Gazette: P.O.B. 500, Ladysmith; f. 1902; Thursday; circ. 3,200; Editor and Advt. Man. R. M. ROBINSON.

Leader, The: P.O.B. 2471, Durban; f. 1940; Ind.; English; weekly; Indian newspaper; circ. 13,794; Editor S. S. R. BRANDAW.

Newcastle Advertiser: P.O.B. 144, Newcastle; f. 1901; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor Dr. F. IRVING-BROWN.

Personality: 1322 South Coast Rd., Mobeni, Durban; f. 1957; Friday; national fortnightly; circ. 113,588; Editor W. C. HYMAN.

Scope: 1322 South Coast Rd., Mobeni, Durban; f. 1966; Friday; national weekly news magazine; Group Editor JACK SHEPHERD-SMITH; circ. 176,323; Editor W. C. HYMAN.

Sunday Tribune: P.O.B. 1491, Durban; f. 1947; English; Independent; circ. 173,080; Editor IAN WYLLIE.

Umfrika: P.O. Mariannhill; Zulu weekly; f. 1911; circ. 11,000; Editor CRISPIN GRAHAM, C.M.M.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Bethlehem Express: 10 Muller St., P.O.B. 555, Bethlehem; f. 1905; bilingual; farming and commercial; circ. 2,652; Editor T. C. ROFFE, M.C.

Noordelike Stem, Die/The Northern Times: Murray St., P.O.B. 309, Kroonstad; English and Afrikaans; Friday; circ. 3,782; Editor E. J. DE LANGE.

SOUTH AFRICA

People's Weekly: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein; f. 1911; English; Independent; circ. 6,500.

TRANSVAAL

African Jewish Newspaper: 25 Davies Street, Doornfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1931; Friday; Yiddish; Editor LEVI SHALIT.

Boksburg Advertiser and Boksburg Volksblad: P.O.B. 136, Boksburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday; circ. 3,862; Editor S. GILL.

Brandwag, Die: 223 Woolworth Centre, D. F. Malan Drive, Northliff; f. 1971; weekly; Afrikaans; Editor JOHAN FOURIE; circ. 68,412.

Ginema and TV: P.O.B. 1574, Johannesburg; f. 1946; cinema, entertainment, fashion; fortnightly; Man. Editor S. A. DAVID; circ. 26,691.

Germiston Advocate and Germiston Koerant: P.O.B. 7, Germiston; f. 1923; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor and Man. L. McNAMARA; circ. 6,255.

Middelburg Observer: P.O.B. 36, Middelburg; f. 1903; weekly; coal mining, farming and educational; circ. 2,539; Editor L. C. TRICHARDT.

Northern Review: P.O.B. 45, Pietersburg; English and Afrikaans; Friday; Editor H. T. COOPER.

Post: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1935; general weekly; circ. 76,598; Editor C. R. VINEALL.

Potchefstroom Herald: 3B Olën Lane, Potchefstroom; f. 1908; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Editor R. W. INGRAM; circ. 4,167.

Pronk: 20 Simmonds St. South, Selby, P.O.B. 48092, Johannesburg; f. 1971; fortnightly; Afrikaans; Editor JOHAN FOURIE; circ. 85,676.

Rapport: Cnr. Menton Rd. and Empire Rd. Extension, Auckland Park, P.O.B. 8422, Johannesburg; f. 1971; Afrikaans Sunday newspaper with pro-government leanings; Editor W. J. WEPENER; circ. 500,609.

Rustenburg Herald: P.O.B. 170, Rustenburg; f. 1924; weekly; English and Afrikaans; Prop. Rustenburg Herald (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE; circ. 5,089.

The South African Financial Gazette: P.O.B. 8161, Johannesburg; f. 1964; weekly; English; circ. 7,898; Editor MARTIN SPRING.

South African Jewish Times (incorp. the Rhodesian Jewish Journal): P.O.B. 2878, Johannesburg; f. 1936; English-Jewish weekly; circ. 7,898; Editor L. FELDBERG.

Sunday Express: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1067, Johannesburg; f. 1934; English; Independent; circ. 192,585; Editor M. A. JOHNSON.

Sunday Times: 171 Main St., P.O.B. 1090, Johannesburg; f. 1906; English; Independent; circ. 482,370; Editor JOEL MERVIS.

Uitspan: 20 Simmonds St. South, Selby, P.O.B. 48092, Johannesburg; f. 1971; weekly; Afrikaans; Editor VERA GIBSON; circ. 56,000.

Vereeniging and Vanderbijlpark News: P.O.B. 122, Vereeniging; f. 1915; Thursday; circ. 11,359; Editor B. BYRNE-DALY.

Weekend World: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1968; general weekly; Editor P. P. QOBOZA; circ. 182,328.

West Rand Review-Koerant: P.O.B. 171, Krugersdorp; f. 1898; Editor P. V. J. WALT; circ. 7,961.

West Rand Times and Westlander: 58 Burger, P.O.B. 93, Krugersdorp; f. 1934; bilingual; Editor S. GILL.

Westelike Stem, Die: 110 King Edward St., Potchefstroom; f. 1915; Afrikaans newspaper; circ. 3,000.

The Press

Western Transvaal and Free State Herald: 3B Olën Lane, Potchefstroom; f. 1973; English and Afrikaans; Editor S. P. B. HOOGENBOEZEM.

Zionist Record: P.O.B. 150, Johannesburg; f. 1908; weekly; English; circ. 5,722; Editor A. BEN-VERED.

MONTHLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

Commerce (Journal of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa): P.O.B. 694, Johannesburg; f. 1974; circ. 17,500; Editor J. C. ORPEN.

Darling: P.O.B. 83, Mobeni, Durban; f. 1952; modern women's publication; monthly; Editor W. C. HYMAN; circ. 67,449.

Education: P.O.B. 923, Cape Town; f. 1890; organ of the South African Teachers' Association; circ. 2,750; Editor W. T. FERGUSON; Man. Editor J. A. CLARKSON.

New African, The: P.O.B. 2068, Cape Town; politics and the arts.

South African Outlook: Outlook Publications (Pty.) Ltd., P.O.B. 245, Rondebosch; f. 1870; ecumenical and racial affairs; Editor FRANCIS WILSON.

South African Shipping News and Fishing Industry Review: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg; f. 1946; circ. 1,729; Editor MICHAEL STUTTFORD.

Unie, Die: P.O.B. 196, Cape Town; f. 1905; educational; organ of the South African Teachers' Union; Editor M. J. L. OLIVIER.

Wamba: P.O.B. 1097, Bloemfontein; educational; publ. in seven Bantu languages; Editor C. P. SENYATSI.

Wynboer, Die: K.W.W. Van Z.A. Bpkt., P.O.B. 115, Stellenbosch; f. 1931; devoted to the interest of viticulture and the wine and spirit industry of South Africa; Editor C. SWANEPOEL; circ. 5,780.

NATAL

Home Front: c/o Natal Mercury Bldg., Devonshire Place, P.O.B. 950, Durban; f. 1928; ex-Service magazine; Editor E. GRAY; circ. 14,193.

Natal Review: 413 Paynes Bldgs., West St., P.O.B. 2434, Durban; English; trade review.

Reality: P.O.B. 1104, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1969; general political; Liberal; every two months.

South African Garden and Home: P.O.B. 83, Mobeni, Durban; f. 1947; monthly; Editor J. SHEPHERD-SMITH.

ORANGE FREE STATE

Merino: P.O.B. 402, Bloemfontein; f. 1941; circ. 23,000; Editor S. H. J. VAN VUUREN.

TRANSVAAL

Ditaba: P.O.B. 164, Potgietersrus; f. 1959; English and Sotho; Editor DANIEL TSEBE.

Drum: 62 Eloff St. Extension, Johannesburg; f. 1951; twice monthly; circ. 64,292 in southern Africa, 400,000 throughout the continent; Editor P. SELWYN-SMITH.

Financial Times and Industrial Press: P.O.B. 6620, Johannesburg; monthly; Editor D. TOMMEY.

Forum, The: P.O.B. 7108, Johannesburg; Editor N. A. G. CALEY.

Journal of the South African Institute of Mining and Metallurgy: P.O.B. 61019, Marshalltown; f. 1894; circ. 2,700; Editor Dr. H. GLEN.

Mining and Industrial Review: P.O.B. 9259, Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor LEO LAVOO.

Ons Jeug: P.O.B. 2406, Pretoria; f. 1951; religious; Editor G. VAN DER WESTHUIZEN; circ. 12,000.

SOUTH AFRICA

Photography and Travel: P.O.B. 17805, Hillbrow 2038; f. 1963; monthly; Editor JOHN CARVER; circ. 7,000.

Postal and Telegraph Herald: P.O.B. 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1904; English and Afrikaans; circ. 12,000; Editor L. J. VAN DER LINDE.

S.A. Engineer and Electrical Review: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg, f. 1918, trade and technical; Editor J. WESTOBY, circ. 1,671.

S.A. Mining and Engineering Journal: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg, f. 1891; technical, circ. 1,967; Editor P. A. MARINOVICH; Man. Dir. M. A. GILL

South African Architectural Record: 75 Howard House, Loveday Street, Johannesburg; f. 1915; journal of the Institute of South African Architects; Editor W. DUNCAN HOWIE, A.R.I.B.A., M.I.A.

South African Banker: P.O.B. 61510, Marshalltown; f. 1904, publ by the Institute of Bankers in South Africa; circ. 11,000; Editor PETER KRAAK.

South African Builder: Federated Insurance House, Cnr. Harrison St. and De Villiers St., P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg; f. 1923; official journal of Building Industries Federation (South Africa); circ. 4,937; Editor G. DE C. MALHERBE.

South African Mechanical Engineer, The: P.O.B. 61019, Marshalltown, Johannesburg; f. 1892; journal of the South African Institution of Mechanical Engineers; Hon. Tech. Editor E. A. BUNT; Prod. Editor Mrs. L. KRAFT.

South African Mining Review: 709-711 Union House, Main St., Johannesburg; f. 1907; Editor D. I. HADDON.

South African Nursing Journal: Private Bag, X105, Pretoria; f. 1935; official organ of the South African Nursing Association; circ. 49,865; Editor BARBARA L. ALFORD.

South African Philatelist: P.O.B. 375, Johannesburg; published by the Philatelic Federation of Southern Africa; Hon. Editor J. M. WEINSTEIN.

Southern African Financial Mail: P.O.B. 9959, Carlton Centre, Commissioner St., Johannesburg; f. 1959; circ. 21,000; Editor GEORGE PALMER.

SASSAR (South African Railways Magazine): P.O.B. 1111, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Man. Editor J. H. SWANEPOEL; circ. 8,804.

Utlwang: P.O. Box 170, Rustenburg; Tswana (Bantu); Prop. Utlwang Tswana Publications (Pty.) Ltd.; Managing Editor H. M. WULFSE.

Wings over Africa: P.O.B. 68585, Bryanston; f. 1941; the aviation news magazine of Africa; Editor and Man. Dir. J. K. CHILSELL; circ. 7,966.

The Press, Publishers

QUARTERLIES

CAPE PROVINCE

South African Law Journal: P.O.B. 30, Cape Town; f. 1884; Editor ELLISON KAHN, B.COM., LL.M.

TRANSVAAL

Lantern: P.O.B. 1758, Pretoria; organ of the Foundation for Education, Science and Technology (formerly S.A. Assoc. for Advancement of Knowledge and Culture); Managing Editor V. C. Wood.

Motorist, The: P.O.B. 7068, Johannesburg; f. 1966; official journal of the Automobile Association of S.A.; quarterly; Editor A. BEZUIDENHOUT; circ. 500,000.

South African Journal of Economics: P.O.B. 31213, 2017 Braamfontein; English and Afrikaans; Man. Editor Prof. D. J. J. BOTHA and C. S. RICHARDS.

South African Journal of Medical Sciences: Witwatersrand University Press, Jan Smuts Ave., Johannesburg; f. 1935; quarterly; Editor Dr. E. R. BEATON.

South African Journal of Physiotherapy: P.O.B. 11151, Johannesburg; official journal of South African Society of Physiotherapy; Editor Miss E. M. BOTTING.

NEWS AGENCIES

South African Press Association: P.O.B. 7766, Mutual Buildings, Harrison St., Johannesburg; f. 1938; 28 mems.; Chair. D. P. DE VILLIERS; Man. R. A. WILSON; Editor E. H. LININGTON.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: P.O.B. 3462, Lydney House, 99 Goud St., Johannesburg; Bureau Man. EDMOND MARCO.

AP: 701-3 Union Centre, 31 Pritchard St., Johannesburg; Chief LARRY E. HEINZERLING.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency: De Villiers and Banket Sts., Johannesburg.

Reuters Ltd.: P.O.B. 2662, Glencairn, Market St., Johannesburg.

Reuters World Service: P.O.B. 2662, Mutual Buildings, Harrison St., Johannesburg; also has offices in Cape Town, Durban and Port Elizabeth.

UPI: P.O.B. 2385, Charlton Centre, Suite 407, Johannesburg; Man. HENRY J. PLATTER.

DPA also has an office in South Africa.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, 914 9th Floor, B.P. Centre, 36 Kerk St., Johannesburg; f. 1882; 167 mems.; Pres. L. E. A. SLATER; Sec. G. G. A. UYS.

PUBLISHERS

Argus Printing and Publishing Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1014, 47 Sauer St., Johannesburg; f. 1889; newspapers; Chair. L. E. A. SLATER; Man. Dir. C. L. C. HEWITT.

Balkema, A. A.: 93 Keerom St., Cape Town; science, literature, history, architecture, fine arts.

Buren Publishers: P.O.B. 673, Cape Town; general fiction and non-fiction.

Butterworth and Co. (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 792, Durban.

Central News Agency Ltd.: P.O.B. 1033, Johannesburg.

Christian Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 132, Roodepoort, Transvaal; f. 1939; religious books and children's books in colour; Principal Officers TIMO CROUS, MAURICE SPIES, Mrs. M. M. CROUS.

Combined Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: subsidiary of the Argus Printing and Publishing Co., 5th Floor, Star Building, 47 Sauer St., P.O.B. 8620, Johannesburg; reference books.

C.T.P.P. Holdings (Pty.) Ltd.: 140 St. George's St., P.O.B. 81, Cape Town; Chair. I. G. MACPHERSON; Man. Dir. M. R. WATERMEYER.

Da Gama Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: 304-306 Locarno House, Loveday St., Johannesburg; prestige, industrial and travel books and journals; Man. Dir. FRANK DE FREITAS.

David Philip, Publisher: 3 Scott Rd., Claremont, Cape Town 7700; general, academic, educational, juvenile.

Die Kinderpers: P.O.B. 2652, Cape Town; juvenile and educational.

Goeie Hoop-Uitgewers (Bpk.): P.O.B. 972, Johannesburg. **Government Printer:** Bosman St., Pretoria.

H.A.U.M.: 58 Long St., P.O.B. 1371, Cape Town; general educational and juvenile.

Hugh Kearsland Publishers Ltd.: P.O.B. 9221, Johannesburg; general fiction and non-fiction.

Human and Rousseau (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 4618, Cape Town 8000; English and Afrikaans books; Dirs. J. J. HUMAN, L. ROUSSEAU, D. J. OPPERMAN, F. J. DAVIN.

John Malherbe (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1207, Cape Town; general fiction and non-fiction.

Juta and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2, Cape Town; f. 1853; Dirs. J. A. B. COOPER, T. G. DUNCAN, G. C., J. D. DUNCAN, G. F. LAURENCE, J. E. CALDER, B. W. PARIS, J. E. DUNCAN; legal, technical, educational, general.

J. P. van der Walt en Seun (Edms.) Bpk.: P.O.B. 123, Pretoria; f. 1947; general; Man. Dir. J. P. VAN DER WALT.

Longman Southern Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1616, Cape Town 8000; education and general; representing Longman Group, Penguin Books, Allen Lane, Oliver and Boyd, Churchill/Livingstone, Kestrel Books and Ladybird Books.

Lovedale Press: Lovedale, C.P.

McGraw-Hill Book Co.: P.O.B. 23423, Joubert Park, Johannesburg; educational and general.

Macmillan S.A. (Publishers) Ltd.: P.O.B. 23134, Joubert Park; f. 1966; educational and general; Man. Dir. D. MITCHELL.

Maskew Miller Ltd.: 7-11 Burg St., P.O.B. 396, Cape Town; f. 1893; educational, scientific, general and fiction; Chair. B. W. MASKEW MILLER.

Nasionale Boekhandel: P.O.B. 133, Parow, Cape Province; fiction, general (English and Afrikaans); Man. Dir. H. G. JACKEL.

Nasou Ltd.: P.O.B. 105, Parow; educational; Man. Dir. H. G. JACKEL.

Oxford University Press: P.O.B. 1141, Cape Town; Gen. Man. N. C. GRACIE.

Perskor Publishers: P.O.B. 845, Johannesburg; f. 1971; general and educational; Gen. Man. D. S. VAN DER MERWE.

President Publishers: P.O.B. 9774, Johannesburg; Afrikaans fiction.

Pro Rege Press: P.O.B. 343, Potchefstroom; educational, religious and general.

Romantica Press: P.O.B. 779, Cape Town; general fiction and non-fiction.

Shuter and Shuter (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 109, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1921; educational in English and Zulu; general; Chair. F. B. OSCROFT.

G. Struik Publishers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1144, Cape Town; specialists in all books dealing with Africa; Dirs. G. STRUIK, Mrs. J. W. STRUIK VAN HARTINGSVELDT; P. STRUIK.

Tafelberg Uitgewers: P.O.B. 879, Cape Town; f. 1950; children's books, fiction and non-fiction, historical books, etc.; Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

Thomson Publications, South Africa (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 8308, Johannesburg; trade and technical; Chair. B. PAVER.

Timmins, Howard: P.O.B. 94, Cape Town; f. 1937.

University Publishers and Booksellers (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 29, Stellenbosch, C.P.; educational and children's books.

Van Schaik, J. L., Ltd.: P.O.B. 724, Pretoria; f. 1914; fiction, general, educational; English, Afrikaans and vernacular; Man. Dir. JAN J. VAN SCHAIK.

Via Afrika Ltd.: P.O.B. 114, Parow; Bantu educational; Man. Dir. H. G. JAEKEL.

White, A. C., Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 286, Bloemfontein.

William Heinemann (South Africa) (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 11190, Johannesburg; f. 1967; fiction, general, educational, specialists in African Studies; Man. Dir. A. STEWART.

Witwatersrand University Press: Jan Smuts Ave., 2001 Johannesburg; f. 1923; academic; Publ. Officer N. H. WILSON.

World Printing and Publishing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 6663, Johannesburg; f. 1932; publishers of *The World*, *Weekend World*, *Ilanga*, newspapers serving the African market; Chair. L. E. A. SLATER; Man. Dir. C. L. C. HEWITT; Editorial Dirs. C. E. STILL, A. KONIG-KRAMER.

South African Publishers' Association: P.O.B. 122, Parow; founded in 1946 the Association affords book publishers the means of dealing collectively with many problems. It represents publishers in dealing with government departments, local authorities and other institutions. Chair. H. G. JAEKEL; Sec. P. G. VAN ROOYEN.

PUBLICATIONS CONTROL BOARD

South African Publications Control Board: P.O.B. 9069, Cape Town; f. 1963; controls all entertainments and reading matter except daily and weekly newspapers; Chair. J. J. KRUGER.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

South African Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 8606, Johannesburg; Chairman of Control Board Dr. P. J. MEYER; Dir. Gens. J. N. SWANEPOEL, C. D. FUCHS.

Broadcasting in South Africa is carried on exclusively by the South African Broadcasting Corporation, a public utility organization established on August 1st, 1936, in terms of the Broadcasting Act No. 22. In 1949 the Act was amended to empower the SABC to broadcast to Namibia and to foreign countries. The SABC derives its revenue from licences and advertising. It is government-controlled.

Licences (1973): approx. 2,350,000 licence holders.

DOMESTIC SERVICES

English Service; Afrikaans Service; Springbok Radio (the three national services); Radio Highveld; Radio Port Natal; Radio Good Hope (the three regional advertising services).

Radio South Africa: includes all-night service from 12.00 midnight to 5.00 a.m.

Radio Bantu: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Ndonga, Kxanyama, Nama/Damara and Herero.

Orlando Rediffusion Service (Pty.) Ltd.: 110-112 Denhil, Corner Bertha and Jorissen Sts., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London;

f. 1952; wired broadcasting system distributing special "Bantu" programmes of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in the African township of Orlando; programmes 16 hours daily; Man. R. D. RAMSAY; 10,400 subscribers (1962).

Lourenço Marques Radio: This station is owned by the Radio Club of Mozambique but the youth-oriented programmes and advertising service are managed by the SABC. It broadcasts nationwide on shortwave and medium wave for 168 hours per week.

EXTERNAL SERVICE

Radio R.S.A.: P.O.B. 4559, Johannesburg; f. 1966; external short wave service of South African Broadcasting Corporation, broadcasting in English, Afrikaans, French, Portuguese, German, Dutch, Swahili, Lozi and Chichewa to Africa, the Middle East, Europe and North America; transmitted from international H. F. Verwoerd Short-wave Station nr. Johannesburg; publ. *RSA Calling*.

TELEVISION

Services will begin in January 1976, and will be run by the South African Broadcasting Corporation. Initially there will be a colour and black and white service of 35 hours a week on one channel only, in English and Afrikaans. A separate channel for African languages is expected by 1979 and separate channels for English and Afrikaans are planned for the early 1980s.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million; R. = Rand)

In May 1973 the Government announced plans for increased local shareholdings in banks over the next ten years though these have since been considerably modified and in November 1973 the Minister of Finance said that though foreign-controlled banks would be required to reduce foreign shareholdings in them to 50 per cent by 1983, they would no longer be forced to reduce them further to 10 per cent.

CENTRAL BANK

South African Reserve Bank: Church Square, Pretoria; f. 1920; cap. p.u. R.2m.; dep. R.861m. (Aug. 1974); Gov. Dr. T. W. DE JONGH; Sen. Deputy Gov. Dr. D. G. FRANZSEN; Deputy Govs. Dr. G. P. C. DE KOCK, H. O. DE VILLIERS; publs. *Quarterly Bulletin*, *Annual Economic Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bank of Lisbon and South Africa Ltd.: 1st Floor, Bank of Lisbon Bldg., 37 Sauer St., P.O.B. 11343, Johannesburg; f. 1965; cap. p.u. R.2.1m.; dep. R.42.1m.; Chair. Dr. S. P. DU TOIT VILJOEN; Man. Dir. C. P. MARAIS.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: 84 Market St., P.O.B. 1153, Johannesburg; Chief Gen. Man. F. R. DOLLING; cap. p.u. R.40m.; dep. R.1,934.9m.; publ. *Barclays National Review*.

First National City Bank (South Africa) Ltd.: 60 Market St., P.O.B. 9773, Johannesburg; a subsidiary of First National City Bank, New York (U.S.A.); eight branches; cap. p.u. R.5.0m.; dep. R.61.3m.; Man. Dir. G. L. BENNETT.

French Bank of Southern Africa Ltd.: 15 Anderson St., Johannesburg, and ten branches; f. 1949; subsidiary of Banque de l'Indochine, Paris; cap. p.u. R.2.8m.; dep. R.112m. (Dec. 1973); Man. Dir. R. M. B. AGIER; Asst. Gen. Man. L. J. G. GIRAUD.

Nedbank Ltd.: 10th Floor, Univac Bldg., 76 Juta St., Braamfontein, P.O.B. 5309, Johannesburg; f. 1888; South African owned; cap. R.12.5m.; dep. R.577m. (Sept. 1971); Man. Dir. G. S. MULLER; Chair. Dr. F. J. C. CRONJE.

South African Bank of Athens Ltd., The: 103 Fox St., Johannesburg, f. 1947; cap. R.1m.; dep. R.20m.; Man. Dir. JOHN ZOUNGOS.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 4425, Johannesburg; f. 1962; cap. p.u. R.41.2m. (1974); dep. R.467.8m.; Chief Gen. Man. G. M. F. OXFORD; publ. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly).

The Stellenbosch District Bank Ltd.: Bird St., P.O.B. 3, Stellenbosch; f. 1882; cap. p.u. R.97,700; dep. R.16m. (1973); Chair. P. K. MORKEL; Man. Dir. L. J. P. VAN DER MERWE.

Volkskas Ltd.: P.O.B. 578, 229 Van Der Walt St., Pretoria; f. 1935; cap. R.15m.; dep. R.1,064m. (March 1974); Chair. Dr. J. A. HURTER; Man. Dir. D. P. S. VAN HUYSSTEEN; 502 offices.

GENERAL BANKS

Bank of the OFS Ltd.: Bankovs Bldg., 7 Elizabeth St., P.O.B. 18, Bloemfontein; cap. p.u. R.1.9m.; dep. R.79.0m.; Chair. Prof. H. J. SAMUELS; Gen. Man. R. S. VAN DER WALT.

Bank of Johannesburg Ltd.: 10 Anderson St., P.O.B. 61325, Marshalltown; cap. p.u. R.1.8m.; dep. R.87.1m.; Chair. W. S. PRETORIUS; Man. Dir. D. SWANEPOEL.

Boland Bank Ltd.: 33 Main St., P.O.B. 4, Paarl; cap. p.u. R.1.4m.; dep. R.196.2m.; Chair. O. A. DE KOCK; Man. Dir. G. Z. LIEBENBERG.

Breda Bank Ltd.: 1 Van Riebeeck St., P.O.B. 9, Bredasdorp; cap. p.u. R.71,570; dep. R.17.7m.; Chair. J. J. UYS; Gen. Man. J. J. MATTHEE.

Cape Trustees and Executors Ltd.: 6 Church Square, P.O.B. 2276, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.26,214; dep. R.852,659; Chair. A. THAL; Man. Dir. A. DE V. JOUBERT.

Credcor Bank Ltd.: York House, 46 Kerk St., P.O.B. 3212, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2.7m.; dep. R.72.2m.; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER; Man. Dir. A. DOWNING.

Die Federale Bank Bpk.: FVB Bldg., Rua Vasco da Gama, P.O.B. 10145, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.2.5m.; dep. R.12.3m.; Chair. P. J. J. VAN DER WALT; Man. Dir. J. H. GERBER.

Nefic Ltd.: Cnr. Church and Andries Sts., Pretoria; a wholly owned subsidiary of the Netherlands Bank of S.A. Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.2.5m.; provides medium- and long-term finance; Chair. F. J. C. CRONJE.

Rand Bank Ltd.: Rand Bank Centre, Cnr. Jorissen and Melle Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1966; cap. p.u. and res. R.7.2m.; dep. R.117.5m.; specializes in instalment financing, imports and exports; Man. Dir. R. A. SETTER.

Santam Bank Ltd.: Cnr. Burg and Castle Sts., P.O.B. 653, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.3.5m.; dep. R.121.8m.; Chair. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN; Man. Dir. I. J. STEYN.

Syffrets Bank Ltd.: Nedbank Centre, Cnr. Strand and Loop Sts., Cape Town, P.O.B. 11238, Vlaeberg, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.1.3m.; dep. R.43.8m.; Chair. D. D. PRESTON; Deputy Chair. and Man. Dir. H. OOSTERWIJK.

The Trust Bank of Africa Ltd.: Trust Bank Centre, Heerengracht, P.O.B. 2116, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.18.8m.; dep. R.714.6m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer, Dr. J. S. MARAIS; Man. Dir. A. P. J. BURGER.

Western Bank Ltd.: 19th Floor, Schlesinger Centre, 222 Smit St., Braamfontein, P.O.B. 1066, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2.7m.; dep. R.209.0m.; Chair. M. D. MOROSS; Man. Dir. D. B. SANGER.

FINANCE HOUSES

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940 as Statutory Body; Chair. J. J. KITSHOFF.

Industrial Finance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 8575, Johannesburg; f. 1957; provides capital for development of industry in South Africa; mems. include principal mining groups, commercial banks and life assurance companies operating in the Republic, the South African Reserve Bank and the Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.; Sec. K. L. KINGMA.

Land and Agricultural Bank of South Africa: Cnr. of Paul Kruger and Visagie Sts., P.O.B. 375, Pretoria.

Sentrale Aksepbank Bpk. (Central Merchant Bank Ltd.): 20 Anderson St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.1.0m.; dep. R.136m.; Chair. Prof. F. J. DU PLESSIS; Man. Dir. E. F. PRETORIUS.

South African Scottish Finance Corp. Ltd.: P.O.B. 7482, Johannesburg; subsidiary of: Credcor Bank Ltd.; cap. p.u. R.600,000; dep. R.6m. (1971); 12 branches throughout South Africa; provides medium-term instalment finance for the purchase or leasing of machinery, office equipment, commercial vehicles, automobiles, etc.; Letters of Credit established for direct imports by instalment buyers; Chair. Dr. B. H. HOLSBOER.

Trade & Industry Acceptance Corporation Ltd.: 4th Floor, Standard Chambers, 158 Jeppe St., P.O.B. 1055, Johannesburg; finance for business to acquire machinery and equipment on deferred payment or lease.

UDC Bank Ltd.: 10th Floor, Unicorn House, Cnr. Marshal & Sauer Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1937; money accepted on deposit; acceptance credits; non-recourse import and export financing; term loans; finance for hire purchase or leasing of plant, machinery; private and commercial vehicles; cap. R.4,000,000; dep. R.113,276,000; Chair. C. W. DACE; Man. Dir. I. R. SUMMERS.

Western Bank Ltd.: Schlesinger Centre, P.O.B. 1066, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1968; cap. p.u. R.2.7m.; dep. R.265.8m. (June 1974); Chair. M. D. MOROSS; Man. Dir. D. B. SANGER; Chief Gen. Man. N. J. D. HAMILTON.

MERCHANT BANKS

Barclays National Merchant Bank Ltd.: 84 Market St., P.O.B. 7761, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2.5m.; dep. R.110.1m.; Chair. A. S. AIKEN; Gen. Man. J. R. ZANK.

Central Merchant Bank Ltd.: 20 Anderson St., P.O.B. 2683, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.11.0m.; dep. R.155.0m.; Chair. Prof. F. J. DU PLESSIS; Man. Dir. E. F. PRETORIUS.

Finansbank Ltd.: 20 Anderson St., Johannesburg, P.O.B. 62343, Marshalltown; cap. p.u. R.1.3m.; dep. R.12.2m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. J. LIEBENBERG.

Hill Samuel (S.A.) Ltd.: 10th Floor, The Corner House, 63 Fox St., Johannesburg, P.O.B. 62319, Marshalltown; a subsidiary of Hill Samuel & Co. Ltd., London; specialize in full range of merchant banking facilities, general insurance broking and pension fund consulting; cap. p.u. R.4.0m.; dep. R.66.4m.; Chair. G. V. RICHDALE; Man. Dir. J. A. BLAIR.

Mercabank Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Marshall Place, P.O.B. 10437, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.3.5m.; dep. R.46.9m.; Chair. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN; Man. Dir. Dr. C. G. FERREIRA.

Nefic Acceptances Ltd.: 44th Floor, Carlton Centre, P.O.B. 7384, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2.5m.; dep. R.43.1m.; Chair. L. G. ABRAHAMSE; Man. Dir. A. N. D. BRYCE.

Standard Merchant Bank Ltd.: 18th Floor, Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., Johannesburg, P.O.B. 61344, Marshalltown; cap. p.u. R.12.9m.; dep. R.235.8m.; Chair. H. P. DE VILLIERS; Man. Dir. R. A. NORTON.

The Trust Accepting Bank Ltd.: Trust Bank Centre, Heerengracht, P.O.B. 689, Cape Town; cap. p.u. R.6.0m.; dep. R.33.9m.; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer, Dr. J. S. MARAIS; Man. Dir. A. P. J. BURGER.

Union Acceptances Ltd.: Carlton Centre, Johannesburg, P.O.B. 61845, Marshalltown; cap. p.u. R.6.0m.; dep. R.104.1m.; Chair. L. G. ABRAHAMSE; Man. Dir. A. N. D. BRYCE.

SAVINGS BANK

Post Office Savings Bank: The Postmaster-General, Dept. of Posts and Telecommunications, General Post Office, Pretoria.

Rondalia Bank Ltd.: Saambou Bldg., Andries St., P.O.B. 4008, Pretoria; cap. p.u. R.1.3m.; dep. R.38.4m.; Exec. Chair. C. A. BISSCHOFF.

Spes Bona Spaar- en Finansieringsbank Bpk.: Cnr. Halt Rd. and 4th Ave., P.O.B. 50, Athlone, Cape Town; cap p.u. R.450,000; dep. R.3.5m.; Chair. A. S. MEYER; Gen. Man. J. R. VERSTER.

Staalwerkersspaarbank: 417 Church St., P.O.B. 1747, Pretoria; cap. p.u. R.240,630; dep. R.2.5m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. Sen. L. J. VAN DEN BERG.

Suid-Afrikaanse Spaar- en Voorskotbank Bpk.: 3rd Floor, Pearl Bldg., 55 Fox St., P.O.B. 1149, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2.1m., dep. R.66.8m.; Exec. Chair. B. P. MARAIS.

DISCOUNT HOUSES

The Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: 66 Marshall St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2m.; Chair. G. C. FLETCHER, M.C.; Man. Dir. C. J. H. DUNN.

The National Discount House of South Africa Ltd.: Loveday St., Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.2,463,000m.; dep. R.150,351,000m. (1971); Chair. D. L. KEYS; Man. Dir. K. J. B. SINCLAIR; total assets R.206m. (1971).

Interbank Discount House Ltd.: 71 Fox St., P.O.B. 6035, Johannesburg; cap. p.u. R.976,900; Chair. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN; Man. Dir. Dr. M. VAN DEN BERG.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Standard Bank Investment Corporation Ltd.: 78 Fox St., Johannesburg; f. 1969; cap. p.u. R.38,181,000 (1970); Man. Dir. H. P. DE VILLIERS; publs. *Standard Bank Review* (monthly), *International Business Report* (fortnightly).

BANKING ORGANIZATION

Institute of Bankers in South Africa: P.O.B. 61510, Marshalltown, Johannesburg; f. 1904; 10,000 mems.; Sec. Gen. PETER KRAAK; publ. *The South African Banker*.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Johannesburg Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 1174, Johannesburg; f. 1887; market value of listed shares in 1,097 companies; R.38,730,320,000. (March 1974); Pres. ERIC MCKIE.

INSURANCE

A.A. Mutual Life Assurance Association Ltd.: Automutual House, 20 Wanderers St., P.O.B. 1653, Johannesburg; Chair. PHILIP SCEALES; Gen. Man. W. H. PLUMMER.

African Eagle Life Assurance Society Ltd.: African Life Centre, 117 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 1114, Johannesburg; f. 1904; Chair. M. D. MOROSS; Chief Gen. Man. A. C. TOBIN.

African Mutual Trust & Assurance Co. Ltd.: 34 Church St., P.O.B. 27, Malmesbury; f. 1900; Chief Gen. Man. R. A. L. CUTHBERT.

Atlantic & Continental Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: A.C.A. Building, 102 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5813, Johannesburg; f. 1948; Man. Dir. R. C. HELLIG.

Aviation Insurance Co. of Africa Ltd.: 9th Floor, St. Andrew's Bldg., 39 Rissik St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. TILLEY.

Bastion Insurance Co. Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. N. ROSS.

Commercial Union Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Commercial Union House, Cnr. Rissik and Main Sts., P.O.B. 222, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. J. W. BIRKINSHAW.

Credit Guarantee Insurance Corp. of Africa Ltd.: Carlton Centre, P.O.B. 9244, Johannesburg; f. 1956; Gen. Man. M. DE KLERK.

Federated Employers' Insurance Co. Ltd.: Federated Insurance House, 1 de Villiers St., P.O.B. 666, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Chair. J. A. BARROW; Gen. Man. N. G. LEVEY.

General Accident Insurance Co. South Africa Ltd.: General Assurance Building, 86 St. George's St., P.O.B. 558, Cape Town; Gen. Man. D. A. BLACK.

Guarantee Life Assurance Co. Ltd.: Schlesinger Centre, 222 Smit St.; Chair. M. D. MOROSS; Man. Dir. Dr. S. PEER.

Guardian Assurance Company South Africa Ltd.: Guardian Liberty Centre, 39 Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, P.O.B. 8777, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. G. H. WATSON.

Hollandia Reinsurance Company of South Africa Ltd.: 6th Floor, Property Centre, 3 Dorp St., P.O.B. 3238, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. R. J. RUMBELOW; Deputy Chair. E. J. SLAGER; Man. T. P. J. M. PLATTENBURG.

Incorporated General Insurances Ltd.: Auckland House, 18 Biccard St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. I. M. A. LEWIS.

Liberty Life Association of Africa Ltd.: Guardian Liberty Centre, 39 Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, P.O.B. 10499, Johannesburg; f. 1958; mem. of the world-wide Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group.

Malmesbury Board of Executors and Trust and Fire Assurance Company: Hill St., Malmesbury.

Marine and Trade Insurance Company Ltd.: Harmain House, 26 Harrison St., P.O.B. 10509, Johannesburg; f. 1953; Chair. H. M. NATHANSON; Gen. Man. L. D. GODDARD.

Maritime and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 3rd Floor, Howard House, 23 Loveday St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. D. P. GALLIMORE.

Metlife: Metropolitan Life Building, Central Square, Pinelands, Cape Province.

Momentum Life Assurers Ltd.: AVL-Buildings, 83 Devinsht St., Sunnyside, Pretoria.

Mutual & Federal Insurance Co. Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dir. A. J. VAN RYNEVELD.

National Employers' General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), Johannesburg, and P.O.B. 61286, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Gen. Man. T. R. USHER, B.A., A.C.I.I.

National Employers' Life Assurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Amcor House, Marshall St. (between Harrison and Simmonds Sts.), P.O.B. 61286, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Gen. Man. T. R. USHER, B.A., A.C.I.I.

Netherlands Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Netherlands Insurance Centre, Smit, Eloff and Wolmarans St., Braamfontein; Gen. Man. A. J. HUNINK; Asst. Gen. Man. N. ROSS.

Norwich Union Insurance Society of South Africa Ltd.: Norwich Union House, 91 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. F. L. BULL, F.C.I.I.

Old Mutual (South African Mutual Life Assurance Soc.): Mutualpark, Jan Smuts Drive, P.O.B. 66, Cape Town; f. 1845; Chair. Brig. G. C. G. WERDMULLER, C.B.E., E.D., J.P.; Man. Dir. J. G. VAN DER HORST; Gen. Man. J. C. PIJPER.

Phoenix of South Africa Assurance Co. Ltd.: Bank of Lisbon Bldg., 37 Sauer St., P.O.B. 1863, Johannesburg; Gen. Man. J. G. FORDYCE.

President Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, Rentmeester Building, 52 Commissioner St., Johannesburg; Gen. Man. Dr. H. BRINK.

SOUTH AFRICA

Protea Assurance Co. Ltd.: Protea Assurance Building, Greenmarket Sq., P.O.B. 646, Cape Town; Man. Dir. H. A. W. ANSCOMB.

Provincial Insurance Co. of Southern Africa Ltd.: 1201 Parkade, Strand St., P.O.B. 1335, Cape Town; Gen. Man. J. H. HARRIES, F.C.I.I.

The Rand Mutual Assurance Co. Ltd.: Chamber of Mines Buildings, Main and Holland Sts., P.O.B. 61413, Marshalltown 2107, Johannesburg; f. 1894; Chair. A. W. S. SCHUMANN; Man. W. D. MOLTENO.

Reinsurance Union of South Africa Ltd.: 6th Floor, Sage Centre, Fraser St., P.O.B. 6325, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. G. S. MULLER; Gen. Man. T. N. PEACE.

Rondalia Assurance Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: Rondalia Bldg., Visagie St., P.O.B. 2290, Pretoria; f. 1943.

Royal Insurance Co. of South Africa Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, 78 Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; Man. Dir. A. J. VAN RYNEVELD.

Santam Insurance Co. Ltd.: Burg St., P.O.B. 653, Cape Town; f. 1918; Chair. C. H. J. VAN ASWEGEN; Man. Dir. I. J. STEYN.

Shield Insurance Co. Ltd.: Shield Insurance House, Main Rd., Rosebank, P.O.B. 1520, Cape Town; Man. Dir. S. J. A. WINBERG.

Shield Life Insurance Ltd.: 227 Main Rd., Claremont, P.O.B. 10142, Cape Town; Man. Dir. JULIEN C. KARNEY.

South African Eagle Insurance Co. Ltd.: Eagle Star House, 70 Fox St., P.O.B. 61489, Marshalltown, Transvaal; Chair. Sir BRIAN MOUNTAIN; Man. Dir. F. N. HASLETT, F.C.I.I.

South African Mutual Fire and General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Standard Bank Centre, Fox St., P.O.B. 1120, Johannesburg; f. 1921; Man. Dir. A. J. VAN RYNEVELD.

Finance, Trade and Industry

South African Trade Union Assurance Society Ltd.: Traduna House, 58 Frederick St., P.O.B. 8791, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Chair. C. H. CROMPTON; Gen. Man. A. SUMNER.

Southern Insurance Association Ltd.: Southern Life Bldg., 101 St. George's St., P.O.B. 297, Cape Town; Gen. Man. S. H. H. BRADBURN.

The Southern Life Association: Great Westerford, Rondebosch, Cape Town; f. 1891; Chair. F. C. ROBB; Man. Dir. A. J. BURFORD.

Standard General Insurance Co. Ltd.: Standard General House, 12 Harrison St., P.O.B. 4352, Johannesburg; f. 1943; Share cap. and res. R.2,385,000; Bank dep. R.1,190,000; Chair. LEIF EGELAND; Vice-Chair. and Man. Dir. C. G. CAVALIERI.

Stenhouse (Pty.) Ltd.: 5th Floor, Hill Samuel House, Field St., Durban; f. 1964.

Swiss South African Reinsurance Co. Ltd.: 10th Floor, Swiss House, 86 Main St., P.O.B. 7049, Johannesburg; f. 1950; Chair. H. BYLAND; Gen. Man. W. STRICKER.

U.B.S. Insurance Co. Ltd.: 6th Floor, United Buildings, cnr. Fox and Eloff Sts.; Chair. P. W. SCEALES; Gen. Man. J. L. S. HEFER.

Union National South British Insurance Co. Ltd.: J.B.S. Bldg., 107 Commissioner St., P.O.B. 5277, Johannesburg; Man. Dir. C. R. FORMBY; Deputy Gen. Man. and Sec. K. NILSSON.

Union and South West Africa Insurance Co. Ltd.: United Buildings, Kaiser St., Windhoek, Namibia; P.O.B. 908, Cape Town; Gen. Man. A. J. ASSITER.

Westchester Insurance Co. (Pty.) Ltd.: Suite D, 8th Floor, 41 Hans Strijdom Ave., Cape Town.

Woltemade Insurers Ltd.: Constantia Buildings, Andries Street, Pretoria; Man. Dir. A. J. MARAIS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Association of Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 566, Cape Town and P.O.B. 694, Johannesburg; f. 1892; 119 principal chambers of commerce and local chambers are members; Pres. N. D. SEMPILL; Exec. Dir. H. S. MABIN; publ. *Commercial Opinion*.

PRINCIPAL MEMBERS

Cape Town Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 204, Cape Town; Sec. B. MACLEOD; 1,800 mems.

Chamber of Commerce of the O.F.S.: P.O.B. 87, Bloemfontein; f. 1883; Exec. Sec. Mrs. R. KIBUR; 700 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 1506, Durban; Man. K. W. HOBSON; 3,650 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 93, East London; Sec. R. ALLISON; 365 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 65, Pietermaritzburg; Sec. Mrs. M. Y. TRACEY; 585 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 48, Port Elizabeth; Sec. A. H. L. MASTERS; 696 mems.

Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 72, Pretoria; Sec. W. JACOBSON; 460 mems.

Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 201, Springs; Man. A. B. HUTCHISON; 255 mems.

Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 687, Johannesburg; Exec. Dir. H. J. VAN DER MERWE; 2,400 mems.

Zululand Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 99, Empangeni; Sec. A. BOZAS; 247 mems.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

South African Federated Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 4516, 4th Floor, Nedbank Centre, Chr. Kerk and Beatrix Sts., Pretoria; f. 1917; Pres. H. C. MORCOMBE; Dir. Dr. H. J. J. REYNDERS; Alt. Dir. J. M. BURGER; Deputy Dir. J. VAN R. MAARTENS.

AFFILIATED MEMBERS

Border Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 27, East London; f. 1919; Sec. C. G. POTGIETER; 50 mems.

Cape Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1536, 5th Floor, Broadway Industries Centre, Heerengracht, Cape Town; f. 1904; Dir. R. M. LEE, B.A., LL.B.; 868 mems.

Chamber of Mines of South Africa: 5 Holland St., P.O.B. 809, Johannesburg; f. 1889; Pres. A. W. S. SCHUMANN; 133 mems.

Electricity Supply Commission (ESCOM): P.O.B. 1091, Johannesburg; Chair. Dr. R. L. STRASZACKER.

Federation of Master Printers of South Africa: P.O.B. 1200, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Dir. C. R. THOMPSON; 874 mems.

Footwear Manufacturers' Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 2228, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944; Dir. A. G. EVERINGHAM; 40 mems.

SOUTH AFRICA

Trade and Industry

Industrial Development Corporation of South Africa Ltd.: P.O.B. 6905, Johannesburg; f. 1940; issued cap. R.331m.; Chair. J. J. KITSHOFF.

Leather Industry Suppliers' Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1949; 19 mems.; Chair. H. GERSTEL.

Midland Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 2221, Sydenham, Port Elizabeth 6063; f. 1917; Dir. I. L. KRIGE; 350 mems.

Natal Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1904; Sec. R. V. FREAKES, B.A.; 1,002 mems.

National Association of Automobile Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 2284, Port Elizabeth; f. 1935; Dir. F. N. LOCK.

National Association of Woolwashers and Carbonizers of South Africa: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1952.

National Chamber of Milling, Inc.: Head Office: 801 Siemens House, Biccard St., Braamfontein (P.O.B. 8609), Johannesburg; f. 1936; Man. and Sec. J. BARENDSE; the Chamber comprises all principal commercial wheat millers in South Africa, with wheat-milling plants in all the parts of the Republic, and is representative of practically the whole of commercial wheat milling in South Africa.

National Clothing Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 8707, Johannesburg; f. 1945; handles all matters of economic importance to the industry; Dir. F. H. WHITAKER.

National Textile Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. R. V. FREAKES, B.A.; 13 mems.

Northern Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 933, Pretoria; f. 1929; Dir. J. G. TOERIEN; 200 mems. (secondary industries).

Orange Free State Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 1140, Bloemfontein; Pres. D. S. POOLEY.

Pietermaritzburg Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 365, Pietermaritzburg; f. 1910; Secs. Messrs. Deloitte and Co.; 81 mems.

Plastic Converters' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 4516, Pretoria; f. 1972; Secs: Federated Chamber of Industries; 180 mems.

Southern Oil Exploration Corporation (SOEKOR): P.O.B. 3087, Johannesburg; Chair. D. P. DE VILLIERS.

South African Cement Producers' Association: P.O.B. 2832, Johannesburg; Dir. V. L. HOURELD.

South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corporation (SASOL): P.O.B. 1, Sasolburg, O.F.S.; produces oil from coal; the process has assumed new importance as a result of the energy crisis and rise in the price of oil; Chair. Dr. P. ETIENNE ROUSSEAU.

South African Dried Fruit Co-op. Ltd.: P.O.B. 508, Welington.

South African Fish Cannery Association (Pty.) Ltd.: P.O.B. 2066, Pearl Assurance House, Foreshore, Cape Town; f. 1953; Chair. K. PIETERSEN; Man. P. J. O'SULLIVAN; 15 mems.

South African Fruit and Vegetable Cannery Association (Pty.) Ltd.: 810-812 Tullbagh Centre, Hans Strijdom Ave., Cape Town; f. 1953; Sec. G. S. GLENDINING; 26 mems.

South African Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry, Inc.: P.O.B. 2240, Port Elizabeth; f. 1939; 404 mems.; publs. on technology of shoe manufacture (educational); Hon. Sec. K. W. T. RICHES.

South African Iron and Steel Corporation (ISCOR): P.O.B. 450, Pretoria; giant iron and steel producing corporation; Chair. Dr. T. F. MULLER.

South African Lumber Millers' Association: P.O.B. 1602, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Dir. D. H. ELOFF; 143 mems.

South African Oil Expressers' Association: P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1937; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 14 mems.

South African Soap Detergent and Candle Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 17222, Hillbrow, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Sec. J. W. H. FICK; 24 mems.

South African Sugar Association: P.O.B. 507, Durban; Gen. Man. P. SALE.

South African Tanners' Association: P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1944 (regd. 1946); Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries; 14 mems.

South African Tyre Manufacturers' Conference: P.O.B. 7490, Johannesburg; Sec. W. S. KIRK.

South African Wool Combers Trade Association: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

South African Wool Commission: f. 1960, to stabilize wool prices.

South African Wool Textile Council: Secs. Midland Chamber of Industries, P.O.B. 2221, Port Elizabeth; f. 1953.

Transvaal Chamber of Industries: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. I. G. MURRAY; 1,100 mems.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Association of Balanced Feed Manufacturers: Siems House, Wolmarans St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Sec. J. W. H. FICK.

Associated Commercial Employers of South Africa: P.O.B. 694, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. H. S. MABIN; 11 mem. associations.

Association of Electric Cable Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 9 mems.

Association of Manufacturers of Gates, Fences, Wire Products and Light Metal Sections: P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. J. F. ROOS.

Bespoke Tailoring, Dressmaking and Fur Garment Employers' Association: P.O.B. 9478, Johannesburg; f. 1933; Sec. B. KIEL; 398 mems.

Boatbuilders' and Shipwrights' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. J. F. ROOS.

Building Industries Federation (South Africa): P.O.B. 11359, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1904; Dir. G. DE C. MALHERBE, B.ECON.; 3,231 mems.; publs. *South African Builder* (monthly), *Building and Allied Trades Official Handbook* (annually).

Bus Owners' Association: 7 Stratford Rd., Durban; f. 1931; Sec. R. MAHABEER; 170 mems.

Business Equipment Association of South Africa: Allied Building, Cnr. Bree and Rissik Sts., P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1936; Sec. J. L. R. WOOD; 61 mems.

Cigar and Tobacco Manufacturers' Association: 73 Carlisle St., Durban; f. 1942.

Dairy Products Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 265, Pretoria; f. 1945; Sec. P. H. LISHMAN; 59 mems.

Electrical Engineering and Allied Industries' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; 216 mems.

Employers' Association of the Cinematograph and Theatre Industry of South Africa: 501-503 H.M. Buildings, Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. A. PERL.

Engineers' and Founders' Association (Transvaal, Orange Free State and Northern Cape): P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1945; 594 mems.

Grain Milling Federation: P.O.B. 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1944; Sec. J. BARENDSE.

Iron and Steel Producers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 11 mcms.

Light Engineering Industries Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1936; 234 mems.

Master Diamond Cutters' Association of South Africa: 610 Diamond Exchange Building, Cnr. De Villiers and Quartz Sts., Johannesburg; f. 1928; 44 mems.

Motor Industries Federation: P.O.B. 3478, Johannesburg; f. 1910; Dir. R. G. DU PLESSIS; 6,500 mems.; publ. *The Automobile in South Africa*.

Motor Transport Owners' Association of South Africa: 501-502 Sanlam Bldgs., 29 Loveday St., Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. J. J. WEDDERBURN.

National Association of Biscuit Manufacturers of South Africa: P.O.B. 3137, Cape Town; f. 1927; Sec. P. H. COATES; 5 mcms.

National Association of Grain Milling Employers: P.O.B. 8609, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Sec. J. BARENDSE; 96 mems.

National Federation of Hotel and Accommodation Establishments (Non-Liquor) of South Africa: Protea Assurance Building, 102 St. George's St., Cape Town; f. 1941; Sec. A. SEBBA.

Newspaper Press Union of South Africa: P.O.B. 10537, Johannesburg; f. 1882; Pres. L. E. A. SLATER; Sec. G. G. A. UYS; 173 mems.

Non-ferrous Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1943; 26 mcms.

Plastics Manufacturers' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1948; 92 mcms.

Precision Manufacturing Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1942; 96 mems.

Radio, Appliance and Television Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1300, Durban; f. 1942; 96 mems.

Sheet Metal Industries' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1948; 152 mems.

Society of Automotive Importers, Assemblers and Distributors of South Africa: 134 London House, 21 Loveday St., Johannesburg; f. 1949; Pres. J. COBB; 62 mems.

South African Agricultural and Irrigation Machinery Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1944; 34 mcms.

South African Association of Shipbuilders and Repairers: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 20 mcms. Also at P.O.B. 1536, Cape Town; Sec. J. F. ROOS.

South African Brewing Industry Employers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1927; Sec. M. E. ROBERTSON; 2 mems.

South African Brick Association: Paillard House, Cnr. Smit and De Beer Sts., Braamfontein 62017, Transvaal; Dir. P. J. REYNOLDS.

South African Electroplating Industries' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1942; 20 mems.

South African Federation of Civil Engineering Contractors: Private Bag 1, Halfway House, Tvl.; f. 1940; Dir. K. LAGAY; 150 mems.; publ. *The Civil Engineering Contractor* (monthly); circ. 2,000.

South African Foreign Trade Organization—SAFTO: Netherlands Bank Bldg., 80 Fox St., P.O.B. 9039, Johannesburg; f. 1963; Chief Exec. W. B. HOLTES; 450 mems.

South African Insurance Employers' Association: P.O.B. 1141, Johannesburg.

South African Master Dental Technicians' Association: P.O.B. 9478, Johannesburg; f. 1946; Sec. W. A. DAVIDSON (Pty.), Ltd.

South African Ophthalmic Optical Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1945; Secs. Transvaal Chamber of Industries; 24 mcms.

South African Radio and Television Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; 15 mems.

South African Reinforced Concrete Engineers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1944; 59 mems.

South African Tube Makers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1942; 13 mems.

South African Wire and Wire-rope Manufacturers' Association: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg; f. 1943; 4 mems.

South African Wool Board: P.O.B. 1378, Pretoria; f. 1946; Chair. GIDEON J. JOUBERT; Man. Dir. S. P. VAN WYK; the Board consists of 16 members. They are 10 representatives of woolgrowers and six appointed by the Minister of Agriculture. One scientific adviser is a co-opted member.

Steel and Engineering Industries' Federation of South Africa: P.O.B. 1338, Johannesburg 2000; f. 1947; 3,200 mems.

Sugar Manufacturing and Refining Employers' Association: 1100 Norwich Union House, Durban Club Place, Durban; f. 1947; Sec. D. R. WOODROFFE.

Tobacco Employers' Organisation: P.O.B. 4581, Johannesburg; f. 1941; Sec. Mrs. M. ROBERTSON; 3 mems.

Transvaal Coal Owners' Association: P.O.B. 62361, Marshalltown, Transvaal, 2107; f. 1907; Man. Dir. A. D. TEW.

TRADE UNIONS

The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1956 provides for the registration of Trade Unions and Employers' Organizations, for the establishment of Industrial Councils on which employers and employees have equal representation and for the settlement of disputes by conciliation and arbitration. The Act provides for the setting up of racially separate Trade Unions. In cases where separate Unions cannot be formed the mixed Unions must divide into separate branches for each race, while the Union Executive must be composed of white members only. The same act also prohibits the affiliation of Trade Unions with political parties. The Native Labour (Settlement of Disputes) Act, 1953, prohibits strikes by African workers and gives the Native Labour Officer ultimate authority in settling disputes involving such workers. The Act was amended in May 1973 to give Africans the right to strike but only in tightly controlled circumstances. African trade unions are not officially recognized by the Government. The only trade union federation with a high proportion of African members, the South African Congress of Trade Unions (f. 1955), which is completely non-racial, has been severely hampered by government bannings and detentions under the Suppression of Communism Act. The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA), which lost 14 member trade unions during 1968 after it reaffirmed its policy on African workers, decided in February 1969 to debar Africans from membership. In December 1972 White, Coloured and Asian members of TUCSA voted for the extension of full trade union rights for African workers. Strong government action was taken against the Black Allied Worker's Union (BAWU) which is striving for government recognition of black trade unions and during 1973 several of its leaders were banned. In September 1974 TUCSA decided to admit bona fide African unions to membership. In early 1975, some 40,000 Africans belonged to unregistered unions. In

March 1974 the Report of the House of Commons Parliamentary Select Committee investigating the pay and conditions of the 355,000 African workers employed by British companies in South Africa recommended that British companies in South Africa should aim to pay their African workers not less than the Minimum Effective Level (estimated at 50 per cent higher than subsistence level wages) and should set a timetable to achieve this.

South African Confederation of Labour—SACL: P.O.B. 31105, Braamfontein; f. 1957 (reconstituted 1968); allows affiliation by Federations as well as individual white unions; representing approx. 200,000 workers; Pres. IVAN D. MARTIN; Hon. Sec. C. P. GROBLER.

COMMITTEES

Confederation of Metal and Building Unions: P.O.B. 9692, Johannesburg; 75,500 mems. in 8 organizations; Chair. E. H. McCANN.

Electricity Supply Commission Unions' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1959; 47,785 mems. in 7 organizations; Chair. B. NICHOLSON; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

Federation of Mining Unions (FMU): 503 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., P.O.B. 9692, Johannesburg; f. 1937; 35,000 mems. in 6 organizations; Chair. T. P. MURRAY; Sec. R. COWLEY.

Federation of Salaried Staff Associations of S.A.: P.O.B. 61069, Marshalltown, Transvaal; f. 1959; 24,099 mems. in five associations; Pres. C. J. PRETORIUS.

Garment Workers' Unions' Consultative Committee: P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg; f. 1960; 42,321 mems. in four unions; Chair. ANNA SCHEEPERS; Gen. Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS.

National Industrial Council for the Iron, Steel, Engineering and Metallurgical Industry: 412 B.P. Centre, Kerk St., Johannesburg; Parties to the Council: 33 employer organizations and 10 trade union organizations; Gen. Sec. W. R. GLASTONBURY.

National Liaison Committee of Engineering Trade Unions: Plein St., Johannesburg; 70,000 mems.; 7 organizations; Chair. E. H. McCANN; Gen. Sec. W. BORNMAN.

Pulp and Paper Industries' Joint Committee: 803 Amaleng, 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1958; 37,567 mems. in four unions; Chair. T. P. MURRAY; Gen. Sec. R. F. BUDD.

South African Council of Transport Workers—SACTW: 202 Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg; 6,000 mems. in 8 affiliates; Sec. A. H. HAMMON.

S.A. Federation of Leather Trade Unions: 22 Trades Hall, Kerk St., Johannesburg; 18,000 mems. in 8 unions; Pres. L. ALLEN; Sec.-Treas. L. C. M. SCHEEPERS.

FEDERATIONS

African Leather Workers' Benefit Fund: P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth; Sec. F. J. J. JORDAAN; 4,000 mems.

Co-ordinating Council of South African Trade Unions—CCSATU (*Die Koördinerende Raad van Suid Afrikaanse Vakverenigings*): 273 Pretoriusstraat, P.O.B. 978, Pretoria; f. 1948; 52,000 mems. in 12 unions; Chair. W. BORNAAN; Sec. J. A. VAN WYK; publ. *S.A. Worker*.

Federal Consultative Council of South African Railways and Harbours Staff Associations—FCC: 40 Ameshoff St., Braamfontein; 78,000 mems. from 7 unions; Chair. S. C. BOTHA; Sec. J. R. BENADE.

Trade Union Council of South Africa—TUOSA: P.O.B. 5592, Johannesburg; f. 1954; 203,579 mems. from 64 unions; Pres. L. C. SCHEEPERS; Gen. Sec. J. ARTHUR GROBELAAR.

PRINCIPAL REGISTERED TRADE UNIONS

Amalgamated Engineering Union of South Africa: 8 de Villiers Street, P.O. Box 1168, Johannesburg; f. 1890; Sec. E. H. McCANN; 32,000 mems.; publ. *The Metal Worker* (monthly).

Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers: P.O. Box 1095, Johannesburg; f. 1881; Sec. H. B. BULL; 3,000 mems.

Amalgamated Union of Building Trade Workers of South Africa (Executive Council): 107-110 Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., P.O.B. 5378, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. E. SCOTT; 11,000 mems.

Artisan Staff Association: "Lowliebenhof", 193 Smit Street, Johannesburg; f. 1924; represents artisans and trade hands of the South African Railways, Airways and Harbours; Pres. J. ZURICH; Sec. C. P. GROBLER; 20,000 mems.

Bank Employees' Union: P.O.B. 1647, Pretoria; 5,000 mems.; Sec. J. P. STEYN.

European Liquor and Catering Trades Employees' Union: 508 Scott's Bldgs., Plein Street, Cape Town; f. 1960; Chair. J. J. FOURIE; Gen. Sec. Mrs. N. G. FORSYTH; 875 mems.

Federation of Furniture and Allied Trade Unions: P.O.B. 2040, Johannesburg; f. 1959; Sec. J. F. KLOPPER; 7,000 mems.

Food and Canning Workers' Union: 101/104 City Centre, 18 Corporation Street, Cape Town, P.O. Box 2678; f. 1941; 8,837 mems.; Gen. Sec. Mrs. LIZ ABRAHAMS.

Garment Workers' Union of S.A.: Garment Centre, 75 End St., P.O.B. 6779, Johannesburg; f. 1928; Sec. JOHANNA CORNELIUS; 11,000 mems.

Garment Workers' Union of Western Province: P.O.B. 3259, Cape Town; 40,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS A. PETERSEN.

Hotel, Bar and Catering Trade Employees' Association: 309 Exchange Bldg., 28 St. George's St., Cape Town; Sec. G. MUNSOOK; 1,500 mems.

Ironmoulders' Society of South Africa: P.O.B. 3322, Johannesburg; f. 1896; Gen. Sec. C. H. CROMPTON; 2,425 mems.

Johannesburg Municipal Transport Workers' Union: 2nd Floor, Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. D. J. SCHUTTE; 1,500 mems.

Mine Surface Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 6849, Johannesburg; f. 1919; Gen. Sec. and Man. R. H. BOTHA; 1,000 mems.; publ. *M.S.O.A. Journal*.

Mineworkers' Union: P.O.B. 2525, Johannesburg; f. 1903; Sec. P. J. PAULUS; 17,000 mems.; publ. *The Mine-worker* (fortnightly).

Motor Industry Combined Workers' Union: 415 Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg; f. 1960; 9,120 mems.; Pres. J. J. DAMONSE; Gen. Sec. R. C. WEBB; publ. *Newsletters*.

Motor Industry Employees' Union of South Africa: 11 Biecard St., Johannesburg; f. 1939; Gen. Sec. P. J. PIENAAR; 22,950 mems.

Motor Transport Workers' Union: 315 Dalbree House, 300 Bree St., Johannesburg; f. 1934; Gen. Sec. G. H. VAN DER WALT; 1,100 mems.

National Union of Bank Employees: P.O.B. 6935, Johannesburg; f. 1971; Sec. J. A. MALHERBE.

National Union of Clothing Workers: P.O.B. 7288, Johannesburg; 4,000 mems.; Sec. Mrs. L. MVUBELO.

National Union of Distributive Workers: Boston House, Cape Town; f. 1936; Gen. Sec. J. R. ALTMAN; Pres. Mrs. J. BARNARD; 10,000 mems.; publ. *New Day* (quarterly).

SOUTH AFRICA

National Union of Furniture and Allied Workers of South Africa: Meubel Sentrum, Cnr. Eloff St. and Anderson St., Johannesburg; Pres. W. J. HOLMES; Sec. C. A. BOTES; 7,100 mems.

National Union of Leather Workers: P.O.B. 3039, Port Elizabeth; Sec. F. J. J. JORDAAN; 18,000 mems.

National Union of Liquor and Catering Trades Employees: P.O.B. 290, Durban; f. 1953; 15,000 mems. in six affiliated unions; Chair. W. CRAWFORD; Asst. Gen. Sec. A. C. REDDY.

National Union of Operative Biscuit Makers and Packers of South Africa: P.O.B. 4141, Cape Town; 1,200 mems.; Sec. A. SOLOMON.

Operative Bakers', Confectioners' and Conductors' Union: P.O.B. 3259, Cape Town; Sec. F. W. McLEOD.

Postal and Telegraph Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 9186, Johannesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. L. J. VAN DER LINDE; 12,000 mems.

Running and Operating Staff Union: 40 Ameshoff St., Braamfontein, Johannesburg; f. 1928; 12,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. and Editor JOHANN R. BENADÉ; publ. *Headlight*; circ. 10,000.

South African Association of Municipal Employees: P.O.B. 62, Pretoria; f. 1921; Gen. Sec. J. T. SMIT; 35,000 mems.

South African Boilermakers', Iron and Steel Workers', Ship Builders' and Welders' Society: 3rd Floor, Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., P.O.B. 9645, Johannesburg; f. 1916; Sec. T. P. MURRAY; 25,000 mems.; publ. *The Crucible* (monthly).

South African Electrical Workers' Association: 6th Floor, Amaleng, No. 8 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1937; Gen. Sec. B. NICHOLSON; 15,000 mems.

South African Engine Drivers', Firemen's and Operators' Association: 507-510 Vulcan House, 88 Anderson St., Johannesburg; f. 1894; Sec. KENNETH WILLEM DU PREEZ; 4,538 mems.

South African Footplate Staff Association: 105 Simmonds St., P.O.B. 31100, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; Pres. S. C. BOTHA; Sec. P. J. H. ROODT; 9,500 mems.

South African Hairdressers' Employees' Industrial Union: 42 Harvard Buildings, 49 Joubert St., Johannesburg; f. 1943; Sec. J. DANIEL; 4,600 mems.

South African Iron, Steel and Allied Industries Union: 430 Church St. West, P.O.B. 19299, Pretoria; f. 1936; Sec. W. BORNMAN; 35,000 mems.

South African Postal Association: P.O.B. 2004, Johannesburg; f. 1902; Gen. Sec. T. P. VAN NIEKERK; 4,100 mems.; publ. *Postal Journal*.

Trade and Industry, Transport

South African Railways and Harbours Employees' Union: Atkinson Building, Strand St., Cape Town; f. 1924; Gen. Sec. J. H. COETZEE; 8,300 mems.; publ. *Emplo Review* (monthly).

South African Railways and Harbours Salaried Staff Association: P.O.B. 6753, Johannesburg; f. 1918; Gen. Sec. F. A. SMIT; 23,000 mems.

South African Railways Police Staff Association: P.O.B. 31308, Braamfontein, Johannesburg; 2,321 mems.; Sec. B. J. S. REINECKE.

South African Society of Bank Officials: P.O.B. 31537, Braamfontein; f. 1916; Sec. J. A. MALHERBE; 18,000 mems.

South African Teachers' Association: 15 Grove Buildings, Grove Ave., Claremont, Cape Town; f. 1862; Gen. Sec. J. A. CLARKSON, B.COM.; 2,000 mems.

South African Technical Officials' Association: P.O.B. 7060, Johannesburg; Gen. Sec. H. MALLET-VEALE; 4,000 mems.

South African Theatre and Cinema Employees' Union: P.O.B. 8752, Johannesburg; Sec. A. E. NICHOLSON; 1,731 mems.

South African Typographical Union: S.A.T.U. House, 166 Visagie Street, P.O. Box 1993, Pretoria; f. 1898; Sec. E. VAN TONDER; 23,000 mems.

Teachers' Educational and Professional Association: Cape Town; 2,000 mems.; Sec. A. I. JACOBS.

Textile Workers' Industrial Union (S.A.): P.O.B. 4141, Cape Town; f. 1934; 4,080 mems.; Gen. Sec. N. J. DANIELS.

Tobacco Workers' Industrial Union: Oxford St., Oudtshoorn; Sec. J. J. BOTES.

Tramway and Omnibus Workers' Union: P.O.B. 1562, Cape Town; f. 1916; Sec. D. C. BENADÉ; 1,600 mems.

Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades Industrial Union: Meubelsentrum, Cnr. Eloff and Anderson Sts., 5th Floor, P.O.B. 3400, Johannesburg; Sec. L. C. SCHEEPERS; 3,000 mems.

Underground Officials' Association of South Africa: P.O.B. 5965, Johannesburg; f. 1918; 12,000 mems.; Sec. R. J. COETZEE.

Western Province Building Workers' Union: P.O.B. 2013, Cape Town; 3,000 mems.; Sec. J. DOHERTY.

Witwatersrand Tea Room, Restaurant and Catering Trade Employees' Union: P.O.B. 6041, Johannesburg; Sec. Mrs. M. YOUNG; 1,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

South African Railways and Harbours Board: Union Bldgs., Pretoria; Chair. Minister of Transport the Hon. S. L. MULLER, M.P.; Deputy Minister of Transport the Hon. J. W. RALL, M.P.; Railway Commissioners Dr. J. H. BOTHA, P. J. C. DU PLESSIS, C. V. DE VILLIERS.

With a few minor exceptions the South African Railways and Harbours Administration owns and operates all the railways in the Republic and in South West Africa. The Administration also operates an extensive network of road transport services, which serves primarily to develop rural areas, but also acts as feeder to the railways. The fleet consists of some 46 vessels, mainly tugs and dredgers, which does not include minor harbour craft. The Adminis-

tration spent approximately R.362 million on improvements during the year ended March 31st, 1973. This is part of the modernization programme which started just after the war. In June 1973 South African Railways ordered R.42 million worth of stock and its fleet is to increase to 1,000 diesel-electric and 1,600 electric locomotives. An 800-km. Sishen-Saldanha Bay rail link is under construction.

ROUTE DISTANCE:

Owned and operated by South African Railways:

1. In Republic, 19,856 kilometres.
2. In Namibia (South West Africa) 2,340 kilometres.

SOUTH AFRICA

Privately-owned lines operated by South African Railways, 53 kilometres.

The electrified distance totals 4,501 kilometres.

ROADS

National Transport Commission: P.O.B. 415, Pretoria; responsible for location, planning, design, construction and maintenance of national roads.

On March 31st, 1973, there were approximately 2,000 km. completed national roads, and approximately 320,000 km. provincial roads of all categories. Of the 320,000 km. of rural roads, about 38,000 km. are tarred. A new road programme was announced in May 1973 with an estimated cost of R.1,316 million.

The Automobile Association of South Africa: A.A. House, 42 de Villiers St., Johannesburg; f. 1930; Pres. and Chair. E. P. NUPEN; Dir.-Gen. E. P. TURK; publ. *The Motorist* (every 3 months), circ. 500,000.

SHIPPING

South African Shipping Board: Secretariat: Dept. of Commerce, Private Bag 84, Pretoria; f. 1929; an advisory body to the Ministry of Economic Affairs upon any matter connected with sea transport to, from or between any of the Republic's ports, particularly with regard to freight rates.

The principal harbours of the Republic are at Cape Town, Mossel Bay, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban; Namibia (South West Africa): Walvis Bay. A new port at Richards Bay is under construction and Saldanha Bay is expected to become a major port in future years.

More than twenty-eight shipping lines serve South African ports. In 1974 South Africa's merchant fleet totalled 69 freighters with a tonnage exceeding 450,000.

CIVIL AVIATION

All civil aviation in South Africa is controlled by the Minister of Transport under the Aviation Act of 1962. The National Transport Commission is responsible for licensing and control of air services. Executive and administrative work of the National Transport Commission is carried out by the Department of Transport.

Director of Civil Aviation: Private Bag X193, Pretoria; Dir. L. C. DU TOIT.

South African Airways (SAA): South African Airways Centre, Johannesburg; f. 1934; Chief Exec. J. ADAM. There are daily passenger services linking all the principal towns of South Africa; regular services to Rhodesia; nine services per week between Johannesburg and Lourenço Marques in partnership with DETA, and

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy

six per week to Gaborone and two per week to Francistown, five per week to Blantyre in partnership with Air Malawi, six per week to Manzini in partnership with Swazi-Air, weekly to Tananarive in partnership with Air Madagascar and six times per week to Mauritius. One of the Mauritius services calls at Réunion. South African Airways operates regular services to Europe and Australia, a weekly service to New York via Rio de Janeiro, a fortnightly service between Cape Town and Buenos Aires; a new service from Johannesburg to Hong Kong was introduced in June 1974; operates eight Boeing 707, nine Boeing 727, six Boeing 737, three HS 748, five Boeing 747B; 219,725 kilometres of unduplicated route.

Air Lowveld: 14th Floor, Union Sq. 80, Plein St., Johannesburg; scheduled internal services.

Avna Airways: P.O.B. 72, Airport, Dundee, Natal; separate internal services.

COMAIR (Commercial Airways (Pty.) Ltd.): Hangar No. 4, Rand Airport, P.O.B. 2245, Johannesburg; flies daily DC-3 schedules from Rand Airport to Welkom, Phalaborwa and Skukuza; a twice-weekly schedule between Skukuza and Durban; operates safaris to Kruger Park in conjunction with its scheduled services.

Margate Air Services: P.O.B. 231, Margate, South Coast, Natal; separate internal services.

Namakwaland Lugdiens (Edms) Bpk.: P.O.B. 28, Springbok C.P., and 1917 Sanlam Centre, Cape Town; internal services.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

The following foreign airlines also operate services to South Africa, Johannesburg being the principal centre: Air Madagascar, Air Malawi, Air Rhodesia, Alitalia, British Airways, Botswana National Airways, DETA Mozambique, El Al, Iberia, KLM, Lufthansa, Luxair, Olympic, PAA, Qantas, Sabena, SAS, Swazi-Air, Swissair, TAP, UTA and Varig.

TOURISM

South Africa is a member of the Southern Africa Regional Tourism Council (SARTOC) together with Malawi, Swaziland, Portugal and Mauritius. In 1973 there were 580,134 tourists in South Africa.

South African Tourist Corporation: 10th Floor, Arcadia Centre, 130 Beatrix St., Private Bag X164, Pretoria; 10 brs. in 9 countries; Dir. T. C. OWEN.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Board: Private Bag X256, Pretoria 0001; f. 1948; 12 mems.; exercises control over all radio-active materials, licensing of nuclear installations in South Africa. Conducts research into nuclear power economics and reactor systems, reactor materials and radioisotopes and their applications; Pres. Dr. A. J. A. ROUX; publs. *Annual Report*, *Nuclear Active* (half-yearly), *Highlights* (half-yearly), *Pet Reports* (irregular).

The National Nuclear Research Centre: Pelindaba, Private Bag X-256, Pretoria 0001; f. 1961; 20 MW O.R.R. type research reactor (SAFARI-I) critical 1965; 3MeV Van de Graaff accelerator.

National Institute for Metallurgy: Private Bag 7, Auckland Park, 2006; f. 1966. The Institute is equipped and organized to deal with all phases of the examination and

recovery of valuable constituents from minerals and ores. It is the home of the Extraction Metallurgy Division of the Atomic Energy Board and over the past few years it has been involved in the designing, erecting and operation of pilot plants for the extraction of uranium from its ores, its refining and the production of nuclear-grade uranium metal and nuclear-grade oxides and salts. Future work is foreseen on Zirconium, Hafnium, Thorium and several other metals of interest to the nuclear-power industry; Dir. Gen. Dr. R. E. ROBINSON; publs. *Minerals Science and Engineering*, *Annual Report*, *NIM Abstracts*.

South Africa is a founder member of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Plans were recently announced for the construction of the country's first nuclear power station in the Western Cape.

UNIVERSITIES

The University Apartheid Act of 1959, strongly opposed by the four English-speaking universities, extended the *apartheid* system to the universities of South Africa.

University of Cape Town: P.O.B. 594, Cape Town; f. 1829; 500 teachers, 7,790 students (English).

University of Fort Hare: Private Bag 314, Alice, Cape Province; f. 1916; 154 teachers, 1,030 students (Xhosa and African only).

University of Natal: King George V Ave., Durban, Natal; f. 1909; 752 teachers, 7,878 students (English).

University of the North: P.O. Sovenga, Pietersburg; f. 1959; 138 teachers, 1,512 students (Tsonga, Sotho and Venda).

University of the Orange Free State: P.O.B. 339, Bloemfontein; f. 1855; 450 teachers, 6,685 students.

University of Port Elizabeth: P.O.B. 1600, Port Elizabeth; f. 1964; 186 teachers, 1,602 students (mainly Afrikaans).

Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education: Potchefstroom, Transvaal; f. 1869; 331 teachers, 6,421 students (Afrikaans).

University of Pretoria: Hillerest, Pretoria; f. 1908; 1,005 teachers, 14,757 students (Afrikaans).

Rand Afrikaans University: P.O.B. 524, Johannesburg; f. 1966; 180 teachers, 2,168 students (Afrikaans).

Rhodes University: P.O.B. 94, Grahamstown; f. 1904; 195 teachers, 2,339 students (English).

University of South Africa: P.O.B. 392, Pretoria; f. 1873; 548 teachers, 31,873 students (all external).

University of Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch, Cape Province; f. 1918; 654 teachers, 9,200 students (Afrikaans).

University of the Western Cape: Private Bag, P.O. Kasselville, Bellville; f. 1960; 107 full-time, 34 part-time teachers, 1,570 students (Coloureds only).

University of the Witwatersrand: 2 Jan Smuts Ave., Milner Park, Johannesburg, Transvaal; f. 1922; 697 full-time and 320 part-time teachers, 10,286 students (English).

University of Durban-Westville: Private Bag 4001, Westville, Durban; f. 1960; 225 teachers, 2,432 students (Indians only).

University of Zululand: Private Bag, Kwa-Dlangeziwa, Via Empangeni, Natal; f. 1960; 98 teachers, 815 students (Zulu and Swazi).

THE BANTU HOMELANDS

AREA	POPULATION (1970)
57,933 sq. miles	7,034,125

1973 est. 6.9 million.

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

On February 3rd, 1971, the Bantu Homelands Constitution Bill was introduced in the House of Assembly. It empowered the South African Government to grant self-government, on a similar basis to that already granted to the Transkei, to any African area which had a Territorial Authority at its request. The bill provided for such territories to have their own national anthems and flags. They would be prevented, however, from maintaining an army or any similar institution. No diplomatic or consular relations with foreign countries were to be entered into, nor could they construct factories for the production of arms or explosives. They would be unable to legislate on such matters as transport, posts and telecommunications, matters of finance including currency, customs and excise duties, nor could they control the entry of any citizens other than their own into their areas.

Under this Act, Tswanaland was granted an elected Legislative Assembly on April 30th, 1971 at the request of Chief Lucas Mangope who became Chief Minister, when it became the territory of Bophuthatswana. The Ciskei was granted a similar Legislative Assembly on August 1st, 1972 with Chief Justice Mabandla as Chief Minister. In October, 1972 the same form of "self-government" was granted to Lebowa, with Chief M. M. Matlala as Chief Minister and, in February 1973, to Gazankulu and VhaVenda. In April 1973 KwaZulu was granted a Legislative Assembly and in November 1974 "self-government"

was granted to Basotho Quaqua. The South African Government has come under increasingly strong criticism from many of the leaders of the Bantu Homelands. There has been particular dissatisfaction over the question of land allocated to the Homelands and accusations of government hypocrisy on the promise of "independence" when none of the Homelands possess economic viability.

In January 1973 the KwaZulu Assembly unanimously declared the South African Government's proposals for the "consolidation" of their Homeland, at present fragmented into 29 parts, to be totally unacceptable. In April 1973, Chief Kaiser Matanzima of the Transkei, claiming that the white government had "no right whatsoever to stop the unity of the black people", urged a federation of white and black states in South Africa. The Government's land consolidation proposals were also rejected by the Tswanas. Plans for a summit of homeland leaders were mooted by Chief Mangope of Bophuthatswana. Against this background of increasing protest, particularly by Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu, the South African Prime Minister Mr. Vorster threatened the white opposition United and Progressive Parties with legislation to prevent "interference" by them in black political affairs, especially those of the Homelands.

In November 1973, six homeland leaders agreed on the federation of their homelands after they had attained "independence" and renewed their call for more land which the Government has consistently refused. In 1974,

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the first "Homeland Summit" between Mr. Vorster, who has rejected the idea of federation, and the eight homeland leaders took place. Talks were described as "brutally frank" but no agreement emerged on the controversial land issue. A further summit in January 1975 produced government concessions on the rights of urban Africans, but there was disagreement over the other major issues. Chief Buthelezi threatened "civil disobedience" if they were not resolved.

The events of the years 1973 and 1974 showed that the Homeland leaders, led in anti-government vociferousness by Chief Buthelezi of KwaZulu, were increasingly aware of their political power. The bitterness which marked relations between the Government and most of the leaders, particularly over the issues of discrimination, land consolidation and Government interference in Homeland affairs, became more acute. The exception was Chief Matanzima of the Transkei who in May 1974 declared his intention to request independence from the Government within five years in line with Government policy. In November 1974 the eight homeland leaders declared that the Bantustans should be an integral part of South Africa with their share of its wealth and equal rights within a federal structure. This is in direct opposition to the Government's declared policy of dividing the various ethnic groups and for each to request "independence" as a separate unit. In October 1974 the Government expressed its willingness to consult with the leaders on the establishment of white-owned industrial firms in the Homelands which had previously been prevented. Generally however, events beyond South Africa's borders seemed likely to exert considerable influence in coming months on the

The Bantu Homelands, The Transkei

course of the policy of *apartheid* of which the Homelands represent one of the major planks.

ORGANIZATION

Minister of Bantu Administration and Development, and Bantu Education: Hon. M. C. BOTHA.

Director of Bantu Development: L. A. PEPLER, B.Sc.AG.

Commissioners General:

Transkei, Ciskei: D. H. POTGIETER.

KwaZulu: H. TORLAGE.

Lebowa: G. P. C. BEZIDENHOUT.

VhaVenda: M. D. C. DE WET NEL.

Gazankulu: Prof. E. F. POTGIETER.

Bophuthatswana: Sen. G. R. WESSELS.

Basotho Quaqua: N. C. VAN R. SADIE.

Chief Ministers and Chief Executives of the Homelands:

The Transkei (Xhosa): Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

The Ciskei (Xhosa): LENNOX SEBE.

Kwazulu (Zulu): Chief GATSHA BUTHELEZI.

Lebowa (Sepedi): CEDRIC N. PHATUDI.

Vhavenda (Venda): Chief PATRICK MPHEPHU.

Gazankulu (Shangaan): Prof. H. W. E. NTSANWISI.

Bophuthatswana (Tswana): (vacant).

Basotho Quaqua (Sesheoeshoe): Chief WESSEL MOTA.

THE TRANSKEI

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION (1970)†
15,831	1,751,142

† Including 9,556 whites, 7,645 coloureds, 10 Asians (Capital Umtata).

Flag: The flag of the Transkei consists of equal horizontal stripes, green, green, white and ochre.

BUDGET 1974-75 (Rand '000)

EXPENDITURE	
Development and Conservation of Land	1,679.5
Settlement of Population	245.3
Income Generation and Creation of Employment	12,066.5
Development of Human Potential	18,988.4
Provision of Social Services	22,113.7
Overhead Administrative Services	7,899.6
Overhead Capital Services	7,589.8
TOTAL	70,583.0

Budget: (1968-69) Revenue R.20,496,000; Expenditure R.19,977,000.
 (1969-70) Revenue R.20,344,000; Expenditure R.23,570,000.
 (1970-71) Revenue R.23,944,000; Expenditure R.26,261,000.
 (1971-72) Revenue R.31,676,000; Expenditure R.32,381,000.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the Transkei was promulgated in the South African Parliament in May 1963, and came into force in December of the same year. The main provisions are:

Legislative Assembly: Consists of the four Paramount chiefs of the Transkei, the 60 chiefs holding office in the nine regional authority areas, and 45 members who are elected by all Transkeian subjects whether resident in the territory or in South Africa or South West Africa. The Chief Minister and the five Ministers are elected by secret ballot by the members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly has the power to make laws in connection with the various government functions it controls. The laws then go to the Commissioner-General for submission, through the Minister for Bantu Administration and Development, to the State President. The State President may either give his assent or refer the bill back to the Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly meets at least once every year, and subject to the provisions of the act granting the Transkei self-government, "there will be freedom of speech and debate in the assembly". Subject to standing rules and orders, debates are to be conducted in public.

Powers: The Transkei Government has control over its own affairs apart from foreign affairs, defence, internal security, part of the administration of justice and economic development. There are ministries of finance, justice, the interior, education, agriculture and forestry, roads and works.

Under the section listing the "classes of matters" over which the Transkei Government has no power are: "The control, organization, administration, powers of entry into and presence in the Transkei of any police force of the Republic charged with the maintenance of public peace and order and the preservation of internal security and the safety of the Transkei and the Republic".

Personnel: Some white employees of the Republican Government have been placed at the disposal of the Transkeian Government but they will remain on the establishment of the Republican Government. They will be progressively replaced by suitable Bantu employees of the Transkei Government.

Zoning of Areas: The Constitution provides for the zoning of towns and villages in the Transkei under the jurisdiction of municipalities, village management boards, or local boards, for occupation and ownership by Africans. This provision was put into effect in 23 Transkei towns and villages, or in certain parts of them, in January 1966.

Justice: An elaborate system of courts provides for the administration of justice in the Transkei. It includes courts under the jurisdiction of the Republican Government. The jurisdiction of any court transferred to the Transkei does not include jurisdiction over anybody who is not a Transkei citizen.

The State President has constituted a high court of the Transkei similar in function, constitution and jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of South Africa. Appeals go from the High Court of the Transkei to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of South Africa. The Transkei High Court has taken over the functions of the Bantu appeal and divorce courts. It is also involved in matters of Bantu law and custom.

Finance: The Transkei Government is financed by various forms of revenue including taxation of all Xhosa, both inside the Transkei and outside. In addition to this, the Republican Government grants the Transkei enough

money to cover the administration of all departments handed over to the Transkei.

Independence: In March 1974 Chief Matanzima gave notice that he intends to request the South African Government to grant the Transkei independence within five years.

THE GOVERNMENT

THE CABINET

(February 1975)

Chief Minister and Minister of Finance: Paramount Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

Minister of Justice: Chief GEORGE M. MATANZIMA.

Minister of Education: Miss S. N. SIGCAU.

Minister of the Interior: Chief J. D. MOSHESH.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: N. P. BULUBE.

Minister of Roads and Works: L. M. MABANDLA.

Minister of Health: A. N. JONAS.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

(Third Election, November 1973)

Elected Members: 45 (Transkei National Independence Party 25, Democratic Party 10, Independents 8 and 2 vacant).

Speaker: M. H. CANCA.

Non-Elected Members: Four Paramount Chiefs, 60 office-holding Chiefs in nine Regions (56 of the 64 Chiefs support the ruling party).

POLITICAL PARTIES

Transkei National Independence Party: f. 1964; accepts policy of apartheid; aims at Transkeian independence and called for complete independence in its 1968 election manifesto, won 7 of 45 elected seats in Assembly in 1963 elections, 28 in 1968 and 25 in 1973; Leader Chief KAIZER MATANZIMA.

Democratic Party: f. 1964; rejects apartheid in favour of the Transkei's status as a province within South Africa, with equal rights for both races in the Republic; won 38 of 45 elected seats in Assembly in 1963, 14 in 1968 and 10 in 1973; Leader KNOWLEDGE GUZANA.

Transkei People's Freedom Party: Umtata; f. 1966; aims at immediate independence from the Republic; Leader S. M. SINABA.

JUDICIARY

Transkei High Court: Chief Justice G. A. A. MUNNIK. The High Court was established in August 1973 and has jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the 26 magisterial districts comprising the Transkei; seat of court is at Umtata.

RELIGION

Church of the Province of South Africa: Bishop of St. John's Rt. Rev. JAMES LEO SCHUSTER, M.A., Bishopsmead, Umtata 5100.

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Roman Catholic Church: Bishop of Umtata (Province of Durban) Rt. Rev. ERNEST HEINRICH KARLEN.

PRESS

Umhunywa: Owen St., P.O.B. 129, Umtata; f. 1937; English and Xhosa; Editor J. D'OLIVERA.

RADIO

Radio Bantu: broadcasts in Zulu, Xhosa, Southern Sotho, Northern Sotho, Tswana, Tsonga, Venda, Ndonga, Kuanyama, Nama/Damara and Herero.

FINANCE

Xhosa Development Corporation: P.O.B. 618, East London, Man. Dir. F. MARITZ; cap. R.45,500,000m.; deals with promoting the economy of the Transkei and Ciskei.

Barclays National Bank Ltd.: 76 York Rd., Umtata.

Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd., The: Umtata; Man. E. G. TAYLOR.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Bantu Investment Corporation of S.A. Ltd.: P.O.B. 213, Pretoria; f. 1959 to develop Bantu areas; Chair. DI. S. P. DU TOIT VILJOEN; Man. Dir. Dr. J. ADENDORFF.

Transkei Industrial Development Corporation: P.O.B. 103, Umtata; f. 1965; controlled by S.A. Government; intended to establish finance and develop industries in the Transkei.

SPANISH AFRICA

SPANISH SAHARA

CEUTA AND MELILLA

OTHER POSSESSIONS

SPANISH SAHARA

INTRODUCTION

Spanish Sahara lies on the Atlantic coast of North Africa, with Morocco to the north and Mauritania to the east and south. There is also a small boundary with Algeria. While the economic prospects are bright, with the colony likely to become the world's leading producer of phosphates, Spanish Sahara is virtually a military colony. Between 10,000 and 20,000 Spanish troops are stationed there, though there are only about 30,000 settled, as against nomadic, inhabitants. Opposition to the colonial regime has grown in recent years. At the beginning of 1969 a movement for the liberation of *Sekia el Hamra* and *Río de Oro* was formed. Known as *Sidam* in Arabic, the movement is reported to have been responsible for the anti-Spanish demonstration in *Al-Aaiún* in June 1970 during which Spanish troops killed at least 10 civilians.

Just before this, Morocco, Mauritania and Algeria had agreed on a common policy towards the liberation of Spanish Sahara, and in December of the same year the UN Committee on Trusteeship and the Non-Self-Governing Territories called on Spain to hold a referendum as soon as possible in Spanish Sahara so that the indigenous population could exercise its right to self-determination. In February 1973 the UN passed a resolution calling on Spain, in consultation with Morocco and Mauritania, to grant the territory independence.

In 1974, King Hassan II of Morocco submitted his claim for the Sahara to the International Court of Justice. Spain has officially promised to hold a referendum in 1975 to decide on the country's future. Three nationalist organizations have recently been formed: *Morchob* (the Blue Men), supported by Algeria; *Front populaire de libération du Sahara*, supported by Mauritania and the *Mouvement du 21 août*, supported by Morocco.

STATISTICS

Area: approx. 266,000 sq. km. (Sur 184,000 sq. km.; Nordeste 56,000 sq. km.; Norte 26,000 sq. km.).

Population (Census of December 31st, 1970): 76,425, including 16,648 Europeans. There are also about Spanish soldiers. Towns: *Al-Aiún* (capital) 24,048 (12,238 non-Europeans, 11,180 Europeans); *Villa Cisneros* 5,454. The number of nomads centering the territory during the rainy season is variable. Estimated total population: 108,000 (July 1st, 1974).

Agriculture (1973—metric tons): Barley 600, Alfalfa 168, Palm Trees 700 (number).

Livestock (1973): 76,785 Camels, 123,000 Goats, 15,180 Sheep, 1,800 Asses, 310 Pigs.

Fishing (1973): Weight of catch 5,362 tons.

Mining: Phosphate deposits at *Bucraa* estimated at 1,700 million tons are exploited by *Fosfatos de Bucraa, S.A.*, a state-controlled company. In April 1972 the first shipment of phosphate ore was loaded at *Al-Aaiún*. Production reached 3m. tons in April 1974.

Industry (1973): Production of electric energy: 53,654,000 kWh.; Buildings constructed: 240 (211 for habitation).

Finance: Spanish currency: 100 céntimos=1 peseta. Coins: 10 and 50 céntimos; 1, 2½, 5, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas. Notes: 100, 500 and 1,000 pesetas. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=132.40 pesetas; U.S.\$1=56.16 pesetas; 1,000 Spanish pesetas=£7.55=\$17.81.

Budget (1973): Expenditure 1,552,625,000 pesetas. The territory receives substantial aid from Spain.

External Trade (1973): Imports ('000 pesetas): 758,185 (Foodstuffs 410,862, Manufactures 332,818); Exports (Raw materials): 244,851.

Transport: Roads: 6,500 km. roads and tracks; 4,966 vehicles (1971); Shipping (1973): Passengers disembarked 4,599, freight entered 224,574 metric tons; Civil Aviation (1972): Passengers entered 76,368, Passengers leaving 78,995; Freight 45,045 metric tons.

Tourism (1973): 17,841 tourists.

Education (1973): Primary: 2,468 Spanish, 2,212 Saharan pupils, 1,201 adults; 144 Spanish and 60 Saharan teachers; Secondary: 590 pupils.

Health (1973): Hospital beds 257, doctors 29.

THE GOVERNMENT

Spanish Sahara was recognized as a Province in 1958. It is divided into three regions: *Sur* (184,000 sq. km.), *Nordeste* (56,000 sq. km.) and *Norte* (26,000 sq. km.). A *Yemda* (General Assembly) of 103 members (Pres. JATRI ULD SAID ULD YUMANI) and a *Cabildo* or local council (Pres. SEILA ULD ABEIDA) are the main representative bodies of the province. The province is represented in the Spanish *Cortes* by 6 *procuradores*.

There was an election to the General Assembly in January 1971.

Governor-General: Gen. FEDERICO GÓMEZ DE SALAZAR Y NIETO.

Director-General for Promotion of the Sahara: D. EDUARDO JUNCO MENDOZA (resident in Madrid).

Religion: Muslim; the Europeans are nearly all Catholics.

Radio: *Radio Sahara*, Ap. 106, *Al-Aaiún*; government station; Dir. CARLOS GUIASOLA ESTELAR.

Radio Villa Cisneros, Apt. 53, *Villa Cisneros*; government station; Dir. F. PATIÑO DÍAZ-HERRERA.

There were 16,000 radio receivers in 1974.

Television: retransmission stations in *Al-Aaiún*, *Smara* and *Villa Cisneros*.

There were 2,000 television receivers in 1974.

Transport: Airfields at *Villa Cisneros* (the chief seaport) and *Al-Aaiún*, with passenger services to Madrid and *Las Palmas* operated by *Iberia*. There are also landing-strips at *Smara*, *La Güera*, *Hagunfa*, *Auserd*, *Aargub*, *Bir Enzarán*, *Anech* and *Agracha*. A 3,500 metre loading pier has been constructed at *Al-Aaiún* to handle phosphate exports. A 72-km. conveyor brings the phosphate ores from the mines at *Bucraa*.

CEUTA

Ceuta is a North African port opposite Gibraltar. It has been held by Spain since 1580.

Area: 19 square km.

Population (1971): 66,900.

External Trade: Ceuta is a duty-free port. Trade is chiefly with Spain, the Balearic and Canary Islands and Melilla.

Transport: Much of the traffic between Spain and Morocco passes through Ceuta; there are ferry services to Algeciras, Spain.

Education (1971): Primary: 218 schools, 8,572 pupils; Secondary: 4,089 pupils.

Government: A Mayor administers the town and he is also a member (under the title *Procurador*) of the Spanish Parliament in Madrid. Procurador SERAFINO BECERRA.

Religion: Most Africans are Muslims; Europeans are nearly all Catholics; there are a few Jews.

Radio: *Radio Ceuta*, Virgilio Oñate 1, Ceuta; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión; Dir. J. SOLERA.

MELILLA

Melilla is a Mediterranean port about 320 km. east of Ceuta and has been held by Spain since 1497. It now forms part of the province of Málaga.

Area: 12.3 square km.

Population (1971): 64,307.

External Trade: Melilla is a duty-free port. Most imports are from Spain but over 90 per cent of exports go to non-Spanish territories. Chief exports: fish and iron ore from Moroccan mines.

Transport: There is a daily ferry service to Málaga and

a weekly service to Almería. Melilla airport is served by a daily service to Málaga, operated by Iberia.

Education (1971): Primary: 193 schools, 6,147 pupils; Secondary: 3,058 pupils.

Government: A mayor administers the town.

Radio: *Radio Melilla*, O'Donell 26, Melilla; commercial; owned by Sociedad Española de Radiodifusión; Dir. G. PALAU.

OTHER POSSESSIONS

Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo on the Mediterranean coast between Ceuta and Melilla—and the Chafarinas Islands lying east of Melilla near the Algerian

border. Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera and Villa Sanjurjo are small towns. The Chafarinas Islands have no permanent inhabitants

SRI LANKA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Sri Lanka (formerly called Ceylon) lies 50 miles east of the southern tip of India. The climate is tropical, average temperature 80°F (26°C); the south-west around Colombo receives heavy monsoon rains. The official language, Sinhala, is spoken by about 70 per cent of the people; Tamil and English are also widely used. More than 66 per cent of the population are Buddhist, about 18 per cent are Tamil-speaking Hindus and there are important Christian (mostly Roman Catholic) and Muslim minorities. The national flag (proportions 35 by 18) is dark crimson with a yellow border, in each corner of which a Bo leaf is depicted. In the centre is a gold lion and at the left are two vertical stripes of green and orange. The capital is Colombo.

Recent History

In 1948 Ceylon attained independence while remaining a member of the British Commonwealth. During the 1950s and 1960s two main political groupings alternated in forming the Government. The United National Party (U.N.P.), which held office from 1948 to 1956 and from 1965 to 1970, with a brief period of office in 1960, took a liberal position and was often in coalition with parties concerned to protect the rights of the Tamils, who are Hindus of Indian origin living in the north of the country. The Sri Lanka Freedom Party (S.L.F.P.), by contrast, has pursued socialist policies, forming coalitions with other socialist groups and the Communist Party, and has laid emphasis on the national heritage, thereby winning the support of anti-Tamil groups that advocate the recognition of Sinhala as the only official language and the establishment of Buddhism as the state religion. Led first by Solomon Bandaranaike and then, following his assassination in 1959, by his widow, Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the S.L.F.P. held office from 1956 to 1965, except for a three-month interruption in 1960, and has been the leading partner in the United Front coalition which came to power in 1970.

In the 1970 election campaign the United Front had won the support of radical elements, but in 1971 violent disturbances broke out which were blamed on the militant radicals of the Janatha Vimukti Peramuna (People's Liberation Front). The uprisings were very firmly suppressed and a state of emergency was declared which has remained in force ever since. The Government strengthened its position in various ways in 1971 and 1972 by abolishing the upper house of the parliament and bringing in legislation to modify the judicial process and restrict the freedom of the press. Curfew restrictions have also been imposed to stifle political activity. Popular discontent with the Government was evinced in April 1973 by the wave of national feeling that accompanied the death of Dudley Senanayake, the leader of the opposition U.N.P. Earlier, in May 1972, Ceylon became a republic and adopted its present name.

No government since independence has effectively handled the country's economic problems of inflation,

unemployment and dependence on foreign aid. Food subsidies have been a permanent feature of the economy. Missions to India, China and Pakistan in 1974 secured promises of food and technological supplies. The U.S.S.R. promised a loan of 1,000 million rupees to help finance a major hydro-electric project. Attempts made in recent years to strengthen ties with Middle Eastern countries other than Israel have resulted in economic aid agreements, notably with Kuwait and Iran.

In foreign policy Sri Lanka has adopted a non-aligned role. Negotiations have been held with India since 1964 on the repatriation of stateless Tamils of Indian origin. In February 1974 India agreed to accept half of the 150,000 Tamils in question.

Government

Under the present constitution, executive power is vested in the Cabinet, whose Prime Minister is appointed by the President. Parliament is uni-cameral and has a six-year term. The National State Assembly comprises 157 members, 151 of whom are elected by universal suffrage and 6 of whom are nominated. The country is divided into 21 administrative districts in charge of government agents appointed by the central government.

Defence

In 1947 Ceylon signed a mutual defence pact with the United Kingdom. This continues to operate. In 1974 the armed forces totalled 13,600: army 8,900, navy 2,400, air force 2,300.

Economic Affairs

About one-third of Sri Lanka's national income is derived from the cultivation, processing and export of tea, rubber and coconuts. Sri Lanka is the world's second largest producer of tea. Most of the tea and rubber is cultivated on estates, while coconuts are predominantly a smallholders' crop. Somewhat under half of the 51 per cent of the labour force officially classified in the agricultural sector is employed on estates.

Rice is the staple food and despite increased local production, large quantities have been imported in recent years to meet the grave food shortage. Agreements negotiated early in 1975 with China, Thailand and Pakistan are to provide about 360,000 tons of rice.

Sri Lanka's population is predominantly rural, with only about 15 per cent of the population living in towns, and a rapidly expanding population, concentrated in the south and south-west, has created heavy pressure on the densely populated zones.

The only commercially important mineral is graphite, although there are also deposits of iron ore, monazite, ilmenite sands, limestone, clay and kaolin. Lacking other forms of power, Sri Lanka is developing her water resources and the Maskeli Oya and Samanalawewa projects are expected to produce sufficient power to meet immediate domestic requirements. There is a possibility that oil may

be found near Kachchativu island, ownership of which is disputed by Sri Lanka and India. Manufacturing and handicraft industries at present supply mainly the domestic market, and the three traditional primary products continue to account for nearly 90 per cent of all export earnings. The United Kingdom is Sri Lanka's principal trading partner, followed by the People's Republic of China and Pakistan.

The government sector extends over many branches of economic activity. There are fifteen state-sponsored industrial corporations, and insurance, some transport facilities and oil distribution have been nationalized.

Transport and Communications

Much of Sri Lanka is hilly, thickly wooded, and of difficult access by road and rail. The railways are state-owned with about 1,000 miles of track. The state also runs a national omnibus service. Air Ceylon connects the main towns of the north and east to Colombo, and there are international services. The port of Colombo is one of the most important in the East.

Social Welfare

There is an island network of hospitals, clinics and dispensaries where treatment is free. An institute for training and research in community development was set up in 1966. Rice, the staple food, is subsidized by the state.

Education

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of five and fourteen. There are nearly 10,000 primary and secondary schools, with 2.8 million pupils, and 27 teacher training colleges with over 7,000 students. There are five universities and many technical colleges.

Tourism

As a stopping place for luxury cruises and by virtue of the spectacle of its Buddhist festivals, ancient monuments

and natural scenery, Sri Lanka is one of Asia's most important tourist centres. Good motor roads connect Colombo to the main places of interest.

In 1972 an estimated 89,000 visitors came to Sri Lanka.

Visas are not required to visit Sri Lanka by nationals of Australia, Austria, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Singapore, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the U.S.A.

Sport

Football and cricket are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1975: September 26th (Bandaranaike Commemoration Day), October 7th (Ramazan Festival Day), November 2nd (Deepavali Festival Day), December 14th (Haj Festival), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 14th (Tamil Thai Bongal Day), March 13th (Milad-un-Nabi, Birth of the Prophet), April 13th and 14th (Sinhala and Tamil New Year), April 16th and 19th (Easter Day), May 1st (May Day), May 22nd (Republic Day).

There is a holiday every month on the day of the full moon.

Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are in standard use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Sri Lanka rupee.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 15.60 rupees;

U.S. \$1 = 6.616 rupees.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (Census of October 9th, 1971)				
	Total	RACES ('000)			
		Sinhalese	Ceylon Tamil	Indian Tamil	Ceylon Moors
65,610	12,711,143	9,147	1,416	1,195	824

Estimated Population: 13,249,000 (July 1st, 1973).

Towns (1971):* Colombo (capital) 562,160, Deliwala-Mount Lavinia 151,785, Jaffna 107,663, Kandy 93,602, Galle 72,720.

* Provisional.

Births and Deaths (1972): 384,066 births registered (birth rate 29.5 per 1,000); 100,080 deaths registered (death rate 7.7 per 1,000).

EMPLOYMENT*

	TOTAL (⁰ 000)	Per cent
Professional, Technical and Related Workers	174.5	4.8
Administrative, Executive, Managerial and Related Workers	41.8	1.2
Clerical Workers	147.3	4.1
Sales Workers	254.3	7.1
Workers in Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	1,826.7	50.8
Miners, Quarrymen and Related Workers	17.5	0.5
Workers in Transport and Communication Occupation	134.1	3.7
Service, Sport and Recreational Workers	265.3	7.4
Craftsmen, Production Process Workers and other Labourers	727.9	20.2
Unspecified	6.0	0.2
TOTAL	3,595.4	100.0

* 1970 estimates; detailed figures relating to the 1971 Census are not yet available.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS (1972)

LAND USE, 1970 (⁰ 000 hectares)	
Arable Land	895
Under Permanent Crops	1,084
Permanent Meadows and Pastures*	439
Forest Land	2,899
Other Land	1,157
TOTAL LAND AREA	6,474
Inland Water	87
TOTAL	6,561

* Including scrub.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

Tea	⁰ 000 metric tons	213.5
Rubber	" " "	140
Rice	" " "	1,315
Kurakkan	" " "	350
Cassava	" " "	270
Sweet Potatoes	" " "	31
Potatoes	" " "	41
Onions	" " "	10
Maize	cwt.	455,000*
Oil Crops	"	132,000†
Chillies	"	564,000*
Ginger	"	70,000*
Pulses	⁰ 000 bushels	255,000*
Cocoa	⁰ 000 metric tons	2
Cashew	" " "	320
Sorghum	cwt.	1,000†
Sugar cane	⁰ 000 metric tons	210
Cinnamon	tons	3,000
Pepper	⁰ 000 cwt.	233,000*

* 1971.

† 1970.

LIVESTOCK
(herds at June each year)

	1970	1971	1972
Buffaloes	735,708	730,580	710,000
Cattle	1,593,306	1,624,954	1,650,000
Sheep	26,697	28,737	24,000
Goats	556,362	546,272	570,000
Pigs	108,356	89,669	112,000
Chickens	6,856,000	n.a.	8,000,000
Ducks	25,000	n.a.	26,000

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971*	1972
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat . . .	17,000	16,000	17,000	23,000
Poultry Meat	2,800	2,900	8,000	9,000
Cows' Milk	126,000	131,000	132,000	135,000
Buffaloes' Milk	38,000	36,000	34,000	32,000
Goats' Milk	5,000*	5,000*	5,000	5,000
Hen Eggs	19,400	19,400	20,300	23,000

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.FORESTRY
('000 cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971
Roundwood Removals	4,570	4,645	4,700
Sawnwood Production	145	150	155

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products 1971*.

FISHING*

	CATCH (metric tons)			VALUE OF LANDINGS ('000 rupees)		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Indian Ocean:						
Redfishes, Basses, Jacks, Mullets, etc. . .	17,900	15,700	14,900	31,961	28,201	28,391
Herrings, Sardines, Anchovies, etc. . .	17,700	20,100	20,600	22,043	26,247	29,307
Tunas, Bonitos, Mackerels, etc.	25,800	33,400	27,500	61,313	79,373	77,443
Sharks, Rays, etc.	9,600	11,500	17,900	10,802	16,349	29,315
Other Marine Fish	3,200	3,300	3,100	3,140	15,382	21,630
TOTAL MARINE FISH	74,200	84,000	84,000	129,259	165,552	186,086
Crustaceans	3,000	3,700	3,300	9,037	15,384	21,630
Molluscs	700	800	500	1,287	1,495	1,207
TOTAL SEA CREATURES	77,900	88,500	87,800	139,583	182,431	208,923
Freshwater Fish	9,800	8,400	7,000	4,341	3,721	3,089
TOTAL	87,700	96,900	94,800	143,924	186,152	212,012

* Excluding (a) quantities landed by Sri Lanka craft in foreign ports, and (b) quantities landed by foreign craft in Sri Lanka ports.

MINING

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Graphite (tons)	11,238	9,631	7,633	n.a
Common salt (metric tons)	114,000	65,000	65,000	156,000

INDUSTRY

		1969	1970	1971	1972*
Beer	'000 hectolitres	83	89	45	87
Cigarettes	million	2,930	3,035	3,183	2,424
Cotton yarn	'000 metric tons	2.3	1.8	2.9	4.9
Cotton fabrics	million metres	17	13	24	27
Cement	'000 metric tons	283	326	386	383
Sugar	" " "	10	16	11	7

*Provisional

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Sri Lanka rupee.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 rupee.

Notes: 2, 5, 10, 50 and 100 rupees.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=15.60 rupees; U.S. \$1=6.616 rupees.

100 Sri Lanka rupees=£6.41=\$15.12.

BUDGET

(million rupees, fifteen months ending December 31st)

REVENUE	1971-72	EXPENDITURE	1971-72
CURRENT RECEIPTS:		Administration:	
Personal and Corporate Income Tax	576.0	Civil	514.0
Taxes on Production and Expenditure:		Defence	187.1
General Sales and Turnover Tax	477.5		
Selective Sales Tax	414.5	TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	701.1
Import Duties	334.2	Social Services:	
Receipts from Sale of FEECs*	533.0	Education	657.9
Export Duties	356.9	Health	315.2
Licence Taxes	63.9	Others	36.3
Property Transfer Taxes	25.8		
Surplus of Government Monopolies	200.0	TOTAL SOCIAL SERVICES	1,009.4
Profits from Food Sales	134.0	Economic Services:	
		Agriculture and Irrigation	95.0
Total Taxes on Production and Expenditure	2,539.8	Communication	37.3
Interest and Dividends	135.7	Others	56.3
Gross Receipts from Trading Enterprises	431.3		
Other Current Receipts	175.3	TOTAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	188.6
		Gross Payments of Trading Enterprises	321.9
TOTAL CURRENT RECEIPTS	3,858.1	Intra-Governmental Payments	5.0
CAPITAL RECEIPTS:		Transfer Payments:	
Transfers from Capital Accounts of		Food Subsidies	822.8
Domestic Sector	42.8	Other Subsidies	87.9
Other Capital Receipts	43.6	Interest on Public Debt	484.1
		Pensions	284.8
TOTAL CAPITAL RECEIPTS	86.4	Households	67.9
		Local Authorities	77.2
		Other	79.5
TOTAL REVENUE	3,944.5	TOTAL TRANSFER PAYMENTS	1,904.2
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE	4,160.4†

* Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificates.

† Includes unallocable FEECs amounting to Rs. 30.2 million.

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, *Annual Report 1971*.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESERVES

(U.S. \$ million at December 31st)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972*	1973	1974
Central Bank	40	28	33	40	33	60	68
Government and Official	12	12	10	10	11	11	10
TOTAL	52	40	43	50	44	71	78

* Excluding allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights.

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million rupees at December 31st)

1967	.	.	980
1968	.	.	1,066
1969	.	.	1,084
1970	.	.	935
1971	.	.	1,115
1972	.	.	1,200
1973	.	.	1,437

Source: IMF, *International Financial Statistics*.

COST OF LIVING
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, COLOMBO
(base: 1970=100)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1971	1972	1973
Food	77.9	78.6	79.9	82.5	88.7	93.7	101.9	108.0	121.7
Fuel and light	75.8	74.0	70.5	70.9	75.8	91.8	103.5	107.2	120.8
Clothing	92.6	92.3	85.4	85.0	87.5	95.3	105.6	119.1	135.5
Rent	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	92.5	98.8	100.0	100.0	100.0
ALL ITEMS	81.2	81.4	81.3	83.1	87.9	94.4	102.7	109.2	119.7

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.
September 1974: Food 144.7; All items 138.5.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ORIGIN
(million rupees at current prices)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Agriculture and livestock	3,422	3,510	3,742	3,744
Forestry and logging	123	151	187	195
Fishing	197	198	175	149
Agricultural services, hunting, etc.	118	131	140	138
Mining and quarrying	69	75	79	91
Manufacturing	998	1,082	1,164	1,253
Electricity, gas and water supply	53	56	73	83
Construction	579	739	836	781
Wholesale and retail trade	1,260	1,550	1,828	1,830
Restaurants and hotels	221	243	262	288
Transport, storage and communications	908	1,042	1,161	1,194
Owner-occupied dwellings	369	399	402	432
Finance, insurance and business services	139	142	152	166
Public administration and defence	471	497	530	591
Community, social and personal services	878	926	1,076	1,097
Domestic service by households	106	116	126	132
SUB-TOTAL	9,912	10,857	11,932	12,167
Less Imputed bank service charge	31	33	35	38
G.D.P. AT FACTOR COST	9,881	10,824	11,897	12,129
Indirect taxes	1,382	1,617	1,029	1,160
Less Subsidies	607	664		
G.D.P. IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	10,655	11,777	12,926	13,289

Source: United Nations, *Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS 1972
(million rupees)

	CREDIT	DEBIT	NET
Goods and Services:			
Merchandise	1,962.5	2,265.4	-302.9
Freight and Merchandise Insurance	9.3	12.1	-2.8
Other Transportation	129.3	33.6	95.7
Travel	32.0	13.0	19.0
Investment Income	11.9	148.5	-136.6
Government Expenditure n.e.s.	40.2	28.0	12.2
Other Services	126.2	127.8	-1.6
Total Goods and Services	2,311.4	2,628.4	-317.0
Transfer Payments	106.7	58.8	47.9
Total Current Account	2,418.1	2,687.2	-269.1
Capital:			
Non-Monetary Sector:			
Direct Investment	12.5	8.2	4.3
Other Private Long-term	1.4	1.4	—
Other Private Short-term	37.0	28.9	8.1
Central Government	1,081.7	792.3	289.4
Monetary Sector:			
Commercial Banks—Liabilities	86.9	18.9	68.0
Commercial Banks—Assets	31.2	166.3	-135.1
Central Bank—Liabilities	119.4	117.8	1.6
Central Bank—Assets	43.8	91.0	-47.2
Net IMF Position	128.9	116.2	12.7
Special Drawing Rights	61.8	—	61.8
Errors and Omissions	16.6	11.1	5.5

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Bulletin.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million rupees, excluding gold)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Imports	1,738	2,173	2,543	2,313	1,986	2,064	2,715	3,814
Exports	1,690	2,035	1,916	2,021	1,946	1,939	2,617	2,862

Source: Central Bank of Ceylon, Bulletin.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(Provisional figures)

1973 (million rupees): Total exports 2,596, of which: Tea 1,261, Rubber 592, Coconut products 145.

TEA EXPORTS
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
United Kingdom	677	321	252
Australia	n.a.	68	79
Canada	160	235	124
Japan	7,473	11,068	11,714
Hong Kong	712	547	198
Malaya	1,882	791	50
U.S.A.	3,382	3,443	2,754
TOTAL (incl. others)	22,807	21,301	21,114

Source: International Tea Committee, Annual Bulletin of Statistics.

TRADING PARTNERS
(‘000 Rs.)

	EXPORTS	IMPORTS
	1973	1973
United Kingdom	184,471	300,232
India	80,615	10,535
Japan	235,170	124,364
Burma	42,788	313
Australia	110,459	74,780
United States	245,662	180,036
Germany, Federal Republic	116,589	116,920
China, People's Republic	211,316	240,555
Netherlands	34,974	59,014
France	179,504	36,804
Belgium	50,705	10,009
Pakistan	108,855	213,944
Italy	34,282	54,541
South Africa	14,171	84,918
Canada	48,215	59,600
TOTAL (including other countries)	1,697,776	1,566,565

* Excluding re-exports.

Source: *Export Statistics of Sri Lanka* - Dept. of Commerce, Statistical Division (June 1974).

TOURISM
FOREIGN VISITORS

	1969	1970	1971	1972
North America	5,863	5,826	3,936	4,814
U.S.A.	5,264	5,155	3,336	4,197
Latin America and Caribbean	130	127	127	129
West Europe	19,415	22,924	23,263	33,877
France	3,220	4,480	3,618	6,352
Germany, Federal Republic	4,143	5,771	5,888	8,627
United Kingdom	5,445	5,484	4,865	6,084
East Europe	404	486	569	943
Africa	276	332	295	425
Middle East	349	292	253	300
Asia	12,571	14,882	10,130	14,156
India	8,841	10,686	6,097	7,843
Australasia	1,203	1,378	1,081	1,403
TOTAL	40,211	46,247	39,654	89,150

Source: Ceylon Tourist Board, *Annual Statistical Report 1972*.

Tourist Expenditure (‘000 rupees): 1969, 17,032; 1970, 21,503; 1971, 20,276.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
(Year ending September 30th)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Passengers carried (‘000)	78,731.5	82,026.8	85,543.3	85,508.7	84,210.4
Passenger-miles (million)	1,584.9	1,678.3	1,781.2	1,825.7	1,757.0
Freight (‘000 tons)	1,802.6	1,820.5	1,791.6	1,699.8	1,788.4
Freight ton-miles (‘000)	211,945.0	221,484.0	220,013.0	228,276.0	262,405.0

Source: *Ceylon Statistical Pocket Book 1972*.

ROADS VEHICLES REGISTERED

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cars	84,678	86,520	87,682	88,319	89,024
Motor-cycles	18,043	18,994	20,239	21,125	21,597
Buses	9,151	9,688	10,423	10,802	11,835
Goods Vehicles	29,186	31,197	32,952	33,692	33,996

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

(Vessels: '000 net tons; Goods: '000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Vessels:				
Entered	4,065	3,798	3,354	3,082
Cleared	2,983	2,819	2,632	2,823
Goods:				
Loaded	958	1,292	1,215	1,310
Unloaded	4,020*	4,106	3,623	3,458

* Provisional.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passengers ('000)	84	105	116	116
Freight (ton-km.)	1.8	1.8	1.9	3.5
Mail (ton-km.)	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6

EDUCATION

(1971)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS	STAFF
Primary and Secondary	9,502	2,803,182	94,858
Teacher Training	27	7,239	562
Special	28	1,645	193

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Department of Census and Statistics, Colombo; Central Bank of Ceylon, Colombo (Foreign Aid Statistics).

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of the new Republic of Sri Lanka (Ceylon) was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly of the People of Sri Lanka on May 22nd, 1972.

The Constituent Assembly which was formed after the general elections in May 1970 drafted the new Constitution to make Ceylon a Unitary State known as the Republic of Sri Lanka where the sovereignty of the people is to be exercised through a National State Assembly of elected representatives of the people.

A summary of the main provisions of the new Constitution follows.

THE NATIONAL STATE ASSEMBLY

The Assembly consists of 157 representatives and exercises:

- (a) the legislative power of the people;
- (b) the Executive power of the people, including the defence of Sri Lanka, through the President and Cabinet Ministers; and
- (c) the Judicial Power of the people through Courts and other institutions created by law, except in the case of matters relating to its powers and privileges, wherein the judicial power of the people may be exercised directly by the National State Assembly.

The normal life of the Assembly is six years and there is universal suffrage for those over 18 years old.

EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT

A cabinet of Ministers is vested with the direction and control of the government of the Republic and is collec-

tively responsible to the National State Assembly and answerable to the National State Assembly on all matters for which they are responsible. The Prime Minister determines the number of Ministers and Ministries and the assignment of subjects and functions to Ministers. The Prime Minister and other Ministers of the Cabinet and Deputy Ministers are appointed by the President.

OTHER PROVISIONS

Buddhism: Buddhism has the foremost place among religions and it is the duty of the State to protect and foster Buddhism, at the same time allowing every citizen the freedom to adopt the religion of his choice.

Language: Sinhala is the official language and all laws shall be made or enacted in Sinhala. The use of Tamil, the language of the largest minority community, continues to be protected under the Tamil Language Act of 1958.

State Policy: The Republic is pledged to carry forward the progressive advancement towards the establishment in Sri Lanka of a socialist democracy.

President: The President of the Republic is the Head of State. He appoints the Prime Minister and the other Ministers.

Control of Finance: The National State Assembly has full control over public finance.

Creation of Courts: The National State Assembly may create and establish institutions for the administration of justice and the settlement of industrial and other disputes.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: WILLIAM GOPALLAWA, M.B.E.

THE CABINET

(April 1974)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Planning, Economic Affairs and Plan Implementation: Mrs. SIRIMAVO RATWATTE DIAS BANDARANAIKE.

Minister of Irrigation, Power and Highways and Leader of the House: MAITHRIPALA SENANAYAKE.

Minister of Foreign and Internal Trade: TIKIRI BANDA ILLANGARATNE.

Minister of Education: BADIUDIN MAHMUD.

Minister of Shipping and Tourism: PUNCHI BANDAGUNATILAKA G. KALUGALLA.

Minister of Labour: MICHAEL PAUL DE ZOYSA SIRIWARDENE.

Minister of Public Administration, Justice, Local Government and Home Affairs: FELIX REGINALD DIAS BANDARANAIKE.

Minister of Industries and Scientific Affairs: TIKIRI BANDA SUBASINGHE.

Minister of Finance: Dr. NANAYAKKARAPATHIRAGE MARTIN PERERA.

Minister of Communications: LESLIE SIMON GOONEWARDENE.

Minister of Plantation Industry and Constitutional Affairs: Dr. COLVIN REGINALD DE SILVA.

Minister of Agriculture and Lands: HECTOR SENERATH RAJAKARUNA BANDA KOBBEKADUWA.

Minister of Fisheries: GEORGE RAJAPAKSE.

Minister of Housing and Construction: PIETER GERALD BARTHOLOMEUS KEUNEMAN.

Minister of Posts and Telecommunications: CHELLIAH KUMARASURIER.

Minister of Health: WEGLEGANA POLWATTEGE G. ARIYADASA.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: RANAWAKEARACHIGE SOLMON PERERA.

Minister of Social Services: TIKIRI BANDA TENNEKON.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: SEMAGE SALMAN KULATILEKE.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Sports and Chief Government Whip: KIRI BANDA RATNAYAKE.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL STATE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: STANLEY TILAKARATNE.

After the general election of 1970 the newly elected House of Representatives functioned as a Constituent Assembly with the aim of adopting a new Constitution. The new Constitution was finally approved in May 1972, and vested sovereignty exclusively in the new unicameral National State Assembly of 157 representatives. The National State Assembly is elected for a six-year term, and it was decided that the existing House of Representatives elected in 1970 would have an extended term of that duration.

GENERAL ELECTION, MAY 1970

	SEATS	VOTES
United National Party	17	1,879,996
Sri Lanka Freedom Party	90	1,817,349
Federal Party	13	245,747
Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trot-skyists)	19	443,224
Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party	—	n.a.
Communist Party	6	169,149
Tamil Congress	3	115,557
Mahajama Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front)	—	n.a.
Jatika Vimukti Peramuna (National Liberation Front)		
Independents and Others	2	292,747

POLITICAL PARTIES

The main political parties are:

Sri Lanka Freedom Party: 407 Galle Rd., Colombo 7; f. Oct. 1951 by the former Premier, Hon. S. W. R. D. BANDARANAIKE; Socialist; stands for a neutralist foreign policy; nationalization of certain industries but not immediately of the foreign-owned estates; Sinhalese as the official language, with safeguards for minorities; Pres. Mrs. SIRIMAVO R. D. BANDARANAIKE.

United National Party: "Siri Kotha", Kollupitaya, Colombo; Democratic Socialist party; aims at a neutralist foreign policy; Sinhalese as the official language and State-aid to denominational schools; is opposed to nationalization of foreign-owned estates; Pres. J. R. JAYEWARDENE; publ. *U.N.P. Journal* (weekly in Sinhala).

Federal Party: 16 Alfred House Gdns., Colombo 3; f. 1949; principal Tamil party; stands for a Federal constitution; Leader S. J. V. CHELVANAYAKAM, Q.C.; Parliamentary Whip V. DHARMALINGAM, M.P.; Pres. A. AMIRTHALINGAM; Hoolai, Chulipuram; Hon. Sec. S. KATHIRAVELU-PILLAI, M.P.; 68 Crosette Lane, Chundikuli, Jaffna.

Lanka Sama Samaja Party (Trotskyist Party): f. 1935; stands for nationalization of estates and other foreign-owned companies, opposed to communalism; Leader Dr. N. M. PERERA; Sec. BERNARD SOYSAL; publs. *Sumasamajaya*, *Samadharmam* and *Samasamajist* (Trotskyist weeklies in Sinhala, Tamil and English respectively).

Mahajama Eksath Peramuna (People's United Front): 53, 2/7 Mansoor Bldg., Main St., Colombo 11; f. 1960, coalition 1965; left wing; stands for nationalization of foreign estates; strongly Sinhalese and Buddhist; scientific socialist; non-aligned; includes the former **Viplayakari Lanka Sama Samaja (VLSSP)**; 1,500 active mems.; 8,000 Youth Leaguers; Pres. DINESH GUNAWARDENE; Sec. SHANTHA LOKUPITIYA; publ. *Mahajana Eksath Peramuna* (weekly), *Pahara* (weekly).

Communist Party: 91 Cotta Rd., Colombo 8; f. 1943; Chair. Dr. S. A. WICKRAMASINGHE; Gen. Sec. N. SANMUGATHASAN; National Organizer V. A. SAMARAWICKRAMA; Gen. Treasurer C. KUMARASAMY; 9,500 mems.; publs. *Maubina*, *Desabhimani*, *Forward* (weeklies in Sinhalese, Tamil and English respectively), *Aththa* (Sinhalese daily), *NavaLogaya* (Sinhala monthly).

Lanka Prajathanthravadi Pakshaya (Ceylon Democratic Party): f. 1959 by the former Premier W. DAHANAYAKE; is opposed to the nationalization of foreign-owned estates, State take-over of denominational schools and interference with Buddhist organizations; Leader W. DAHANAYAKE.

Sri Lanka Freedom Socialist Party: Colombo; f. 1964; breakaway group from Sri Lanka Freedom Party; Leader (vacant).

Tamil Congress: strongly represented in northern and eastern Ceylon; Leader G. G. PONNAMBALAM.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS, EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO SRI LANKA

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Afghanistan: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Argentina: New Delhi, India (E).

Australia: 3 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. G. MARSHALL.

Austria: New Delhi, India (E).

Belgium: 100/3A Horton Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* C. H. KERREMANS.

Brazil: New Delhi, India (E).

Bulgaria: 168/1 Inner Flower Rd., Colombo 3 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GEORGI KONSTANTINOV.

Burma: 53 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* U OHN KHIN.

Canada: 6 Gregory's Rd., Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Miss MARION ADAMS MACPHERSON.

China, People's Republic: 191 Dharmapala Mawata, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* HUANG MING-TA.

Cuba: New Delhi, India (E).

Czechoslovakia: 47/47A Horton Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANTIŠEK MALIK.

Denmark: New Delhi, India (E).

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Egypt: 15 Wijerang Mawatha, P.O.B. 1419, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED ATEF ELNAWAWY.

Finland: New Delhi, India (E).

France: 89 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* JOSEF LAMBROSCINI.

German Democratic Republic: 101 Rosmead Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* KRAFT BUMBEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: 16 Barnes Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HILDEGUNDE FEILNER.

Ghana: New Delhi, India (HC).

Greece: New Delhi, India (E).

Hungary: New Delhi, India (E).

India: 18-3/1 Sir Baron Jayatileke Mawatha, Colombo 1 (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. H. COELHO.

Indonesia: 23 Alfred Place, Colombo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Mr. SOEKIRMAN.

Iran: Islamabad, Pakistan (E).

Iraq: 49 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* BASHIR ISMAEL AL-TALIB.

Italy: 586 Galle Rd., Colombo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. FABRIZIO FABBRICOTTI.

Japan: 10 Ward Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* A. YOSHIOKA.

Jordan: New Delhi, India (E).

Kuwait: New Delhi, India (E).

Laos: New Delhi, India (E).

Lebanon: New Delhi, India (E).

Malaysia: 63A Ward Place, Colombo 7 (HC); *High Commissioner:* His Highness TENGKU INDRA PETRA.

Maldives: 25 Melbourne Ave., Colombo 4 (E); *Ambassador:* HUSSAIN ALI DIDI.

Mexico: New Delhi, India (E).

Mongolia: New Delhi, India (E).

Nepal: New Delhi, India (E).

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System

Netherlands: New Delhi, India (E).

New Zealand: New Delhi, India (HC).

Nigeria: New Delhi, India (HC).

Norway: New Delhi, India (E).

Pakistan: 17 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* ABDUR RAUF KHAN.

Philippines: 5 Torrington Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* LIBRADO D. CAYCO.

Poland: 137 New Buller's Rd., Colombo 4 (E); *Ambassador:* WIKTOR KINECKI.

Portugal: 22 Maitland Crescent, Colombo 7 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. GIL PESANHA ALCOFORADO SALDANHA.

Romania: New Delhi, India (E).

Singapore: New Delhi, India (HC).

Spain: New Delhi, India (E).

Sudan: New Delhi, India (E).

Sweden: New Delhi, India (E).

Switzerland: No. 7 Upper Chatham St., Colombo 1 (E); *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS P. CHATELAIN.

Thailand: 10 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* OWART SUTHIWART-NARUEPUT.

Trinidad and Tobago: New Delhi, India (HC).

Turkey: New Delhi, India (E).

U.S.S.R.: 62 Sir Ernest de Silva Mawatha, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* RAFIK NISHANOV.

United Kingdom: Galle Rd., Kollupitiya, Colombo 3 (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. SMEDLEY.

U.S.A.: 44 Galle Rd., Colombo 3 (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTOPHER VAN HOLLEN.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 106 Havelock Rd., Colombo 5 (E); *Ambassador:* HOANG THANH TRAI.

Yugoslavia: 32 Cambridge Place, Colombo 7 (E); *Ambassador:* SLOBADAN MARTINOVIC (designate).

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT AND

COURT OF CRIMINAL APPEAL OF SRI LANKA

Chief Justice: Hon. H. N. G. FERNANDO, O.B.E.

Puisne Judges: Hon. G. P. A. SILVA, Hon. A. L. S. SIRIMANE, Hon. A. C. A. ALLES, Hon. G. T. SAMARAWICKREME, Q. C., Hon. C. G. WEERAMANTRY, Hon. O. L. DE KRETZER, Hon. S. R. WIJAYATILAKE, Hon. V. T. THAMOTHERAM.

Commissioners of Assize: E. R. DE FONSEKA, C. B. WAGAMPAYA, D. Q. M. SIRIMANE, T. W. RAJARATNAM.

Registrar: N. NAVARATNAM.

COURT OF APPEAL

Legislation to establish a Court of Appeal and abolish the right of appeal to the Privy Council in London was introduced in 1971 and passed in the following year, the Court holding its inaugural session on March 9th, 1972.

President: T. S. FERNANDO, Q.C.

DISTRICT COURTS

There are twenty-eight District Courts in Sri Lanka. They have unlimited original civil jurisdiction and criminal

jurisdiction in respect of all offences which are not within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. In the exercise of their criminal jurisdiction, District Courts try only cases committed to them for trial by Magistrates' Courts.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS

There are thirty-four Magistrates' Courts in Sri Lanka. A Magistrates' Court may not pass a sentence heavier than the following, except where an Ordinance has specially empowered it to do so:

- Imprisonment up to six months.
- Fine up to Rs.100.
- Whipping if the offender is under 16 years.

COURTS OF REQUESTS AND RURAL COURTS

There are thirty Courts of Requests in the island, and they have original civil jurisdiction in all actions in which the debt, damage or demand, or the value of land in dispute, does not exceed a stipulated amount. The courts, with the exception of the Colombo Court, are presided over by a District Judge or a Magistrate, who acts as Commissioner of Requests in addition to his duties as a District Judge or Magistrate. The Colombo Court is

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presided over by a separate Commissioner. There are forty-five Rural Courts in Sri Lanka.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSIONS ACT

The Criminal Justice Commissions Act, passed in April 1972, set up a specially constituted Judicial Commission to try offences in connection with any rebellion, insurrection or any widespread breakdown of law and order, currency offences and sabotage of industrial plants.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The new Constitution adopted in May 1972 provided for a Constitutional Court of five persons, appointed by the President, charged with ruling on the validity of legislation enacted within the National Assembly. Jurisdiction in these matters is now outside the sphere of ordinary courts.

RELIGION

BUDDHISM

Seventy-five per cent of the population are Theravada Buddhist. Buddhism was introduced into Ceylon in the third century B.C. by Prince Mahinda, son of the Indian King Asoka. There are 12,000 Buddhist Bhikkhus (monks), living in 6,000 temples on the island. They are educated in Pirivenas (temple schools), numbering 150. Two Pirivenas founded 85 years ago were raised to university status by Act of Parliament in 1959, in order to provide higher education for both Bhikkhus and laymen in the medium of the Sinhala language.

Ceylon Regional Centre of the World Fellowship of Buddhists: 6 Paget Rd., Colombo 5; Sec. W. P. DALUWATTA.

Buddhist Congress: Pres. JINADASA SAMARAKKODI.

HINDUISM

The Tamil population of Sri Lanka, including those long settled in the island as well as the immigrants from India, are Hindus. The Hindu population numbers over two million.

ISLAM

The majority of the Muslims in Sri Lanka are styled Moors or Moormen, and claim descent either from Arab immigrants or the Indian traders from the mainland who settled in the island. The rest are Malays, mostly descended from soldiers and labourers from Java and Sumatra introduced into the island by the Dutch. There are a few Afghans and other Muslim settlers. Arab merchants dominated trade in the island until the appearance of the Portuguese in the sixteenth century. The total Muslim population is over 600,000.

CHRISTIAN CHURCHES CHURCH OF CEYLON

Bishop of Kurunagala: Rt. Rev. CYRIL LAKSHMAN WICKREMASINGHE; Bishop's House, Kandy Road, Kurunagala.

Bishop of Colombo: CYRIL ABEYNAYAKE; Bishop's House, Stewart Place, Colombo, 3.

METHODIST CHURCH IN SRI LANKA

President of Conference: Rev. G. DENZIL DE SILVA, B.D.

THE PRESBYTERY OF SRI LANKA

The Dutch Reformed Church in Sri Lanka.

Moderator: Rev. R. N. WEIMAN, B.D., M.TH.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

CHURCH OF SOUTH INDIA

The Church of South India came into being in 1947 by a union of four Anglican Dioceses, four Methodist Districts and eight Councils of the South India United Church. About 5,000 members.

Bishop: Rt. Rev. D. J. AMBALAVNAR, B.A., B.D., M.TH., Jaffna Diocese, Vaddukoddai.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop: H.E. THOMAS Cardinal COORAY, O.M.I., B.A., PH.D., D.D., Metropolitan; Archbishop's House, Colombo 8. There are 11 Bishops.

THE PRESS

NEWSPAPERS

DAILIES

Newspapers are published in Sinhala, Tamil and English. There are three main newspaper publishing groups: Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., Independent Newspapers Ltd. and Times of Ceylon Ltd. In February 1973 legislation was passed setting up a Press Council of five members and imposing controls on newspapers, notably on the publication without official approval of Cabinet proceedings. In July 1973 ownership of Associated Newspapers was transferred by legislation, the Public Trustee acquiring 75 per cent of the shares for sale to the public, co-operative societies, trade unions, journalists and newspaper employees, but not to other newspaper groups. In April 1974 the Government ordered the offices of Independent Newspapers Ltd. to be closed.

Aththa: 95 Cotton Rd., Colombo 8; Sinhalese; Community; circ. 41,000; Editor B. A. SIRIWARDENE.

Ceylon Daily Mirror: P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1967; English; published by the Times of Ceylon Ltd.; Independent; Editor R. MICHAEL; circ. 31,500; Sunday edition, *Sunday Mirror*.

Ceylon Daily News: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1918; morning; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor M. DE SILVA; circ. 67,537.

Ceylon Observer: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1834; evening and weekly; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor PHILIP COOREY; circ. evening 8,151; weekly 83,632.

Dawasa: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; Sinhalese; published by Independent Newspapers Ltd.; Editor D. KARUNARATNE; circ. 76,000.

Dinamina: Lake House, P.O.B. 248; Fort, Colombo; f. 1909; morning; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor S. SUBASINGHE; circ. 123,784.

Dinapathi: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; Tamil; published by Independent Newspapers Ltd.; Editor S. T. SIVA NAYAGAM; circ. 34,400.

Eelanaadu: f. 1959; published by Eelanaadu Ltd.; Man. Editor K. P. HARAN; Editor N. SABARATNAM.

Janadina: 47 Jayantha Weerasekera Mawatha, Colombo 10; Sinhalese; published by Suriya Printers and Publishers Ltd.; Editor WIMALAWEERA PERERA.

Janata: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1953;

evening; Sinhalese; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. F. KARTYAKARAWANA; circ. 37,908.

Lankadipa: Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor St., E.C.4; f. 1947; Sinhalese; Editor D. H. ABEYSINGHE; circ. 510,000.

Mithran: 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14; Tamil; published by Express Newspapers Ltd.; Editors K. V. S. VAS, K. SIVAPIRAGASAM.

Rasavahini: Bristol St., Colombo 1; Sinhalese; published by the Times of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor D. H. ABEYSINGHE.

Riviresa: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; Sinhalese; published by Independent Newspapers Ltd.; Editor G. LIYANAGE; circ. 170,000.

Sawasa: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; Sinhalese; published by Independent Newspapers Ltd.; Editor M. KARUNARATNE; circ. 17,000.

Sun: Colombo; f. 1965; English; Editor Dr. GAMINI WIJEWARDENE.

Thanthi: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; Tamil; published by Independent Newspapers Ltd.; Editor V. K. P. NATHAN; circ. 7,050.

Thinakaran: Lake House, P.O.B. 1217, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4; f. 1932; morning; Tamil; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.; Editor R. SRVAGURUNATHAN; circ. daily 35,081.

Times of Ceylon: P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; London Office: Stuart House, 1 Tudor St., London, E.C.4; f. 1846; evening except on Sundays; published by the Times of Ceylon Ltd.; Independent; Editor H. E. R. ABAYASEKARA; circ. evening 15,000, Sunday 36,000.

Virakesari: 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; morning; Tamil; Chief Editor K. V. S. VAS; Ass. Editor K. SIVAPRAGASAM; circ. 24,680.

SUNDAY PAPERS

Observer (Magazine Edition): f. 1923 (see *Ceylon Observer* above).

Shri Lankadipa: Times Building, Colombo; publ. by Times of Ceylon Ltd.; f. 1951; Sinhalese; Editor D. H. ABEYSINGHE; circ. 120,000.

Ilumina: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; London Office: 151 Fleet St., London, E.C.4; f. 1930; illustrated; Sinhalese; Editor; D. D. WETTASINGHE; circ. 366,000.

Sunday Times: P.O.B. 159, Colombo 1; f. 1923; illustrated; Independent; Editor H. E. R. ABAYASEKARA; circ. 36,000.

Thinakaran Vaara Manjari: Lake House, P.O.B. 1217, Fort, Colombo; f. 1948; Editor R. SIVAGURUNATHAN; circ. (Sunday edition) 39,247.

Weekend Sun: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo.

PERIODICALS

WEEKLIES

Ceylon Catholic Messenger: Catholic Press, Colombo 8. f. 1868; Editor Rev. Fr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome); circ. 13,500.

Ceylon Government Gazette: Government Press, P.O.B. 500, Colombo; f. 1802; official Government publication; circ. 54,364.

Ceylon News: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1938; articles from the *Ceylon Observer* and the *Ceylon Daily News*; published by the Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.

Chintamani: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12; Tamil; published by Independent Newspapers Ltd.; Editor S. T. SIVA NAYAGAM; circ. 55,700.

Desabhimani: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Tamil; published by the Communist Party; Editor K. RAMANATHAN; circ. 10,000.

Forward: Colombo; English; Communist; circ. 9,000.

Gnanartha Pradipaya: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; Sinhalese; National Catholic paper; Editors Rev. Fr. JOE E. WICKRAMASINGHE, P. DHARMARATNE, NORBERT MAWALAGE; circ. 36,500.

Janasathiya: 47 Jayantha Weerasekara Mawatha, Colombo 10; Sinhalese; published by Suriya Printers and Publishers Ltd.; Editor NIMAL HORANA.

Maubima: 91 Cotta Road, Colombo; Sinhalese; published by the Communist Party; circ. 18,000.

Mihira: Lake House, Fort, Colombo; children's magazine, buddhist magazine.

Morning Star: American Ceylon Mission Press, Manipay; f. 1841; English and Tamil; Editors L. S. KULATHUNGAM (English), Rev. N. SUBRAMANIAM (Tamil).

Samadharmam: 47 Driebergs Ave., Colombo 10; Tamil; organ of the Lanka Samaja Party, section of the Fourth International.

Sarasaviya: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Fort, Colombo; f. 1963; Sinhalese; circ. 38,000.

Sathiaveda Pathukavalani: Jaffna; published by St. Joseph's Catholic Press; f. 1876; Tamil; Editor S. M. J. LOUIS.

Sinhaia Baudhdhaya: Maha Bodhi Mandira, 13 Maligakanda Rd., Colombo 10; f. 1906; published by The Maha Bodi Society of Ceylon; Editor-in-Chief RAJA V. EKANAYAKA; circ. 25,000.

Siyarata: 532 Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1947; Sinhalese and English editions; Editor of Sinhalese edition P. A. JINADASA NIYATHAPALA; Editor of English edition ALWYN F. PERERA.

Sutantiran: 194A Silversmith Street, Colombo; f. 1947; Tamil; Editor S. T. SIVANAYAGAM.

U.N.P. Journal: organ of the United National Party.

Vanitha Viththi: Times Building, Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1957; Sinhalese women's magazine; Editor M. DISANAYAKE; circ. 40,000.

Virakesari (Weekly Illustrated edition): 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14 (P.O.B. 160); f. 1930; Editor K. V. S. VAS; circ. 25,110.

FORTNIGHTLIES, MONTHLIES, ETC.

Baptist Messenger: 44 Kynsey Rd., Colombo 8; Sinhalese and English; twice a month; organ of the Baptist Churches of Ceylon and published by the Sri Lanka Baptist Sangamaya; Editor Rev. CARLYLE PIETERSZ; Business Man. H. B. WELAGEDERA.

Bosat, The: Vajirarama, Bambalapitiya, Colombo; f. 1937; Buddhist English monthly; Board of Editors VENS. NARADA, PIYADASSI and VINITA and J. S. GOMES.

Ceylon Business Express, The: 23 Canal Row, Colombo; f. 1940; policy to extol private enterprise and teach business efficiency; monthly; Editor D. J. S. PEIRIS.

Ceylon Gauserie, The: Nadaraja Bldg., Galle Road, Colombo 3; f. 1929; illustrated monthly; English; Editor ALEXIS ROBERTS.

Ceylon Commerce: Ceylon National Chamber of Commerce, 2nd Floor YMBA Bldg., Main St., (P.O.B. 1375), Colombo 1; fortnightly.

Ceylon Estate News: Lochiel, Nalluruwa, Pandura.

Ceylon Journal of Adult Education: 1 Maliban Street, Colombo; published by Ceylon Literacy Campaign; Socialist; monthly; Editor T. P. ANERASINGHE, B.A., F.R.ECON.S.

Ceylon Law Recorder: Kotte; f. 1919; legal miscellany and law report of Ceylon; monthly; Editorial Board: N. E. WEERASOORIA, Q.C., W. S. WEERASOORIA, LL.B., PH.D.

Ceylon Teacher, The: 95 Main Street, Jaffna; monthly journal of the All-Ceylon Union of Teachers; Editor A. E. TAMBER, B.Sc.

Ceylon Trade Journal: Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1507, Colombo; f. 1935; published by the Department of Commerce, Colombo; monthly; Editor-in-Chief Dir. of Commerce.

Ceylon Woman: 5 Castle Terrace, Colombo 8; English; monthly; Editor SITA JAYAWARDANA.

Duthaya: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo; monthly; Editor Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS.

Financial Times, The: 323 Union Place, P.O.B. 330, Colombo 2; quarterly; commercial and economic affairs; Man. Editor CYRIL GARDINER; Deputy Editor J. A. ALOYSIUS; Business Man. P. M. ALOYSIUS.

Guvan Viduli Sangarawa: P.O.B. 574, Colombo; Sinhalese; fortnightly; magazine of Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation.

Industrial Ceylon: Ceylon National Chamber of Industries, No. 2-1/12a, Bristol Bldg., Colombo 1; quarterly.

Janakavi: 47 Jayantha Weerasekera Mawatha, Colombo 10; Sinhalese; fortnightly; Associated Editors WIMALAWEEERA PERERA and NIMAL HORANA.

Messenger of the Sacred Heart for Ceylon: Colombo Catholic Press, Colombo 8; f. 1920; monthly; Editors Rt. Rev. Mgr. MANIK MUTTUKUMARU, B.A., D.C.L. (Rome) (English), Rev. Fr. OSWALD GOMIS (Sinhalese); circ. 4,500.

Navalokaya: Gampaha, W.P.; f. 1941; Sinhalese; monthly; articles on literature, art, politics, education, science, etc.; Managing Editor Rev. U. SARANANKARA.

Nava Yugaya: Lake House, Colombo; f. 1956; literary; fortnightly; Sinhalese; circ. 17,753.

Public Opinion: 723 Maradana Road, Colombo 10; monthly; Editor N. G. L. MARASINGHE.

Radio Times: P.O.B. 574, Colombo; English; fortnightly; magazine of Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation.

Rasavahini: Times Bldg., Colombo; London Office: Stuart House, Tudor Street, E.C.4; f. 1956; Sinhalese monthly; Editor M. DISANAYAKE.

Sri Lanka Methodist Church Record: Wesley Press, Wellawatte, Colombo 6; f. 1892; published by the Methodist Church, Sri Lanka; monthly; Editor JILL F. NEWSHAM, B.Sc.; circ. 300.

Textiles: 15 Fifth Cross Street, Colombo 11; f. 1946; twice a month; Ceylon textile journal; circ. 3,000; Editor G. P. KARIYAWASAM.

Vanoli Mangari: P.O.B. 574, Colombo; Tamil; fortnightly; magazine of Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation.

QUARTERLIES, ETC.

Ceylon Journal of Medical Science: c/o The Librarian, University of Sri Lanka, P.O.B. 1698, Colombo 3.

Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences): f. 1924; twice yearly; published by the University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya Campus; Gen. Editor Prof. H. CRUZ.

Coconut Journal: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo; f. 1956; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Journal of the Ceylon Medical Association: 6 Wijerama Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1888; quarterly; Editors Prof. N. D. W. LIONEL, Dr. N. PARAMESHWARAN.

Poultry Journal: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; f. 1963; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Symposium: 36 Vajira Road, Colombo; English; literature, art and films; quarterly; Editor W. B. C. SILVA.

Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas: Printing House, 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; f. 1958; quarterly; Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Tropical Agriculturist, The: P.O. Box 636, Colombo; f. 1881; research quarterly published by the Department of Agriculture; circ. 750.

PRESS AGENCIES

Co-operative Press Trust of Ceylon: Negriss Bldg., P.O.B. 131, Colombo; National Co-operative news agency of Sri Lanka; receives international and Asian news which is distributed to subscribers; Chair. C. E. L. WICKREMESINGHE; Gen. Man. A. ARULPIRAGASAM.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

The following are represented: Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), Reuters, Tass.

PUBLISHERS

Architecture and Arts Publication Co.: 75 Ward Place, Colombo 7.

Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd.: Lake House, P.O.B. 248, Colombo; f. 1926; Chair. A. K. PREMADASA; Dirs. M. A. A. DE ABREW, W. SIRIWARDENA, C. H. HULUGALLE, MERVYN DE SILVA; Sec. S. R. T. DHARMARATNE.

W. E. Bastian and Co.: 23 Canal Row, Fort, Colombo 1; f. 1904; Man. Propr. W. D. E. BASTIAN.

H. W. Cave and Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 25, Gaffoor Bldgs., Colombo 1; f. 1876; printers, publishers, booksellers, office equipment dealers, music dealers and stationers, etc.; Dirs. C. J. S. FERNANDO, B. J. L. FERNANDO.

Ceylon Printers Ltd.: 20 Sir Chittampalam A. Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2, P.O.B. 305.

Christian Literature Society Book Shop: Front St., Colombo 11.

Colombo Catholic Press: 3rd Division, Maradana, Colombo; f. 1865; liturgical books; Man. Rev. Fr. O. GOMIS.

Colombo Co-operative Society Printers Ltd.: 72 Kew Rd., Colombo 2.

Express Newspapers (Ceylon) Ltd.: 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14; publishers of *Virakesari Daily*, *Virakesari Weekly*, *Mithran Daily*, *Mithran Weekly*; Chief Editor K. V. S. VAS, M.A.

M. D. Gunasena and Co. Ltd.: 217 Olcott Mawatha, Colombo 11; f. 1915; educational and general.

Hansa Publishers Ltd.: Hansa House, Clifford Ave., Colombo 3; general.

Independent Newspapers Ltd.: 5 Gunasena Mawatha, Colombo 12.

J. K. G. Jayawardena and Co.: B.T.S. Bldg., 203, 1/13 Olcott Mawatha, Colombo 11.

Karunaratne and Co.: 145 Olcott Mawatha, Colombo 11.

Lake House Printers and Publishers Ltd.: 41 W.A.D. Ramanayake Mawatha, P.O.B. 1458, Colombo 2; educational and general.

Printing House: 16, 1/17 Baillie St., Colombo 1; printers, publishers, booksellers, etc.; publishers of *Ceylon Who's Who* (annually), *Coconut Journal*, *Trade Directory for Ceylon and Overseas*, *Poultry Journal* (all quarterly); Editor VALENTINE S. PERERA.

Ratnakara Press Ltd.: 74 Dam St., Colombo 12.

Saman Publishers Ltd.: 49/16 Iceland Bldgs., Colombo 3.

Sandesa Ltd.: 44A Alfred House Gardens, Colombo 3; 185 Grandpass Rd., Colombo 14.

K. V. G. de Silva and Sons: 415 Galle Rd., Colombo 4.

Sri Lanka Publishing Co.: 209 Norris Rd., Colombo 11.

Times of Ceylon Ltd.: 3 Bristol St., Fort, Colombo.

The Union Press: 169 Union Place, Colombo 2.

Union Printing Works: 210 Srimath Bennett Soysa Vidiya, Kandy; printers, publishers, bookbinders; Propr. Mrs. LEELAWATHIE GUNERATNE.

RADIO

NATIONAL

Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation: Torrington Square; P.O.B. 574, Colombo 7; f. 1967; under Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; controls all broadcasting in Sri Lanka; 551 broadcasting hours a week, of which Sinhala National and Commercial 170 hours, Tamil National and Commercial All Asia 140 hours, Hindi All Asia Commercial 58 hours, English National and Commercial All Asia 160½ hours, Education Service 22½ hours; Chair. and Dir.-Gen. R. TILLEKERATNE.

Voice of America: Programmes in English (7½ hours), Hindi (1 hour), Urdu (1 hour)

COMMERCIAL

Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation: P.O.B. 1510, Colombo, *Domestic Services:* 191½ hours (Sinhala 78½ hours; Tamil 43½ hours; English 68½ hours); *Overseas Services:* 117 hours (Hindi 52 hours; English 46½ hours; Tamil 18½ hours); Reps. in India, Great Britain and U.S.A.; Chair. and Dir. Gen. R. TILLEKERATNE Dir. English Services J. BARUCHA; Dir. Sinhala Services THEVIS GURUGE; Dir. Tamil Services K. S. NADARAJAH.

Ceylon Rediffusion Service Ltd.: P.O. Box 1002, 299 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1951; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; four programme wired broadcasting networks in Colombo and district and Kandy; relays all Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation programmes including commercial to about 18,000 subscribers; Gen. Man. W. MACDONALD.

In 1971 there were 500,000 radio licences.

There is no television in Sri Lanka.

FINANCE

(cap. p.u.=capital paid up; dep.=deposits; Rs.=rupees; m.=million).

BANKING

The government has announced that all domestic and foreign banks are to be nationalized.

Note: An export-import bank is to be set up to handle the financing of all foreign trade. It will be formed through an amalgamation of the foreign departments of the *People's Bank* and the *Central Bank of Ceylon* (see below) and is to be a wholly owned subsidiary of both banks.

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Sri Lanka: P.O.B. 590, 34-36 Queens St., Colombo; f. 1950 by Act of Parliament; cap. Rs. 15m.; dep. 1,035m. (Dec. 1973); Gov. and Chair. of the Monetary Board H. E. TENNEKON; Deputy Govs. Dr. G. COREA, Dr. W. M. TILAKARATNA; publs. *Monthly Bulletin*, *Annual Report*.

NATIONAL BANKS

Bank of Ceylon: Head Office: 41 Bristol St., Colombo; cap. p.u. Rs. 4.5m.; dep. Rs. 1,473m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. L. N. L. PERERA; Gen. Man. M. MOHEED.

Bank of Ceylon Ltd.: 256 Sea St., Pettah, Colombo; Man. P. M. PALANIAPPA CHETTIAR.

Batticaloa Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: Advocate's Rd., Batticaloa; f. 1942; Chair. T. MYLVAGANAM; Gen. Man. R. S. B. BEADLE.

Kalmunai Branch: Town Hall, Kalmunai; Man. R. C. D. BALTHAZAR.

Colombo Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 9 Duke St., Fort, Colombo; f. 1931; cap. Rs. 223,600; dep. Rs. 11.5m.; Pres. W. M. FONSEKA, J.P.U.M.; Gen. Man. K. L. E. R. PINTOE.

Commercial Bank of Ceylon Ltd.: Head Office: 57 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, P.O.B. 148, Colombo; cap. Rs. 5m.; dep. Rs. 111,287m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. S. F. AMERASINGHE.

Galle Co-operative Town Bank Ltd.: Galle; Pres. M. A. FERNANDO.

Hatton National Bank Ltd.: 481 Darby Rd., Colombo; f. 1970; cap. Rs. 2.7m.; Chair. E. J. COORAY; Gen. Man. Dir. M. DHARMARAJA.

Jaffna Co-operative Provincial Bank Ltd.: 59 Main St., Jaffna; f. 1929; cap. p.u. Rs. 259,800; dep. Rs. 8m.; Pres. T. K. RAJASEKARAN; Gen. Man. D. SELLAKANDU.

Kandy Co-operative Urban Bank Ltd.: 210 Colombo St., Kandy; Pres. P. MAPALAGAMA; Treas. FRANCIS GUNERATNE.

People's Bank: G.C.S.U. Bldg., Sir Chittampalam Gardiner Mawatha, Colombo 2; f. 1961; cap. Rs. 6,768m.; total resources Rs. 2,818m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. H. ABHAYAVARDHANA; Gen. Man. D. D. W. KANNANGARA.

STATE DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural and Industrial Credit Corp. of Ceylon: P.O.B. 20, 192 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1943; loan cap. Rs. 30m.; Chair. S. E. SATARASINGHE; Gen. Man. H. S. F. GOONEWARDENA.

Ceylon State Mortgage Bank, The: 91 Horton Place, Colombo; f. 1931; Chair. N. S. PERERA; Gen. Man. H. B. KAPUWATTE.

Development Finance Corp. of Ceylon: 9 Horton Place, Colombo 7; f. 1955; Chair. W. TENNEKON; Gen. Man. S. KANAGARATNAM.

FOREIGN BANKS

Chartered Bank, The: 38 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2; 17 Queen St., Colombo; f. 1853; Man. P. J. McNAMARA.

Hatton National Bank Ltd.: 16 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Fort; Chair. E. J. COORAY.

Habib Bank (Overseas) Ltd.: Karachi, Pakistan; Ceylon Office: 163 Keyzer Street, Colombo (P.O. Box 1088).

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; 24 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo; Man. A. R. KELLY.

Indian Bank: P.O.B. 1384, Madras 1; P.O.B. 624, 48 Muldalige Mawatha, Colombo 1.

Indian Overseas Bank: Madras; 139 Main St., Overseas Bank Bldg., Pettah, Colombo 11.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: 23 Fenohurch St., London, E.C.3; 37 York St., P.O.B. 112, Colombo 1; 11 York St., Colombo 1; Agents: Clark Spence & Co. Ltd., Galle.

State Bank of India: Colombo; 16 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Fort, Colombo 1; Agent: E. R. A. DA CUNHA.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Colombo Brokers' Association, The: P.O.B. 101, Colombo; Produce and share brokers.

INSURANCE

Insurance Corporation of Ceylon: Head Office: 288 Union Place, Colombo 2; f. 1961; General Insurance Dept., Gaffoor Bldgs., Leyden Bastian Rd., Fort, Colombo 1; Chair. H. J. SAMARAKKODY, B.Sc.; Dirs. Dr. N. P. RAJENDRA, M.B.B.S., D.Ch., S. S. WIJERATNE, B.A., LL.B., Dr. S. T. G. FERNANDO.

Lloyds: London; Agents in Colombo: Aitken Spence & Co. Ltd., P.O.B. 5; Cable Address: "Aitken Colombo"; Tel. 27861-7; Telex 1142.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Ceylon Chamber of Commerce: Lower Chatham St., Fort, Colombo (P.O.B. 274); est. 1839; incorp. 1895; Chair. P. C. S. FERNANDO; Sec. C. DIAS, M.A., LL.B.

Ceylon Moor Chamber of Commerce: 14 China St., Colombo 11; Pres. Sir RAZIK FAREED, O.B.E., M.P.; Admin. Sec. A. I. L. MARIKAR.

The National Chamber of Commerce of Sri Lanka: 2nd Floor, YMBA Bldg., Main St., Colombo 1, P.O.B. 1375; f. 1950; Pres. H. R. FERNANDO; Hon. Sec. M. A. NAWAZ CAFFOOR; Admin. Sec. T. SENEVIRATNE; publ. *Ceylon Commerce*.

Sri Lanka National Council of the International Chamber of Commerce: 17 Alfred Place, Colombo 3; Chair. S. AMBALAVANAR; Hon. Sec. C. L. PERERA; Hon. Treas. P. R. SAMUEL.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 65 Bankshall St., Colombo 11.

Sinhala Chamber of Commerce: 203 1/12, Olcott Bldg., Olcott, Mawatha, Colombo 11; f. 1937; 2,500 mems.; Pres. K. A. G. PERERA; Hon. Sec. B. A. PERERA, Hon. Treas. B. S. KOTTEGODA, J.P.; publ. *Sinhala Chamber of Commerce Bulletin* (monthly in Sinhala).

Subsidiary Organizations: Admin. Sec. RANJITH MENDIS.

Sinhala Development Fund: f. 1969.

Trade and Services Division.

Educational Division.

Building Development Corporation Ltd.: f. 1958 engaged in Trade and Industrial Engineering.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Development Board of Ceylon: No. 615 Galle Rd., Katubedda, Moratuwa; f. 1966 under Ministry of Industries and Scientific Affairs for the encouragement, promotion and development of the small-scale industries sector.

All Ceylon Small Industries Association: 146/4 First Cross St., Colombo 11.

All Ceylon Trade Chamber, The: 212/45, 1/3 Gas Works St., Colombo 11.

Ceylon Association of Manufacturers: c/o Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 274, Colombo; f. 1955; Chair. M. A. S. M. MOHIDEEN; Sec. C. DIAS; The Secretary, The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).

Ceylon Hardware Merchants Association: 449 Old Moor St., Colombo 12.

Ceylon Merchants' Chamber: De Mel Building, Chatham St., Colombo; f. 1926.

Ceylon National Chamber of Industries: 2-1-12A, Bristol Bldg., Colombo 1; f. 1960; 370 mems.; Chair. E. J. COORAY; Deputy Chair. H. E. P. DE MEL; Chief Exec. P. SANGARAPILLAI. Publ. *Industrial Ceylon* (quarterly).

Sri Lanka Pharmaceutical Traders Association: P.O.B. 875, Colombo 12; represents Ceylon Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, Importers and Wholesale and Retail Chemists; Pres. J. CAMILLUS.

Ceylon Planters' Society, The: P.O.B. 46, Kandy; f. 1936; 1,247 mems.; Chair. W. A. DE SILVA; Sec. D. F. ABEYSEKERA, B.A.; 20 branch organizations; publ. *The Bulletin* (quarterly).

Ceylon Tea Propaganda Board: P.O.B. 295, 574 Galle Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1932 to promote demand for Ceylon tea in world markets; offices in various countries; Chair. B. WARUSAVITARNE; Exec. Dir. T. M. DUNUWILLE; Asst. Exec. Dir. S. WEERAKOON; Sec. V. J. T. PERERA; publ. *Annual Report*.

Ceylon Textile Chamber: Australia Buildings, Colombo 1; f. 1942; 118 mems.; Chair. L. E. J. FERNANDO LAKRAJASINGHA, J.P.; Admin. Sec. LAMBERT DE SILVA.

Ceylonese Textile Traders' Association: 5, 2nd Cross Street, Colombo.

Chamber of Ceylonese Merchants by Descent: 146, 9/1 First Cross St., Colombo 11.

Coconut and General Products Exporters' Association: c/o The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce, P.O.B. 274, Colombo; Chair. W. KARUNARATNE; Sec. C. DIAS; The Secretary, The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).

Coconut Marketing Board: 11 Duke St., Colombo 1; f. 1972; Board appointed under statute by Minister of Plantation Industry; Chair. Dr. S. TILAKARATNE; Gen. Man. S. GUNASEKERA; Addl. Gen. Man. J. EDIRISINGHE.

Colombo Brokers' Association, The: P.O.B. 101, 59 Janadhipathi Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1904.

SRI LANKA

Colombo Lighterage Co's Association: 140-142 Prince Street, Fort, Colombo.

Colombo Rubber Traders' Association, The: P.O.B. 274, Colombo; f. 1918; Chair. P. A. SILVA; Sec. C. DIAS; The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).

Colombo Tea Traders' Association: P.O.B. 274, Colombo; f. 1894; Chair. S. N. SENARATNE; Sec. C. DIAS; The Secretary, Ceylon Chamber of Commerce (*ex-officio*).

Export Promotion Council of Ceylon: 5 Charlemont Rd., Colombo 6, f. 1960; commercial consultants and job placement bureau; Sec. DINKAR MUTHA KRISHNA; publ. *Directory of Manufacturers and Industrialists* (annually).

Low-Country Products Association of Ceylon: 40 1/1 Upper Chatham St., Colombo 1; f. 1908; Chair. D. E. HETIARACHCHI, J.P.; Hon. Sec. M. H. G. A. BRITOMUTUNAYAGAN; 140 mems.

Mercantile Chamber of Ceylon: 99-2/62 Gaffoor Building, 2nd Floor, Main St., Colombo 1; f. 1930; 350 mems.; Admin. Sec., K. T. SIHANMUGAM.

Sri Lanka Importers, Exporters and Manufacturers' Association: 26 Reclamation Rd., P.O.B. 1050, Colombo 11; f. 1955; Pres. J. OLIVER PERERA, J.P.; Hon. Gen. Sec. FRANK HAMER.

Sri Lanka State Trading Corporation: Colombo; f. 1971; handles all export and import trading.

Tea Research Institute of Ceylon: St. Coombs, Talawakele; f. 1925 to research into all aspects of tea production and manufacture, and to provide and publish information derived from this research; 4 hrs.; 60 research workers; Chair D. S. JAYAWICKRAMA; Dir. M. A. V. DEVANATHAN, publs. *The Tea Quarterly*, *Annual Report*, *Advisory Pamphlets*, Monographs on Tea Production in Ceylon, Wall Charts.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

The most important organizations on the consumer side are the Wholesale Stores Unions, which handle all foodstuffs and miscellaneous goods supplied by the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, as well as running a large number of retail stores. The Co-operative Wholesale Establishment is at the head of the consumer co-operative movement. It was founded in 1943 and is administered by an autonomous Board of Directors.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Ceylon Estates Employers' Federation: 73/1 Kollupitiya Rd., Colombo 3 (P.O.B. 473); f. 1944; 338 mems.; Pres. S. M. DIAS; Deputy Pres. L. NAMASIVAYAM; Sec. A. M. S. PERERA; Sec. Industrial Relations A. L. PERERA.

Planters' Association of Ceylon: Colombo; Chair. C. WIJENAIKE.

Employers' Federation of Ceylon: P.O.B. 858, 73/1 Kollupitiya Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1929; mem. International Organization of Employers; Chair. HENRY PIERIS; Vice-Chair. C. P. DE SILVA; Sec. E. S. APPADURAI.

COUNCIL REPRESENTATIVES

Agency House and Brokers' Mercantile Employers: S. CUMARASAMY.

Coconut Manufacturing and Export Trade Employers: J. W. B. PERERA.

Commercial Banks' Employers: J. A. CRUICKSHANK.

Engineer Employers: I. G. H. JAYESURIA.

Fertilizer Employers: S. COOMARASWAMY.

Trade and Industry, Transport

General Trades Mercantile Employers: H. L. E. COORAY.

Hotel Employers: S. BOKAEMPER.

Importer, Distributor and General Employers: F. C. LEWIS.

Manufacturing Employers: S. K. WICKREMASINGHE.

Master Printers' Employers: C. J. S. FERNANDO.

Motor Employers: A. N. JEVATHIEVA.

Port Employers: M. L. D. CASPERSZ.

Rubber and General Produce Store Employers: J. A. LEEMBRUGGEN.

Tea Stores Employers: S. E. SATARASINGHE.

TRADE UNIONS

All Ceylon Federation of Free Trade Unions (ACFFTU): 94; 1/6 York Bldg., York St., Colombo 1; 6 affiliated unions, 65,000 mems.; Pres. W. K. WIJEMANNE; Gen. Sec. ANTONY LODWICK.

Ceylon Federation of Labour (CFL): No. 108 Kew Rd., Colombo 2; 25 affiliated unions; 125,700 mems.; Pres. Dr. N. M. PERERA; Gen. Sec. D. G. WILLIAM.

Ceylon National Trade Union Confederation (CNTUC): 63, 1/7 Hidramani Bldg., Chatham St., Colombo 1; f. 1966; combined membership 457,000; Gen. Sec. V. ANNAMALAY.

Ceylon Trade Union Federation (CTUF): 123 Union Place, Colombo; f. 1941; 24 affiliated unions; 35,271 mems.; Sec.-Gen. N. SANMUGATHASAN.

Ceylon Workers' Congress (CWC): 72 Ananda Coomaraswamy Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1940; mainly plantation workers; 395,775 mems.; Pres. S. THONDAMAN; Sec. M. S. SELLASAMY; publs. *Congress News* (fortnightly in English), *Congress* (weekly in Tamil).

Democratic Workers' Congress (DWC): 14 Sunethra Lane, Thimbirigasyaya Rd., Colombo 5; f. 1956; 398,165 mems.; Pres. ABDUL AZIZ; Sec. V. P. GANESAN; Treasurer L. DORASAMY NAIDU; Admin. Sec. M. JAVA RAM.

Government Workers' Trade Union Federation (GWTUF): 22 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; controlled by the Lanka Sama Samaja Party.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union Federation (PSWTUF): 120 affiliated unions; 100,000 mems.; Pres. P. ADHIPOLA; Gen. Sec. W. PERERA.

Sri Lanka Independent Trade Union Federation (SLITUF): 213 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1960; 35 affiliated unions; 65,132 mems.; Pres. HERBERT WICKRAMASINGHE; Gen. Sec. ANANDA DASSANAYAKE.

Union of Post and Telecommunication Officers: 11/4 Duke St., P.O.B. 15; Colombo 1; f. 1945; Pres. L. G. D. WICKREMASINGHE, Hon. Gen. Sec. U. L. BASIL DE SILVA; publ. *Postmark*.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Ceylon Government Railway: P.O.B. 355, Colombo 10; 9 diesel electric shunting locomotives, 110 diesel hydraulic locomotives, 29 diesel hydraulic shunting locos, 15 diesel electric rail cars, 39 diesel electric locos, 884 broad gauge, 99 narrow gauge carriage stock, 4,116 wagons; operates a network of about 1,396 km., of which about 140 km. are narrow gauge; gross receipts (1969-70) Rs. 117.8m., expenses Rs. 144.1m.; Gen. Man. V. T. NAVARATNE; Additional Gen. Mans. (Administration) B. POLWATTE, (Technical) P. RAJAGOPAL.

All railways are state-owned.

ROADS

Public Works Department: Ministry of Irrigation, Power, and Highways, Colombo; this Ministry maintains about 21,990 km. (1972) of roads. There is a national omnibus service with about 3,000 vehicles.

Ceylon Transport Board: 200 Kirula Rd., Colombo 5; f. 1957; nationalized organization responsible for road passenger transport services; Chair. ANIL MOONESINGHE; Vice-Chair. P. EHELIYAGODA; Sec. MAHINDA ELAYAPERUMA; publ. *Transport News* and *Transport Management*.

SHIPPING

Colombo is one of the most important ports in the East and is situated at the junction of the main trade routes. The other main ports of Sri Lanka are Trincomalee, Galle and Jaffna. Trincomalee is the main port for shipping out tea.

Ceylon Association of Steamer Agents: 1st Floor, Mackinnon's Bldg., York St., Colombo 1; f. 1966, primarily a consultative organization; represents members in dealings with Government Authorities; 30 mems.; Chair. M. L. D. CASPERSZ; Sec. B. C. JAYASURIYA.

Port (Cargo) Corporation: P.O.B. 595, Colombo 1; f. 1958; responsible for all cargo handling operations in the Ports of Colombo, Galle and Trincomalee; Chair. and Chief Exec. S. M. B. DOLAPILLI; Gen. Man. K. G. D. D. PATHIRATNE, C.A.S.

SHIPPING COMPANIES

Ceylon Ocean Lines Ltd.: 99-2/4, 2/67 Gaffoor Buildings, P.O.B. 1276, Colombo 1; agents for Polish, Russian, East German, Romanian, Chinese and Bulgarian lines; also charter vessels; Chair. L. G. GUNASEKARA, B.A., LL.B.; Sec. N. N. GUNWARDENE.

Ceylon Shipping Lines Ltd.: P.O.B. 891, Prince St., Colombo 1; controlling interest by State and the Ceylon Shipping Corporation Ltd.; Chair. T. C. A. DE SOUSA.

Eastern Star Lines Ltd.: 2nd Floor, National Bank Bldg., Fort, Colombo; services to Middle East, Persian Gulf and Indian coast; fleet of fourteen ships.

Messageries Maritimes Co.: 12 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo; representative for India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Burma.

National Shipping Line of Sri Lanka: No. 6, Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; Chair. P. B. KARANDAWALA; Gen. Man. RANJIT G. DE SILVA.

Shipping Corporation of Ceylon Ltd.: No. 6 Sir Baron Jayatilaka Mawatha, Colombo 1; f. 1969, became government corporation 1971; Chair. P. B. KARANDAWALA; Gen. Man. A. GIRAGAMA.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are 104 miles of canals open for traffic.

CIVIL AVIATION

The control of Civil Aviation is in the hands of the Department of Civil Aviation.

There are airports at Bandaranaike, Gal Oya, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee.

Air Ceylon Ltd.: Lower Chatham St., P.O.B. 692, Colombo 1; f. 1947; operates daily internal services and international services between Colombo and Bombay, Madras, Tiruchirapalli, Karachi, London, Rome, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Bangkok, Paris, Male, (Rep. Maldives); Chair. S. H. SILVA; Gen. Man. E. DE S. WICKREMARATANE; fleet of one DC 8-53, one Trident 1E, one HS 748, one DC-3.

The following foreign airlines are represented in Colombo: Aeroflot, Air India, British Airways, Indian Airlines (IA), Pakistan International Airlines Corp. (PIA), Singapore Airlines, Swissair, Maldivian Airways, KLM Royal Dutch Airlines.

Gal Oya, Jaffna, Batticaloa, Anuradhapura and Trincomalee are served by Air Ceylon, there is a domestic service from Bandaranaike to Jaffna and Tiruchirapalli, and from Colombo to Male (Maldives).

TOURISM

Ceylon Tourist Board: P.O.B. 1504, 25 Galle Face, Centre Rd., Colombo 3; f. 1966; Chair. DHARMASIRI SENANAYAKE; Dir. Publicity T. B. ELANGASINGHE.

There were 40,200 tourists in 1969, 46,247 in 1970, 39,654 in 1971, and 56,047 in 1972.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Department of Cultural Affairs: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; Dir. DONALD ABEYSINGHE.

National Theatre Trust: Department of Cultural Affairs, 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; promotes development of theatre; Pres. P. H. PREMAWARDHANA; Sec. H. H. BANDARA; publ. monthly bulletin of theatre news in Sinhalese.

Cultural Council of Sri Lanka: 135 Dharmapala Mawatha, Colombo 7; f. 1971; Dir. and Admin. Trustee DONALD ABEYSINGHE, B.A., C.A.S.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Sri Lanka, Colombo Campus: f. 1967; 255 teachers, 3,365 students.

University of Sri Lanka, Katubedda Campus: f. 1966; 105 teachers, 2,100 students.

University of Sri Lanka, Peradeniya Campus: f. 1942; 395 teachers, 4,650 students.

University of Sri Lanka, Vidyalandara Campus: f. 1959; 255 teachers including 74 part-time, 1,853 students.

University of Sri Lanka, Vidyodaya Campus: f. 1959; 142 teachers, 2,548 students.

THE SUDAN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of the Sudan is the largest country in Africa. Its border with Egypt to the north is the second cataract of the Nile; Khartoum is at the junction of the Blue Nile and White Nile. To the east is Ethiopia and the Red Sea, to the west the Central African Republic and Chad, and to the south Kenya, Uganda and Zaire. The climate shows a marked transition from the desert of the north to the rainy equatorial south. Temperatures vary with height and latitude. The overall average is about 70°F (21°C). Arabic is the main language but English is widely understood. Most Sudanese are Muslims with animists as the next largest group. There is a Christian community of more than 400,000. The national flag, introduced in 1970, has three horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with a green triangle at the hoist. The capital is Khartoum.

Recent History

The Sudan became an independent republic with a parliamentary system in 1956. Following a *coup d'état* in 1958 the Army took control of the state, suspending Parliament and abolishing political parties. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces was set up and ruled until October 1964, when it was overthrown in a civilian revolution. The governments which followed failed to improve the economic situation or to deal with the problem of the southern provinces, and in May 1969 the Mubgoub government was overthrown by a group of officers and civilians led by Col. (later Maj.-Gen.) al-Nemery. All existing political institutions and organizations were abolished and the "Democratic Republic of the Sudan" was proclaimed with supreme authority in the hands of the Revolutionary Command Council. A more militant policy towards Israel was adopted and, in line with this, co-ordination committees with Egypt and Libya were established in December 1969. In November 1970 the Presidents of Egypt and Libya and President Nemery agreed in principle to political union between their countries, but internal opposition to Nemery prevented the Sudan joining the Federation of Arab Republics which was formed in January 1972 with Syria as the third member.

On July 19th, 1971, a section of the army, led by communists, overthrew the Nemery régime. However, President Nemery regained power in a counter-coup three days after being ousted. A massive purge of Communists followed, and fourteen people were executed almost immediately.

In a referendum held in October 1971 to confirm Gen. Nemery's nomination as President, Nemery received almost four million votes, with only 56,000 "no" votes. A new government was formed, the Revolutionary Command Council was dissolved, and the Sudanese Socialist Union was recognized as the Sudan's only political party.

From May 1969 onwards the Nemery government had made attempts to settle the problem of the three racially and culturally different southern provinces, where rebellion

against rule from the north had first broken out in 1955. Fighting continued until March 1972. A permanent constitution was endorsed in April 1973. Elections to the Regional People's Assembly for the Southern Sudan took place in November 1973 and for the national People's Assembly in April 1974. The peaceful reconciliation between the North and South, after years of instability and civil war, has been a triumph for President Nemery who remains firmly in power.

In late 1972 the Sudan's relations with Egypt worsened when President Nemery refused to allow Libyan troops to be transported to Uganda over the Sudan and dropped pro-Egyptian Ministers in a cabinet reshuffle. Sudanese troops were withdrawn from the Suez Canal War Zone as a result and the Sudan's role in the October 1973 Middle East War was mainly passive. The troops have since returned as a gesture of solidarity with the Arab cause.

In January 1973 and October 1974 attempted anti-government plots were foiled by security forces. Sudanese foreign policy is no longer orientated towards the Communist bloc.

Government

Under the Constitution of April 1973 executive power is vested in the President and Cabinet whom he may appoint. There is a national People's Assembly and a Regional People's Assembly in the South.

The Regional Constitution for the Southern Sudan grants the three southern provinces of the Sudan a large degree of autonomy from the central government.

Defence

The armed forces totalled 43,600 in 1974: army 40,000, navy 600, air force 3,000. Para-military forces total 5,000 and the armed forces include some 6,000 former *Anyanya* rebels stationed in the Southern Sudan. Sudan has a defence agreement with the Arab League Unified Military Command.

Economic Affairs

Since the 1969 revolution the economy has become increasingly nationalized, including the cotton industry, but the Government has been forced to change its policy to attract private investment from overseas. Over 80 per cent of the population derive their living from the land.

Long-staple cotton, grown under irrigation, is overwhelmingly Sudan's most valuable export. The recent increase in the value of Sudanese cotton exports has been of great assistance to its economy. A 15-year plan with an estimated capital investment of £564.7 million to expand textile and sugar production was launched in 1973. The Gezira scheme has been expanded and now covers nearly two million acres of which half is cultivated for cotton and the rest for wheat, dura, bean lubia, groundnuts and other foods. The Khassim El Girba Dam on the Atbara River serves 300,000 acres. The principal food crop is millet, but

coffee, tobacco, rice and sugar are also grown. Nomadic tribes breed cattle, sheep, goats and camels. The vast forest areas provide timber and 80 per cent of the world's gum arabic, which is an important export. Industry is confined mainly to the manufacture of food and vegetable oils. The 1970-75 plan had as its main objects an increase in agricultural output, the establishment of industries for import substitution, improvements in education and social services and a higher rate of increase in national income than population growth. Two dams are under construction on the Atbara river and the Blue Nile. The Rahab project, financed by the World Bank, Kuwait and the U.S.A. and designed to irrigate 300,000 acres, is due for completion in 1978. Work has begun on the Port Sudan-Khartoum oil products pipeline financed by Kuwait. Egypt is co-operating with the Sudan in beginning the 280 km. Jonglei Canal project to increase the flow of water in the White Nile and aid the Southern Sudan, though riots delayed the start of work in late 1974. In 1972 the Sudan had an external debt totalling some £5102.6 million. The UN contributed \$20.7 million to assist the 150,000 refugees who returned to the Southern Region after the war.

Transport and Communications

There are 4,756 kilometres of railways owned by the state. Generally roads are only cleared tracks impassable immediately after rain. Highways from the capital to the provinces are under construction and plans have been drawn up for a network of highways in the Western Sudan. Sudan Railways operate passenger and freight steamer services on navigable reaches of the Nile. These are linked to the railway services of Egypt, Uganda and Kenya. Sudan Airways, the government airline, maintains internal and external services. In November 1974 the Umm Haraz earth satellite station was completed and this has given the Sudan vastly improved international communication links. New relay broadcasting stations have been built at Omdurman and Juba.

Social Welfare

The Ministry of Health organizes the public health services. There are 81 hospitals, 60 health centres, 1,244 dispensaries and over 500 doctors.

Education

The Government provides free elementary education from the ages of seven to eleven, intermediate from eleven to fifteen and secondary from fifteen upwards. Nevertheless, only about 20 per cent of Sudanese are literate. In 1973-74 there were 37,516 teachers and about 1,400,000 pupils. Pupils from secondary schools are accepted at the University of Khartoum, subject to their reaching the necessary standards. Cairo University also has a Khartoum branch and there is an Islamic university at Omdurman. Under the 1970-75 plan all curricula are being revised and the system reorganized.

Tourism

The rain forests in the south teem with wild game and attract hunters and observers from all over the world. In the north are the sites of several temples and pyramids of ancient Sudanese civilizations. About 32,000 tourists visited the Sudan in 1973.

Visas are required by nationals of all countries.

Sport

Football is the most popular game. Sudanese athletes have competed at the Olympic and the Pan Arab and African Games.

Public Holidays

1975: October 13th (Republic Day), October 7th (Id ul Fitri, end of Ramadan), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (Independence Day), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), March 3rd (Unity Day), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), May 26th (Anniversary of the May Revolution).

The dates of the Muslim holidays may be slightly different from those given above. The holiday "Sham el Nassim" is variable in April each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is gradually replacing traditional weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millièmes = 100 piastres = 1 Sudanese pound (£S).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 821.16 millièmes;

U.S. \$1 = 348.24 millièmes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURE	FOREST	TOTAL POPULATION (April 3rd, 1973)
967,500 sq. miles*	71,000 sq. kilometres	240,000 sq. kilometres	914,999 sq. kilometres	12,427,795

* 2,505,813 sq. kilometres.

PROVINCES

(July 1st, 1973)

	AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION*		AREA (sq. miles)	POPULATION*
Bahr el Ghazal	82,530	1,575,000	Khartoum	8,097	968,000
Blue Nile	54,880	3,483,000	Kordofan	146,930	3,103,000
Darfur	191,650	1,869,000	Northern	184,200	1,252,000
Equatoria	76,495	1,438,000	Upper Nile	91,190	1,415,000
Kassala	131,528	1,798,000	TOTAL	967,500	16,901,000

* Not revised in the light of the April 1973 census.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

	POPULATION (July 1st, 1973)
Khartoum (capital)	321,666
Omdurman	305,308
Khartoum North	161,278
Port Sudan	123,000
Wadi Medani	81,904
El Obeid	74,109
Atbara	62,407

Because of the flooding of the Wadhi Halfa and adjacent areas by the Aswan High Dam, over 50,000 inhabitants have been resettled in Khashm el Girba, on the Atbara River.

TRIBAL DIVISIONS

(1956 Census)

	'000	%
Arab	3,989	39
Southerners (Nilotic, Nilo-Hamitic, Sudanic)	3,056	30
Western People	1,315	13
Beja	646	6
Nuba	573	6
Nubiyin	330	3
Miscellaneous	94	1

The remaining 2 per cent was made up of 260,000 foreigners.

Births and Deaths (1966): Registered births 143,052 (birth rate 10.1 per 1,000); registered deaths 13,416 (death rate 1.0 per 1,000). Birth registration is believed to be about 20 per cent complete and death registration 5 per cent complete. UN estimates for 1965-70 put the average annual birth rate at 48.9 per 1,000 and the death rate at 18.4 per 1,000. These figures indicate that the natural increase rate is just over 3.0 per cent per year, but the results of the 1973 census suggest a much lower increase rate.

Employment (1970): Total economically active population 5,016,000, including 4,007,000 engaged in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE COTTON CROP

	AREA (feddans†)			PRODUCTION (long kantars*)		
	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Long Staple	824,662	828,306	822,754	4,004,064	4,390,032	3,810,000
Medium Staple	138,041	183,858	186,576	581,060	633,863	650,426
Short Staple	295,208	203,582	201,599	237,294	133,371	168,219
TOTAL	1,257,911	1,215,746	1,210,929	4,822,418	5,157,266	4,628,645

Production of lint (metric tons): 225,000 in 1969; 246,000 in 1970; 245,000 in 1971; 244,000 in 1972; 199,000 in 1973.

† 1 feddan=1.038 acres=4,201 sq. metres

* 1 long kantar=312 lb.

OTHER CROPS (metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	115,000	163,000	143,000
Maize	37,000	14,000	21,000*
Millet	460,000	325,000	353,000
Sorghum (Durra)	1,529,000	2,142,000	1,326,000
Rice	6,000	7,000*	7,000*
Sugar Cane	780,000*	750,000*	750,000*
Potatoes	26,000*	26,000*	26,000*
Sweet Potatoes	450,000*	450,000*	450,000*
Yams	114,000*	116,000*	120,000*
Cassava (Manioc)	1,000,000*	1,000,000*	1,000,000*
Onions	20,000*	20,000*	20,000*
Water Melons	285,000*	292,000*	295,000*
Dry Beans	6,000*	4,000	16,000
Dry Broad Beans	12,000*	13,000*	13,000*
Chick-Peas	2,000*	2,000*	2,000*
Other Pulses	40,000*	46,000*	45,000*
Oranges and Tangerines	1,000*	1,000*	1,000*
Other Citrus Fruit	47,000*	48,000*	50,000*
Dates	72,000*	72,000*	72,000*
Bananas	10,000*	10,000*	10,000*
Groundnuts (in shell)	337,000	294,000	516,000
Cottonseed	460,000	466,000	454,000
Sesame Seed	297,000	278,000	363,000
Castor Beans	18,000	18,000*	18,000*

1973 ('000 metric tons): Groundnuts 635; Cottonseed 371; Sesame Seed 232.

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK (FAO estimates in '000 head)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle	13,800	14,300	14,700
Sheep	13,500	14,200	14,800
Goats	10,050	10,100	10,150
Pigs	7	7	7
Horses	20	20	20
Asses	630	640	650
Camels	3,000	3,100	3,200
Chickens	18,500	18,800	19,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Beef and Veal	179,000	185,000	190,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	93,000	101,000	105,000
Poultry Meat	10,000	11,000	11,000
Other Meat	47,000	49,000	50,000
Edible Offal	54,246	57,216	59,110
Cows' Milk	1,370,000	1,380,000	1,400,000
Sheep's Milk	130,000	134,000	140,000
Goats' Milk	450,000	450,000	450,000
Butter	17,800	18,400	19,200
Cheese	23,400	24,000	24,000
Hen Eggs	16,700	17,000	17,000
Wool: greasy	7,000	8,000	8,000
clean	2,800	3,200	3,200
Cattle Hides	17,136	17,774	18,278
Sheep Skins	11,940	13,025	13,575
Goat Skins	1,040	1,100	1,140

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

FORESTRY**ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS**

(Unofficial estimates, cubic metres)

Twelve months ending June 30th

1969-70	20,970,000
1970-71	21,040,000

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

GUM ARABIC PRODUCTION
(tons)

SEASON	GUM HASHAB	GUM TALH	TOTAL
1969-70 . . .	42,680	5,980	48,660
1970-71 . . .	41,588	2,767	44,355
1971-72 . . .	37,311	2,638	39,949
1972-73 . . .	19,882	1,312	21,194

TIMBER PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Railway Sleepers	number	99,872	66,311	28,449	74,729
Poles	"	3,810	4,998	7,941	31,612
Bamboo Canes	"	236,000	891,665	642,452	785,966
Firewood	cu. metres	162,608	85,705	105,331	623,238
Other Sawm Wood	" "	9,598	9,421	7,411	11,966

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Inland waters	21,000	21,400	21,400
Sea	800	800	800
TOTAL CATCH	21,800	22,200	22,200

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1971.

MINING PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1968	1969	1970	1971
Iron Ore*	'000 metric tons	10	—	10	—
Salt (unrefined)	" " "	50	51	63	55
Gypsum	" " "	10	n.a.	n.a.	—
Chromium Ore*	metric tons	11,485	12,451	13,866	10,200
Magnesite (crude)	" "	6,500	499	100	91
Manganese Ore*	" "	2,000	340	464	—
Gold	kilogrammes	6	n.a.	—	—

1972: Chromium Ore 12,800 metric tons, Gold 2 kilogrammes.

* Figures refer to the metal content of ores.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook* and *The Growth of World Industry*.

INDUSTRY PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cement	'000 tons	140.7	194.0	229.0	200.6
Flour of Wheat	" "	51.5	111.6	176.0	191.3
Sugar	" "	82.1	75.3	72.5	93.0
Soap	" "	19.3	23.7	27.9	28.2
Wine	'000 litres	1,453.0	2,450.0	3,357.0	2,955.6
Beer	" "	7,159.0	4,534.0	7,245.0	7,713.7
Cigarettes	'000 kilos	532.0	660.9	741.8	522.4
Matches	'000 million	3.9	4.9	4.4	3.2
Shoes	million pairs	10.7	6.7	8.5	14.7
Textiles	yards	101,350.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Alcohol	'000 litres	464.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Oil	'000 tons	46.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Motor Spirit	62,000	70,000	90,000	95,000
Naphtha	12,000	25,000	26,000	28,000
Jet Fuels	70,000	76,000	82,000	90,000
Kerosene	53,000			
Distillate Fuel Oils	184,000	234,000	234,000	239,000
Residual Fuel Oils	195,000	224,000	239,000	161,000
Liquefied Petroleum Gas	1,000	2,000	2,000	2,000

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*.

ELECTRICITY OUTPUT

	INSTALLED CAPACITY (kW.)	UNITS GENERATED ('000 kWh.)	UNITS SOLD ('000 kWh.)
1969	130,893	528,176	430,173
1970	116,966	392,421	367,900
1971	120,822	441,762	308,378
1972	118,353	503,899	308,875

FINANCE

1,000 millièmes=100 piastres=1 Sudanese pound (£S).

Coins: 1, 2, 5 and 10 millièmes; 2, 5 and 10 piastres.

Notes: 25 and 50 piastres; £S1, £S5 and £S10.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=821.16 millièmes; U.S. \$1=348.24 millièmes.

£S100=£121.78 sterling=\$287.156.

Note: The Sudanese pound was introduced in April 1957, replacing (at par) the Egyptian pound, valued at U.S. \$2.87156 since September 1949. This valuation has been maintained in the Sudan ever since, despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar. Since early in 1972 the effective exchange rate for foreign trade transactions, excluding exports of cotton and gum arabic, has been £S1=U.S. \$2.50 (\$1=400 millièmes). The exchange rate was £1 sterling=835.78 millièmes (£S1=£1.1965 sterling) from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 sterling=907.42 millièmes (£S1=£1.102 sterling) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR CURRENT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

(£S million, twelve months ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1971-72	1972-73	EXPENDITURE	1971-72	1972-73*
Direct Taxation . . .	25.0	26.8	Defence and Security . . .	47.4	50.3
Indirect Taxation . . .	86.9	81.0	Education	14.7	18.0
Fees and Charges, etc. . .	13.0	26.3	Health	8.5	9.6
Proceeds from Government Enterprises	47.8	36.5	Other Social Services . . .	5.0	5.9
Interest and Dividends . . .	3.4	3.3	Ministry of Agriculture, Food and National Resources . . .	11.0	14.0
Pension Contributions . . .	5.0	3.5	Ministry of Communications and Transport	6.8	8.8
Reimbursement and Inter-Departmental Services . . .	7.4	8.9	Other Economic Services . .	3.1	3.8
Other Sources	4.2	5.0	Local Government	27.8	25.0
			Debt Servicing	15.6	16.1
			Other Expenditure	32.0	39.2
TOTAL REVENUE . . .	192.7	191.3	TOTAL EXPENDITURE . .	171.9	190.7

* Provisional.

1973-74 Budget Estimate: Revenue £S220.8m.; Expenditure £S217.1m.

1974-75 Budget Estimate: Revenue £S277.5m.; Expenditure £S268.3m.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(£S'000, years ending June 30th)

	1970-71	1971-72
Wages and Salaries . . .	307,395	367,610
Operating Surplus . . .	187,979	219,788
Domestic Factor Incomes	495,374	587,398
Wages and Salaries Paid Abroad (net)	— 670	— 267
Property and Entrepreneurial Income Paid Abroad (net) .	—4,401	—5,500
Indirect Taxes (Less Subsidies)	105,882	119,695
National Income at Market Price	596,185	701,326
Other Current Transfers to the Rest of the World (net) .	1,802	667
National Disposable Income .	597,987	701,993

FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1970/71-74/75*

The Plan had as its main objectives a sustained annual growth rate of the G.N.P. of 7.6 per cent; the raising of per capita income to £\$46.6 by 1974/75; increasing agricultural output by 60.8 per cent; increasing the level of investment in education and culture by 60 per cent, in health by 82 per cent and in public utilities by 58 per cent; developing urban and rural water networks; increasing livestock production by 75.5 per cent; increasing the volume of trade by value to £\$340 million.

TOTAL INVESTMENT, BY PUBLIC SECTOR BY 1974/75
(£\$ '000)

Agriculture	80,000
Industry and Power	49,200
Transport and Communications	29,630
Education and Culture	14,580
Health and Public Utilities	21,420
Central Administration	6,440
Technical Assistance and Grants	9,800
Unallocated and Others	3,930
TOTAL	215,000

*Extended to 1977 in 1974.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS ESTIMATES
(£\$ million)

	1970-71	1971-72*
Receipts:		
Cotton exports	61.3	47.2
Other exports	45.3	41.7
Invisible	16.4	13.8
Foreign loans	12.1	11.8
Other short-term capital	18.0	10.0
	153.1	124.5
Payments:		
Government imports	43.8	28.4
Private sector imports	75.3	68.7
Invisible	27.4	23.7
Repayments of capital	11.5	7.0
	158.0	127.8
Deficit	4.9	3.3

* July to April.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(£\$ million)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	83.8	89.3	100.1	115.4	123.0	166.9
Exports	85.6	86.2	103.4	114.4	124.4	143.5

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(£\$ '000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	9,247	9,683	18,299	Animals	1,959	2,130	2,948
Tea	4,004	6,138	5,367	Cotton, Ginned	69,424	74,331	80,083
Coffee	1,635	1,869	2,004	Cotton Seed	1,422	630	611
Wheat Flour	226	164	1	Cotton Seed Oil	4,501	4,284	1,456
Textiles	26,462	21,133	18,920	Durra	1,136	1,590	3,053
Clothing	911	873	633	Groundnuts	9,324	9,212	13,053
Footwear	102	201	104	Gum Arabic	8,425	9,128	7,846
Sacks and Jute	3,694	4,948	5,563	Oilseed Cake	n.a.	5,278	6,778
Cement	70	8	91	Sesame	7,996	8,756	10,878
Fertilizers	1,937	2,496	3,775	Hides and Skins	1,806	3,197	5,440
Machinery, Apparatus, Vehicles	23,312	27,196	24,370				
Tyres	1,937	1,512	1,948				
Petroleum Products	8,918	8,770	9,913				
Pharmaceuticals	2,760	4,603	5,161				
Iron and Steel	4,794	3,814	7,885				

COTTON EXPORTS BY COUNTRIES

(tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Germany, Federal Republic	13,328	16,102	19,791
India	37,001	66,035	21,714
Italy	13,620	23,112	22,915
Japan	11,260	18,606	30,438
United Kingdom	10,581	9,569	10,763
People's Republic of China	35,221	40,143	51,903
U.S.A.	2,549	1,928	696
U.S.S.R.	39,158	1,469	—
Romania	7,437	1,931	4,756
France	4,834	5,971	2,943
Netherlands	328	1,354	1,439
Hungary	4,983	5,051	2,561
Poland	6,593	5,889	3,334
TOTAL (all countries)	206,903	197,250	173,253

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(£S '000)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS*			
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
Belgium	2,076	1,708	1,183	3,492	1,996	2,080	3,994	2,337
China, People's Republic	4,030	7,733	9,046	13,611	6,000	10,785	14,469	20,896
Egypt	5,323	6,814	5,018	3,830	4,981	5,700	7,267	5,755
France	1,716	4,234	5,209	6,156	2,223	3,090	4,274	8,701
Germany, Federal Republic	7,802	7,069	7,131	10,457	9,855	8,779	10,198	12,552
India	14,226	22,677	19,741	11,579	14,226	11,997	22,078	8,368
Italy	2,430	2,351	2,680	4,938	10,190	9,775	11,941	16,202
Japan	5,629	4,796	4,565	8,592	9,250	8,332	9,472	16,654
Netherlands	2,892	3,038	2,136	3,920	3,319	4,155	4,664	6,615
Poland	1,916	1,873	1,292	1,552	1,660	2,111	1,901	1,510
U.S.S.R.	8,328	7,858	5,596	9,162	17,242	18,351	473	3
United Kingdom	17,929	15,757	18,386	27,955	5,834	4,885	4,274	5,203
U.S.A.	2,822	2,910	4,980	12,385	4,026	3,014	3,826	2,692
Yugoslavia	1,140	2,201	1,818	1,857	986	1,006	2,261	860
Others	30,774	24,417	34,304	47,462	9,827	20,314	23,379	35,175
TOTAL	109,033	115,436	123,085	166,948	101,615	114,374	124,471	143,523

* Excluding re-exports.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY TRAFFIC

	1969	1970	1971
Freight ton-kilometres (million)	2,398	2,684	2,636

ROAD VEHICLES IN USE

	1969	1970	1971
Passenger Cars	30,100	27,400	30,000
Commercial Vehicles	17,700	16,500	18,000

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Ships calling at Port Sudan	845	770	760	741	805
Total Inward Tonnage	1,594,019	1,582,369	1,845,215	1,829,231	2,006,344
Total Outward Tonnage	952,449	950,975	988,653	1,052,540	1,166,585

CIVIL AVIATION
(Sudan Airways—International Traffic)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passengers	36,975	65,293	133,678	139,514	133,424
Freight (kg.)	344,338	837,966	1,397,000	1,277,000	1,203,000

EDUCATION
(1973-74)

	TEACHERS	STUDENTS		
		MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Pre-Primary*	266	7,927	7,958	15,885
Primary	27,185	786,628	375,619	1,162,247
Secondary: General	6,127	103,495	34,819	138,314
Higher	2,121	33,973	10,416	44,389
Vocational	365	4,347	267	4,614
Teacher Training	406	2,528	1,538	4,066
Tertiary	1,046	16,371	1,391	17,762

* 1969 figures.

Source: Department of Statistics, H.Q. Council of Ministers, Khartoum, except where otherwise stated.

THE CONSTITUTION

A Provisional Constitution was introduced by the Revolutionary Command Council in August 1971. A People's Council, including various categories of the people's working forces, was called to draft and ratify a permanent constitution. It was endorsed by the People's Assembly in April 1973 as the Permanent Constitution of the Sudan.

The President

The President must be a Sudanese of at least 35 years of age. He is nominated by the Sudanese Socialist Union, is Head of State, and is responsible for maintaining the Constitution. He may appoint Vice-Presidents, a Prime Minister and Ministers who are responsible to him. He is the Supreme Commander of the People's Armed Forces and Security Forces, and the Supreme Head of the Public Service.

If satisfied that a national crisis exists, the President may declare a State of Emergency, which may entail the suspension of any or all freedoms and rights under the Permanent Constitution other than that of resort to the courts. In the event of the President's death, the First Vice-President will temporarily assume office for a period not exceeding 60 days.

The People's Assembly

The President may appoint up to a tenth of the members of the Assembly. The duration of a sitting is four years and sittings are held in public. A quorum consists of half the number of members. Amendments to the Constitution may be proposed by the President or one third of the membership of the People's Assembly. An amendment to the Constitution must have a two-thirds majority of the People's Assembly and the assent of the President.

Judiciary

The State is subject to the rule of law which is the basis

of government. The judiciary is an independent body directly responsible to the President and judges are appointed by the President.

Religion

Unrestricted freedom of religion is allowed and mention is specifically made of the Islamic and Christian religions.

Southern Region

Under the Regional Constitution for the Southern Sudan, the three southern provinces form a single region, with its own regional executive in Juba headed by a president who is also a Vice-President of the whole Republic. The regional executive is responsible for all matters except national defence, external affairs, economic and social development, education, currency and coinage, air and inter-regional river transport, communications and telecommunications, nationality and immigration, public audit, customs and foreign trade regulation except for border trade. The regional President is appointed by and responsible to a Regional People's Assembly. The Assembly may postpone legislation of the central Government which it considers adverse to the interests of the South, though the President is not compelled to accede to its request. The Regional Constitution can be amended only by a four-fifths majority of the central People's Assembly, where southerners are represented.

The People's Assembly has 250 seats, which include 70 for the people's working forces alliance, 30 for the administrative units to be filled both by election and selection, 25 appointed by the President and 125 for the geographical areas. The regional People's Assembly consists of 60 members of whom 30 represent the geographical areas, 21 the people's working forces alliance and 9 the administrative units. They are elected by direct secret ballot.

THE GOVERNMENT

President: Gen. JAAFIR AL-NEMERY (*elected October 1971*).

First Vice-President and Minister of the Interior: Maj.-Gen. MOHAMED EL BAQIR AHMED.

Vice-President and President of the High Executive Council for the Southern Region: ABEL ALIER.

MINISTERS

(April 1975)

Minister of Foreign Affairs: (vacant).

Minister of Defence: (vacant).

Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Prof. NAZIR DAFALLA.

Minister of Culture and Information: AHMED ABDUL HALIM.

Minister for Egyptian Affairs in the Sudan: Lt.-Col. SALAH ABDEL AAL MABROUK.

Minister of Education: Dr. MANSOUR KHALID.

Minister of Finance and National Economy: MANOUN BIHARI.

Minister of Agriculture, Food and Natural Resources: Maj. ABUL GASIM MOHAMED IBRAHIM.

Minister of Construction and General Works: MUSTAFA OSMAN HASSAN.

Minister of Industry and Mining: BADRALDIN SULIMAN.

Minister of Local Government, Housing and Community Development: KARRAR AHMED KARRAR.

Minister of Public Services and Administrative Reform: ABDEL RAHMAN ABDALLA.

Minister of Transport and Communications: Dr. BESHIR ABBADI.

Minister of Irrigation and Hydroelectric Power: YAHIA ABDEL MAGEED.

Minister of Presidential Affairs: ABDALLA EL HASSAN EL KRIDER.

Attorney General: Dr. ZAKI MUSTAFA.

Auditor-General: IBRAHIM HASSAN ALLAM.

THE SUDAN

MINISTERS OF STATE

Minister of State for Head of State Affairs: FAISAL MOHAMED ABDEL RAHMAN.
Minister of State for Agricultural Production: (vacant).
Minister of State for Research and Services: Dr. HUSSEIN IDRIS.
Minister of State for General Education: MOHAMED TOM ALTIGANI.
Minister of State for Information: BONA MALWAL.
Minister of State for Local Government: ANTON TAK.
Minister of State for Trade: (vacant).
Minister of State for Head of Government Affairs: Dr. BABA EDDIN MOHAMED IDRIS.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: GAMAL MOHAMED AHMED.

HIGH EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR THE SOUTHERN REGION

President: ABEL ALIER.
Regional Minister of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Forests: Dr. GAMA HASSAN.
Secretary-General: CLETO HASSAN.
Regional Minister of Rural Development: MADING DE GARANG.
Regional Minister of Communications, Transport and Roads: IZRONI MONDIRI.
Regional Minister of Finance and Economy: HILARY LOGALI.

The Government, People's Assembly, Political Organization

Regional Minister of Culture, Information and Youth: Dr. TOBY MADOT.
Regional Minister of Health and Social Welfare: Dr. JESTIN YAC.
Regional Minister of Public Service and Administrative Reform: MOSAIS SHOL.
Regional Minister of Regional Administration and Legal Affairs: NATALI OLWAK.
Regional Minister of Education: MICHAEL TAWIL.
Regional Minister of Housing and Public Utilities: JOSEPH ODUHO.
Regional Minister of Affairs of the Presidency, the High Executive Council, Game and Tourism: LAWRENCE LUAL LUAL.

PROVINCE COMMISSIONERS

Bahr El Ghazal: ISAIAH KULANG.
Blue Nile: MOHAMED EL HASSAN AWAD EL KARIM.
Equatoria: HENRY BAGU.
Gezira: AHMED BABIKER EISA.
Kassala: MOHAMED ABDEL GADER.
Khartoum: AHMED EL SHARIF EL HABIB.
Nile: SAAD AWAD MOHAMED AHMED.
Northern: KAMIL MOHAMED SAEED.
Northern Darfur: EL TAYEB EL MARDI.
Northern Kordofan: AHMED SALAH BURHARI.
Red Sea: KARANALLA EL AWAD.
Southern Darfur: ABDEL RAHMAN SULIMAN.
Southern Kordofan: HASHIM HASSAN ABDALLA.
Upper Nile: PETER GATKUOTH.
White Nile: MOHAMED EL SAYED EL SHAAK.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

A People's Assembly is provided for under the Permanent Constitution, and elections to it were held in April 1974. The Assembly was opened in May 1974.

Speaker: EL RASHEED EL TAHER BAKR.
Leader: Dr. GAAFAR MOHAMED ALI BAKHEIT.

REGIONAL PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Formed after elections in November 1973. Represents the Southern Region.

Speaker: LOBARI RAMBA.
Secretary: ISKANDER NAGEEB.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

Sudanese Socialist Union: Khartoum; f. 1972; only recognized political organization; consists of National Conference, Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat-General; Pres. and Sec.-Gen. JAAFIR AL-NEMERY; Deputy Secs. Dr. GAAFAR MOHAMED ALI BAKHEIT, OMER EL HAG MUSA.

Political Bureau (February 1975): Gen. JAAFIR AL-NEMERY, MOHAMED EL BAQIR AHMED, ABEL ALIER, Maj. ABUL GASIM MOHAMED IBRAHIM, BADR EDDIN MOHAMED AHMED SULIMAN, EL RASHEED EL TAHER BAKR, AHMED ABDEL HALIM, LUIGI ADOK, MAHDI MUSTAFA, ABDALLA EL HASSAN EL KHIDER, Gen. AWAD KHALAFALLA, Dr. GAAFAR MOHAMED ALI BAKHEIT, HILARY PAULO LOGALI, JOSEPH ODUHO, LAWRENCE WOL, MANSOUR KHALID, OMER EL HAG MUSA.

Secretariat General (February 1975): Gen. JAAFIR AL-NEMERY, Maj. ABUL GASIM MOHAMED IBRAHIM, BADR EDDIN MOHAMED AHMED SULIMAN, EL RASHEED EL TAHER BAKR, AHMED ABDEL HALIM, LUIGI ADOK, KHALIFA KHOGALI, Dr. MOHAMED HASHIM AWAD, Dr. MOHAMED OSMAN ABU SAG, MAHGOUB MERRAWI, Dr. AHMED ABDEL KARIM BEDRI, OMER TAHA ABU SANRA, MOHAMED SUBARA EL AWAD, ABDEL GALIL HASSAN ABDEL GALIL, Col. HASSAN BANAGA, Miss RAWDA BUSHARA, KAMIL MAHGOUB, MOHAMED TOM EL TIGANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE SUDAN

(In Khartoum unless otherwise stated)

- Algeria:** Junction Mek Nimr St. and 67th St., P.O.B. 80; *Ambassador:* ABDEL AZIZ BEN HUSAIN.
- Austria:** P.O.B. 1890; *Ambassador:* HEINRICH STANDENAT.
- Belgium:** St. 3, New Extension, P.O.B. 969; *Chargé d'Affaires:* THEO LANSLOOT.
- Bulgaria:** El Mek Nimr St. South 7, P.O.B. 1690; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* STAMEN STIANOV.
- Central African Republic:** Africa Rd., P.O.B. 1723; *Ambassador:* GILBERT BANDIO.
- Chad:** St. 47, New Extension; *Ambassador:* MOULI SAID.
- China, People's Republic:** 69 31st St., P.O.B. 1425; *Ambassador:* YANG SHOU-CHENG.
- Czechoslovakia:** 1, 5GE, Khartoum Central, P.O.B. 1047; *Ambassador:* DR. Z. PAV.
- Egypt:** Mogram St.; *Ambassador:* SAID AL FATATTRI.
- Ethiopia:** 6, 11A St. 3, New Extension, P.O.B. 844; *Ambassador:* DAWIT ABDOU.
- France:** 6H East Plot 2, 19th St., P.O.B. 377; *Ambassador:* HENRI COSTILHES.
- German Democratic Republic:** P4 (3) B2, Khartoum West, P.O.B. 1089; *Ambassador:* HERBERT DENZLER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Baladiya St., P.O.B. 970; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL JOVY.
- Greece:** Block 74, 31st St., P.O.B. 1182; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS FILOPOULOS.
- Hungary:** Block 11, Plot 12, 13th St., New Extension, P.O.B. 1033; *Ambassador:* LAJOS BENCZEKOVITS.
- India:** El Mek Nimr St., P.O.B. 707; *Ambassador:* INDU PRAKASH SINGH.
- Iran:** Baladiya St.; *Ambassador:* ARSALAN NAYER NURI.
- Iraq:** St. 5, New Extension; *Ambassador:* NAZIM JAWAD EL ARIDH.
- Italy:** 39th St., P.O.B. 793; *Ambassador:* GIULIO BILANCIONI.
- Japan:** 14-16, Block 5HE, P.O.B. 1649; *Ambassador:* TOSHIO KAWASHIMA.
- Jordan:** 25 7th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* ALI KHRAIS.
- Korea, Democratic People's Republic:** 2-10 BE, 7th St., New Extension, P.O.B. 332; *Ambassador:* KIM DOK SU.
- Kuwait:** 9th St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED SALEM EL BALHAN.
- Lebanon:** 60 St. 49; *Ambassador:* BULIND BEYDOUN.
- Libya:** Africa Rd. 50, P.O.B. 2091; *Ambassador:* YUNIS ABU UQAYLAH.
- Morocco:** *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MOHAMED IBN IDRIS.
- Netherlands:** P.O.B. 391; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* P. R. C. KOCH.
- Niger:** St. 1, New Extension, P.O.B. 1283; *Ambassador:* EL HAG OMAROU AMADOU.
- Nigeria:** P.O.B. 1538; *Ambassador:* EL HAJI NUHU MOHAMMED.
- Pakistan:** 29, 9AE, St. 3, New Extension, P.O.B. 1178; *Ambassador:* S. A. H. AHSANI.
- Poland:** 73 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 902; *Ambassador:* JANOS LEORDVISKE.
- Qatar:** St. 15, New Extension; *Ambassador:* ALI ABDUL RAHMAN MUFTAH.
- Romania:** St. 47, Plot 67, P.O.B. 1652; *Ambassador:* FLORIAN STOICA.
- Saudi Arabia:** Central St., New Extension, P.O.B. 852; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Somalia:** Central St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* JAALLE MOHAMED HAGI NUUR.
- Spain:** 52 39th St., P.O.B. 2621; *Ambassador:* JOSE MANUEL DEL MORAL Y GRACIA SAEZ.
- Switzerland:** Aboulela Bldg., P.O.B. 1707; *Ambassador:* HANS KARL FREY.
- Syria:** 3rd St., New Extension; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Tanzania:** P.O.B. 6080; *Chargé d'Affaires:* O. H. TESHA.
- Tunisia:** *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED BIN FADL.
- Turkey:** 71 Africa Rd., P.O.B. 771; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Uganda:** Cairo, Egypt.
- U.S.S.R.:** B1, A10 St., New Extension, P.O.B. 1161; *Ambassador:* FELIX FEDOTOV.
- United Arab Emirates:** St. 3, New Extension; *Ambassador:* KHALIFA AHMED ABDEL AZIZ AL MUBARAK.
- United Kingdom:** New Abulela Bldg., P.O.B. 801; *Ambassador:* JOHN F. S. PHILLIPS.
- U.S.A.:** Gumhouria Ave.; *Ambassador:* (recalled).
- Vatican:** El Safeh City, Shambat, P.O.B. 623; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* UBALDO CALABRESI.
- Yemen Arab Republic:** St. 35, New Extension; *Ambassador:* MOHAMMED ABDUL WASSE.
- Yemen, People's Democratic Republic:** St. 51, New Extension; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* MOHAMED AWAD EL TAHS.
- Yugoslavia:** St. 31, 79-A, Khartoum 1, P.O.B. 1180; *Ambassador:* LJUBOMIR DRNDIC.
- Zaire:** Gumhouria Ave.; *Ambassador:* Losso LISONGI.

Sudan also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Gabon, Guinea, Indonesia, Kenya, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Norway, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam, and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is the function of the judiciary, as a separate and independent department of state. The general administrative supervision and control of the judiciary is vested in the Higher Judiciary Council headed by the President of the Republic. The members are the President of the Supreme Court, his three deputies and the Attorney-General.

Civil Justice: is administered by the courts constituted under the Civil Justice Ordinance, namely the Supreme Court, Court of Appeal and Other Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a president and one or more vice-presidents and sufficient number of judges. It is the custodian of the constitution under the Permanent Constitution of the Sudan of 1973.

THE SUDAN

Criminal Justice: is administered by the courts constituted under the Code of Criminal Procedure, namely Major Courts, Minor Courts and Magistrates' Courts. Serious crimes are tried by Major Courts which are composed of a president and two members and have power to pass the death sentence. Major Courts are as a rule presided over by a judge of the High Court appointed to a Provincial Circuit, or a Province Judge. There is a right of appeal against any decision or order of a Major Court and all findings and sentences of a Major Court are subject to confirmation.

Lesser crimes are tried by Minor Courts consisting of three magistrates and presided over by a second class magistrate and by Magistrates' Courts consisting of a single magistrate, or a bench of lay magistrates.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press

Local Courts: try a substantial portion of the criminal and civil cases in the Sudan and work parallel to some extent with the State Courts.

Chief Justice: KHALAFALLA EL RASHEED.

ISLAMIC LAW COURTS

Justice in personal matters for the Muslim population is administered by the Law Courts, which form the Sharia Division of the Judiciary. These courts consist of the Court of Appeal, High Courts and Qadis' Courts. The religious Law of Islam is administered by these courts in matters of inheritance, marriage, divorce, family relationships and charitable trusts.

Mufti: AWADALLA SALIH.

RELIGION

The majority of Sudanese are vigorous followers of Islam, but some communities in the south practise animism or fertility worship. It is estimated that there are more than 9 million Muslims and over 400,000 Catholics.

MUSLIM COMMUNITY

(Mainly divided into the following sects:)

Qadria: Heads of important local sub-sections include:

Sheikh AHMED EL GAALI.

Sheikh IBRAHIM EL KABASHI.

YOUSIF EL SHEIKH OMER EL OBEID.

KHALIFA BARAKAT EL SHEIKH.

Sheikh HAMAD EL NIL ABD EL BAGI.

Sheikh ABD EL BAGI EL MUKASHFI.

Shadhliya: Heads of local sub-sections include:

Sheikh EL MAGDOUB EL BESHIR.

Sheikh GAMAR EL DAWLA EL MAGDOUB.

Idrisia: Heads of local sub-sections include:

Sheikh EL HASSAN EL IDRISI.

Khatmiya: MUHAMMAD OSMAN EL MIRGHANI.

Sammania: Sheikh FATEH GHARIBALLA.

Ismailia: Sayed JAYAL ASFIA EL SAYED EL MEKKI.

Ansari: (vacant after death of El Hadi El Mahdi in 1970).

Christian Council: P.O.B. 317, Khartoum.

Bible Society: P.O.B. 532, Khartoum.

Sudan Interior Mission: P.O.B. 220, Khartoum.

CHRISTIAN COMMUNITIES

Coptic Orthodox Church: Bishop of Nubia, Atbara and Omdurman: Rt. Rev. BAKHOMIOS.

Bishop of Khartoum, S. Sudan and Uganda: Rt. Rev. ANBA YOUNNIS.

Greek Orthodox Church: Metropolitan of Nubia: Archbishop SINNESSIOS.

Greek Evangelical Church.

Evangelical Church: P.O.B. 57, Khartoum; Chair. Rev. RADI ELIAS; about 500 mems.

Episcopal Church of the Sudan: Clergy House, P.O.B. 110, Khartoum; Bishop in the Sudan: The Rt. Rev. ELINANA J. NGALAMU; Asst. Bishops: The Rt. Rev. YEREMAYA K. DOTIRO, The Rt. Rev. BUTRUS T. SHUKAI, The Rt. Rev. BENJAMIN W. YUGUSUK.

Catholic Church:

Roman Rite:

Archbishop of Khartoum: P.O.B. 49, Khartoum; Most Rev. Bishop AUGUSTINE BARONI.

Archbishop of Wau: P.O.B. 29, Wau; Most Rev. Bishop IRENEUS WIEN DUD.

Vicariate Apostolic of Juba: P.O.B. 32, Juba; Rt. Rev. PAOLINO DOGGALE, Apostolic Administrator.

Vicariate Apostolic of El Obeid: P.O.B. 386, El Obeid; Rt. Rev. Mgr. FRANCESCO CAZZANIGA, Apostolic Administrator.

Vicariate Apostolic of Rumbek: Catholic Church, Rumbek; Rev. Fr. DOMINIC MATONG, Vicar Del.

Prefecture Apostolic of Malakal: P.O.B. 27, Malakal; Rt. Rev. Mgr. PIUS YUKWAN DENG, Apostolic Administrator.

Prefecture Apostolic of Mupoi: Catholic Church, Tombora; Rt. Rev. JOSEPH GASI, Apostolic Administrator.

Maronite Church: P.O.B. 244, Khartoum; Rev. Fr. YOUSEPH NEAMA.

Greek Catholic Church: P.O.B. 766, Khartoum; Bishop PAUL ANTARI (Egypt); Vicar Rev. JOSEPH SUKARIEH (Sudan).

Presbyterian Church: Malakal.

THE PRESS

The Press was nationalized on August 27th, 1970. A General Corporation for Press, Printing and Publications was set up with two publishing houses, the Al-Ayam (P.O.B. 363, Khartoum), and the Al-Rai Al-Amm (P.O.B. 424, Khartoum). These two houses publish all the following newspapers and magazines with the exception of those produced by other ministries.

DAILIES

Al-Ayam: P.O.B. 363, Khartoum; Arabic.

Al-Sahafa: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; f. 1961; Arabic.

PERIODICALS

El Guwat El Musallaha: armed forces publication; weekly.

Huna Omdurman: f. 1942; Arabic; weekly; Sudan Broadcasting Service Magazine; published by Ministry of Culture and Information.

Khartoum: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; Arabic; monthly.

Nile Mirror: English; weekly; publ. by Ministry of Culture and Information for the Southern Region.

El Rai El Amm: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum; Arabic; weekly.

THE SUDAN

Sudan Cotton Bulletin: P.O.B. 1672, Khartoum; English; monthly; published by Cotton Public Corporation.

Sudan Cotton Review: P.O.B. 1672, Khartoum; English; annually; published by Cotton Public Corporation.

El Ummal: Arabic; published by the Department of Labour

Youth and Sports: P.O.B. 2361, Khartoum; Arabic; publ. by the Ministry of Culture and Information.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

NEWS AGENCIES

Sudan National News Agency (SUNA): P.O.B. 624, Khartoum, f. 1971; daily and weekly summaries in English and Arabic; Man. MUSTAFA AMIN.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Middle East News Agency: Dalala Bldg., P.O.B. 740, Khartoum.

Reuters, Tass and the New China News Agency also have bureaux in Khartoum.

PUBLISHERS

African Printing House: Press House, P.O.B. 1228, Khartoum; f. 1960; publishers of *Al-Sahafa*; also African News Service; Gen. Man. ABDUL RAHMAN MUKHTAR.

Ahmed Abdel Rahman El Tikeina: P.O. Box 299, Port Sudan.

Al-Ayam Press Co. Ltd.: Aboul Ela Building, United Nations Square, P.O. Box 363, Khartoum; f. 1953; Man. Dir. BESHIR MUHAMMAD SAID; newspapers, pamphlets and books.

Al-Rai Al-Amm: P.O.B. 424, Khartoum.

Al-Sahafa Publishing House: government publications and short stories.

Al-Salam Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 197, Khartoum.

Central Office of Information: Khartoum; government publishing office; publications include the *Sudan Almanac*.

Claudio S. Fellas: P.O. Box 641, Khartoum.

Fuad Rashed: Wadi Halfa.

Khartoum University Press: P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; f. 1967; scholarly works; Dir. (vacant).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Sudan Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 572, Omdurman; a government-controlled radio station which broadcasts daily in Arabic, English, and Somali; Dir. EL TIGANI EL TAYIB.

There are 200,000 radio receivers. A radio station is to be constructed in the Southern Region.

Sudan Television Service (STS): P.O.B. 1094, Omdurman; f. 1962; thirty-five hours of programmes per week; Dir.-Gen. MUSTAFA ABDEL RAHMAN.

Gezira Television Station: Wad Medani; f. 1972.

There are 62,500 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million)

Under the Nationalization of Banks Act 1970, all banks have been nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Sudan: P.O. Box 313, Khartoum; f. 1960; acts as banker and financial adviser to the Government and has sole right of issue of Sudanese banknotes; cap. p.u. £51.5m.; Chair. IBRAHIM MOHAMMED NIMIR; Deputies EL FAKI MUSTAFA, EL BAGHIR YOUSIF MUDAWI; 7 brs.; publs *Economic and Financial Bulletin* (quarterly), *Foreign Trade Statistical Digest* (quarterly), *Annual Report*.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

El Nilein Bank: P.O.B. 466, Khartoum; f. 1965; fully owned by Bank of Sudan; 12 brs.; auth. cap. £54.7m.; cap. p.u. £53.3m.; Chair. IBRAHIM ELIAS.

Juba-Omdurman Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 408, Khartoum; f. 1973; formerly Juba Commercial Bank and Omdurman National Bank; Gen. Man. DIRDAZI IBRAHIM.

People's Co-operative Bank: P.O.B. 922, Khartoum; formerly the Misr Bank; 6 brs.; deals with all operations and facilities of the Sudan co-operative movement; Gen. Man. AHMED ABDEL RAHMAN EL SHEIKH.

State Bank for Foreign Trade: P.O.B. 1008, Khartoum; formerly Barclays Bank D.C.O.; dep. £548,147,045 (Dec. 1973); 24 brs.; Gen. Man. and Chair. of Board HUSSEIN ABDEL GADIR.

Sudan Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 1116, Khartoum; f. 1960; cap. p.u. £51,099,611; dep. £58,280,000; Chair. and Gen. Man. MOHAMED SALIH YAHIA; 7 brs.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Agricultural Bank of Sudan: P.O.B. 1363, Khartoum; f. 1957; cap. £57m.; provides agricultural credit; Chair. and Man. Dir. MIRGHANI EL AMIN EL HAG.

Estate Bank of Sudan: P.O.B. 309, Khartoum; Gen. Man. MOHAMMED MEKKI KANANI.

Industrial Bank of Sudan: P.O.B. 1722, Khartoum; f. 1962; cap. £52m.; Gen. Man. MAHDI AHMED.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

There are over forty foreign insurance companies operating in the Sudan.

General Insurance Co. (Sudan) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1555, Khartoum.

Sudanese Insurance and Re-insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2332, Khartoum.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Sudan Gezira Board: H.Q. Barakat; Sales Office, P.O.B. 884, Khartoum; Chair. and Man. Dir. Dr. ABBAS ABDEL MAGID SINADA; Deputy Man. Dir. AWAD EL KARIM.

The Sudan Gezira Board is responsible for Sudan's main cotton producing area.

The Gezira Scheme represents a partnership between the Government, the tenants and the Board. The Government, which provides the land and is responsible for irrigation, receives 36 per cent of the net proceeds; the tenants, about 100,000 in 1971, receive 49 per cent. The Board receives 10 per cent, the local Government Councils in the Scheme area 2 per cent and the Social Development Fund, set up to provide social services for the inhabitants, 3 per cent.

The total possible cultivable area of the Gezira Scheme is over 5 million acres and the total area under systematic irrigation is now almost 2 million acres. In addition to cotton, groundnuts, sorghum, wheat and millet are grown for the benefit of tenant farmers.

Publications: *Annual Report*, *Annual Statement of Accounts*, *El Gezira News* (weekly), *Weekly Bulletin*.

Cotton Public Corporation: P.O.B. 1672, Khartoum; f. June 1970; the Corporation now supervises all cotton marketing operations through the following four main cotton companies:

Alaktan Trading Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2607, Khartoum.

National Cotton and Trade Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1552, Khartoum.

Port Sudan Cotton and Trade Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 590, Khartoum.

Sudan Cotton Trade Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 2284, Khartoum.

Offices Abroad:

Democratic Republic of Sudan Consulates, Sudan Cotton Section, 3 rue de Marché, 1204 Geneva, Switzerland.

Sudan Cotton Centre, P.O.B. 152, Osaka, Japan.

The State Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 211, Khartoum; Gen. Man. MOHAMED ABDEL KARIM ABBAS.

Automobile Corporation: P.O.B. 221, Khartoum; importer of vehicles and spare parts.

Engineering Equipment Corporation: P.O.B. 97, Khartoum; importers and distributors of agricultural, engineering and electronic equipment.

Silos and Storage Corporation: P.O.B. 62, Khartoum; stores and handles agricultural products.

Trade and Services Corporation: P.O.B. 215, Khartoum; largest importer of general merchandise and services in storage, shipping and insurance.

The Food Industries Corporation: P.O.B. 2341, Khartoum; produces dehydrated onion and pepper, dried vegetables, gum arabic, etc; dates, canned fruit and vegetables; wheat bran and sweets.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Sudan Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 81, Khartoum; f. 1908; Pres. ABDEL SALAM ABOUL ELA; Hon. Treas. Th. Apostolou; Hon. Sec. SAYED SALEH OSMAN SALEH.

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Sudan Development Corporation: P.O.B. 710, Khartoum; f. 1974 to provide assistance for agriculture, animal

production, irrigation, industry and mining and infrastructure and foreign trade, to initiate studies for new projects, assist their co-ordination through loans, guarantees and equity participations; Chair. and Man. Dir. SYD MOHAMED ABDUL-MAGID AHMED; Deputy Chair. and Deputy Man. Dir. SYD OSMAN HASHIM ABDUL-SALAM.

TRADE UNIONS

In 1971 all existing trade unions were dissolved and reconstituted according to the 1971 Trade Unions Act. Sec.-Gen. of Trade Unions: SAYED ABDEL MONIEM HASSAN MEDANI.

FEDERATIONS

Federation of Sudanese Workers' Unions (F.S.W.U.): P.O.B. 2258, Khartoum; includes 38 Trade Unions of public service workers and workers of the private sector with a total membership of roughly 290,000 members; affiliated to the International Confederation of Trade Union Federations and the All-African Trade Union Federation; Pres. ABDALLA NASR QINAWI; Sec. Gen. MOHAMMED OSMAN GAMMAA.

Agricultural Sector Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Club, Khartoum North; 30,000 mems.; Pres. AWAD WIDATALLA; Sec. MOHAMMED OSMAN SALIM.

Gezira Scheme Workers' Trade Union: Barakat; 11,500 mems.; Pres. IBRAHIM MOHAMMED AHMED EL SHEIKH; Sec. EL SIR ABDOON.

Health Workers' Trade Union: Khartoum Civil Hospital, Khartoum; 25,000 mems.; Pres. EL TAYES EL AWAD; Sec. GAFAAR MOHAMMED SID AHMED.

Local Government Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Union, Khartoum; 25,000 mems.; Pres. ISMAIL MOHAMMED FADL; Sec. SALEM BEDRI HUMAN.

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Club, Khartoum; 8,463 mems.; Pres. MANSOUR EL MANNA; Sec. YASSIN ABDEL GALIL.

Public Service Workers' Trade Union: Baladfa St., Khartoum; 19,800 mems.; Pres. MOHIE EDDIN BAKHEIT; Sec. ALI IDRIS EL HUSSEIN.

Railway Workers' Trade Union: Railway Workers' Club, Atbara; 32,000 mems.; Pres. MOHAMMED EL HASSAN ABDALLA; Sec. OSMAN ALI FADL.

Sudan Irrigation Workers' Trade Union: Ministry of Education, Wad Medani; 19,150 mems.; Pres. MOHAMMED HABIB; Sec. SAYED MOHAMMED AHMED.

Taxi Workers' Trade Union: Workers' Union, Khartoum; 15,000 mems.; Pres. EL RAYAN YOUSIF; Sec. EL TAYEB KHALAFALLA.

Federation of Officials' Unions: (under establishment); includes 47 unions of professionals, public service officials and officials of the private sector.

Bank Officials' Union: Peoples Bank, Khartoum; Pres. AHMED ABDALLA; Sec. AHMED MOHAMMED IBRAHIM.

Gezira Board Officials' Union: Barakat; Pres. MOHAMMED EL HASSAN NASR; Sec. EL RAYAH ABDEL HAFEZ.

Local Government Officials' Union: Ministry of Local Government, Khartoum; Pres. GAMAL HANAD AHMED; Sec. AMIN ABU OIDEIRI.

THE SUDAN

Post, Telegraph and Telephone Officials: Post Office, Khartoum; Pres. MOHAMMED HAG ABDU; Sec. MUSA GEILANI AHMED.

Railway Officials' Union: Sudan Railways, Atbara; Pres. MOHAMMED ARAFA EL SAYED; Sec. HASSAN EL TOM ALI.

Teachers' Union: Teachers House, Khartoum; Pres. ABDALLA ALI ABDALLA; Sec. ZEIN EL ABDEEN ABBAS.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Universities

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are some 600 co-operative societies in the Sudan, of which 570 are formally registered.

Central Co-operative Union: P.O.B. 2492, Khartoum; largest co-operative union operating in 15 provinces.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Sudan Railways: Atbara; Gen. Man. MOHAMMED ABDEL RAHMAN WASFI.

The total length of railway in operation is 4,756 route-kilometres. The main line runs from Wadi Halfa, on the Egyptian border to El Obeid, via Khartoum. Lines from Atbara and Sennar connect with Port Sudan on the coast. There are lines from Sennar to Roseires on the Blue Nile (225 km.) and from Aradeiba to Nyala in the south-western province of Darfur (689 km.), with a 445 km. branch line from Babanousa to Wau in the Bahr el Ghazal Province.

ROADS

Ministry of Transport and Communications: P.O.B. 300, Khartoum; Dir. of Roads and Bridges AHMED OMER KHALAFALLA.

Roads in the Northern Sudan, other than town roads, are only cleared tracks and often impassable immediately after rain. Motor traffic on roads in the Upper Nile Province is limited to the drier months of January-May. There are several good gravelled roads in the Equatoria and Bahr el Ghazal Provinces which are passable all the year round, but in these districts some of the minor roads become impassable after rain. Rehabilitation of communications in the Southern Sudan is a major priority as the civil war completely destroyed 1,600 km. of roads and 70 bridges.

In 1975 construction of a road began which will link the White Nile to the Blue Nile, running from Wad Medani south to Sennar and west to Kosti.

The through route from Juba to Khartoum is open from mid-November to mid-April.

Over 48,000 km. of tracks are classed as "motorable", but only 333 km. are asphalt.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Ministry of Transport and Communications: P.O.B. 300, Khartoum.

The total length of navigable waterways served by passenger and freight services is 4,068 km. From the Egyptian border to Wadi Halfa and Khartoum navigation is limited by cataracts to short stretches but the White Nile from Khartoum to Juba is navigable at almost all seasons. The Blue Nile is not navigable. River transport was badly hit by the Civil War.

The Sudan River Transport Corporation operates 2,500 km. of steamer services on the navigable reaches of the Nile, touching Juba, Gambeila, Wau, Shellal (in Egyptian territory), and Dongola. These services connect with the Egyptian main railway services and the Nile river services of Uganda.

It was announced in September 1974 that Egypt and the Sudan are to be linked by a waterway from Aswan along Lake Nasser to Wadi Halfa.

The construction of the Egyptian High Dam has flooded the Wadi Halfa. The Sudan and Egypt operate river services in the Wadi Halfa/Aswan reach by deep-draught vessels suitable to sail in the big lake thus created.

SHIPPING

Port Sudan, on the Red Sea, 784 km. from Khartoum, is the only seaport. There are eleven fully equipped berths, with a total length of 7,461 metres, and two secondary berths. There are also two berths with a total length of 1,560 metres.

Sudan River Transport Corporation: responsible for operating steamer services on the Nile. Manages Port Sudan.

River Navigation Corporation: Khartoum; f. 1970; jointly owned by the Egyptian and Sudan governments; operates services between Aswan and Wadi Halfa.

Sudan Shipping Line: P.O.B. 426, Port Sudan; f. 1960; four vessels operating between the Red Sea, North Europe and the United Kingdom; Gen. Man. YOUSIF BAKHEIT ARABI.

CIVIL AVIATION

The airports at Juba and Malakal in Southern Sudan are to be repaired and new airports built at Wau and Port Sudan.

Sudan Airways: Gumhouria Ave., P.O.B. 253, Khartoum; f. 1947; this airline is owned by the Sudan Government; regular services throughout the Sudan and external services to Aden, Chad, Egypt, Ethiopia, Greece, Kenya, Uganda, Italy, Lebanon, Libya, Saudi Arabia and the U.K.; Charter and Survey based at Khartoum; fleet of two Boeing 707, five Fokker F-27A, one DC-3, and three Twin Otters; two Boeing 707 are to be purchased with American aid in 1974; Chair. ABDEL BAGI MOHAMED; Gen. Man. MOHAMMED EL AMIR EL AMIN.

The Sudan is also served by the following foreign airlines: Aeroflot, Alitalia, British Airways, EgyptAir, Ethiopian, Interflug, Libyan Arab, Lufthansa, MEA, Saudia and Swissair.

TOURISM

Sudan Tourist Corporation: P.O.B. 2424, Khartoum; f. 1959; Dir.-Gen. (acting) TAWFIC NUR EL DIN; Head, Public Relations Section MUSTAFA H. ZARROUG; Head, Marketing Section ABDAL GADIR ABDAL WAHAB; publs. tourist brochures.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Khartoum: P.O.B. 321, Khartoum; f. 1956; 450 teachers, 6,000 students.

Cairo University Khartoum Branch: P.O.B. 1055, Khartoum; f. 1955; 80 teachers, 5,100 students.

SURINAM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Surinam (formerly Dutch Guiana) lies on the north-east of the South American continent between the Republic of Guyana and French Guiana, with a 560 km. Caribbean seaboard. Inland, the frontier to the south is with Brazil. The country has a subtropical climate with fairly heavy rainfall, and temperatures varying between 21°-30°C (73°-88°F). The population of Surinam is made up of 31 per cent Creoles (Surinam-born with mixed European/African and other descent), 37 per cent Indians (Hindus), 15 per cent Indonesians, 13 per cent Bush Negroes and Amerindians and small groups of Europeans, Chinese and Syrians. Dutch is the official and commercial language, but English, Spanish, French, Chinese, Javanese and Hindi are also used; a pidgin English (*Taki-taki*) is the native dialect. The state flag (proportions 3 by 2) is white, with five five-pointed stars (white, black, brown, red and yellow) arranged in an oval. Paramaribo, the capital and chief port, stands on the Surinam river, about 32 km from the sea.

Recent History

Under the 1954 Charter, Surinam, a Dutch possession since 1816, became an equal partner with Holland in the Kingdom of the Netherlands (together with the Netherlands Antilles) with full autonomy in domestic affairs. A Government refusal to grant wage increases in early 1973 led to a wave of strikes and violence; peace was gradually restored with the resignation of the Prime Minister, Dr. Jules Sedney, in February. Elections for the *Staten* (Legislative Assembly), held in November 1973, resulted in a victory for an alliance of parties favouring complete independence from the Netherlands. The ruling Progressive National Party retained no seats. As a result of long negotiations, Surinam is to become independent at the end of 1975.

Government

Executive power in internal affairs is vested in the Council of Ministers, whose members are responsible to the legislature (*Staten*). The Governor, assisted by an Advisory

Council, retains responsibility for external affairs until independence is achieved.

Economic Affairs

The economy of Surinam is based primarily on the bauxite industry, supported by agriculture, timber and manufacturing. Rice is the staple food crop and the main agricultural export; sugar and bananas are also important. Other exports include prawns, coffee, cocoa and citrus fruit. Bauxite is mined near the Cottica and Para rivers. In 1971 the Government entered into agreements with Reynolds Surinam Mines Ltd. and the Grasshopper Aluminium Company for the joint exploitation of the bauxite deposits in the Bakhuijs-Coppename region in western Surinam. A new company, Alcan Billiton Surinam, has been established to operate a refractory grade calcined bauxite plant with an annual capacity of 150,000 metric tons.

Education

Compulsory education for children between the ages of 7 and 12 has existed since 1876 and is given in government and denominational schools.

Public Holidays

1975: July 1st (Freedom Day), October 7th* (Idul Fitri, end of Ramadan), December 25th-26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February* (Phagwah), April 16th (Good Friday), April 19th (Easter Monday), April 30th (Queen's Birthday), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 7th (Whit Monday).

* Exact date dependent upon sightings of the moon.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency

100 cents = 1 Surinam gulden (guilder) or florin.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 4.218 guilders;

U.S. \$1 = 1.789 guilders.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (provisional figures, census of December 31st, 1971)								
	Total	Creoles	Hindus	Indonesians	Europeans	Chinese	Amerindians	Bush Negroes	Others
163,265	384,903	118,500	142,300	58,900	4,000	6,400	10,200	39,500	5,200

Paramaribo (capital): Estimated population 151,500.

AGRICULTURE

('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Rice	122	122*	135*
Maize	1	1	—
Cocoa	0.3	0.3	0.3*
Coffee	0.3	0.4	0.4*
Bananas	25	49	50*
Sugar Cane	190	210	200*
Grapefruit	6	6	6*
Oranges	12	12	13*
Coconuts (millions)*	7	7	7

* FAO estimate.

Livestock (1972—'000, FAO estimates): Cattle 46, Goats 6, Sheep 3, Pigs 12, Poultry 438.

Fishing (1966—'000 kg.): Fish 3,857, Shrimp 3,077.

MINING

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971
Bauxite:			
Production	6,236	6,011	6,718
Exports	3,700	3,400	3,597
Alumina:			
Production	949	1,014	1,275
Exports	857	893	1,148
Aluminium:			
Production	53	55	54
Exports	53	53	47

Gold Output: 36 kg. in 1970; 20 kg. in 1971.

INDUSTRY

	1970	1971	1972
Raw Sugar ('000 metric tons)	13	11	12
Beer ('000 hectolitres)	86	79	88
Cigarettes (million)	187	208	244
Aluminium, unwrought ('000 metric tons)	55.0	55.0	n.a.
Electricity (million kWh)	1,322	1,362	n.a.
Gas (million cu. metres)	5	4	4

FINANCE

100 cnts = 1 Surinam guilder (guilder) or florin.

Coins: 1, 5, 10 and 25 cents; 1 guilder.

Notes: 1, 2½, 5, 10, 25, 100 and 1,000 guilders.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 4.218 guilders; U.S. \$1 = 1.789 guilders.

100 Surinam guilders = £23.71 = \$55.905.

Budget (1975 estimate—million Surinam guilders): Total Revenue 183.6; Total Expenditure 237.9.

Development Plans: Ten-Year Plan (1966–75). Envisages an outlay of 1,657.2m. Surinam guilders (Mining 807.6m.,

Agriculture and Fishing 178.7m., Hydro-electric energy 170m., Communications 112m., Industry and Tourism 82m., Education 44m., Public Works 43.5m., Forestry 30.4m.)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(million Surinam guilders)

	1968	1969	1970*	1971*
Current Account	—45.8	—43.3	—47.0	—38.2
Goods	33.9	47.4	41.8	62.6
Services	—74.5	—82.6	—93.1	107.0
Private transfers	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.9
Private Capital	19.0	3.7	—9.0	—12.5
Public Capital and Transfers	18.8	34.3	45.6	29.3
Errors and Omissions	10.5	10.9	21.0	16.4
Overall Balance	6.4	7.5	12.5	—1.7
Commercial banks	6.2	—1.5	2.4	—7.6
Central Bank	1.5	27.8	8.1	5.6

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million Surinam guilders)

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports c.i.f. . . .	152.0	179.5	168.8	194.0	188.9	207.7	217.7	237.8	257.3
Exports f.o.b.* . . .	88.8	109.0	171.2	198.2	216.5	247.0	252.4	293.9	298.4

* Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 Surinam guilders)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971		1970	1971
Food	25,142	26,354	Food	11,468	16,252
Beverages and Tobacco	4,296	4,391	Beverages	261	334
Crude Materials	3,399	6,464	Crude Materials*	185,653	225,946
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	26,901	31,789	Chemicals	287	23
Animal and Vegetable Oils	1,409	3,467	Basic Manufactures†	54,203	50,892
Chemicals	26,828	42,497	Machinery and Transport Equipment	123	160
Basic Manufactures	48,663	44,191	Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	376	280
Machinery and Transport Equipment	62,166	60,026	Other Transactions	25	9
Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	18,703	18,449			
Other Transactions	148	187			
TOTAL	217,654	237,815	TOTAL	252,393	293,907

* Mainly bauxite and alumina.

† Mainly aluminium metal.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million U.S. \$)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972		1971	1972
Netherlands	28,525	34,416	Netherlands	16,489	20,504
U.S.A.	42,151	45,813	U.S.A.	74,175	75,592
Germany, Federal Republic	6,999	7,878	Canada	3,976	6,146
Trinidad	14,580	14,470	Germany, Federal Republic	11,929	18,325
United Kingdom	7,052	7,095	Norway	10,286	13,129
Japan	8,271	10,839			
Canada	1,325	1,508			

TOURISM

10,421 tourists visited Surinam in 1966.

**TRANSPORT
ROADS**
(1972)

Passenger Cars	90,609
Lorries	2,122*
Buses	255*
Motorcycles and Powered Bicycles	31,939

* 1966 figures.

CIVIL AVIATION
(1971)

Landings	1,484
Passengers in	27,913
Passengers out	36,343

Shipping (1969—'000 metric tons): Goods loaded 4,650; ,
Goods unloaded 850.

Source: Algemeen Bureau voor de Statistiek, Paramaribo; FAO; United Nations; *The Growth of World Industry*.

SURINAM

THE CONSTITUTION

(See Netherlands Antilles).

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor is the representative of the Queen and the constitutional Head of the Government. He appoints the Cabinet Ministers and the Advisory Council of at least 7 members.

The Legislative Council, the Staten, is a representative body of 36 members elected by general adult suffrage for a four-year period.

Governor: Dr. J. H. E. FERRIER.

Advisory Council:

THE GOVERNOR (Pres.)	W. H. C. MONKAU
E. M. L. ENSBERG	Dr. Y. ZAAL
A. D. FERNANDES	A. S. MORPURGO
Dr. J. P. KAULESAR-SUKUL	

MINISTERS

(April 1975)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance: HENK ARRON.

Vice-Prime Minister and Minister for Local Administration:
O. VAN GENDEREN.

Minister of Justice and Police: EDDY HOOST.

Minister of Development: Dr. MICHEL CAMBRIDGE.

Minister of Home Affairs: Dr. COEN OOFI.

Minister of Education and People's Development: Dr. R. VENETIAAN.

Minister of Economic Affairs: EDDY BRUMA.

Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: W. SOEMITA.

Minister for Social Welfare: A. SOEPERMAN.

Minister for Buildings, Traffic and Waterways: A. KARAMAT ALI.

Minister of Health: Dr. M. BRAHIM.

Minister of Labour and Housing: F. FRIJMSUM.

Minister Plenipotentiary of Surinam at The Hague: W. F. VAN EER.

PARLIAMENT

COMPOSITION OF STATEN

(November 1973)

PARTY	SEATS
Nationale Partij Komibnatie (Alliance)	22
Vooruitstrevende Hervormings Partij	17

POLITICAL PARTIES

Nationale Partij Suriname: f. 1946; member of Government alliance; Leader H. ARRON.

Vooruitstrevende Hervormings Partij: f. 1949; Leader J. LACHMON.

Kaum-Tani Persatuan Indonesia: f. 1947; member of Government alliance; Leader I. SOEMITA.

The Constitution, The Government, Parliament, etc.

Partij Nationalistische Republiek: member of Government alliance; Leader EDDY BRUMA.

Progressieve Nationale Partij: Leader Dr. JULES SEDNEY.

Progressieve Surinaamse Volkspartij: Keizerstraat 122, Paramaribo; f. 1946; Chair. J. A. DE MIRANDA; Leader E. L. WIJNTUIN.

Surinaamse Democratische Partij: Leader D. G. A. FINDLAY.

Surinaamse Volkspartij: P.O.B. 573, Paramaribo; f. 1958; 3,500 mems.; Pres. C. R. BISWAMITRE; Sec. C. A. SLUER.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to a Court of Justice, the 7 members of which are nominated for life by the Crown, and three Cantonal Courts.

President of the Court of Justice: Dr. S. GELD.

Attorney-General: Dr. M. G. DE MIRANDA.

RELIGION

(1964)

Hindu	87,580
Roman Catholic	71,170
Muslim	63,810
Moravian Brethren	54,390
Dutch Reformed	11,910
Lutheran	4,760
Confucian	150
Other	30,000

Roman Catholic Bishop of Paramaribo: Mgr. LUIGI ZICHEN; Gravenstraat 12, P.O.B. 1230, Paramaribo.

THE PRESS

Gouvernements-Advertentieblad: Paramaribo; f. 1871; bi-weekly; Dutch; Editor P. WIJNGAARDE.

Omhoog: Gravenstraat 21, P.O.B. 1802, Paramaribo; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; weekly; Dutch; Publisher Diocese Paramaribo Suriname S.A.; circ. 2,350.

Onze Tijd: Wagenwegstraat 60, Paramaribo; f. 1955; weekly; Dutch; Editor N. M. I. HAAGSTAM.

De Vrije Stein: Dr. J. F. Nassylaan 107-109, Paramaribo; daily; Dutch; Editor W. H. LIONARONS; circ. 3,000.

De Vrijheid: Keizerstraat 42, Paramaribo; Chinese; daily.

De Ware Tijd: Malebatrumstraat 13, P.O.B. 1200, Paramaribo; f. 1957; daily; Dutch and Surinamese; Editor L. E. M. MORPURGO; circ. 9,000.

De West: Dr. Mirandastraat 4, P.O.B. 176, Paramaribo; f. 1909; daily; Dutch; Editor D. G. A. FINDLAY; circ. 7,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

Algemeen Nederlands Presbureau (Netherlands News Service): Gravenstraat 7, Paramaribo; 3 daily bulletins in Dutch and English; Bureau Chief A. J. M. JUDELL.

Informa (Surinam News Service): Herenstraat 11; Bureau Chief J. SLAGVEER.

PUBLISHERS

Lionarons Drukkerij N.V.: Dr. J. F. Nassylaan 107-109, Paramaribo.

Varekamp and Co., N.V.: Dominéstraat 26, P.O.B. 1841, Paramaribo.

Leo Victor: Gemenlandsweg 4, Paramaribo.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Stichting Radio-omroep Suriname: J. van Eeerstraat, Paramaribo; f. 1965; commercial; all local languages; Dir. R. RENS.

Radio Apintie: Verlengde Gemenlandsweg 37, Paramaribo; f. 1958, commercial; home service in local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish, Dir. E. VERVUURT.

Radio Paramaribo: Gravenstraat 118, P.O.B. 9751, Paramaribo; f. 1957; commercial; home service in all local languages, foreign service in English and Spanish; Dir. W. H. LIONARONS.

Radika: Padvan Wanica 51, Paramaribo; f. 1962; commercial; Dutch and Hindi.

Radio Rani: Waterloo-straat, Nieuw Nickerie; commercial; Hindi and Dutch.

Number of radio sets (1973): 120,000.

TELEVISION

Surinaamse Televisie Stichting (S.T.V.S.): Cultuurtuinlaan, P.O.B. 535, Paramaribo; f. 1965; local languages and English; Dir. F. J. PENGEL.

Number of television sets (1974): 31,000.

FINANCE

(cap. = capital; p.u. = paid up; dep. = deposits; m. = million res. = reserves; amounts in Surinam guilders)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Centrale Bank van Suriname: Waterkant 20, P.O.B. 1801, Paramaribo; f. 1956; cap. 3m., dep. 13.1m. (Dec. 1974); Pres. V. M. DE MIRANDA; Man. H. L. CRISSEN.

Hakrinbank N.V.: Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 13, P.O.B. 1813, Paramaribo; cap. 7.5m.; Mans. J. R. VAN DOMMELN, J. H. J. DE GROOT.

Nationale Ontwikkelingsbank, N.V.: Waterkant 26 boven, Paramaribo; f. 1963; government-supported development bank; Man. Dir. E. S. SEWBARATH MISSE.

De Surinaamsche Bank, N.V.: Gravenstraat 26, P.O.B. 1806, Paramaribo; f. 1865; cap. 5m., res. 4.2m. (Dec. 1973); Dirs. A. J. BRAHIM, W. J. A. WIJNHOFEN; 3 brs.

Surinaamse Hypotheekbank, N.V.: Knuffelsgracht 11-13, Paramaribo.

Surinaamse Postspaarbank: Knuffelsgracht 11, Paramaribo; f. 1879.

Surinaamse Volkscredietbank: Steenbakkerijstraat 2, hoek Waterkant, Paramaribo; Man. Dir. A. L. WATSON.

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.: Vijzelstraat 32, Amsterdam; Kerkplein 1, Paramaribo; Man. Dr. H. W. BUNSCHOTEN; 3 agencies.

Landbouwbank N.V.: Paramaribo; f. 1972; Man. J. J. A. NAGEL.

INSURANCE

American Life Insurance Company: Wagenwegstraat 59, Paramaribo.

British American Insurance Company: Gravenstraat 32, Paramaribo.

Eerste Nederlandsche Verzekeringmaatschappij Invaliditeit N.V.: A Poststraat 30-32, Paramaribo.

Eerste Surinaams-Nederlandse Levensverzekering Maatschappij: P.O.B. 454, Paramaribo.

N.V. Eerste Sur. Verzekeringsmaatschappij De Nationale: Gravenstraat 3, Paramaribo.

First Federation Life Insurance Company: A Poststraat 26, Paramaribo.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company: P.O.B. 1392, Paramaribo.

De Nederlanden van 1845: P.O.B. 1845, Paramaribo.

A.G.O. Verzekeringen: Gravenstraat 23-25, Paramaribo.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Surinam Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Dr. J. C. de Mirandastraat 10, P.O.B. 149, Paramaribo; f. 1910; 6,000 mems.; Chair. H. W. MOHAMED RADJA; Sec. J. CH. HEAVE; publ. *Bulletin* (fortnightly, Dutch).

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Stichting Planbureau Suriname (Planning Bureau): Dr. S. Redmondstraat 118, P.O.B. 172, Paramaribo; responsible for long and short term planning.

Stichting Industriële Ontwikkeling Suriname (Industrial Development Commission): conducts economic and marketing surveys to determine the feasibility of establishing or expanding industries and provides technical assistance and personnel training; also responsible for stimulating foreign investment in Surinam.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION

Vereniging Surinaams Bedrijfsleven (Surinam Trade and Industry Association): c/o Krasnapolsky, 6th floor, Dominéstraat, P.O.B. 111, Paramaribo; f. 1973; 100 mems.; Chair. Dr. J. MICHELS; publ. *Weekbericht* (in Dutch and English).

TRADE UNIONS

Surinaamse Mijnwerkers Unie (Surinam Mine Workers' Union): Paramaribo; about 80 mems.; Pres. L. E. ELIAZER; Sec. F. R. L. KETELDijk; 3,360 miners in three unions: Paramam Miners' Union, Moengo Miners' Union, and Billiton Miners' Union.

SURINAM

Surinaamse Werknemers Moeder Bond (*Surinam Workers Parent Union*): Surinamestraat 37, Paramaribo; about 5,000 mems.; Sec. F. E. ZWAKKE.

Progressieve Werknemers Organisatie (*Progressive Workers' Organization*): Gravenstraat 21, Paramaribo; f. 1948; about 2,000 mems., 10 affiliated unions; Pres. L. J. WEIDMAN; Sec. E. MENT.

De Samen Werkende Organisatie van Landsdienaren (*Co-operative Organization of Civil Service Employees*): Cornelis Jongbouwstraat 8, Paramaribo; f. 1957; about 2,000 mems.; Sec. S. P. AMMERSINGH.

TRANSPORT

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Paramaribo Government Railway: Onverwacht, Paramaribo, single track from Paramaribo via Republiek (40 km) to Zandery (48 km.) and on to Bronsweg (64 km.), Dir. M. NAHOR.

ROADS

There are 2,000 km. of main roads. The main east-west road, 390 km. in length, links Albina on the eastern border with Nieuw Nickerie on the west.

SHIPPING

The following shipping lines maintain services:

Alcoa Steamship Co. Inc.: van 't Hoogerhuysstraat 55, P.O.B. 1842, Paramaribo; agents for Mitsui OSK and Ivaran Lines; fortnightly sailings between Houston, New Orleans, Mobile and Paramaribo; regular passenger service between Trinidad and Paramaribo.

Compagnie Générale Transatlantique: Waterkant 12, Paramaribo; passenger services to Europe.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

Royal Netherlands Steamship Co.: Waterkant 84, P.O.B. 1805, Paramaribo; regular services between Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Bremen, Hamburg and Paramaribo, and Mobile, Houston and New Orleans, New York, Baltimore and Paramaribo; sailings to Georgetown and Caribbean ports.

Surinam Navigation Co. Ltd.: Waterkant 44, P.O.B. 1824, Paramaribo; services to Puerto Rico, U.S. Gulf ports, Haiti and Dominican Republic; regular cargo and passenger services on Surinam coast and in the interior. Other shipping lines: Bookers, Harrison Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is Zanderij airport, 45 km. from Paramaribo. In January 1973 improvements to the runways were completed.

Surinam Airways Ltd.: Zorg en Hoop Airfield, P.O.B. 2029, Paramaribo; f. 1955; services to the Guianas, the Caribbean and an extensive network of domestic services; Gen. Man. BERT MAES; fleet 2 Twin Otter.

The following foreign airlines also serve Surinam: Air France, ALM, KLM, Pan American.

TOURISM

Surinam Tourist Development Board: P.O.B. 656, Paramaribo; f. 1953; Chair. O. R. G. VERVUURT; Dir. F. L. DE ROOY; publ. *Surinam Sun*.

UNIVERSITY

Universiteit van Suriname: Dr. Sophie Redmondstraat 118, Paramaribo; 10 teachers; 638 students.

SWAZILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Swaziland is bounded on the north, west and south by the Republic of South Africa's Transvaal province and by the Natal province and Mozambique on the east. Rainfall ranges from 40 to 90 inches a year on the Highveld to between 20 and 25 inches in the sub-humid Lowveld. English and siSwati are the official languages. Some 60 per cent of the population are Christian. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is blue, with a yellow-edged horizontal crimson stripe (half the depth) in the centre. On this stripe is a black and white Swazi shield, superimposed on two spears and a staff. Mbabane is the administrative capital and Lobamba, the traditional capital of the Swazi people, is to become the country's legislative capital.

Recent History

Swaziland's first constitution, drafted by Britain, was published in May 1963, and the general election to choose members for the first Legislative Council was held in June the following year. It resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Imbokodvo National Movement, which supports the traditional Swazi way of life allied to progressive evolution. From the very first meeting of the council, the Imbokodvo pressed for a revised constitution and this eventually resulted in the introduction of internal self-government on April 25th, 1967. Simultaneously Britain changed the country's status to that of a protected state, with the Paramount Chief (*Ngwenyama*) recognized as King of Swaziland and Head of State. At General Elections in April 1967 the Imbokodvo National Movement won all seats in the new National Assembly. Britain's protection continued until Swaziland became independent on September 6th, 1968. Swaziland is a member of the Commonwealth, the UN and the Organization of African Unity, where its policies have been basically conservative. In the May 1972 elections the Imbokodvo National Movement lost three seats to the Ngwane National Liberatory Congress, but support for the monarchy in the country as a whole is strong. In April 1973 the King repealed the constitution, suspended all political activity and took over all judicial, legislative and executive powers himself. In November 1973 the first summit between the leaders of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland was held in Gaborone, Botswana.

Government

The executive authority is vested in the King and is exercised through a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of the Prime Minister, the Deputy Prime Minister and up to eight other Ministers. Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has 30 members—24 elected from 8 three-member constituencies, and 6 appointed by the King—and the Attorney-General, who has no vote. The Senate has 12 members, 6 elected by the House of Assembly and 6 appointed by the King. The constitution was repealed in April 1973 and all political activity has been suspended. A Royal Commission on a new constitution

reported in January 1975. The new constitution is expected to be finalized during 1975.

Defence

Swaziland has a para-military police force and there is a small army of 300 men (1974).

Economy

Sugar cane is the principal agricultural item in the economy and the 1973 crop was about 1.6 million tons, producing 166,000 tons of raw sugar. The marketing arrangements with South Africa were terminated in December 1964, and Swaziland became a member of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement. Cattle form the main wealth of the Swazi people, while citrus fruits, cotton, rice and maize are important agricultural products. There are considerable mineral reserves, especially asbestos, iron ore and coal. Iron ore is an important export and in 1971 sales of this commodity, all to Japan, were worth R11 million, though they declined to R8 million in 1973. Manufacturing industries are concerned mainly with processing agricultural, livestock and forestry products. In 1964 the territory's first industrial estate was opened at Matsapa and several secondary industries have become established there.

Swaziland has a consistently favourable balance of trade. Sugar and wood pulp and other forest products accounted for 46 per cent of all export earnings, and asbestos and iron ore for 20 per cent in 1973. British private investment and grants-in-aid from the British Government helped until recently to balance the budget. The 1969 Customs Union agreement between South Africa, Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland increased customs revenue for Swaziland from R2.0 million in 1968-69 to R10.5 million in 1972-73. The United Kingdom still provides substantial development aid.

Although company tax remains low and the country is anxious to attract foreign capital, Africanization was speeded up in Swaziland during 1973 with a series of radical measures. These included more participation in the mining industry, part-nationalization of the two main banks, a monopoly of insurance, extra taxes on sugar in the form of a heavy levy on producers and more taxes on the thriving hotel industry as well as a Land Speculation Act. Swaziland's second National Development Plan (1973-77) was announced in June 1973 and provides for an estimated expenditure totalling R42 million in 1973-75 with particular emphasis on agriculture, on which R8 million is to be spent.

Transport and Communications

The 224 km. Swaziland railway runs from the iron ore mine at Ngwenya, near Mbabane, on the western border through the middle of Swaziland to the Mozambique border near Goba, where it connects with the Mozambique line to the port of Lourenço Marques. Swaziland has 1,336 km. of main roads, and 984 km. of secondary roads. Swaziland plans to have a comprehensive bitumenized system of roads by 1977 at a cost of R9 million. The main airport is at Matsapa, near Manzini, and there are scheduled

SWAZILAND

flights three times a week to Johannesburg and Durban and twice a week to Lourenço Marques.

Education

In 1973 there were 395 primary schools with more than 81,000 pupils and more than 12,000 pupils in a total of 64 secondary schools. There are two teacher training colleges. Higher education is provided by the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, which is in Lesotho. Vocational and other training is provided by the Swaziland Industrial Training Institute, the Swaziland Agricultural College and University Centre and the Government's Staff Training Institute.

Tourism

Swaziland is benefiting from the South African tourist trade; 45,000 tourists visited the country in 1973.

Visas are not required to visit Swaziland by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom and Commonwealth, the U.S.A. and Uruguay.

Sport

The most popular sport is football. Other sports are athletics, golf and tennis.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1975: August 25th (Umhlanga (Reed Dance) Day), September 6th (Sombhlo (Independence) Day), October 24th (United Nations Day), December 25th-26th (Christmas and Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 26th (National Flag Day), May 27th (Ascension Day), June 2 and (Commonwealth Day).

The holiday "Newala" is variable each year.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency

Swazi and South African currency are both legal tender.

Swazi currency: 100 cents = 1 lilangeni
(plural: emalangeni).

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand (R).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 lilangeni = 1 rand;

£1 sterling = 1.624 emalangeni or rand;

U.S. \$1 = 68.87 Swazi or South African cents.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Area: 6,704 square miles.

POPULATION (1966 Census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Africans . . .	172,291	190,076	362,367†
Europeans . . .	4,370	3,617	7,987
Other Non-Africans .	2,134	2,083	4,217
Absentees* . . .	13,512	7,055	20,567
TOTAL‡ . . .	192,307	202,831	395,138

* Mainly Africans working in South Africa.

† Latest estimate: 463,000 Africans (July 1st, 1973).

‡ Excluding 126 persons (108 males, 18 females) in transit.

EMPLOYMENT

About 60,000 people are in paid employment. This figure, which includes self-employed, is just over 30 per cent of the working-age population—people between 15 and 64—which at the 1966 census was 183,000.

Main Towns (1966 population): Mbabane (capital) 13,803; Manzini 6,081.

RECRUITMENT FROM SWAZILAND FOR MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA

	TOTAL PERSONNEL	
	GOLD MINES	COAL MINES
1970 . . .	9,035*	291
1971 . . .	6,653*	312
1972 . . .	6,901	314
1973 . . .	7,859	231

* Includes 215 persons recruited in 1970 and 180 in 1971 for platinum mines.

Source: Mine Labour Organization.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 52.3 per 1,000; death rate 23.5 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Maize	104,695	120,291	87,834
Rice	8,105	5,346	4,537
Sugar Cane†	1,339,615	1,480,711	1,595,871
Citrus Fruits	51,152	73,250	71,915
Cotton seed	6,490	7,059	7,871
Cotton (lint)	3,344	3,636	3,936

† Crop year ending in year stated.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Mbabane.

PRODUCTION OF PROCESSED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

	UNITS ('000)	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sugar Products:					
Sugar, milled	metric tons	156.5	176.0	180.6	166.1
Molasses	" "	40.2	44.8	52.9	50.9
Cotton Products:					
Cotton Lint	" "	0.9	2.1	3.1	3.5
Cotton Seed	" "	1.8	6.2	5.8	6.6
Meat Products:					
Canned Meat	kg.	392.9	355.5	355.0	231.2
Offal	"	730.1	564.3	727.9	1,637.0
Other Meat	"	2,784.2	3,435.2	3,846.4	5,522.4
Dairy Products:					
Butter	"	29.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Wood Products: *					
Sawn Timber	cu. metres	75.5	78.7	71.8	98.3
Boxes and Woodwork	" "	11.8	10.6	9.3	10.3
Mine Timber	" "	47.0	18.7	35.5	57.0
Block Board	sq. metres	173.8	400.3	152.8	167.8
Poles	cu. metres	10.3	11.4	7.7	4.1
Wattle	metric tons	n.a.	1.8	0.3	1.2
Eucalyptus Oil	litres	8.2	37.2	35.0	72.0

* By agreement with the companies concerned the quantities of wood pulp and canned fruit are no longer published. The estimated production of chemical wood pulp (in metric tons) was: 90,000 in 1968; 95,000 in 1969; 98,000 in 1970. The production of canned fruit in 1969 was 5,291,400 kg.

LIVESTOCK

	1971	1972	1973
Cattle	571,785	589,220	602,414
Goats	261,534	252,037	275,123
Sheep	43,089	37,247	38,184
Horses	2,172	1,871	2,011
Mules	273	272	335
Donkeys	15,078	15,704	16,292
Poultry	399,309	379,222	442,990
Pigs	11,369	14,493	15,536

MINERAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973
Chrysolite Asbestos	'000 metric tons	32.8	38.1	33.5	39.6
Iron Ore*	" " "	2,348.4	2,264.3	1,983.7	2,147.0
Coal	" " "	138.2	150.5	143.0	140.4
Pyrophyllite	" " "	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Barytes	" " "	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Kaolin	" " "	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.6
Quarried Stone	'000 cu. metres	42.1	23.3	45.3	46.2

* Figures relate to gross weight. The metal content (in '000 metric tons) was: 1,469 in 1970; 1,480 in 1971; 1,270 in 1972.

FINANCE

Swazi and South African currency are both legal tender.

Swazi currency: 100 cents = 1 lilangeni.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1 lilangeni.

Notes: 1 lilangeni; 2, 5 and 10 emalangeni.

South African currency: 100 cents = 1 rand.

Coins: ½, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 rand.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 lilangeni = 1 rand; £1 sterling = 1.624 emalangeni or rand;

U.S. \$1 = 68.87 Swazi or South African cents.

100 emalangeni or rand = £61.57 = \$145.20.

Note: Since September 1974 Swaziland has issued its own currency, the lilangeni (plural: emalangeni), which is at par with the rand and circulates with it inside the country. For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on South Africa.

BUDGET

Twelve months ending March 31st

(Rand)

REVENUE	1971-72	1972-73	EXPENDITURE	1971-72	1972-73
Customs and Excise	8,523,018	10,515,412	Public Debt	889,799	1,089,185
Income Tax	5,332,902	7,050,213	Statutory Expenditure	773,071	533,632
Taxes and Duties	1,156,942	1,364,126	Civil List	62,610	64,523
Licences	446,903	476,884	Parliament	125,482	126,389
Earnings of Departments	1,776,509	2,238,339	Prime Minister	1,225,546	1,513,147
Reimbursements and Loan Repayments	171,677	177,164	Police	1,057,529	1,189,146
Land and Minerals	291,147	782	Deputy Prime Minister	497,797	581,301
Judicial Fines	70,998	77,487	Finance, Commerce and Industry	2,642,149	3,080,593
Miscellaneous	463,342	598,044	Local Administration	903,417	997,089
Loans	216,228	26	Education	3,081,400	3,636,152
	18,449,666	22,498,477	Health	1,501,880	1,661,146
			Works, Power and Communications	2,269,078	2,599,629
			Agriculture	1,531,334	1,476,733
			Judiciary	108,264	116,048
			Law Office	36,880	47,229
			Public Service Commission	23,527	28,303
			Audit	40,619	46,995
			Overseas Service Aid Scheme	—	—
			Other Provisions	623,101	774,712
Capital Revenue	—	902,093	Appropriation for Capital Budget	735,000	2,039,000
TOTAL	18,449,666	23,400,570	TOTAL	18,128,483	21,686,018

1973-74 Budget: Recurrent Revenue R.28.1m.; Recurrent Expenditure R.23.9m.

Gross Domestic Product (million rand, July 1st to June 30th): 75.3 in 1969-70; 80.1 in 1970-71; 100.1 in 1971-72.

BRITISH AID
(‘000 Rand)

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Grants-in-Aid	1,200	1,760	3,296	428	—
Development Aid	1,603	3,315	1,634	1,863	n.a.
OSAS	64	240	378	289	218
Other Technical Assistance	113	n.a.	690	418	n.a.
TOTAL	2,980	5,315	5,998	2,998	n.a.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(‘000 Rand)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	42,749	47,824	53,309	68,152
Exports (incl. Re-exports)	50,887	55,717	62,976	75,442

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(1973—‘000 Rand)

IMPORTS		EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS	
Food	5,805	Sugar	13,491
Beverages and Tobacco	4,385	Citrus Fruit	3,947
Crude Materials	915	Iron Ore	7,930
Fuels, Oils and Fats	7,618	Wood pulp	15,323
Chemicals	6,713	Asbestos	6,680
Machinery and Transport Equipment	16,246	Wood and Wood Products	5,711
Manufactures classified by material	10,952	Meat and Meat Products	3,427
TOTAL (incl. others)	68,152	TOTAL (incl. others)	75,442

Principal Countries: The United Kingdom and South Africa have traditionally been Swaziland's principal trade partners, taking respectively R 12,631,000 and R 10,563,700 of Swazi exports in 1970. However, with the increase in iron ore production, Japan has become an important client, taking the whole of Swaziland's iron ore exports, valued at R 11,031,000 in 1970, among total exports to Japan of R 12,071,000 in that year.

EDUCATION
(1973)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	395	2,112	81,694
Secondary	64	550	12,459
Teacher Training Colleges	2	n.a.	339
Technical and Vocational Training	3	n.a.	615
Universities	1	n.a.	369*

* Including students at universities abroad and students at U.B.L.S. in Swaziland.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Mbabane (unless otherwise stated).

THE CONSTITUTION

The constitution seeks to maintain a non-racial state in which everyone will be treated equally without discrimination, regardless of race, colour or creed, and securing to everyone freedom and justice and inviolability of their property.

The King of Swaziland, called the *Ngwenyama* (the Lion) in siSwati, is Head of State. Succession is governed by Swazi law and custom. The executive authority is vested in the King and exercised through a Cabinet presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of him, the Deputy Prime Minister and other ministers.

Parliament consists of the Senate and the House of Assembly. The House of Assembly has the exclusive power to initiate legislation on taxation and financial matters. Parliament has no power to legislate in respect of Swazi

law and custom, unless authorized by the Swazi National Council. The Senate has power to initiate legislation on matters other than taxation and finance and Swazi law and custom.

The Swazi National Council (*Ligogo*), which consists of the King and all adult male Swazi, advises the King on all matters regulated by Swazi law and custom and connected with Swazi traditions and culture.

In April 1973 King Sobhuza repealed the constitution and took over all judicial, legislative and executive powers himself. In September 1973 he announced the appointment of a Royal Constitutional Commission to draw up a new Constitution. It reported in January 1975 and a new constitution is expected later in the year.

THE GOVERNMENT

Head of State: H.M. King SOBHUZA II, K.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1973)

Prime Minister: Prince MAKHOSINI JAMESON DLAMINI.

Deputy Prime Minister: ZONKE AMOS KHUMALO.

Minister of Finance: ROBERT P. STEPHENS.

Minister of Local Administration: Prince MASITSELA DLAMINI.

Minister of Works, Power and Communications: DR. ALLEN NXUMALO.

Minister of Health and Education: DR. P. S. P. DLAMINI.

Minister of Agriculture: ABEDNEGO K. HLOPHE.

Minister of Industry, Mines and Tourism: SIMON S. NXUMALO.

Minister of State for the Civil Service: KHANYAKWEZWE H. DLAMINI.

Minister of Justice: Senator POLYCARP MAFELETIVEN DLAMINI.

Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: MALANGAMO STEPHEN MATSEBULA.

Minister of Commerce and Co-operatives: Prince MFANASIBILI DLAMINI.

PARLIAMENT*

THE SENATE

Consists of 12 members, 6 appointed by the King and 6 elected by the members of the House of Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Consists of 24 elected members, 6 members appointed by the King, and the Attorney-General, who has no vote.

ELECTIONS (May 1972)

	VOTES	SEATS
Imbokodvo National Movement	164,493	21
Ngwane National Liberatory Congress	38,276	3

POLITICAL PARTIES*

Imbokodvo National Movement: P. B. Mbabane; f. 1964; Leader Prince MAKHOSINI DLAMINI.

Ngwane National Liberatory Congress: P.O.B. 326, Mbabane; f. 1962; opposed to white settlers and to the "African Feudalist alliance" which it sees as represented by the Imbokodvo Party; Pres. Dr. AMBROSE P. ZWANE. (The Congress split into two rival factions during 1971, but it is Dr. ZWANE's section which was represented in the House of Assembly. The rival section is led by Mr. SAMKETI).

Swaziland Progressive Party: P.O.B. 6, Mbabane; f. 1929 as Swazi Progressive Association; Pres. J. J. NQUKU.

Swaziland United Front: P.O.B. 14, Kwaluseni; f. 1962; offshoot of Mr. Nquku's party; Leader O. M. MABUZA.

* All political activity is in abeyance following a royal proclamation in April 1973.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO SWAZILAND

(In Mbabane unless otherwise stated).

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Austria: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Belgium: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Canada: Pretoria, South Africa (HC).

China (Taiwan): P.O.B. 56 (E); *Ambassador:* CHE YIN-SHOU.

France: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Germany, Federal Republic: Limbe, Malawi (E).

India: Blantyre, Malawi (HC).

Iran: Johannesburg, South Africa (E).

Israel: P.O.B. 146 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* PINHAS GONEN

Italy: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Japan: Lusaka, Zambia (E).

Korea, Republic: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

Netherlands: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

Portugal: Morris St. (E); *Ambassador:* DR. ANTONIO LEITE CRUZ.

Switzerland: Pretoria, South Africa (E).

United Kingdom: Allister Miller St. (HC); *High Commissioner:* ERIC LE TOCQ.

U.S.A.: Allister Miller St. (E); *Ambassador:* DAVID BOLEN.

Zambia: Gaborone, Botswana (HC).

Swaziland also has diplomatic relations with Australia, Botswana, Egypt, Kenya, Nigeria, Sweden and Tanzania.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judiciary is headed by the Chief Justice. There is a High Court (which is a Superior Court of Record) with five subordinate courts in all the administrative districts, and there is a Court of Appeal which sits at Mbabane.

There are 17 Swazi Courts, including two Courts of Appeal and a Higher Court of Appeal, which have limited jurisdiction on civil and criminal cases. They have no jurisdiction over Europeans.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice KENNEDY.

RELIGION

About 40 per cent of the adult Swazi hold traditional beliefs. Nearly all the rest of the adult population is Christian.

Council of Churches: P.O.B. 333, Mbabane; Head Rev. ZEPH KUNENE.

Bible House: P.O.B. 550, Manzini; Head Mr. VILAKAZI.

ANGLICAN

CHURCH OF THE PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Bishop of Swaziland: Rt. Rev. A. G. W. HUNTER, P.O.B. 118, Mbabane.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

In 1970 there were 33,000 Roman Catholics in Swaziland.

Bishop of Manzini and Swaziland: Rt. Rev. GIROLAMO M. CASALINI, P.O.B. 19, Manzini.

METHODIST

The Methodist Church of South Africa: Mbabane.

PRESS

Times of Swaziland: P.O.B. 28, Mbabane; f. 1897; English; weekly; Editor J. SPICER, M.B.E.; circ. 8,900.

Umbiki (The Reporter): Broadcasting House, Morris St., P.O.B. 464, Mbabane; f. 1968; siSwati; fortnightly; Swaziland Government Information Services; circ. 5,000.

RADIO

Swaziland Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 338, Mbabane; f. 1967; broadcasts in English and siSwati; Chief Broadcasting and Information Officer R. MBLADLA. Radio listeners also tune in to stations in South Africa and Mozambique.

Number of radio sets (1974): 51,000.

There is no television in Swaziland.

FINANCE

BANKING

The Swaziland Government has negotiated a 40 per cent shareholding in Barclays Bank and the Standard Bank.

Barclays Bank of Swaziland Ltd.: Head Office, London; 6 brs.; 10 agencies; Chief Office in Swaziland P.O.B. 667, Mbabane; Man. A. G. TUCKER.

Standard Bank Ltd.: Head Office: London; brs. in Mbabane (head office for Swaziland) and Manzini; 12 agencies; Swaziland Man. A. R. CHILSTONE-JONES.

Swaziland Development and Savings Bank: formerly Swaziland Credit and Savings Bank, f. 1974; 5 brs.; auth. cap. R5m.; agencies throughout country; Gen. Man. J. D. OWEN, F.C.I.S., A.I.B.

INSURANCE

Swaziland Royal Insurance Company: sole legal insurance company since January 1974, 51 per cent government owned; auth. cap. R500,000.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

Economic Development for Equatorial and Southern Africa (EDESA): African Operational Headquarters: Eagle House, P.O.B. 1144, Mbabane; organization for fostering economic development in developing countries. Man WYNAND VAN GRAAN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Industrial Development Corporation of Swaziland (NIDCS): P.O.B. 866, Mbabane; handles investment and business enquiries.

Swaziland Citrus Board: P.O.B. 343, Mbabane; f. 1956 for development of citrus industry.

Swaziland Co-operative Rice Co. Ltd.: handles rice grown in Mbabane and Manzini areas.

Swaziland Tobacco Co-operative Co.: P.O.B. 2, Nhlanguano; handles all tobacco crops.

There are 9 registered trade unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

Construction of a railway line from the iron ore deposits at Bomvu Ridge, near Mbabane, to the border to link with the Portuguese East Africa railway system was completed in 1964, and a spur line to serve Matsapa Industrial Area near Manzini in 1965. The main traffic is iron ore, which is being exported to Japan through Lourenço Marques, and wood pulp and sugar.

Swaziland Railway Board: Mbabane; f. 1963; Chair. D. STEWART.

ROADS

Ministry of Works, Power and Communications: P.O.B. 58, Mbabane; Permanent Sec. J. MAGAGULA; Chief Roads Engineer J. LAWSON, M.B.E., C.ENG., F.I.M.U.N.E.

Most roads are of gravel surface and 228 km. of tarred trunk roads had been laid by the end of 1972, mostly on a new 179 km. trans-territorial highway which, according to present plans, will be completely tarred by 1975. Good road connections exist with Lourenço Marques, Piet Retief, Carolina, Breyten and Ermelo. There are 1,280 km. of main roads and 1,120 km. of branch roads.

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport, Matsapa, has a 4,800-ft. runway and can take twin-engined and some four-engined aircraft. Scheduled flights are in operation jointly by South African Airways and Swazi-Air Ltd. from Durban and Johannesburg and by DETA from Lourenço Marques. There are about 20 privately owned grass landing strips distributed throughout the country, used by light aircraft.

Swazi-Air Ltd.: P.O.B. 552, Manzini; f. 1965; until 1971 a subsidiary of National Airways Corp. of South Africa; operated by Protea Airways; services to Johannesburg, Durban and neighbouring countries; fleet of one DC-4 and three DC-3, Chair. P. WILHELM; Gen. Man. T. J. GERAGHTY

The following airlines operate services to Swaziland: DETA Mozambique, SAA. A weekly service between Blantyre and Manzini is operated by Air Malawi.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland: Swaziland Campus, Post Bag, Kwaluseni; f. 1964 (Luyengo), 1973 (Kwaluseni); 42 teachers, 301 students.

SYRIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Syrian Arab Republic lies on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, with Turkey to the north, Iraq to the east and Jordan to the south. The Lebanon and Israel are to the south-west. Much of the country is mountainous and semi-desert. The coastal climate is hot in summer with mild winters. The inland plateau and plains are hot and dry but cold in winter. Average temperatures in Damascus are 36°F. to 53°F. in January and 64°F. to 99°F. in August. The national language is Arabic, with Kurdish a minority language. More than 80 per cent of the population are Muslims but there is an important Christian minority of various sects. The national flag (proportions 2 by 1) is a horizontal tricolour of red, white and black, the central stripe being charged with three five-pointed green stars. The capital is Damascus.

Recent History

In February 1958 Syria united with Egypt to form the United Arab Republic but following an army *coup d'état* in September 1961 Syria seceded and formed the independent Syrian Arab Republic. After a short period of civil rule a further army *coup* took place in March 1962, followed by a third in March 1963. Further changes of government in 1963 brought the army leader, Major-Gen. Amin al-Hafiz, to the Presidency of the National Revolutionary Council. Gen. Hafiz formed a cabinet in which members of the Arab Socialist Renaissance (Baath) Party were predominant. In February 1966, after a number of cabinet changes, the army, in a violent *coup d'état* instigated by Baathist extremists, deposed the government of President Hafiz, replacing him by Dr. Nureddin al-Atasi. However, in November 1970, after a bloodless *coup*, the military (moderate) wing of the Baath Party seized power, led by Lt.-Gen. Hafiz al-Assad, who was elected President in March 1971. In March 1972 the National Progressive Front, a grouping of the five main political parties, was formed under the leadership of President Assad.

The border tension between Syria and Israel became increasingly severe after March 1962 with a series of armed conflicts and was a major influence leading to the six-day war which broke out in June 1967. An uneasy peace lasted from June 1967 until October 1973, and all attempts by outside powers to arrange a peace settlement failed. War broke out again in October 1973, with fierce fighting in the Golan Heights area, and it was not until the end of May 1974 that the U.S. Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, secured an agreement for the disengagement of forces. No permanent peace settlement had been achieved by April 1975.

Government

Syria has a Republican form of Government with an elected President and a Council of Ministers. In February 1971 a People's Council was formed, the first legislative body since 1966 when the National Assembly was dissolved. In March 1973 a new constitution was adopted.

Defence

Syria has an army, navy and air force. The strength of the army is officially estimated at 125,000, the navy at 2,500 and the air force at 10,000. Para-military forces numbered 9,500 in 1974, and reserves 203,500. National service is compulsory, and lasts for two and a half years except for those with special qualifications, who serve for one and a half years. Syria is a member of the Arab League Unified Military Command. The U.S.S.R. is the principal supplier of arms, and replaced the arms lost in the October 1973 war. Defence expenditure for 1974 was £51.618 million.

Economic Affairs

In 1974 agriculture provided about one-third of national income and employed 65 per cent of the labour force. Wheat and cotton, quantities of which are exported, are the chief crops. Oil production is small compared with some Middle Eastern countries, but oil revenues were expected to reach £5400 million in 1974. Textiles, food processing and cement are the most important industries.

Aleppo and Damascus are thriving commercial centres. Revenue from the oil pipelines which pass through Syria help to cover the trade deficit. The third five-year plan (1971-75) allocates 34.8 per cent of investment to agriculture, and a major project is the Euphrates Dam which will eventually lead to the irrigation of about 1,640,000 acres of land, and is being built with Soviet assistance.

Syria's economy was brought almost to a standstill in the October 1973 war with Israel, but reconstruction began soon afterwards and recovery has been proceeding well, with a resurgence of the private sector of the economy.

Transport and Communications

Railways run between Homs, Hama and Aleppo and to Beirut in the Lebanon and Amman in Jordan. There is a line from Homs to Tripoli in the Lebanon, and lines from Aleppo to Turkey and Iraq. A 200 km. line between Damascus and Homs is being built. There is a network of 6,000 km. of main roads and all the principal towns are connected by road. The chief ports are Banias, the oil terminal, and Latakia. An oil pipeline from Iraq crosses Syria to Banias. The Arabian American Oil Co. pipeline (TAPLINE) from Saudi Arabia crosses Syria to Sidon in the Lebanon. International services to Damascus and Aleppo are provided by Syrian Airways and major foreign companies.

Social Welfare

State hospitals provide free medical care for persons unable to afford private medical attention. Over 30 government and 50 private hospitals are in existence. Old age pensions, and other benefits, are provided by law.

Education

The government aims to provide sufficient schools to ensure universal primary education. More than one million

SYRIA

children were receiving state primary education in 1973. There are universities at Damascus, Aleppo and Latakia.

Tourism

Syria's tourist attractions include an attractive Mediterranean coastline, the mountains, the town bazaars and the antiquities of Damascus and Palmyra.

Visas are not required to visit Syria by nationals of the following countries: Arab League states, Chad, Cyprus, Somalia and the U.S.S.R.

Sport

The principal sports are football, basketball, volleyball, tennis and swimming.

Public Holidays

1975: October 7th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan).

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

December 14th* (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd* (Muslim New Year), February 22nd (Unity Day), March 8th (National Day), April 17th (Evacuation Day), April 19th (Easter).

* Muslim religious holidays which may vary slightly from the dates given, depending on sightings of the moon.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 piastres = 1 Syrian pound (£S).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = £S8.666;

U.S. \$1 = £S3.675.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

TOTAL AREA	ARABLE LAND	PASTURES	FOREST	POPULATION*
185,180 sq. km.	79,450 sq. km.	64,970 sq. km.	4,810 sq. km.	7,114,000

* July 1st, 1974.

	BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DEATHS
1971 . . .	201,988	48,884	29,014
1972 . . .	231,505	70,676	34,329
1973 . . .	254,299	67,771	33,036

CHIEF TOWNS

(1970)

Damascus (capital) . . .	836,000	Latakia . . .	126,000
Aleppo . . .	639,000	Deir-ez-Zor . . .	66,000
Homs . . .	216,000	Hasakeh . . .	32,000
Hama . . .	137,000		

AGRICULTURE

AREA AND PRODUCTION OF PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1972		1973	
	Hectares	Metric tons	Hectares	Metric tons
Wheat . . .	1,354,000	1,808,000	1,537,220	1,629,896
Barley . . .	593,000	710,000	696,952	655,481
Maize . . .	11,500	15,000	11,600	15,400
Millet . . .	33,800	26,500	21,600	12,500
Lentils . . .	115,100	96,200	92,100	23,700
Cotton . . .	238,200	418,900	200,400	404,300
Tobacco . . .	15,400	11,600	16,600	10,900
Sesame . . .	33,000	9,500	15,200	5,100
Grapes . . .	67,000	208,000	74,000	147,000
Olives . . .	149,000	161,000	175,000	73,000
Figs . . .	21,000	38,000	21,000	31,000
Apricots . . .	11,000	39,000	10,000	29,000
Apples . . .	10,000	42,400	14,000	41,100
Sugar beet . . .	9,600	248,900	7,700	152,400
Pomegranates . . .	3,300	21,100	3,200	13,900
Onions . . .	6,900	80,800	6,800	98,600
Tomatoes . . .	21,800	315,900	20,700	269,000
Potatoes . . .	7,800	119,100	8,300	110,500

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1971	1972	1973
Cattle . . .	507	488	493
Horses . . .	66	62	63
Camels . . .	9	9	6
Asses . . .	244	242	248
Sheep . . .	5,450	5,166	4,840
Goats . . .	741	697	608
Hens and chickens . . .	4,785	5,162	4,614

DAIRY PRODUCE

		1971	1972	1973
Milk . . .	'000 tons	441	458	394
Cheese . . .	tons	27,758	26,640	24,084
Butter . . .	"	2,045	1,353	1,092
Honey . . .	"	279	289	183
Ghee . . .	"	5,530	7,836	6,166
Eggs . . .	'000	301,801	324,000	370,000

INDUSTRY

		1971	1972	1973
Cotton Yarn . . .	'000 tons	23.4	27.9	28.5
Silk and Cotton Textiles . . .	" "	29.1	29.7	31.1
Woollen Fabrics . . .	tons	1,200.0	960.0	102.7
Cement . . .	'000 tons	910.0	1,004.0	848.0
Natural Asphalt . . .	" "	26.6	21.1	26.5
Glass . . .	" "	15.2	15.8	22.2
Soap . . .	" "	23.3	25.9	27.8
Sugar . . .	" "	130.4	137.2	142.0
Salt . . .	" "	13.5	49.5	35.1
Edible Oils . . .	" "	26.2	27.4	28.6
Manufactured Tobacco . . .	" "	4.4	4.7	5.3
Electricity . . .	million kWh.	1,049.0	1,223.0	1,154.0
Beer . . .	'000 litres	3,470.0	3,784.8	4,795.0
Wine . . .	" "	269.6	306.0	261.8
Arak . . .	" "	654.3	881.5	532.2

FINANCE

100 piastres = 1 Syrian pound (£S).

Coins: 2½, 5, 10, 25 and 50 piastres; 1 pound.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 25 50, 100 and 500 pounds.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = £S8.666; U.S. \$1 = £S3.675.

£S100 = £11.54 sterling = \$27.21.

Note. Prior to July 1962 the official selling rate, used for calculating the value of foreign trade, was U.S. \$1 = £S3.58 (£S1 = 27.97 U.S. cents). From July 1962 to February 1973 the buying rate was \$1 = £S3.80 and the selling rate was \$1 = £S3.82 (£S1 = 26.18 U.S. cents). Between February 1973 and February 1974 the exchange rates were adjusted frequently. Since February 1974 the buying rate has been \$1 = £S3.65 and the selling rate \$1 = £S3.70. Beginning in 1964, a free rate (abolished in July 1973) was also in operation. The official exchange rates were £1 sterling = £S9.12 (buying) or £S9.168 (selling) from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1 sterling = £S9.902 (buying) or £S9.954 (selling) from December 1971 to June 1972.

ORDINARY BUDGET

(£S million)

	1971	1972	1973
National defence	675.5	780.5	778.5
Cultural and social affairs	318.5	354.7	348.8
Communications and public works	29.0	31.2	22.8
Economic affairs and planning	265.0	266.3	339.4
Administrative affairs	107.0	160.9	180.5
TOTAL	1,395.0	1,593.6	1,670.0

1975 Ordinary Budget: £S4,500 million.

CONSOLIDATED BUDGET

(£S million)

A new consolidated budget has been issued incorporating both ordinary and development budgets

	1971	1972	1973
Justice and Public Authorities	62.9	71.6	81.2
National Security	690.6	795.0	786.3
Culture and Information	324.5	364.3	408.0
Social Welfare	71.0	84.1	70.1
Economy and Finance	304.7	282.2	404.4
Agriculture and Land Reclamation	523.2	536.5	600.7
Industry and Mining	517.4	500.3	594.7
Public Works, Utilities and Communications	343.0	473.7	416.6
Other Expenditure and Revenue	48.2	80.3	50.9
TOTAL	2,886.2	3,188.0	3,412.9

1974 Consolidated Budget: £S7,500 million.

1975 Consolidated Budget: £S10,500 million.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN
(1971-75—£S million)

	INVESTMENT (Public Sector)	%
Euphrates Dam Project	1,593.0	24.7
Irrigation and Land Improve- ment	211.7	3.3
Agriculture	436.1	6.8
Industry	1,173.0	18.2
Power and Fuel	1,013.8	15.7
Transport and Communica- tions	783.0	12.1
Towns and Buildings	585.9	9.1
Public Services	525.8	8.2
Local Trade	124.7	1.9
TOTAL	6,447.0	100.0

OIL

FLOW OF OIL ACROSS SYRIA
(‘000 long tons)

	TOTAL	To BANIAS	To SIDON (Lebanon)	To TRIPOLI (Lebanon)
1969	68,351	29,875	16,138	22,338
1970	60,679	29,977	8,036	22,666
1971	64,544	27,712	16,407	20,425
1972	50,477	22,213	21,053	7,193
1973	71,528	29,224	20,106	22,198

EXTERNAL TRADE
(£S ‘000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	1,193,635	1,411,324	1,374,637	1,677,038	2,060,648	2,342,068
Exports	673,978	789,918	775,343	743,353	1,097,601	1,341,276

COMMODITIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cotton textiles, other textile goods and silk	120.6	112.2	202.3	223.3
Mineral fuels and oils	106.9	102.3	91.4	106.2
Lime, cement and salt	8.5	27.6	28.0	43.4
Cereals	146.0	231.7	96.8	92.7
Vegetables and fruit	60.1	81.3	81.0	103.3
Oilseeds and medical plants	4.7	6.0	8.3	11.5
Machinery, apparatus and electrical materials	174.1	222.2	374.8	407.3
Precious metals and coins	3.4	3.5	2.7	3.1
Base metals and manufactures	207.7	201.2	308.1	312.7
Vehicles	57.5	50.1	65.0	110.8
Chemical and pharmaceutical products	73.3	74.5	112.0	101.0
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	69.7	141.1	169.0	202.3
Other products	342.1	423.3	521.2	624.5

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cotton (raw, yarn, textiles)	332.1	325.2	418.6	503.2
Other textile goods	57.2	86.9	117.6	200.6
Cereals	22.2	0.1	94.9	47.1
Vegetables and fruit	24.1	39.1	51.2	35.1
Precious metals	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.9
Preserved foods, beverages and tobacco	47.2	35.8	63.4	69.8
Live animals	70.8	25.2	60.0	50.1
Dairy products	2.7	0.9	2.1	1.0
Other Products	218.4	229.6	289.5	433.5

Oil Exports: (1971) £S176 million; (1972) £S200 million; (1973—Jan.-Sept.) £S190 million; (1974—estimate) £S400 million.

COUNTRIES (£S million)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
Belgium	25.0	31.1	50.3	89.7
Cuba	33.9	52.3	86.4	58.9
France	64.3	99.0	119.6	167.4
Germany, Federal Republic	93.7	107.7	160.0	246.0
Iraq	88.7	101.6	83.7	101.1
Italy	89.5	116.4	166.3	186.1
Japan	80.2	72.9	130.8	85.2
Lebanon	86.5	143.5	138.4	141.1
Netherlands	24.4	42.5	48.1	53.6
U.S.S.R.	105.7	104.9	154.3	167.1
United Kingdom	54.2	55.5	99.0	106.1
U.S.A.	47.2	112.1	92.4	n a.

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972	1973
China	60.6	24.2	70.3	109.4
Czechoslovakia	11.5	9.2	24.7	25.9
France	39.7	29.0	35.7	54.5
Germany, Federal Republic	17.3	29.3	33.3	68.0
Italy	167.0	208.8	116.7	173.5
Japan	54.3	20.9	16.3	7.6
Jordan	29.1	15.0	18.5	36.6
Kuwait	13.5	9.0	13.9	13.4
Lebanon	89.2	55.8	150.5	111.6
Romania	4.9	4.5	7.6	20.9
Saudi Arabia	4.3	14.7	24.6	40.7
U.S.S.R.	67.6	112.4	221.3	205.6
United Kingdom	3.4	3.3	22.0	17.9
U.S.A.	2.9	5.8	7.5	10.0

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1972	1973
Passenger-km.	68,694	68,992
Freight, '000 tons	1,172	828

ROADS

	1972	1973
Passenger Cars	31,571	34,741
Buses	2,518	2,525
Lorries, Trucks, etc. . . .	18,144	19,837
Motor-cycles	8,681	9,656

SHIPPING

PORT OF LATAKIA

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Number of steam vessels entering harbour	1,642	1,629	1,856	1,701
Number of sailing vessels entering harbour	258	134	92	117
Cargo unloaded ('000 tons)	1,847	1,717	1,645	1,529
Cargo loaded ('000 tons)	478	264	518	312

CIVIL AVIATION

(Damascus Airport)

	1971		1972		1973	
	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART	ARRIVE	DEPART
Aircraft	5,282	5,284	6,777	6,779	6,132	6,141
Passengers	139,598	139,633	176,372	191,720	176,682	199,394

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

TOURISM

	JORDANIANS AND LEBANESE	TOTAL VISITORS
1969	524,596	797,272
1970	504,692	870,276
1971	943,011	1,322,862
1972	719,601	1,038,543
1973	413,982	709,626

Tourist Accommodation: 20,085 tourist hotel beds (1973).

	PUPILS		TEACHERS	
	Public Sector	Private Sector*	Public Sector	Private Sector*
Pre-School	—	29,830	—	—
Primary	1,044,086	33,098	28,383	1,278
Preparatory	273,761	11,676	16,847†	1,788†
Secondary	84,310	9,510		
Vocational	14,803	—	1,082	—
Teacher Training	3,612	—	349	—
Universities	49,255	—	—	—

* Excluding UNRWA schools. † Including administrative staff.

Source: Central Bureau of Statistics, Office of the Prime Minister, Damascus.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new and permanent constitution was endorsed by 97.6 per cent of the voters in a national referendum on March 12th, 1973. The 157-article constitution defines Syria as a "Socialist popular democracy" with a "pre-planned Socialist economy". Under the new constitution, Lt.-Gen. al-Assad remains President, with the power to appoint and dismiss his Vice-President, Premier and

Government Ministers, and also becomes Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces, secretary-general of the Baath Socialist Party and President of the National Progressive Front. This is the country's first permanent constitution since 1961, when Syria ended its union with Egypt. The provisional constitution introduced in 1969 was never formally promulgated.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** Lt.-Gen. HAFIZ AL-ASSAD (elected March 12th, 1971, for a seven-year term)**Vice-President:** MAHMOUD AL-AYOUBI.**CABINET***(April 1975)*

(B) Baath, (SU) Socialist Union, (ASU) Arab Socialist Union.

Prime Minister: MAHMOUD AL-AYOUBI (B).**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs:** ABDEL HALIM KHADDAM (B).**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Economic Affairs:** MOHAMMED HAIDAR (B).**Minister of Agriculture:** MOURSEL ABOU OMAR (B).**Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs:** ABDEL RAZZAK ABDEL BAKI (SU).**Minister of Justice:** ADIB AL-NAHAWI (ASU).**Minister for the Euphrates Dam:** SOBHI KAHALE (Independent).**Minister of Education:** Dr. SHAKER AL-FAHAM (B).**Minister of Defence:** Maj.-Gen. MUSTAFA TLAS (B).**Minister of Health:** Dr. MADANI AL KHYAMI (Independent).**Minister of Information:** AHMED ISKANDAR (B).**Minister of the Interior:** Brig. ALI ZAZA (B).**Minister of Supply and Internal Trade:** AHMED KABALAN (B).**Minister of Public Works and Water Resources:** ABDEL-GHANI KANNOUT (ASU).**Minister of Higher Education:** Dr. MOHAMED ALI HASHEM (B).**Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources:** ADNAN MOUSTAFA (B).**Minister of Finance:** MOHAMED CHERIF (B).**Minister of Culture and National Guidance:** FAWZI KAY-YALI (ASU).**Minister of Labour and Social Affairs:** HUSSEIN AHMED KOUEDER (B).**Minister of Local Administration:** ADIB MELHEM (B).**Minister of Industry:** SHTEWI SEIFO (B).**Minister of Religious Affairs:** Sheikh ABDEL SATTAR AL-SAYED (Independent).**Minister of Communications:** Ing. OMAR SIBAI (Communist).**Minister of Tourism:** ABDALLAH AL KHANI (Independent).**Minister of Electricity:** HANI FAWAZ (Independent).**Minister of Transport:** NAAMAN ZEIN (B).**Minister of the Plan:** NOURALLAH NOURALLAH (Independent).**Minister of the Economy and External Trade:** MOHAMMED IMMADI (B).**Minister of State for the Premiership:** FAYEZ NASIR (B).**Ministers of State:** ZOUHAIR ABDEL SAMAD (Communist), ANWAR HAMADEH (ASU).**PEOPLE'S COUNCIL**

A new People's Council was elected in May 1973 under the terms of the new Constitution. 140 out of the 186 seats were won by the Progressive Front, a grouping of the parties listed below, 42 seats were won by Independents, and the remainder by the Opposition.

Chairman: MUHAMMAD AL-HALABI.**POLITICAL PARTIES**

The National Progressive Front, headed by President Assad, was formed in March 1972 by the grouping of the five parties listed below:

Arab Socialist Renaissance (Baath) Party: Arab socialist party; in power since 1963; supports militant Arab unity; Sec.-Gen. Pres. HAFIZ AL-ASSAD.

Syrian Arab Socialist Union: Nasserite; Leader Dr. JAMAL ATASI; Sec.-Gen. FAUZI KAYYALI.

Socialist Union: Leader SAMI SOUFAN.

Arab Socialist Party: a breakaway socialist party; Leader ABDEL GHANI KANNOUT.

Communist Party of Syria: Sec.-Gen. KHALID BAGDASH.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO SYRIA

(In Damascus unless otherwise stated)

- Algeria:** Raouda, Imm. Noss; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Argentina: Raouda, Rue Ziad ben Abi Soufian, Imm. Ab Kérin Abul; *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE LUPIZ.
Austria: Beirut, Lebanon.
Belgium: Rue Ata Ayoubi, Imm. Hachem; *Ambassador:* LUC SMOLDEREN.
Brazil: 76 Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* VICTOR JOSÉ SILVEIRA.
Bulgaria: 4 Rue Chahbandar; *Ambassador:* METODI POPOV.
Chile: 43 Rue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* MANUEL MOTT.
China, People's Republic: 73 Rue Al-Rashid; *Ambassador:* TSAO KE-CHIANG.
Cuba: 81 Avenue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* ARTURO BARBER OROZCO.
Czechoslovakia: Place Aboul-Alaa; *Ambassador:* MIROSLAV POKORNY.
Denmark: Beirut, Lebanon; *Ambassador:* MOGENS WARBERG.
Egypt: Rue Misr, Imm. Malki, *Ambassador:* HAMDÍ ABU ZAYED.
France: Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ NÈGRE.
German Democratic Republic: 60 Avenue Adnan el Malki; *Ambassador:* WOLFGANG KONSCHER.
Germany, Federal Republic: 47 Rue Ibrahim Hanano; *Ambassador:* ULRICH VON RHAMM.
Greece: 57 Rue Ata Ayoubi; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Hungary: 13 Rue Ibrahim Hanano (Imm. Roujoulé); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS VERES.
India: 40/46 Avenue Al Malki; *Ambassador:* PIERRE ALEXANDRE.
Indonesia: 19 Rue Al-Amir Ezzeddine; *Ambassador:* ZAIN AREFIN OTHMAN.
Iran: Rue Kawakbi; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD POURSA-RA-TIP.
Iraq: Avenue Al Mansour; *Ambassador:* AUDA AHMED AL-BAYATI.
Italy: 82 Avenue Al Mansour; *Ambassador:* MAURIZIO BUCCI.
Japan: Malki, Rue Kurd Ali; *Ambassador:* MINORU IMAI.
Jordan: Abou Roumaneh; *Ambassador:* NABIH AMRO AL-NEMR.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: 89 Avenue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* HAN SU IK.
Kuwait: Rue Ibrahim Hanano; *Ambassador:* AHMED HUSSEIN.
Libya: Place Al Malki, 10 Avenue Mansour; *Ambassador:* AHMAD ABDULSALAM BEN KHAYAL.
Morocco: Abou Roumaneh No. 2; *Ambassador:* AHMED IDRISI.
Netherlands: Place Abou Ala'a Al-Maarri; *Ambassador:* JOHN B. E. P. VAN HOEVE.
Norway: (address unavailable); *Ambassador:* TANCRED IBSEN.
Pakistan: Avenue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SALIMALLA.
Poland: Rue Georges Haddad, Imm. Chahine; *Ambassador:* STEFAN BOZYM.
Qatar: Abou Roumaneh; *Ambassador:* HAMAD ABDUL AZIZ AL-KAWARI.
Romania: Rue Ibrahim Hanano; *Ambassador:* EMILIAN MANCIUR.
Saudi Arabia: Avenue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDULLA AL-MUTLAQ.
Somalia: Hotel New Omayed; *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF JAMA, BOURALLE.
Spain: 81 Avenue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* GABRIEL NANUECO DE LECEA.
Sudan: Rue Hanano; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD OSMAN MUHAMMAD EL-ÁWAD.
Sweden: Damascus; *Ambassador:* AAKE JONSSON.
Switzerland: Malki, 31 Rue M. Kurd Ali; *Ambassador:* ALBERT DUBOIS.
Tunisia: Rue Rashid, Imm. Jabi; *Ambassador:* AL HABIB NOUIRA.
Turkey: 58 Avenue Ziad Bin Abou Soufian; *Ambassador:* SEFIK FENMEN.
U.S.S.R.: Boustán El-Kouzbari, Rue d'Alep; *Ambassador:* NOUREDDIN MOHIEDDINOV.
United Arab Emirates: Rue Raouda; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ABDER-RAHMAN AL-BAKR.
United Kingdom: Malki; Rue Muhammad Kurd Ali; *Ambassador:* DAVID ARTHUR ROBERTS.
U.S.A.: Rue Al Mansour 2; *Ambassador:* RICHARD W. MURPHY.
Uruguay: Beirut, Lebanon.
Vatican City: 82 Rue Misr (Apostolic Nunciature); AMELIO POGGI.
Venezuela: Abou Roomaneh, Rue Nouri Pacha; *Chargé d'Affaires:* J. QUINTANA.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: 9 Avenue Malki; *Ambassador:* LONG THUAN PHUOC.
Yemen Arab Republic: 43 Rue Al Jala'a; *Ambassador:* YAHYA MUDWAHL.
Yugoslavia: Avenue A. Jala'a; *Ambassador:* VOJISLAV PERIC.

Syria also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Colombia, Cyprus, Finland, Guyana, Mauritania and Tanzania.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Court of Cassation: Damascus; is the highest court of appeal.

Courts of Appeal: 13 Courts of Appeal in the 13 Prefectures try all criminal cases subject to appeal, as well as all other cases within their competence by virtue of the law in force; some of them are composed of several chambers; decisions are given by three judges, one of them being the President.

Summary Courts: 110 Summary Courts try civil, commercial and penal cases within their competence; a Summary Court is constituted by one judge known as a "Judge of the Peace".

First Instance Courts: 14 First Instance Courts, constituted by one judge, deal with all cases other than those within the competence of special tribunals. In some Prefectures are several Chambers.

Chief Justice of Syria: IBRAHIM AL FARAJI.

PERSONAL STATUS COURTS

For Muslims: each court consists of one judge, the "Qadi Shari'i", who deals with marriage, divorce, etc.

For Druzes: one court consisting of one judge, the "Qadi Mazhabi".

For non-Muslim Communities: for Catholics, Orthodox, Protestants, Jews.

OTHER COURTS

Courts for Minors: their constitution, officers, sessions, jurisdiction and competence are determined by a special law.

Military Court: Damascus.

RELIGION

In religion the majority of Syrians follow a form of Sunni orthodoxy. There is also a considerable number of religious minorities: Muslim Shi'ites; the Ismaili of the Salamiya district, whose spiritual head is the Aga Khan; a large number of Druzes, the Nusairis or Alawites of the Jebel Ansariyeh and the Yezidis of the Jebel Sinjar.

MUSLIMS

Grand Mufti: AHMAD KUFTARO.

Most Syrians are Muslims. Nearly all are Sunnites with a small number of Ismailis and Shi'ites.

CHRISTIANS

Greek Orthodox Patriarch: ELIAS IV.

Greek Catholic Patriarch: H.E. MAXIMOS V. HAKIM; Bab-Sharki, Damascus; P.O.B. 7181, Beirut, Lebanon.

Syrian Orthodox Patriarch: His Holiness IGNATIUS YACOB III.

THE PRESS

Since the coming to power of the Baath Arab Socialist Party the structure of the press has been modified according to socialist patterns. Most publications are published by organizations such as political, religious, or professional associations, trade unions, etc. and several are published by government ministries. Anyone wishing to establish a new paper or periodical must apply for a licence.

The major dailies are *al-Baath* (the organ of the party) and *al-Thawrah* in Damascus, *al-Jamahir al-Arabia* in Aleppo, and *al-Fida* in Hama.

PRINCIPAL DAILIES

Aravalk: Aleppo; Armenian; morning; Editor Dr. A. ANGYKIAN; circ. 3,500.

al-Baath (*Renaissance*): rue el Barazil, Damascus; Arabic; morning; organ of the Baath Arab Socialist Party; circ. 20,000.

Barq al-Shimal: rue Aziziyah, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MAURICE DJANDJI; circ. 6,400.

al-Fida: rue Kuwatty, Hama; political; Arabic; morning; Publishing concession holder OSMAN ALOUINI; Editor A. AULWANI; circ. 4,000.

al-Jamahir al-Arabia: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Aleppo; political; Arabic; Chief Editor MORTADA BAKACH; circ. 10,000.

al-Shabab: rue al Tawil, Aleppo; Arabic; morning; Editor MUHAMMAD TALAS; circ. 9,000.

al-Thawrah: El Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization, Damascus; political; Arabic; morning; circ. 20,000.

WEEKLIES AND FORTNIGHTLIES

al-Ajoua: Compagnie de l'Aviation Arabe Syrienne, Damascus; aviation; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor AHMAD ALLOUCHE.

Arab Press Digest: Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.

al-Esbou al-Riadi: ave. Firdoisie, Tibi Bldg., Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Publisher MOUNIR BAKIR; Dir. and Editor KAMEL EL BOUNNI.

Hadarat al-Islam: B.P. 808, Jadet Halbouni, Jadet El Raby, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Publisher MOUSTAPHA ESSIBAI; Dir. AHMAD FARHAT; Editor MUHAMMAD ADIB SALEH.

Homs: Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher and Dir. ADIB KABA; Editor PHILIPPE KABA.

Jaysh al-Shaab: P.O.B. 3320, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1946; army magazine, Arabic; weekly; published by the Political Department.

Kifah al-Oummal al-Ishtiraki: Fédération Générale des Syndicats des Ouvriers, Damascus; labour; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Trade Unions; Editor SAID EL HAMAMI.

al-Majalla al-Batriarquia: B.P. 914, Syrian Orthodox Patriarchate, Damascus; f. 1962; religious; Arabic; monthly; Dir. and Editor SAMIR ABDON; circ. 3,000.

al-Maukef al-Riadi: El Ouehda Organization, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Published by El Ouehda Printing and Publishing Organization; circ. 5,000.

al-Nass: B.P. 926, Aleppo; f. 1953; Arabic; weekly; Publisher VICTOR KALOUS.

Nidal al-Fellahin: Fédération Générale des Laboureurs, Damascus; peasant workers; Arabic; weekly; Published by General Federation of Workers; Editor MANSOUR ABU EL HOSN.

Revue de la Presse Arabe: 67 Place Chahbandar, Damascus; French; twice weekly.

al-Riada: B.P. 292, near Electricity Institute, Damascus; sports; Arabic; weekly; Dir. NOUREDDINE RIAL; Publisher and Editor OUFANE UBARI.

al-Sakaf al-Isboui: B.P. 2570, Soukak El Sakr, Damascus; cultural; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MADHAT AKKACHE.

al-Talia (*Vanguard*): B.P. 3031, the National Guard, Damascus; Arabic; fortnightly; Editor SOHDI KHALIL.

al-Tamaddon al-Islami: Darwicheh, Damascus; religious; Arabic; fortnightly; Published by Tamaddon al-Islami Association; Dir. MUHAMMAD EL KHATIB; Editor AHMAD MAZAR EL ADME.

SYRIA

- al-Thawrah al-Ziraia** (*Agricultural Revolution Review*): Ministry of Agrarian Reform, Damascus; f. 1965; agriculture; Arabic; monthly; circ. 7,000.
- al-Yanbu al-Jadid**: al-Awkaf Bldg., Homs; literary; Arabic; weekly; Publisher, Dir. and Editor MAMDOU EL KOUSSEIR.

MONTHLIES

- al-Dad**: rue El Tital, Wakf El Moiriné Bldg., Aleppo; literary; Arabic; Dir. RIAD HALLAK; Publisher and Editor ABDALLAH YARKI HALLAK.
- Ecos**: P.O.B. 3320, Damascus; monthly review; Spanish.
- Flash**: P.O.B. 3320, Damascus; monthly review; English and French.
- al-Irshad al-Zirai**: Ministry of Agriculture, Damascus; agriculture; every two months.
- al-Kalima**: Al-Kalima Association, Aleppo; religious; Arabic; Publisher and Editor FATHALLA SAKAL.
- al-Kanoun**: Ministry of Justice, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.
- al-Maarifa**: Ministry of Culture and National Guidance, Damascus; f. 1962; literary; Arabic; Editor MOHIDDEEN SOBHIJ.
- al-Majalla al-Askaria**: P.O.B. 3320, blvd. Palestine, Damascus; f. 1950; official military magazine; Editor NAKHLI KALLAS.
- al-Majalla al-Toubilla al-Arabilla**: Al-Jalla's St., Damascus; Published by Arab Medical Commission; Dir. Dr. SHAMSEDDIN EL JUNDI; Editor Dr. ADNAN TAKRITI.
- al-Majma al Ilmi al-Arabi**: The Arab Academy, Bab el Barid, Damascus; f. 1921; Islamic culture and Arabic literature (three a year).
- Monthly Survey of Arab Economics**: B.P. 2306, Damascus and B.P. 6068, Beirut; f. 1958; English and French editions; published Centre d'Etudes et de Documentation Economiques, Financières et Sociales; Dir. Dr. CHAFIC AKHRAS.
- al-Mouallem al-Arabi** (*The Arab Teacher*): Ministry of Education; Damascus; f. 1948; educational and cultural; Arabic.
- al-Mouhandis al-Arabi**: 8 Parliament St., Damascus; published by Union of Assns. of Syrian Engineers; engineering, scientific and cultural; Dir. SAMIR FAKHOURY; Editor KASSEM SHAWAF.
- al-Moujtama al-Arabi al-Ishtiraki**: Ministry of Social Affairs, Damascus; social security; Arabic; Editor SAMI ATFE.
- al-Oumran**: Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, Damascus; fine arts; Arabic.
- Rissalat al-Kimia**: B.P. 669, El Abid Bldg., Damascus; scientific; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor HASSAN EL SAKA.
- Saut al-Forat**: Deir-Ezzor; literary; Arabic; Publisher, Dir. and Editor ABDEL KADER AYACH.
- al-Shouria**: Directorate of Public Affairs and Moral Guidance, Damascus; juridical; Arabic.
- Souriya al-Arabilla**: Ministry of Information, Damascus; publicity; in four languages.
- Syrie et le Monde Arabe**: P.O.B. 3550, Place Chahbandar, Damascus; economic and political review.
- al-Yakza**: Sisi St., Al Yazka Association, Aleppo; f. 1935; Dir. and Editor PAUL GENADRI.

QUARTERLY

- Les Archives Littéraires du Moyen Orient**: Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.

ANNUALS

- Bibliography of the Middle East**: Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television

- General Directory of the Press and Periodicals in the Arab World**: Syrian Documentation Papers, P.O.B. 2712, Damascus.

PRESS AGENCIES

- Agence Arabe Syrienne d'Information**: Damascus; f. 1966; supplies bulletins on Syrian news to foreign news agencies.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- ANSA**: P.O.B. 827, rue Salhié, Immeuble Tibi-Selo; f. 1962; Chief KHALIL NABKI.
- UPI**: 3 Argentine St., Hafez Bldg.; Chief ADNAN INAYEH. DPA, Ruter and Tass also have bureaux in Damascus.

PUBLISHERS

- Arab Advertising Organization**: 28 Moutanabbi St., P.O.B. 2842 and 3034, Damascus; f. 1963; publishes Directory of Commerce and Industry, Damascus International Fair Guide and Daily Bulletin of Official Tenders; Dir.-Gen. GEORGE KHOURY.
- Bureau des documentations syriennes et arabes**: B.P. 451, 67 place Chahbandar, Damascus; f. 1948; affiliated with the *Office arabe de presse et de documentation* (see below) in 1966, Dir.-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH, publs. include *Répertoire Permanent des Lois et Règlements Syriens*, *Tarif Permanent des Douanes de Syrie*, *Recueil des Accords Internationaux conclus par la Syrie* and monographs, legislative texts and other documents concerning Syria and the Arab world.
- Damascus University Press**: Damascus; art, geography, education, history, engineering, medicine, law, sociology, school books.
- Office Arabe de Presse et de Documentation**: P.O.B. 3550, Damascus; f. 1964; numerous periodical books and surveys on political and economic affairs; Dir.-Gen. SAMIR A. DARWICH. Has two affiliated branches: *Office Arabe-Etudes de Marchés* (market surveys and services) and *Office Arabe des Renseignements Commerciaux* (Commercial enquiries on firms and persons in Syria and Lebanon).
- al-Ouedha Printing and Publishing Organization** (*Institut al-Ouedha pour l'impression, édition et distribution*): Damascus and Aleppo; published *al-Jamahir al-Dioubah* and *al-Thawrah* (dailies) and *al-Maukef al-Riadi* (weekly).
- Syrian Documentation Papers**: P.O.B. 2712, Damascus; f. 1968; publishers of *Bibliography of the Middle East* (annual), *General Directory of the Press and Periodicals in the Arab World* (annual), *Les Archives Littéraires du Moyen Orient* (quarterly), *Arab Press Digest* (weekly), and numerous publications on political, economic and social affairs and literature and legislative texts concerning Syria and the Arab world; Dir.-Gen. LOUIS FARÉS.
- al-Tawjih Press**: P.O.B. 3320, Palestine St., Damascus.
- Other publishers include: *Dar El-Yakaza El-Arabia*, *Dar El-Hahda El-Arabia*, *Dar El-Filez*, *Dar El-Fatah*, *Dubed*, *El-Mouassassa El-Sakafieh*.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- General Directorate of Broadcasting and Television**: Omayyad Square, Damascus; f. 1945; Gen. Dir. KHODR AL SHA'AR; Dirs. AHMAD AYASS, BACHAR AKHRASS, GEORGE BOULAD; publ. *Here is Damascus* (fortnightly).

RADIO

Broadcasts in Arabic, French, English, Russian, German, Spanish, Polish, Turkish, Bulgarian.

There were 851,000 receivers in use at the end of 1973.

TELEVISION

Services started in 1960.

There were 178,700 receivers in use at the end of 1973.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=millions; amounts in £S)

CENTRAL BANK

Central Bank of Syria: 29 Ayar Square, Damascus; f. 1956; cap. 10m.; total resources 6,962m. (Dec. 1973); Gov. NASSOUH DACCAR; 7 brs

OTHER BANKS

Agricultural Bank: Baghdad St., Damascus; f. 1924; Dir.-Gen. Dr. HANNA KHOURY.

Commercial Bank of Syria S.A.: P.O.B. 933, Moawia St., Damascus; f. 1967; 20 brs.; cap. 50m.; total resources 1,932m. (1973); Pres. and Gen. Man. Dr. DIB ABU ASSALI.

Industrial Bank: Damascus; f. 1959; nationalized bank providing finance for industry; cap. 12.5m., dep. 53.4m., total investments (Feb. 1971) 106.8m.; brs. in Aleppo and Homs; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. A. S. KANAAN.

Popular Credit Bank: Darwishieh, Harika, P.O.B. 2841, Damascus; f. 1967; governmental bank; cap. 3m., dep. 95m. (Dec. 1973).

Real Estate Bank: Damascus; f. 1966; cap. 25m.

INSURANCE

Société d'Assurances Syrienne: Taghiz St., Damascus; f. 1953; operates throughout Syria, with branches in Jordan and Lebanon; Chair. and Gen. Man. Dr. Azziz SAKR.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Damascus Chamber of Commerce: B.P. 1040, Mou'awiah St., Damascus; f. 1914; 3,800 mems.; Pres. BADRED-DINE SHALLAH; Gen. Dir. MUHAMMAD THABET Gh. MAHAYNI; publ. *Economic Bulletin* (quarterly).

Aleppo Chamber of Commerce: Al-Moutanabbi Str., Aleppo; f. 1885; Pres. KASSEM NOUR-EL-DINE; Dir. FADEL ANIS.

Hama Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Sh. Bachoura, Hama; f. 1934; Pres. ABDUL-HAMID KAMBAZ.

Homs Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Aboul-of St., Homs; f. 1938; Pres. YUSUF AL-IKHOUAN; Dir. SELIM AL-MUSANNEF.

Latakia Chamber of Commerce: Sh. Al-Hurriyah, Latakia; Pres. JULE NASRI.

CHAMBERS OF INDUSTRY

Aleppo Chamber of Industry: Sh. Wara el-Jameh, Aleppo; Pres. SAMI AL-DAHR.

Damascus Chamber of Industry: P.O.B. 1305, Harika-Mouawia St., Damascus; Pres. SHAFIC SOUCCAR; Gen. Man. ABDUL HAMID MALAKANI; publ. *Al Siniya* (Industry) (irregularly).

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

FEDERATIONS

Fédération Générale à Damas: Damascus; f. 1951; Dir. TALAT TAGLUBI.

Fédération de Damas: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération des Patrons et Industriels à Lattaquié: Latakia; f. 1953.

TRADE UNIONS

Ittihad Naqabat al-'Ummal al-'Am fi Suriya (*General Federation of Labour Unions*): Qanawat Street, Damascus; f. 1948; Pres. FAWZI BALI; Sec. MAHMUD FAHURI.

FEDERATIONS

Fédération de la Mécanique: Aleppo; f. 1956.

Fédération de l'Electricité: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération de l'Imprimerie: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération des Administrations de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1955.

Fédération des Chemins de Fer de L'Etat: Damascus; f. 1951.

Fédération des Tabacs: Damascus; f. 1949.

Fédération du Pétrole: Homs; f. 1956.

Fédération du Tissage à Bras: Damascus; f. 1956.

Fédération du Tissage Mécanique: Damascus; f. 1956.

Teachers' Federation: Damascus; Chair. AHMED AL KHATIB.

TRADE

Foire Internationale de Damas: 67 blvd. de Baghdad, Damascus; held annually from July 25th to August 20th.

OIL

General Petroleum Company: P.O.B. 2849, Damascus; f. 1958; state agency; holds the oil concession for all Syria; exploits the Suwadiyah, Karachuk and Rumaila oilfields; production in 1973 4.5 million metric tons; also organizes refining, storage and distribution of petroleum; Dir. Engineer GHASSAN MOUHANNA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Syrian Railways: Registered Office: B.P. 182, Aleppo; Pres. of the Board of Administration Ing. OMAR SIBAI; Gen. Man. ABDELJABBAR KOUNDAKJI.

The present railway system is composed of the following network:

Meydan Ekbez (Turkish frontier)-Aleppo; Çobanbey (Turkish frontier)-Aleppo; Qamishliya (Turkish frontier)-Jaroubieh (Iraq frontier); Aleppo-Homs; Koussair (Lebanese frontier)-Aleppo; Homs-Akkari (Lebanese frontier); there are 555 km. of normal gauge and 313 km. of narrow gauge track. Lines from Latakia to Aleppo (partially completed) and Djezira are under construction, and work on a line between Homs and Damascus (204 km.) has begun.

Syrian Railways: Northern Lines: 248 km, Southern Lines: 295 km.

Hejaz Railways (narrow gauge): 301 km. in Syria; the historic railway to Medina is the subject of a reconstruction project jointly with Jordan and Saudi Arabia, but little progress has been made since the June 1967 war.

ROADS

Arterial roads run across the country linking the north to the south and the Mediterranean to the eastern frontier. The main arterial networks are as follows: Sidon (Lebanon)-Quneitra-Sweida-Salkhad-Jordan border; Beirut (Lebanon)-Damascus - Khan Abu Chamat - Iraq border - Baghdad;

SYRIA

Tartous - Tell Kalakh - Homs - Palmyra; Banias - Hama - Salemie; Latakia-Aleppo-Rakka-Deirzozor-Abou Kemal-Iraq border; Tripoli (Lebanon)-Tartous-Banias-Latakia; Turkish border - Antakya; Amman (Jordan) - Dera'a - Damascus-Homs-Hama-Aleppo-Azaz (Turkish border); Haifa (Israel) - Kuneitra - Damascus - Palmyra - Deirzozor-Hassetche-Kamechlie.

Asphalted roads: 6,000 km, macadam roads: 1,300 km, earth roads: 6,000 km.

Touring Club de Syrie: P.O.B. 28, Aleppo; f. 1950; the principal Syrian motoring organization; Pres. ALFRED GIRARDI.

PIPELINES

The oil pipelines which cross Syrian territory are of great importance to the national economy, representing a considerable source of foreign exchange. One of the pipelines runs from the installations at Kirkuk in Iraq to Tripoli in the Lebanon, cutting through approximately 300 miles of Syrian territory. Another line also crosses Syria *en route* to Sidon (Lebanon). Another line, completed in 1968, runs from Karatchouk, through Homs to a terminal at Tartous.

Following the Iraq Government's nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company, the Syrian Government nationalized the IPC's pipelines, pumping stations and other installations in Syria, setting up a new company to administer them:

Syrian Company for Oil Transport (SCOT): Dir.-Gen. HANNA HADDAD.

SHIPPING

The port of Latakia has developed and the construction of a deep water harbour was completed in 1959. A new port at Tartous is under construction.

The Iraq Petroleum Company has built a harbour at Banias to handle the oil transported in underground pipelines from Kirkuk.

Transport, Tourism, Universities

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport for Damascus was opened in the summer of 1969.

Syrian Arab Airlines: P.O.B. 417, Red Crescent Bldg., Yousef-Al-Azmeh Square, Damascus; f. 1946, refounded 1961 after revocation of merger with Misrair forming U.A.A.; domestic services and routes to Abu Dhabi, Athens, Baghdad, Benghazi, Budapest, Cairo, Delhi, Dhahran, Doha, Dubai, East Berlin, Jeddah, Karachi, Kuwait, London, Munich, Nicosia, Paris, Prague, Rome, Sana'a, Sharjah, Sofia and Teheran; fleet of four Caravelle and one DC-6B; Chair. Major-Gen. ASSAD MOUKAYED; Man. Dir. Air Brig.-Gen. AHMAD ANTAR.

The following foreign airlines serve Syria: Aeroflot, Air France, Alitalia, Ariana Afghan Airlines, Balkan (Bulgaria), British Airways, CSA, EgyptAir, Interflug, Iraqi Airways, KLM, Kuwait Airways, Lufthansa, Malev, Pan American, Pakistan International Airlines, Qantas, SAS, Saudia and Swissair.

TOURISM

Ministry of Tourism: Abou Firas El-Hamadani St., Damascus; f. 1972; Minister of Tourism ABDALLAH KHANI; Vice-Minister B. KASSAB HASSAN; Dir. of Tourist Relations IHSAN CHICHAKLI.

Youth Tourism and Travel Organization: Av. 29 Mai, B.P. 201, Damascus; f. 1966; Dir. MOHAMED D'ADOUCH; 3 brs.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Aleppo: f. 1960; 431 teachers; 13,926 students.

Damascus University: Damascus; f. 1923; 702 teachers; 37,407 students.

University of Latakia: f. 1971; 50 teachers; 2,153 students.

TANZANIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Republic of Tanzania consists of Tanganyika and the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba. Tanganyika lies on the east coast of Africa with Uganda and Kenya to the north, Zaire to the west and Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the south. Zanzibar and Pemba are in the Indian Ocean about 40 km. off the coast north of Dar es Salaam. The climate varies with altitude, ranging from tropical in Zanzibar and on the coast and plains to semi-temperate in the highlands. The official languages are Swahili and English and there are a number of tribal languages. There are Christian, Hindu and Muslim communities. Many Africans follow traditional beliefs. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green and blue, divided by a yellow-edged dark brown diagonal stripe from lower left to upper right. The capital is Dar es Salaam.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trusteeship Territory under British administration, Tanganyika became independent in 1961. The first general election was held in 1958, and in 1960 Julius Nyerere became Chief Minister when his party, the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU), won 70 of the 71 seats in the National Assembly. In 1962 Tanganyika became a Republic and Dr. Nyerere the first President. Zanzibar, a British Protectorate since 1890, became independent in 1963. Following an armed uprising by the African Afro-Shirazi Party in January 1964, the Zanzibar Government signed an Act of Union with Tanganyika in April 1964, thus creating the United Republic. At general elections in 1965 and 1970, President Nyerere was re-elected almost unanimously. Tanzania is a member of the East African Community established in 1967 with Uganda and Kenya. In 1968 the United Kingdom ended all aid to Tanzania when Tanzania refused to pay pensions to British officials who worked for the pre-independence governments. However, diplomatic relations broken off in 1965 over Rhodesia, were resumed in 1968 and aid was resumed in 1974. In April 1972 Sheikh Abeid Karume, leader of Zanzibar and First Vice-President of the United Republic, was assassinated. Aboud Jumbe, appointed his successor, reorganized the government of the island in August 1972 by extending the powers of the Afro-Shirazi party. Zanzibar remains under the rigid, brutal and dictatorial rule which has characterized it since the 1964 uprising.

Tanzania's relations with Uganda became strained after the downfall of Dr. Milton Obote's government there in January 1971, when a military coup brought Gen. Idi Amin to power. President Nyerere granted sanctuary to Dr. Obote and condemned Gen. Amin's rule in Uganda. In September 1972 an armed force of Obote supporters invaded Uganda from Tanzania but were repulsed. Despite a peace treaty between Tanzania and Uganda in May 1973, Amin has repeatedly accused Tanzania of planning invasions. The continuing tension between the two countries has had a disastrous effect on the East African Community. Tanzania's relations with neighbour-

ing Burundi deteriorated in 1973 after raids into Tanzania by Burundi troops. The rise to power in Mozambique of the FRELIMO liberation movement, previously based in Dar es Salaam, vindicated Nyerere's consistent support for it in the guerrilla struggle against the Portuguese. Tanzania's ties with Zambia remain close: much of Zambia's trade was re-routed through Dar es Salaam after Rhodesia closed the border in early 1973. Nyerere was unanimously re-elected in 1974, and continues to dedicate himself to pursuing socialist policies in a country which has remained politically stable, though he appears to have no influence over events in Zanzibar.

Government

An Interim Constitution, making the mainland a one-party state, was introduced in 1965. Executive power is in the hands of a President, who is elected by universal suffrage. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of up to 204 members who translate into action the policy of TANU as decided by the National Executive of the Party. A Presidential election must be held whenever the Assembly is dissolved and new Assembly elections held. The country is divided into 20 Regions, each with a Commissioner. Chiefs wishing to hold official posts must relinquish their tribal authority. There are no reserved seats for Europeans and Asians under the new Constitution.

Defence

The People's Defence Forces in Tanzania were formed in 1961 and consist of units of the former Tanganyika Rifles and the People's Liberation Army of Zanzibar. There is selective conscription. Total armed forces numbered 14,600 in 1974, 13,000 of whom were in the army, 1,000 in the navy and 600 in the air force. There are also air and naval forces, and a para-military police marine unit. In 1973 Tanzania announced a comprehensive plan to improve her defences.

Economic Affairs

The economy is mainly agricultural and much of the farming is at subsistence level. Tanzania's Government has changed the economic system through the development of the communal *ujamaa* villages, voluntary at first, but after 1976 was set as a deadline for settling the entire population in *ujamaa* villages, force was often used. By the end of 1974 an estimated 5 million peasants had been re-settled. The mass movement seriously damaged food production and caused deep resentment. Despite drought, low foreign reserves, higher oil prices adversely affecting the balance of trade and a 1974 report by the World Bank which predicted a gloomy future for the Tanzanian economy unless the government changed its priorities, President Nyerere is determined to continue with the costly move of the capital to Dodoma and with the *ujamaa* programme, though by early 1975 the latter had reportedly been slowed down. For its development programmes Tanzania has relied overwhelmingly on foreign aid, the largest donor being Sweden; between 1961 and 1972 Tanzania received 1,430,000 million shillings in aid.

The main crops are coffee, cotton, sisal and cashew nuts. A project costing 208 million shillings to expand cashew nut production was begun in early 1975. Sugar production is also to be expanded. Cloves are grown on the islands, chiefly on Pemba, and Zanzibar relies on them for almost its entire foreign exchange earnings. Diamonds are an important export and other minerals are gold, tin and salt. Work on the Chunya iron ore deposits and the Kwira coal fields is expected to start in 1975 with the aid of an interest-free loan of 525 million shillings from the People's Republic of China.

Increasing Africanization is Government policy, although there is still substantial reliance on expatriates. President Nyerere has decreed widespread nationalization and, as a result, foreign private investment has been minimal, the high rates of taxation also being prohibitive. In November 1973 the Government nationalized 50 privately owned farms in the biggest land take-overs since 1967. The 1975-80 Five-Year Plan provides for expenditure of 13,889 million shillings, of which 5,275 million shillings is to be borrowed. The main allocations are to agriculture, industry and mining and to the building of the new capital at Dodoma. In February 1975 Tanzania became an associate member of the EEC.

Transport and Communications

Railways and harbours are administered jointly with Uganda and Kenya and the services include lake shipping. Tanzania has 2,560 km. of railways and 16,742 km. of roads. An intergovernmental authority, the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority, has been formed to deal with the proposed rail link between the two countries which a Chinese team is expected to complete in 1975. Sweden, the World Bank and the International Development Association are financing the rebuilding of 500 km. of the Tanzam Highway, a 1,930 km. road running from central Zambia to Dar es Salaam. The three main sea ports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara and the chief port on Lake Victoria is Mwanza. Air services link the towns and international air transport is provided by East African Airways Corporation (operated jointly by Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya) and foreign lines. There are also private and charter services and the larger farms and plantations have their own aircraft.

Social Welfare

The state-sponsored Rural Development Division exists to improve educational, labour and health conditions in

small communities. The state operates hospitals and health centres and Christian Missions also provide medical care.

Education

Most schools receive state aid, the remainder being organized by missions and other voluntary agencies. There are not yet enough schools to provide universal primary education. Nearly three million people were enrolled in adult education classes in 1973. School fees were abolished in the 1973-74 budget, which allocated 48 million shillings more to education than the 1972-74 budget. The University College of Dar es Salaam forms part of the University of East Africa.

Tourism

The principal tourist attractions are the scenery and wildlife. The famous Serengeti National Park contains a great variety of game, and safari-parties come from all over the world. Mount Kilimanjaro (19,340 ft.) is the highest mountain in Africa. In 1972 100,000 tourists visited Tanzania.

Visas are not required to visit Tanzania by nationals of Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Norway, Romania, the Sudan and Sweden.

Sport

Organized sports include football, cricket, athletics and tennis. There is also fishing and swimming.

Public Holidays

1975: July 7th (Saba Saba Day), October 7th (Id ul Fitir, end of Ramadan), December 9th (Independence Day), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 12th (Zanzibar Revolution Day), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 26th (Union Day), May 1st (International Workers' Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Tanzanian shilling.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 16.85 Tanzanian shillings;

U.S. \$1 = 7.143 Tanzanian shillings.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1967 Census—Private Households)	
Mainland	341,150	African	11,481,595
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,021	Asian	75,015
Water	20,650	Arabs	29,775
Lake Victoria	13,450	European	16,884
Lake Tanganyika	5,150	Others	839
Lake Rukwa	1,100	Not Stated	159,042
TOTAL	362,821	TOTAL	11,763,150

1967 Census: Total population 12,313,469 (Mainland 11,958,654; Zanzibar and Pemba 354,815). Latest estimate (July 1st, 1974): 14,738,000 (Mainland 14,346,000; Zanzibar 412,000).

Principal Tribes of Tanganyika (1957 census): Sukuma 12.45%, Nyamwezi 4.13%, Makonde 3.80%, Haya 3.70%, Chagga 3.62%, Gogo 3.41%, Ha 3.30%, Hehe

2.86%, Nyakusa 2.50%, Nyika 2.41%, Luguru 2.30%, Bena 2.23%, Turu 2.23%, Sambiaa 2.21%, Zaramo 2.09%.

Chief Towns: (1967) Dar es Salaam (capital) 272,821, Tanga 61,058, Mwanza 34,861, Arusha 32,452; (1970) Dar es Salaam 343,911.

REGIONS OF TANGANYIKA
(1967 Census)

REGION	POPULATION	REGION	POPULATION
Arusha	610,474	Mtwara	1,041,146
Coast	784,327	Mwanza	1,055,883
Dodoma	709,380	Ruvuma	393,043
Iringa	689,905	Shinyanga	899,468
Kigoma	473,443	Singida	457,938
Kilimanjaro	652,722	Tabora	562,871
Mara	544,125	Tanga	771,060
Mbeya	969,053	West Lake	658,712
Morogoro	685,104		

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION
(1967 census)

	TANGANYIKA			ZANZIBAR		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	2,484,076	2,592,788	5,076,864	65,612	74,017	139,629
Mining and quarrying	4,892	99	4,991	26	—	26
Manufacturing	82,374	9,067	91,441	3,285	4,138	7,423
Construction	30,169	222	30,391	2,586	96	2,682
Electricity, gas, water and sanitary services	5,419	151	5,570	285	7	292
Commerce	65,266	6,774	72,040	5,822	942	6,764
Transport, storage and communications	43,811	649	44,460	2,310	62	2,372
Other services	160,294	37,185	197,479	9,399	1,618	11,017
Other activities (not adequately described)	34,891	17,929	52,820	683	152	835
TOTAL	2,911,192	2,664,864	5,576,056	90,008	81,032	171,040

EMPLOYMENT

	1969	1970*	1971*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	112,888	107,368	109,692
Mining and Quarrying	5,919	6,096	5,552
Manufacturing	40,323	43,746	54,714
Construction	52,767	54,569	52,658
Electricity and Water	9,755	11,296	10,618
Commerce	19,072	20,617	22,508
Transport and Communications	32,398	33,813	39,984
Finance	4,257	4,835	5,681
Services	90,556	93,295	100,505
TOTAL	367,935	375,635	401,912

* Provisional.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1966

('000 hectares)

Arable Land	10,734
Under Permanent Crops	968
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	44,754
Forest Land	31,074
Other Land	1,092
TOTAL LAND AREA	88,622
Inland Water	5,348
TOTAL AREA	93,970

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

PRINCIPAL CASH CROPS*

	1970		1971		1972†	
	Production ('000 metric tons)	Value (million sh.)	Production ('000 metric tons)	Value (million sh.)	Production ('000 metric tons)	Value (million sh.)
Sisal	202.2	157.3	181.1	142.5	156.8	140.5
Cotton†	76.4	244.6	65.3	220.2	79.8	260.6
Coffee	49.7	265.8	45.8	231.3	51.6	275.8
Groundnuts	6.2	6.6	6.7	6.6	7.4	8.0
Cashew Nuts	111.2	102.7	121.5	113.5	137.7	119.8
Tea	8.5	48.5	10.6	57.7	12.7	73.6
Tobacco	11.0	48.8	11.9	49.2	14.2	69.9
Pyrethrum Extract	2.3	8.6	3.7	13.2	4.3	15.9

* Cotton, cashew nuts and tobacco based on crop year, others based on calendar year.

† Figures attribute quantity to cotton lint and value to seed cotton.

‡ Provisional.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71*	1971-72*
Cattle	12,862	13,206	13,300	13,400
Sheep	2,825	2,823	2,800	2,750
Goats	4,417	4,456	4,450	4,455
Pigs	20	21	22	23
Asses	160	160	160	160
Chickens	20,049	18,380	18,700	19,000
Ducks		2,025	2,050	2,193

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(metric tons)

	1970	1971*	1972*
Beef and Veal	127,000	121,000	114,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	28,000*	27,000	26,000
Poultry Meat	13,000*	13,000	15,000
Edible Offals	24,230*	24,422	24,346
Cows' Milk	709,000	720,000	723,000
Goats' Milk	48,000	48,000	48,000
Butter	2,340*	2,340	2,344
Hen Eggs	14,400	15,000	15,000
Cattle Hides	22,890*	23,100	23,100
Sheep Skins	1,590*	1,575	1,588
Goat Skins	3,000*	3,000	3,000

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
('000 cubic metres)

	CONIFEROUS (Soft Wood)		BROADLEAVED (Hard Wood)		TOTAL	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Sawlogs, Veneer Logs and Logs for Sleepers	95	100	345	370	440	470
Other Industrial Wood	3	3	652	659	655	662
Fuel Wood	50	50	30,450	30,950	30,500	31,000
TOTAL	148	153	31,447	31,979	31,595	32,132

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products 1971*.

TIMBER*
(cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971	1972†
Sawlogs:				
Hard Wood	123,100	132,419	110,340	72,251
Soft Wood	36,464	27,038	26,669	32,301
Total	159,564	159,457	137,009	104,552
Poles	15,961	20,501	22,062	28,940
Firewood	524,763	576,061	712,405	686,515

* Output of forest produce from public lands and forest reserves.

† Provisional.

OTHER FOREST PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1968	1969
Bark and Other Tanning Materials	10,115	11,340
Materials for Plaiting (non-bamboo)	59	59
Natural Gums, Resins, etc. (non-rubber)	206	454
Waxes	318	680

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Forest Products.

ZANZIBAR—CLOVE SHIPMENTS
(million shillings)

	1970	1971	1972
India	0.2	2.9	—
Pakistan	0.4	0.2	—
Indonesia	1.4	107.4	222.4
United Kingdom	0.9	—	0.1
Sudan	0.4	0.5	0.2
Japan	1.8	0.8	0.7
Hong Kong	15.3	18.0	—
Singapore	81.7	45.9	14.1
Kuwait	0.9	1.1	0.5
TOTAL (incl. others)	109.4	179.0	240.3

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Inland Waters	123,200	166,400	159,500	128,000
Indian Ocean	27,000	28,600	21,900	28,900
TOTAL CATCH	150,200	195,000	181,400	156,900
Value of Landings (T£'000)	4,747	5,608	6,630	6,990

Source: FAO, Yearbook of Fishery Statistics.

MINING

	1970		1971		1972	
	Production	Export Value (million sh.)	Production	Export Value (million sh.)	Production	Export Value (million sh.)
Diamonds ('000 grammes)	141.6	106.2	167.4	136.3	127.2	n.a.
Gold ('000 grammes)	244.4	2.3	5.2	0.05	6.6	0.09
Salt (metric tons)	41,944.0	2.6	37,378.2	4.4	44,247.2	4.0
Tin Concentrate (metric tons)	215.0	6.4	195.0	3.2	67.1	1.1

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972
Beer	litres	38,601	53,916	64,823
Textiles	sq. metres	58,412	67,010	89,365
Cigarettes	'000	2,599	2,923	3,285
Paints	litres	1,648	1,952	2,208
Plywood	'000 sq. metres	1,122	1,228	1,139
Sisal Twine	metric tons	20,404	20,135	22,575

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Tanzanian shilling.

Coins: 5, 20 and 50 cents; 1 and 5 shillings.

Notes: 5, 10, 20 and 100 shillings.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=16.85 Tanzanian shillings; U.S. \$1=7.143 Tanzanian shillings.

100 Tanzanian shillings=£5.936=\$14.00.

Note: Between July 1973 and January 1974 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=6.90 Tanzanian shillings. Prior to July 1973, and since January 1974 the shilling has been valued at 14 U.S. cents (\$1=7.143 shillings). In terms of sterling, the exchange rate was £1=17.14 shillings from November 1967 to August 1971; and £1=18.61 shillings from December 1971 to June 1972. In this survey the term "Tanzanian £" is used to denote amounts of 20 Tanzanian shillings, equivalent to £1.19 sterling in January 1975.

BUDGET*

(million shillings, July 1st to June 30th)

REVENUE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	EXPENDITURE	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73
Income tax	323.0	396.2	394.1	Education	336.6	378.8	439.5
Personal tax	119.4	125.3	142.5	Public health	151.7	159.0	169.7
Other taxes on income	5.1	5.2	6.0	Other social services	126.8	96.2	126.4
Estate duties	1.2	1.2	1.5	Agriculture, forestry, etc.	278.4	253.6	344.1
Export duties	54.9	44.9	57.3	Water supply development	122.2	118.8	311.6
Import duties	347.3	347.4	322.5	Roads and bridges	236.3	184.9	204.2
Excise duties	208.1	332.4	281.5	Other economic services	297.7	462.4	498.9
Other taxes on expenditure	306.5	289.1	453.3	Law, order and defence	345.0	425.6	440.5
Sales and charges	105.1	120.4	120.4				
Income from property	111.9	142.8	149.2				
Other current receipts	34.6	62.7	102.2				
Loan repayments received	8.8	63.0	95.4				
TOTAL	1,625.9	1,930.6	2,125.9	TOTAL (incl. others)	2,460.6	2,663.0	3,466.0

1973/74 Estimates (million shillings): Recurrent revenue 2,613.3; Expenditure 4,173.6.

* Figures refer to the Tanzania Government, excluding the revenue and expenditure of the separate Zanzibar Government.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(1975-80)*

EXPENDITURE BY SECTORS (million sh.)

Industry and mining	3,522
Agriculture	2,240
New capital city	1,500
Transport and communications	1,400
Water	976
Education	838
Power	507
Natural resources and tourism	450
Health	429
Housing	250
Prime Minister's office	200
TOTAL (incl. others)	13,889†

* Plan begins in July 1975.

† Borrowing requirement 5,275 million shillings.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(at current factor cost—million shillings)

	1971	1972
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3,494	3,956
Mining and Quarrying	121	124
Manufacturing	893	973
Construction	481	501
Electricity, Water	91	107
Trade, Restaurants, Hotels	1,170	1,280
Transport and Communications	788	867
Finance, Insurance, etc.	921	1,052
Public Administration and Other Services	1,018	1,142
SUB-TOTAL	8,977	10,002
Less Imputed Bank Service Charges	—131	—152
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	8,846	9,850

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(Current Account—million shillings)

	1969		1970		1971	
	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,754.0	1,790.1	1,809.7	2,359.6	1,945.8	2,810.4
Freight and transport	242.8	93.6	328.7	112.5	452.9	103.5
Travel	83.8	80.3	96.0	91.3	98.1	153.7
Investment income	76.0	96.6	76.6	101.5	67.4	87.7
Government transactions n.e.s.	40.0	27.1	32.4	22.9	47.8	31.5
Other services	49.4	69.0	83.0	77.7	80.6	116.9
Total	2,246.0	2,156.7	2,426.4	2,765.5	2,692.6	3,303.7
Transfer Payments	213.4	152.6	265.8	177.1	260.8	208.4
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	2,459.4	2,309.3	2,692.2	2,942.6	2,953.4	3,512.1

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million shillings)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	1,939	2,414	2,598	3,140
Exports	1,702	1,792	2,027	2,238

*Excluding trade with Kenya and Uganda in local produce and locally manufactured goods.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Transport equipment . . .	370	307	396	Coffee beans . . .	227	383	495
Machinery other than electric . . .	400	362	340	Raw cotton . . .	245	336	333
Electrical machinery . . .	154	157	208	Diamonds . . .	209	87	170
Iron and steel . . .	191	261	278	Sisal . . .	134	145	222
Chemicals . . .	109	38	45	Cloves . . .	179	240	233
Crude petroleum . . .	112	104	238	Cashew nuts . . .	120	150	141
Food . . .	79	171	118	Distillate fuels . . .	64	79	36
Cotton fabric . . .	11	4	44	Tea . . .	49	54	54
Clothing . . .	27	32	101				

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
China, People's Republic	601	508	701	China, People's Republic	84	135	98
France . . .	38	91	100	Germany, Fed. Repub.	69	123	151
Germany, Fed. Repub.	181	206	257	Hong Kong . . .	132	130	142
India . . .	51	42	51	India . . .	144	171	511
Iran . . .	138	166	243	Japan . . .	46	76	88
Italy . . .	125	214	158	United Kingdom . . .	424	324	420
Japan . . .	151	162	302	U.S.A. . .	135	137	186
Netherlands . . .	105	68	109	Zambia . . .	139	182	72
United Kingdom . . .	487	461	501				
U.S.A. . .	105	140	97				

INTER-EAST AFRICAN TRADE

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND UGANDA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND UGANDA
1970 . .	335	148
1971 . .	311	197
1972 . .	332	133
1973 . .	359	171

TRANSPORT

EAST AFRICAN RAIL TRAFFIC

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972*
Goods Traffic . . .	million ton-miles	645	687	600
Passengers . . .	'000	3,160	3,133	3,100
Rolling Stock:				
Locomotives . . .	number	155	153	167
Carriages . . .	"	111	111	110
Wagons† . . .	"	3,334	3,348	3,340

Source: E.A. Railways and Harbours.

* Provisional.

† This is the basic Tanzanian stock. In addition, other units are in constant circulation between the three East African countries and are consequently available for use in Tanzania.

ROAD TRAFFIC LICENSED MOTOR VEHICLES

	1970	1971	1972*
Motor Cars	32,362	33,238	33,141
Light Commercial Vehicles	13,899	14,273	14,784
Private Motor Cycles	9,028	9,407	10,048
Lorries and Trucks	12,525	13,183	14,217
Government Vehicles	6,629	7,850	8,454
Tractors, Tankers, etc.	4,389	4,750	5,290
Others	6,595	6,546	7,079
TOTAL	85,427	89,247	93,013

* Provisional.

SEA TRAFFIC*

	1970	1971	1972
Number of Ships	1,651	1,496	1,675
Net Registered Tonnage ('000 tons)	5,601	5,250	5,715
Number of Passengers†	31,351	52,071	57,056
Cargo Handled ('000 deadweight tons):			
Imports	1,765	2,195	2,473
Exports	1,092	1,030	1,104
Total‡	2,867	3,249	3,606

* Through Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara.

† Including embarked and disembarked.

‡ Including export/import transshipment.

CIVIL AIR TRAFFIC

	1970	1971	1972
Ton-km. sold ('000)	100,112	106,356	101,791
Passengers carried ('000)	511	564	564
Passenger km. ('000)	800,144	860,575	860,338
Mail ton-km. ('000)	2,884	3,445	3,238
Cargo ton-km. ('000)	28,198	27,685	23,971
Passenger load factor (%)	45.3	41.7	43.7
Gross Revenue (million sh.)	320	403	416*

* Traffic Revenue only.

TOURISM

	HOTELS	BEDS
1969	80	3,623
1970	100	5,445
1971	103	5,460
1972	104	5,715

Tourist Arrivals (1972): 100,000.

EDUCATION TANGANYIKA (1971)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	4,133	19,786	902,609
Secondary	141	2,199	32,603
Vocational	4	n.a.	n.a.
Teacher Training	22	327	4,471
University	1	308	2,060

Zanzibar (1966): Primary pupils 35,000, Secondary pupils 1,700.

Source: Bureau of Statistics, Dar es Salaam.

THE CONSTITUTION

Tanganyika became a Republic, within the Commonwealth, on December 9th, 1962, with an executive President, elected by universal suffrage, who is both the Head of State and Head of the Government. A presidential election will be held whenever Parliament is dissolved. Tanzania is governed as a democratic society in which the Government is responsible to a freely-elected Parliament, representative of the people, and in which the courts of law are independent and impartial.

The structure of the legislative, executive and judicial organs of the Government are set out in the Interim Constitution of 1965, which made provisional constitutional arrangements for the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

GOVERNMENT

The legislative powers are exercised by a Parliament of the United Republic, which is vested by the Constitution with complete sovereign powers, and of which the present National Assembly is the legislative house. The Assembly also enacts all legislation concerning the mainland. Internal matters in Zanzibar are the exclusive jurisdiction of the Zanzibar executive and the Revolutionary Council of Zanzibar.

National Assembly

The National Assembly comprises 107 Elected Members, 20 *ex-officio* Members (the Regional Commissioners) 15 National Members elected by statutory bodies, 10 Members appointed by the President, up to 32 Members of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council, and up to 20 other Zanzibar members appointed by the President in agreement with the President of Zanzibar. Provision is made for the total to reach 204 members.

President

The President has no power to legislate without recourse to Parliament. The assent of the President is required before any Bill passed by the National Assembly becomes law. Should the President withhold his assent and the Bill be re-passed by the National Assembly by a two-thirds majority, the President is required by law to give his assent within 21 days unless, before that time, he has dissolved the National Assembly, in which case he must stand for re-election.

The Presidential candidate is chosen by an electoral convention of TANU and the Afro-Shirazi parties. Their choice is then presented to the people for confirmation by a yes-no vote. If the convention's first choice is rejected by a majority of the voters, another candidate must be chosen and submitted to the vote.

To assist him in carrying out his functions the President appoints two Vice-Presidents from the elected members of the National Assembly. The First Vice-President is also the President of Zanzibar. The Second Vice-President, who is chosen from the elected members of the National Assembly, is the leader of Government business in the Assembly. The Vice-Presidents and ministers comprise the Cabinet, which is presided over by the President.

Members of Parliament

Members of Parliament are elected for five years unless the President dissolves Parliament at an earlier date. Appointed members of Parliament hold their seats until dissolution unless their appointments are revoked by the President.

Mainland Tanzania is divided into 107 constituencies, although for the 1970 elections another 13 were created. In each of these areas TANU, the official party, puts forward two candidates chosen by the TANU membership. Then all adult citizens of the area, whether TANU members or not, vote to decide which of the candidates will represent them in Parliament. The constitution of TANU is incorporated as part of the Interim Constitution.

Political Party—TANU

The National Executive of TANU is the supreme policy making body of the Party and the Government subject only to approval of a bi-annual National Conference, but it is the role of the National Assembly to translate party policy into legislation. The assembly deliberates independently and has on occasion amended or refused to approve government proposals.

The National Executive is a parallel body to the National Assembly and its members are democratically chosen by party members throughout the country. Both National Executive and National Assembly members are paid at the same rate from government funds.

The Afro-Shirazi party plays a similar role in Zanzibar and Pemba, giving effect to its policies through the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council.

JUDICIARY

The independence of the judges is secured by provisions which prevent their removal, except on account of misbehaviour or incapacity, after investigation by a judicial tribunal. The Interim Constitution also makes provision for a Permanent Commission of Enquiry which has wide powers to investigate any abuses of authority.

CITIZENSHIP

The Constitution also makes provision for the attainment of citizenship in accordance with the principles already approved by the National Assembly.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

The Constitution can be amended by an act of the Parliament of the United Republic, when the proposed amendment is supported by the votes of not less than two thirds of all the members of the Assembly.

ARUSHA DECLARATION

The Arusha Declaration of February 1967 (approved by the National Executive Committee of TANU at the end of January) laid down that every TANU and Government leader must be a peasant or a worker; that no such leader should hold shares or directorships in any company; that no leader should receive two or more salaries; and that no leader should own houses rented out to others. In addition, the Declaration urges the Government to take further steps in the implementation of the policy of socialism, especially in ensuring that the major means of production are under the control and ownership of the peasants and workers (through the Government and the co-operatives); to put emphasis on national self-reliance rather than depending on foreign loans and grants for development, and to put great emphasis on raising the standards of living of the peasants.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Mwalimu Dr. JULIUS K. NYERERE.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

President and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces:
Mwalimu Dr. JULIUS K. NYERERE.

First Vice-President: ABOUD JUMBE.

Prime Minister and Second Vice-President: RASHIDI M.
KAWAWA.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: JOHN W. S. MALECELA.

Minister of Finance: CLEOPA MSUYA.

Minister of Commerce and Industries: AMIR H. JAMAL.

Minister of Home Affairs: Alhaji O. A. MUHAJI.

Minister of Agriculture: JOSEPH MUNGAL.

Minister of Economic Affairs and Development Planning:
Dr. WILBERT CHAGULA.

Minister of Defence and National Service: EDWARD
SOKOINE.

Minister of Natural Resources and Tourism: HASNU
MAKAME.

Minister of National Education: Rev. SAIMON CHIWANGA.

Minister of Works: JOB LUSINDE.

Minister of Labour and Social Welfare: GISLER MAPUNDA.

Minister of State, First Vice-President's Office: HASSAN
MOYO.

Minister of Lands, Housing and Urban Development:
MUSOBI MAGENI.

Minister of Water Development and Power: ISRAEL
ELINAWINGA.

Minister of Health: HASSAN MWINYI.

Minister of Communications and Transport: ALFRED
TANDAU.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting: DAUDI MWAKA-
WAGO.

Minister of National Culture and Youth: Major-Gen.
MIRISHO S. H. SARAKIKYA.

Ministers of State, President's Office: PETER SIYOVELWA,
Chief ADAM SAPI.

JUNIOR MINISTERS

Office of the Prime Minister and Second Vice-President:
PATRICK QORRO, MUSSA MASOMO.

Foreign Affairs: TAWAKALI KHAMIS TAWAKALI, I. A.
SEPETU.

Defence and National Service: GEOFFREY MHAGAMA.

Communications and Works: ROBERT NG'ITU.

Health: MUSTAFA NYANG'ANYI.

Agriculture: STEPHEN M. WASIRA.

TANGANYIKA AFRICAN NATIONAL UNION (TANU)

TANU on the mainland and the *Afro-Shirazi Party* in
Zanzibar and Pemba determine the broad lines of Govern-
ment policy.

President: Mwalimu Dr. JULIUS K. NYERERE.

National Executive: supreme policy-making body of the
Government and subject only to approval of bi-annual
National Conference; Party headed by President;
chooses Party leadership, with the exception of the
President, who is selected by an electoral convention.

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Chief ERASTO MANG'ENYA.

Elected Members: 120.

Nominated Members: The President may nominate up to
30 members; 20 from Zanzibar and 10 from the
mainland. In December 1973 13 had been nominated
from Zanzibar and 10 from the mainland.

Ex-Officio Members: 22. The majority of ex-officio
members are the Regional Commissioners.

National Members: 15.

ELECTIONS, OCTOBER 1970

PARTY	SEATS
Tanganyika African National Union* (TANU)	198†

18 members represent the Zanzibar regional assembly
and the Afro-Shirazi Party.

* Two candidates may contest each seat.

† December 1973.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Tanganyika African National Union (TANU): P.O.B. 9151,
Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; aims to develop a socialist
democratic state by self-help at all levels; 3,000,000
mems. (est.); since Arusha Declaration of February
1967 leaders must be workers or peasants and members
must be fully dedicated to the objects and beliefs of
the Party; Pres. JULIUS K. NYERERE.

There are also organizations for the Party Elders, for
the women (UWT), for youth (TYL) and for parents
(TAPA); and the co-operatives and the trade union are also
affiliated.

Afro-Shirazi Party: P.O.B. 389, Zanzibar; f. 1957; mainly
African party, dominant in the Zanzibar Revolutionary
Council; est. mems. 100,000; Pres. ABOUD JUMBE.

REGIONAL COMMISSIONERS

Arusha: A. W. MWAKAN'GATA, M.P.
Coast: JOSEPH C. RWEGASIRA.
Dodoma: JOHNSON KIHAMPA, M.P.
Iringa: MOHAMMED N. KISOKI, M.P.
Kigoma: P. J. NDOBHO, M.P.
Kilimanjaro: PETER KISUMO, M.P.
Lindi: JACOB MBUTU, M.P.
Mara: A. L. S. MHINA, M.P.
Mbeya: J. D. SHIJA, M.P.

Morogoro: A. A. N. LYANDER, M.P.
Mtwara: CHEDIEL MGOJA, M.P.
Mwanza: LAWI SIJAONA, M.P.
Ruvuma: J. E. F. MHINA, M.P.
Shinyanga: M. M. SONGAMBELE, M.P.
Singida: M. NNAUYE, M.P.
Tabora: P. N. MGAYA, M.P.
Tanga: Mr. NGOMBALE-MWIRU, M.P.
West Lake: Lt.-Col. ABDALLAH TWALIPO, M.P.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TANZANIA

(In Dar es Salaam unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Algeria: P.O.B. 2963, 34 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* TAHAR GAID.
Australia: P.O.B. 2996, 4th Floor, National Bank of Commerce Bldg., Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. A. FORSYTHE.
Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Belgium: Flat No. 7, NIC Bldg., Mirambo St. (E); *Ambassador:* EGARDUS P. VERHILLE.
Brazil: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Bulgaria: P.O.B. 9260, Plot No. 232, Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* D. Y. TCHORBADJIEV.
Burundi: Lugalo Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ YANDA.
Cameroon: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Canada: P.O.B. 1022, The Pan African Insurance Co. Ltd. Bldg. (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. R. BARKER.
China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 1649, 2, Kajificheni Close/Toure Drive (E); *Ambassador:* LI YAO-WEN.
Cuba: P.O.B. 9282, Plot No. 313, Upanga; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 3054, Jubilee Mansion, 69 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSEF GANDEL.
Denmark: P.O.B. 9171, I.P.S. Bldg., Independence Ave./Azikiwe St. (E); *Ambassador:* HANS KUHNE.
Egypt: P.O.B. 1668, 24 Garden Ave. (near Pamba House) (E); *Ambassador:* AHMED HATATA.
Ethiopia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Finland: P.O.B. 2455, Nic Investment House, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* MARTTI AHTISAARI.
France: P.O.B. 2349, Bagamoyo Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN DESPARMET.
Germany, Federal Republic: P.O.B. 9541, N.B.C. House, 1st Floor, Azikiwe St., City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* BURKARD BARON VON MUELLENHEIM RECHBERG.
Guinea: P.O.B. 2969, 35 Haile Selassie Rd., Oyster Bay (E); *Ambassador:* MAMADOU BOBO BALDE.
Hungary: P.O.B. 672, 40 Bagamoyo Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* MIKLÓS BARD.
India: P.O.B. 2684, Nic Investment House, Independence Ave. (HC); *High Commissioner:* (vacant).

Indonesia: P.O.B. 572, 299 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* L. M. ABDULKADIR.
Italy: P.O.B. 2106, Plot 316, Lugalo Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. LORENZO TOZZUI.
Ivory Coast: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Jamaica: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
Japan: P.O.B. 2577, Bagamoyo Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* NOBOYUKI NAKASHIMA.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: P.O.B. 2690, Plot 4608, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* SONG GITAE.
Lesotho: (HC); *High Commissioner:* J. R. L. KOTSOKOANE.
Liberia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Mongolia: (E); *Ambassador:* BALJINGUIN LOCHIN.
Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Netherlands: P.O.B. 1174, I.P.S. Bldg., 10th Floor (E); *Ambassador:* J. C. VAN DEN BERG.
Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Pakistan: P.O.B. 2925, Plot 149, Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:* BASHIR AHMAD.
Poland: P.O.B. 2188, 4 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* JULIAN TWOROG.
Romania: P.O.B. 590, Plot 11, Ocean Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ION DRINCENAU.
Rwanda: P.O.B. 2918, Plot 32, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* Major JEAN NEPOMUCENE MUNYANDEKWE.
Senegal: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Somalia: P.O.B. 2031, Plot 31, Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN HUSSEIN MOHAMED.
Spain: P.O.B. 842, I.P.S. Bldg., 7th Floor; *Ambassador:* LUIS MARINAS.
Sudan: P.O.B. 2266, "Albaraka", 64 Upanga Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* EL NUR ALI SULIMAN.
Sweden: P.O.B. 9274, I.P.S. Bldg., 9th Floor, Independence Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* KNUT GRANSTEDT.
Switzerland: P.O.B. 2454, 17 Kenyatta Drive (E); *Ambassador:* LUCIEN MOSSAZ.
Syria: P.O.B. 2442, Plot 276, Upanga East (E); *Ambassador:* MOHAMED TALL.

TANZANIA

Turkey: Nairobi, Ethiopia (E).

U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 1905, Plot No. 73, Kenyatta Drive (E);
Ambassador: S. A. SLIPCHENKO.

United Kingdom: P.O.B. 9200, Permanent House (HC);
High Commissioner: MERVYN BROWN.

U.S.A.: P.O.B. 9123, National Bank of Commerce House
(4th Floor), City Drive (E); *Ambassador:* W. BEVERLY
CARTER, Jr.

Vatican: P.O.B. 480, Plot 462, Msasani Peninsula; *Apo-
stolic Nuncio:* Archbishop FRANCO BRAMBILLA.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 2194, 9 Ocean Rd.
(E); *Ambassador:* DUONG THIET SON.

Tanzania also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Botswana, the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia, Cyprus, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Guyana, Mexico, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, and Tunisia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under a Bill introduced into the Assembly in December 1969 chiefs are no longer permitted to exercise any power under traditional or customary law.

From the beginning of 1970 People's Courts have been established in Zanzibar. Magistrates are elected by the people and have two assistants each. Defence lawyers are normally not permitted and Zanzibaris have no right of appeal to the Court of Appeal for East Africa.

The Court of Appeal for East Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi; Pres. Mr. Justice C. D. NEWBOLD, C.M.G.; Vice-Pres. Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS; Justices of Appeal J. F. SPRY, E. J. E. LAW; Registrar R. GAFFA. Hears appeals from Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

Permanent Commission of Enquiry: P.O.B. 2643, Dar es Salaam; Chair. Col. KITUNDU (Official Ombudsman); Sec. H. K. KATUA.

The High Court: Has final jurisdiction in both criminal and civil cases, subject only to the right of appeal to the East African Court of Appeal. Its headquarters are at Dar es Salaam but it holds regular sessions in all Regions. It consists of a Chief Justice and fourteen Judges.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South: P.O.B. 21503, 21 Mzinga Way (E);
Ambassador: TRAN NINH.

Yemen, People's Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 349, 353
United Nations Rd. (E); *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 2838, Plot 35/36, Upanga Rd. (E);
Ambassador: MARKO KOSIN.

Zaire: P.O.B. 975, 438 Malik Rd., Upanga (E); *Ambassador:*
MWENDA M'SIRI MUKDABANTU.

Zambia: P.O.B. 2525, Plot 442, Malik Rd., Upanga (HC);
High Commissioner: KAPASA MAKASA.

Chief Justice: Mr. Justice AUGUSTINE SAIDI.

Judges: Mr. Justice M. C. E. P. BIRON, Mr. Justice M. P. K. KIMICHA, Mr. Justice G. ONYIUKU, Mr. Justice L. MFALILA, Mr. Justice L. M. MAKAME, Mr. Justice R. B. MAGAGA, Mr. Justice R. H. KISANGA, Mr. Justice P. M. JONATHAN, Mr. Justice C. E. BRAMBLE, Mr. Justice J. B. PATEL, Mr. Justice N. S. MNZAVAS, Mr. Justice J. M. M. MWAKASENDU (acting), Mr. Justice D. MAPIGANO, Miss Justice J. MANNING.

Registrar: R. B. MAGANGA (acting).

Senior Deputy Registrar: M. J. MWAKIBETE.

District Courts: These are situated in each district and are presided over by either a Resident Magistrate or District Magistrate. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the High Court.

Primary Courts: These are established in every district and are presided over by Primary Court Magistrates. They have limited jurisdiction and there is a right of appeal to the District Courts and then to the High Court.

Attorney-General of Zanzibar: WOLF DOURADO.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Archbishop:

Province of Tanzania: Most Rev. JOHN SEPEKU, Bishop of Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 25016, Ilala, Dar es Salaam.

Bishops: Central Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. YOHANA MADINDA, P.O.B. 15, Dodoma; Masasi: Rt. Rev. HILARY GAYO CHISONGA, Private Bag, Masasi; Morogoro: Rt. Rev. GRESFORD CHITEMO, P.O.B. 2781, Morogoro; Ruvuma: Rt. Rev. MAURICE D. NGAHYOMA, P.O.B. 7, Songca; South-West Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. JOSEPH W. MLELE, P.O.B. 2, Njombe; Victoria Nyanza: Rt. Rev. MAX WELLS, L. WIGGINS, B.A., L.T.D., P.O.B. 278, Mwanza; Western Tanganyika: Rt. Rev. MUSA KAHURANGA, P.O.B. 13, Kasulu; Zanzibar and Tanga: Rt. Rev. YOHANA JUMAA, P.O.B. 35, Korogwe.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Catholic Church was established in Tanganyika in 1868. There are some 2,228,600 Catholics in Tanzania.

Archbishop:

Dar es Salaam: Cardinal LAUREAN RUGAMBWA, P.O.B. 167, Dar es Salaam.

Archbishop:

Tabora: Most Rev. MARK MIHAYO, Private Bag, P.O. Tabora.

LUTHERAN

Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania: P.O.B. 3033, Arusha; 568,444 mems.; Head: Bishop STEFANO R. MOSHI, D.D. (HON.); Excc. Sec. JOEL NGEIYAMU; publ. *Uhuru na Amani*.

Bishops: Northern Diocese: Bishop S. R. MOSHI, D.D., P.O.B. 195, Moshi; North-Eastern Diocese: Bishop S. KOLOWA, P.O.B. 10, Lushobo; North-Western Diocese: Bishop J. KIBIRA, D.D., P.O.B. 98, Bukoba.

GREEK ORTHODOX

Archbishop of East Africa: NICADEMUS OF IRINOUPOLIS, Nairobi. (Province covers Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.)

OTHER CHURCHES

- Baptist Mission of East Africa:** P.O.B. 20395, Dar es Salaam.
- Christian Missions in Many Lands (CMML):** P.O.B. 524, Mtwara.
- Church Missionary Society:** Private Bag, Dodoma.
- Moravian Church:** P.O.B. 32, Tukuyu, with missions in Mbeya, Chunya and Tabora.
- Pentecostal Church:** P.O.B. 34, Kahama.

Presbyterian Church: P.O.B. 2510, Dar es Salaam.

ISLAM

- Islam is the dominant religion in Zanzibar.
- Bakwata:** P.O.B. 21422, Dar es Salaam; Tanzania National Council of Muslims.
- Isimalia Provincial Church:** P.O.B. 460, Dar es Salaam. A large proportion of the Asian community are Ismaelis.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

- Daily News:** P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; Govt. Newspaper; Editor-in-Chief Pres. JULIUS NYERERE; Man. Editor SAM MDEE; circ. 27,728.
- Kipanga:** P.O.B. 199, Zanzibar; Swahili; Publ. Information and Broadcasting Services.
- Ngurumo:** P.O.B. 40111, Dar es Salaam; Swahili; Editor JOSEPH MZURI; circ. 18,000.
- Uhuru:** P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; official organ of TANU; Swahili; Editor F. RUHINDA; circ. 21,000.

SUNDAY PAPERS

- Mzalendo:** P.O.B. 9221, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; weekly organ of TANU in Swahili.
- Sunday News:** P.O.B. 9033, Dar es Salaam; f. 1954; Editor-in-Chief Pres. JULIUS NYERERE; Editor SAM MDEE; circ. 28,288.

PERIODICALS

- The African Review:** P.O.B. 35042, Dar es Salaam; f. 1971; politics etc.; quarterly.
- Gazette of the United Republic:** P.O.B. 2483, Dar es Salaam; weekly; official Government publication.
- Government Gazette:** P.O.B. 261, Zanzibar; f. 1964; official announcements; weekly.
- Jenga:** P.O.B. 2669, Dar es Salaam; journal of the National Development Corporation; circ. 6,000.
- Kiongozi (The Leader):** P.O.B. 9400, Dar es Salaam; f. 1950; Swahili; fortnightly; Editor C. H. B. HAKILI; circ. 23,000.
- Kweupe:** P.O.B. 1178, Zanzibar; Swahili; Publ. Information and Broadcasting Service; weekly.
- Mbioni:** P.O.B. 9193, Dar es Salaam; English language monthly journal of the political education college, Kivukoni College; circ. 4,000.
- Mwenge (Firebrand):** P.O.B. 52, Peramiho, Songea; f. 1937; monthly; Editor JOHN MAHUNDI; circ. 12,800.
- Nchi Yetu:** P.O.B. 9142, Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; Swahili; weekly; Editor: Director of Information Services.
- Nyota Afrika:** P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi; f. 1963; Swahili; monthly; circ. 50,000.

- Spotlight on South Africa:** Dar es Salaam; organ of the African National Congress (South Africa).
- Taamuli:** P.O.B. 35042, Dar es Salaam; journal of political science; Publ. Department of Political Science of University of Dar es Salaam; twice yearly.
- Taifa Tanzania:** P.O.B. 9010, Nairobi, Kenya; weekly; Man. Editor BOAZ OMORI.
- Tanzania Trade and Industry:** P.O.B. 234, Dar es Salaam; English; quarterly; circ. 4,500.
- Uhuru na Amani:** P.O.B. 25, Soni; publication of Evangelical Lutheran Church; Swahili; circ. 12 000.
- Ukulima wa Kisasa:** P.O.B. 2308, Dar es Salaam; f. 1955; Swahili; monthly; agricultural; Editor C. C. RWECHUNGURA; circ. 27,000.
- Ushirika:** Co-operative Union of Tanzania, P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; weekly.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Novosti:** P.O.B. 2271, Dar es Salaam; Chief V. P. SIDENKO; publishes Swahili weekly: *Urusi Leo*.
- Četeka, Prensa Latina, Reuters, Hsin Hua (Chinese New Agency), and Tass (Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar) also have bureaux in Tanzania.

PUBLISHERS

- East African Literature Bureau:** P.O.B. 1408, Dar es Salaam; literature, education, technology, textbooks.
- East African Publishing House:** P.O.B. 3209, Dar es Salaam.
- Government Printer:** P.O.B. 2483, Dar es Salaam; publisher of Government and TANU documents.
- Longman Tanzania Ltd.:** P.O.B. 3164, Dar es Salaam.
- Oxford University Press:** P.O.B. 21039, Maktaba Rd., Dar es Salaam.
- Tanzania Publishing House:** P.O.B. 2138, Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; owned by National Development Corporation of Tanzania; publishes educational and general books in Swahili and English; Gen. Man. WALTER BGOYA.

RADIO

Radio Tanzania: P.O.B. 9191, Dar es Salaam; f. 1956; Dir. P. A. SOZIGWA.

Broadcasts internally in Swahili; Radio Tanzania's external service broadcasts in English, and in African languages of Mozambique, Rhodesia, South Africa and Namibia (South West Africa).

Radio Tanzania Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1178, Zanzibar; f. 1964; Broadcasting Officer OMAR M. OMAR.

Broadcasts in Swahili in three wavelengths.

There are over 500,000 radio sets in use (1974).

There is no television on the mainland but in January 1973 a colour service, the first in black Africa, began on Zanzibar.

FINANCE

BANKING

On February 6th, 1967, all banks in Tanzania were nationalized.

CENTRAL BANK ORGANIZATION

Bank of Tanzania: P.O.B. 2939, Mirambo St., Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; sole issuing bank; government-owned; Gov. C. M. NYIRABU; Dir.-Gen. B. N. MAKANI; cap. 20m. sh.

OTHER STATE BANKS

The National Bank of Commerce: P.O.B. 1255, Dar es Salaam; f. 1967, by Act of Parliament, to take over branches in Tanzania of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., Standard Bank Ltd., Barclays Bank D.C.O., Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Bank of India Ltd., Bank of Baroda Ltd., Commercial Bank of Africa Ltd., National Bank of Pakistan and Tanzania Bank of Commerce; on October 24th, 1970, the business of the National Co-operative and Development Bank was absorbed by the N.B.C. under a Presidential Decree of October 10th; 49 branches, 21 sub-branches and 164 agencies throughout Tanzania; cap. p.u. 50m. sh; gen. res. 71.8m. sh.; total dep. 2,379,000 sh. (Feb. 1974); all types of banking business transacted; Chair. and Man. Dir. D. A. NKENDO, Gen. Man. SAIDI KASSIM.

People's Bank of Zanzibar: P.O.B. 1173, Forodhani, Zanzibar; f. 1966; state-controlled private concern; Chair. and Man. ERNEST C. WAKATI.

Tanganyika Post Office Savings Bank: P.O.B. 9300, Dar es Salaam; f. 1927; dep. 75m. sh.; 212 brs. serve 350,000 depositors in mainland Tanzania; Man. F. T. KISSIMA.

Tanzania Housing Bank: P.O.B. 1723, Dar es Salaam; provides medium and long-term loans for housing projects; Exec. Chair. L. A. SAZIA; Gen. Man. D. A. YONA.

Tanzania Investment Bank: P.O.B. 9373, Dar es Salaam; f. 1970; cap. 108.3m. sh.; provides medium and long-term finance and technical assistance for economic development; Chair. and Man. Dir. G. F. MBOWE; Gen. Man. C. KAHANGI.

Tanzania Rural Development Bank: P.O.B. 268, Dar es Salaam; f. 1971; cap. 100m. sh.; provides medium and long term finance for rural development; Chair. and Man. Dir. P. A. MAGANI; Gen. Man. Z. MAGINGA.

INSURANCE

National Insurance Corporation: P.O.B. 9264, Dar es Salaam; f. 1966; nationalized 1967; handles all types of insurance business.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Tanganyika Association of Chambers of Commerce: P.O.B. 41, Dar es Salaam; Dir. J. T. LUPEMBE.

Arusha Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 141, Arusha.

Dar es Salaam Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 41, Dar es Salaam; Chair. A. R. BUKUKU.

Dar es Salaam Merchants' Chamber: P.O.B. 12, Dar es Salaam.

Mtwara Region Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 84, Mtwara.

Southern Region Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 1063, Lindi.

Tanga Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 331, Tanga.

Tanga Region Chamber of Commerce and Agriculture: P.O.B. 543, Tanga.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Co-operative Union of Tanganyika Ltd.: P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam.

Lint and Seed Marketing Board: P.O.B. 9161, Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika Coffee Growers Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 102, Moshi.

MARKETING AND PRODUCER ASSOCIATIONS AND BOARDS

Cashew Authority of Tanzania: P.O.B. 9234, Dar es Salaam.

Copra Board: f. 1950; administers the proceeds of a levy on exported copra products for the benefit of the copra industry.

General Agricultural Products Export Corporation: P.O.B. 9172, Dar es Salaam.

Livestock Development Authority: P.O.B. 9113, Dar es Salaam.

National Agricultural and Food Corporation (NAFCO): P.O.B. 903, Dar es Salaam; produces and processes basic foods; Gen. Man. G. ISHENGOMA.

National Milling Corporation (NMC): P.O.B. 9502, Dar es Salaam; f. 1968; distributes basic foodstuffs and owns grain milling establishments; Gen. Man. Mr. SHEKI-LANGO.

National Textile Corporation: P.O.B. 9211, Dar es Salaam.

State Motor Corporation: f. 1974 to control all activities of the motor trade with an import monopoly for cars and lorries.

State Mining Corporation (STAMICO): P.O.B. 234, Dar es Salaam; f. 1972; has responsibility for all mining and prospecting in Tanzania.

Tanganyika Coffee Board: P.O.B. 732, Moshi; Chair. O. A. MAKULE.

Tanganyika Pyrethrum Board: P.O.B. 41, Dar es Salaam.

Tanganyika Tea Growers' Association: P.O.B. 2177, Dar es Salaam; Chair. A. D. R. HOLTON; Sec. H. O. KIFILE.

Tanzania Cotton Authority: f. 1973; replaced the Lint and Seed Marketing Board; Chair. A. MUSHI; Gen. Man. B. SALALA.

Tanzania Sisal Authority: f. 1973; replaced the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Board and the Tanganyika Sisal Marketing Association Ltd.

Tanzania Tea Authority: P.O.B. 2663, Dar es Salaam; Chair. J. B. M. MWAKANGALE.

Tanzania Tobacco Authority: P.O.B. 227, Morogovo.

Tanzania Wool Industry Corporation: P.O.B. 9160, Dar es Salaam.

TANZANIA

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

Commonwealth Development Corporation: London and Dar es Salaam; finances agricultural and industrial development projects.

Economic Development Commission: Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; Government-owned; to plan the development of the country's economy.

National Development Corporation of Tanzania: P.O.B. 2669, Dar es Salaam; f. 1965; government-owned; initial cap. 20m. sh.; principal instrument of expansion and progress in the fields of production and investment; Chair. A. H. JAMAL, M.P.; Gen. Man. E. A. MULOKOZI.

Tanganyika Development Finance Company Ltd.: P.O.B. 2479, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; issued share cap. £2,000,000 taken up equally by the Tanzania Investment Bank, the Commonwealth Development Corporation and agencies of the Federal German and Netherlands Governments; to assist economic development; Man. S. P. MADETE.

TRADE UNIONS

Minimum wages are controlled by law and there is also compulsory arbitration under the Trades Disputes (Settlement) Act. This Act makes strikes and lockouts illegal unless the statutory conciliation procedure has been followed. In 1964 the existing 13 trade unions were dissolved by legislation and the National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTA) was substituted. Wage increases are to be linked with productivity. In early 1974 NUTA had some 330,000 members.

National Union of Tanganyika Workers (NUTW): Dar es Salaam; f. 1964; sole Trade Union organization; affiliated to OATUU; about 330,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ALFRED TANDAU; Deputy Gen. Sec. C. TUNGARAZA.

INDUSTRIAL SECTIONS

East African Community Workers' Section:

East African Community Corporations: Asst. Sec.-Gen. Mr. KALUWA.

East African Secretariat and General Fund Services: Asst. Sec.-Gen. Mr. MPANGALA.

Railways (EAR and TAZARA): Asst. Sec.-Gen. Mr. SAGAWALA.

Transport, Mines and Domestic Section:

Industries and Mines: Asst. Sec.-Gen. Mr. KAINDOA.

Commerce, Transport and Construction: Asst. Sec.-Gen. Mr. MWAMBUMA.

Domestic, Hotels and General Workers: Asst. Sec.-Gen. D. PAZZI.

Government Civil Servants' Section: Asst. Sec.-Gen. Mr. PALLAHANI.

Agricultural Workers' Section: P.O.B. 2087, Tanga; Asst. Gen. Sec. Mr. ZIMBIHILE.

Teachers' Section: Asst. Sec.-Gen. M. P. BESHA.

PRINCIPAL UNAFFILIATED UNION

Workers' Department of the Afro-Shirazi Party: P.O.B. 389, Vikokotoni, Zanzibar; f. 1965.

CO-OPERATIVES

The co-operative movement plays a central role in the Tanzanian economy, handling almost all of the country's exports (except sisal) and acting as middleman between farmers and the marketing boards which buy most of the country's agricultural produce. The movement has made considerable incursions into the transport, distribution and retail trade. The co-operatives obtain their trade commodities from the importing agencies which are mostly now para-statal organizations.

The movement is composed of some 1,670 primary marketing societies under the aegis of about 20 regional co-operative unions. The Co-operative Union of Tanganyika is the national organization (affiliated with the ruling TANU party) to which all unions belong.

Co-operative Development Office: Zanzibar; f. 1952; encourages and develops co-operative societies.

Co-operative Union of Tanganyika Ltd.: P.O.B. 2567, Dar es Salaam; f. 1962; the Co-operative Association was formed in 1962; Sec.-Gen. B. NGWILULUPI; 700,000 mems.

PRINCIPAL SOCIETIES

Bukoba Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 5, Bukoba; 74 affiliated societies; 75,000 mems.

Kilimanjaro Native Co-operative Union Ltd.: f. 1932; 42 affiliated societies; 40,000 mems.

Nyanza Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 9, Mwanza.

Zanzibar State Trading Corporation: P.O.B. 26, Zanzibar; state enterprise since 1964, sole exporter of cloves, markets clove oil, chillies, cocoa, lime juice, lime oil and clove pomanders, sole shipping agent for the port of Zanzibar.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

East African Railway Corporation: P.O.B. 30121, Nairobi, Kenya; self-financing corporation within the East African Community; Dir. Gen. Dr. E. N. GAKUO; Tanzanian Regional Man. F. K. BURENGELO.

TANZANIAN LINES	KILOMETRES
Tanga-Moshi	350
Moshi-Arusha	85
Dar es Salaam-Kigoma	1,248
Mnyusi-Ruvu	187
Kilosa-Kidatu	109
Tabora-Mwanza	377
Kaliwa-Mpanda	210

Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA): Head Office: P.O.B. 2834, Dar es Salaam; Branch Office: P.O.B. 1784, Lusaka, Zambia; Construction work on the 1,860 km. of railway line to link the towns of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Kapiri Mposhi in Zambia was formally inaugurated in October 1970 and was scheduled to be completed by 1977. Track laying was completed to Tunduma on the joint border in August 1973 and reached Mpika, some 1424 km. from Dar es Salaam at the beginning of August 1974. The railway is expected to be formally opened to the public during 1976. The Project is executed under technical and financial assistance from the People's Republic of China and costs about sh. 3,000 million; Exec. Officer L. E. KAWESHA; Sec. C. P. SHENGENA.

TANZANIA

ROADS

A network of passenger and goods road services (4,188 km.) is operated in the Southern Highlands, providing a link with Zambia, and there is a through service to Nairobi in Kenya.

KILOMETRES (1969)

National/Main Roads	5,421
Regional/Secondary Roads	1,459
Other Roads	9,862
TOTAL	16,742

Zanzibar has 619 km. of road, of which 442 km. are bitumen surfaced, and Pemba has 363 km., 130 of which are bitumen surfaced. A new road has been built between Zambia and Tanzania with aid from U.S.A., the World Bank Group and the Government of Sweden.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Lake marine services operate on Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria. Steamers connect with Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Burundi and Zambia.

SHIPPING

East African Harbours Corporation: P.O.B. 9184, Dar es Salaam; responsible for the harbours functions formerly exercised by the now defunct East African Railways and Harbours Administration; Chair. P. K. KINYANJUI; Dir.-Gen. E. N. BISAMUNYU; 3 brs.

Harbours: Dar es Salaam (eight deep-water berths, one oil jetty and for super oil tankers up to 100,000 m.t.), Mtwara (two deep-water berths), Tanga (lighterage), Mombasa, Kenya (largest port in East Africa, 13 deep-water berths, two oil jetties and an explosives jetty).

National Shipping Agency (NASACO): State-owned shipping company with which all foreign shipping lines have had to deal exclusively since February 1974.

Transport, Tourism, University

The following shipping lines are among the shipping lines serving East African ports: British India Line, Canadian City Lines, Christensen Canadian Lines, Clan Line, Cie Maritime Belge, Deutsche Ost Afrika Linie, East Africa National Shipping Line, Farrell Lines, Harrison Line, Indian African Line, Koninklijke Nedlloyd N.V., Lloyd Triestino, Lykes Lines, Maritime Co. of Tanzania Ltd., Mitsui OSK Lines, Moore-McCormack, Nedlloyd Line, Nippon Yusen Kaisha Line, Oriental Africa Line, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Scandinavian East Africa Line, Southern Lines, Sovereign Marine Lines, Svedel Lines, Swedish East Africa Line, Union Castle Line.

A cargo shipping service between Dar es Salaam and Lourenço Marques began in late 1974.

CIVIL AVIATION

The major international airport is at Dar es Salaam, 8 miles from the city centre. Flights are made to Kenya from Arusha/Kilimanjaro, Musoma, Mwanza, Tanga and Zanzibar, and to Uganda from Bukoba and Mwanza. There are 13 other airports on internal air routes. Another international airport at Kilimanjaro was opened in 1971, and in 1973 a new airport was constructed at Pemba at a cost of 20 million sh.

East African Airways Corporation: Head Office: Sadler House, Koinange St., Nairobi, Kenya (*see* chapter on Kenya); offices in Tanzania: Airways Terminal, Tancot House, P.O.B. 543, Dar es Salaam; P.O.B. 773, Zanzibar (*see* chapter on Kenya for fuller details).

Tanzania is also served by the following airlines: Aeroflot, Air Comores, Air India, Air Zaire, Air France, Air Madagascar, Alitalia, British Airways, DELTA, Ethiopian Airlines, KLM, Lufthansa, PAA, SAS, Sabena, Swissair, TWA and Zambia Airways.

TOURISM

Tanzania has set aside almost one quarter of its land for national parks, game and forest reserves. In 1974 there were eight national parks, compared with one at independence.

East Africa Tourist Travel Association: Headquarters P.O.B. 2013, Nairobi, Kenya.

Tanzania Tourist Corporation: Headquarters P.O.B. 2485, Dar es Salaam; State-owned; offices at IPS Bldg., Maktaba/Independence Ave.

Tanzania Wildlife Safaris: P.O.B. 602, Arusha; subsidiary of Tanzania Tourist Corp'n.

UNIVERSITY

University of Dar es Salaam: P.O.B. 35091, Dar es Salaam; f. 1961; 325 teachers, 2,260 students.

THAILAND

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Thailand is situated in South-East Asia and extends far south down the narrow Kra peninsula to Malaya (West Malaysia). It is bordered to the west and north by Burma, to the north-east by Laos and to the south-east by the Khmer Republic. The climate is tropical and humid with an average temperature of 85°F (29°C). The language is Thai. Hinayana Buddhism is the predominant religion and there are a number of Muslim Malays to the south. There is a Christian minority, mainly in Bangkok and the north. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of red, white, blue, white and red, the central blue stripe being twice the width of the others. The capital is Bangkok.

Recent History

Formerly known as Siam, Thailand took its present name in 1939. The army seized power in a *coup* in 1947 and Field Marshal Pibul Songgram took control. His influence declined during the 1950s and, despite the superficial restoration of normal political processes in 1957, he was overthrown that same year in a bloodless *coup* led by Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat. Elections were held but in 1958 martial law was declared and all political parties dissolved. Following the death of Sarit in 1963, Gen. (later Field Marshal) Thanom Kittikachorn became Prime Minister. After ten years of military rule, a constitution was introduced in June 1968. Seven political parties secured seats in the parliamentary elections of February 1969, the majority being won by the party formed by the military government.

Following renewed Communist insurgency and internal political unrest, Field Marshal Thanom proclaimed military rule in November 1971. A five-member National Executive Council took charge, chaired by Thanom, and, although an interim constitution was promulgated in December 1972, dissolving the Council, establishing a Council of Ministers and an Assembly and paving the way for a new constitution, power remained effectively with Thanom. Failure to produce the new constitution and to deal with the perennial problems of inflation, corruption, insurgency and a continued U.S. military presence led to student riots, culminating in bloodshed, which brought down the government in October 1973. An interim government was formed under Dr. Sanya Dhamasaki, and a new constitution was promulgated in October 1974. Political parties were legalized and in January 1975 42 parties took part in free elections for the new House of Representatives. No party gained a decisive majority, and a coalition government formed by the Democratic Party leader Seni Pramoj was brought down by a vote of "no confidence" in March 1975. The new government, a right wing coalition of business and military interests headed by the Social Action Party leader Kukrit Pramoj, announced an ambitious programme of reform but, with only a precarious majority in the House, its success seemed doubtful.

In foreign policy Thailand, close to the battleground in Indochina, committed itself to the U.S. camp and sent troops to fight in South Viet-Nam. However, in 1970 these

troops were withdrawn and, in response to changes in U.S. foreign policy, closer relations were sought with the People's Republic of China and other Communist countries. In 1974 diplomatic relations were established with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and the German Democratic Republic. A policy of gradual reduction in the number of U.S. troops stationed in Thailand was initiated in 1972 and in March 1975 the new Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj announced that he would seek the withdrawal of all U.S. troops within a year.

Government

Under the constitution of October 1974 the King is Head of State, and appoints the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. The National Assembly comprises a 100-member Senate, appointed by the King, and a House of Representatives of 240 to 300 members elected by direct popular vote. The National Assembly may remove the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers by a vote of "no confidence".

Defence

The armed forces totalled 195,500 in 1974: army 130,000, navy 23,500, air force 42,000. Military service lasts two years between the ages of twenty-one and thirty.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture contributed about 30 per cent of gross domestic product in 1973. About a quarter of the total area of the country is under cultivation and some three-quarters of the working population are engaged in agriculture. Thailand is one of the world's major rice exporters (although the volume was reduced in 1973); rubber, kenaf and tapioca products are also valuable export items; and maize production and export have risen steeply in recent years, in response to government encouragement. Forestry and fisheries are important elements in the economy. Of a variety of minerals extracted, tin is the most important; others include tungsten, lead, antimony and iron ore. In 1973 it was reported that there were indications of small oil and natural gas finds. Thailand is self-sufficient in cement, refined sugar and refined petroleum, and light manufacturing industries are of some significance in the economic structure. Many industries have been established to manufacture products using domestic raw materials.

The economy is organized along free-enterprise lines, with the private sector contributing about 85 per cent of gross national product. The Third Development Plan (1972-76) envisages an annual growth rate of 7.0 per cent. Of 100,284 million bahts to be spent on development projects under the Plan, 69,500 million is to be raised through the budget, 13,854 million from state enterprises and local authorities and 16,930 million from foreign grants and loans.

Provisional figures for 1974 indicated that gross national product rose in real terms by 6 per cent over the 1973 figure. The increase in overall agricultural output for 1974 was estimated at 4 per cent, with maize production reaching a record 2.5 million tons. However, the small

THAILAND

manufacturing sector suffered the effects of inflation and world recession in 1974 and production, particularly in the textile industry, was cut back. The failure of wages to keep up with inflation contributed to social and political upheaval in the urban areas.

Transport and Communications

There are 8,207 km. of state railways which have been extended and modernized with the help of a World Bank loan of U.S. \$22 million. There were over 17,000 km. of roads in 1971. The port of Bangkok is an important ocean junction in South-East Asia and also serves Laos. 430 million bahts have been allocated to improve Klong Toey which includes the building of a deep-water quay. Air transport is provided by Thai Airways, Thai Air International and numerous foreign lines.

Social Welfare

A new Labour Law became effective in April 1972 which establishes minimum wage rates, authorizes the Ministry of the Interior to rule on labour disputes and, where necessary, impose fines or terms of imprisonment.

Education

Education between the ages of seven and fifteen is compulsory, wherever possible. In 1972 there were approximately 32,000 schools with roughly 450,000 teachers and 6.5 million students. There are thirteen universities.

Tourism

Thailand is noted for its temples, palaces and pagodas.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

The Royal Palaces of Bangkok are world famous. Over one million tourists visited Thailand in 1973.

Visas are not required by nationals of the U.S.A.

Sport

Football, golf, badminton, Thai boxing (in which the feet are also used) and kite-flying are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: July 1st (Half-year Bank Holiday), July 23rd (Asalha Buja), July 24th (Buddhist Lent), August 12th (The Queen's Birthday), October 23rd (Chulalongkorn Day), December 5th (The King's Birthday—National Day), December 10th (Constitution Day), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 2nd (Chinese New Year), March 14th (Makha Buja), April 6th (Chakri Day), April 13th (Sangkran Day), April 16th, 18th (Easter), May 1st (May Day), May 5th (Coronation Day), May 7th (State Ploughing Ceremony), June 12th (Wisakha Buja).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force, but a number of traditional measures are also used.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 satangs = 1 baht.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 47.16 bahts;

U.S. \$1 = 20.00 bahts.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	1960 Census	1970 Census
514,000	26,257,916	34,397,374

Mid-1973 Population: 39,787,000.

Bangkok (Municipal area): 2,228,144 (June 1970).

AGRICULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND (1961—'000 hectares)

GOVERNMENT FOREST AND GRAZING	CULTIVATED	OTHER FOREST	SWAMP
26,470	10,295	14,427	207

RICE (PADDY) PRODUCTION

AREA ('000 hectares)				PRODUCTION ('000 metric tons)			
1970	1971	1972	1973	1970	1971	1972	1973
7,494	7,526	7,178	7,710	13,570	13,740	11,840	13,670

OTHER CROPS
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	COTTON	SUGAR CANE	COCONUTS	PEANUTS	SOYA BEANS	MUNG BEANS	SESAME	MAIZE	TOBACCO	RUBBER
1967	81	4,530	1,084	132	123	123	23	1,212	78	219
1968	131	5,879	1,099	158	45	184	22	1,331	90	259
1969	92	5,102	1,111	181	61	202	22	1,700	92	282
1970	53	6,586	1,113	185	62	210	22	1,950	95	287
1971	81	6,731	1,200	200	90	250	30	2,327	99	325
1972	62	9,512	713	203	70	300	20	1,300	99	337
1973	35	12,700	750	208	100	275	25	2,300	98	412

* Estimated.

LIVESTOCK
(⁰⁰⁰ head—estimates)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Buffaloes	7,650	7,850	8,000	8,200	8,500
Cattle	6,250	6,350	6,450	6,600	6,850
Chickens	39,000	42,000	45,500	48,500	51,000
Pigs	4,800	5,100	5,500	5,800	6,250

FISHING
(⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	FRESH- WATER	SEA	TOTAL
1968	85.2	1,004.1	1,089.3
1969	90.4	1,179.6	1,270.0
1970	112.7	1,335.7	1,448.4
1971	116.8	1,470.3	1,587.1
1972	131.4	1,548.2	1,679.6
1973	140.2	1,538	1,678.2

FORESTRY
(cubic metres)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Teak	182,067	263,514	326,671	233,942	298,869	177,934	188,400
Other timbers	2,147,989	2,312,388	2,144,188	1,404,353	2,514,383	1,978,110	2,001,200

MINING AND INDUSTRY
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Tin Metal	32,676	28,793	29,732	29,609	30,006	28,561
Tungsten Concentrates	965	1,240	1,378	3,517	5,121	4,205
Lead Ore	6,477	4,230	3,034	3,465	4,031	8,716
Antimony Ore	423	1,561	5,544	5,397	11,062	8,032
Iron Ore	499,506	477,393	22,522	41,591	27,818	36,308
Cement	2,168,202	2,403,385	2,626,912	2,770,629	3,377,678	—
Electricity Generated (⁰⁰⁰ kWh.)	2,980,239	3,660,399	4,405,819	5,083,236	5,975,161	n.a.
Sugar	188,777	318,120	406,640	580,000	585,557	—

FINANCE

100 satangs (stangs)=1 baht.

Coins: ½, 1, 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 satangs; 1 baht.

Notes: 50 satangs; 1, 5, 10, 20, 100 and 500 bahts.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=47.16 baht; U.S. \$1=20.00 baht.

100 baht=£2.12=\$5.00.

Note: Between October 1963 and July 1973 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=20.80 baht.

BUDGET

(million baht, October 1st to September 30th)

REVENUE	1971/72	1972/73*	1973/74*
Taxes on income and wealth	2,966.0	3,220.0	3,325.0
Import duties	5,643.0	5,884.0	6,600.0
Export duties	247.0	210.0	400.0
Rice export premium	163.0	240.0	290.0
Fiscal monopolies	864.0	957.0	912.0
Other indirect taxes	8,582.0	9,862.0	11,807.0
Fees, sales and other charges	921.0	996.0	1,032.0
Profits and dividends	856.0	860.0	905.0
Other receipts	923.0	1,071.0	1,249.0
TOTAL	21,165.0	23,300.0	26,520.0

EXPENDITURE	1971/72	1972/73*	1973/74*
Education	5,552.9	5,952.5	6,953.3
Health	918.7	984.2	1,084.0
Other social services	1,703.3	1,634.7	1,611.3
Agriculture	2,561.0	2,560.6	2,938.8
Other economic services	4,629.1	4,233.3	4,304.2
National defence	5,66.9	6,152.9	6,812.8
TOTAL (incl. others)	28,833.2	30,883.5	34,482.0

* Estimate.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*, quoting the Department of Economic Research, Bank of Thailand.DEVELOPMENT PLANS
(million baht)

REVENUE	SECOND PLAN (1967-71)	THIRD PLAN (1972-76)
Domestic Sources	41,440	83,354
Foreign Assistance	14,435	16,930
TOTAL	55,875	100,284
EXPENDITURE		
Agriculture and Co-operatives	11,300	n.a.
Industry and Mining	885	
Power	3,540	
Communications, Transport Community Development and Public Utilities	17,080	
Public Health	10,250	
Education	2,570	
Commerce	6,520	
Reserve	180	
TOTAL	55,875	100,284

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT
(million baht at current prices)

	1969	1970*	1971*	1972†
Agriculture	40,752	38,800	41,298	43,358
Crops	28,420	26,912	28,868	30,596
Livestock	5,315	4,801	4,795	4,925
Fisheries	4,099	4,288	4,880	5,046
Forestry	2,918	2,799	2,755	2,791
Mining and Quarrying	2,519	2,832	3,060	3,252
Manufacturing	19,811	21,795	23,649	25,931
Construction	8,229	8,329	8,319	7,880
Electricity and Water Supply	1,409	1,622	1,918	2,284
Transport and Communication	7,628	8,270	8,780	9,157
Wholesale and Retail Trade	22,434	25,623	26,302	28,514
Banking, Insurance and Real Estate	4,737	5,627	6,322	7,055
Ownership of Dwellings	2,578	2,739	2,917	3,106
Public Administration and Defence	5,519	6,115	6,677	6,964
Services	12,950	14,197	15,318	16,738
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (G.D.P.)	128,566	135,949	144,560	154,239
Net factor from income abroad	226	379	30	-54
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (G.N.P.)	128,792	136,328	144,590	154,185

* Preliminary. † Estimates.

Source: National Development Board.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million baht)

	1969	1970	1971*
<i>Goods and Services:</i>			
Merchandise	-11,298	-12,258	-10,019
Freight and Insurance	134	222	283
Travel	766	907	806
Investment income	226	380	30
Government	4,591	4,445	4,115
Other Services	237	87	61
Total	-4,156	-6,217	-4,724
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	1,187	1,012	903
CURRENT BALANCE	-2,969	-5,205	-3,821
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>			
Private Investment	2,915	2,157	1,426
Government Investment	157	64	181
IMF Position	—	203	—
Other Monetary Movements	913	-2,652	-334
Net Errors and Omissions	345	332	1,581

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million baht)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1972
Imports	22,188	24,103	25,966	27,009	26,794	30,875	41,627
Exports (including re-exports)	14,166	13,679	14,722	14,772	17,281	22,491	31,777

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million baht)

IMPORTS	1970	1971
Food	1,091	1,032
Beverages and Tobacco	303	521
Crude Materials	1,400	1,757
Mineral Fuels and Lubricants	2,329	2,721
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	35	39
Chemicals	3,505	3,723
Manufactured Goods	6,458	5,869
Machinery	9,536	8,949
Other	2,352	2,183
TOTAL	27,009	26,794

EXPORTS	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rice	2,945	2,517	2,909	4,437
Rubber	2,664	2,232	1,904	1,862
Tin Metal	1,631	1,618	1,569	1,664
Kenaf and Jute	781	719	936	1,087
Maize	1,674	1,857	2,186	2,085
Teak and Other Woods	216	206	296	330
Tapioca Products	876	1,223	1,232	1,547

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million baht)

	IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1969	1970	1971	1972
Germany, Fed. Republic	2,354	2,288	2,075	2,279	510	533	640	556
Hong Kong	411	374	314	417	1,156	1,113	1,152	1,674
Indonesia	195	400	145	74	273	342	248	727
Japan	9,515	10,107	10,093	11,401	3,192	3,770	4,277	4,660
Malaysia	248	145	456	490	1,079	830	731	1,120
Netherlands	583	368	316	349	1,030	1,276	1,386	1,794
Singapore	294	263	215	435	1,154	1,018	1,225	1,955
United Kingdom	2,034	2,014	2,054	1,620	406	305	435	368
U.S.A.	3,922	4,011	3,807	4,841	2,168	1,985	2,264	2,841

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS
('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-kilometres	3,666,328	3,913,708	3,964,876	4,152,398	4,295,396	4,449,468
Freight (ton-kilometres)	2,001,233	2,117,609	1,935,162	2,289,672	2,318,897	2,201,493
Freight tons carried	5,317	5,136	4,784	5,155	5,144	5,345

Source: The State Railway of Thailand.

ROADS
('000)

	1967	1968	1969	1970
Cars	115.4	125.6	167.7	212.9
Lorries and Buses	99.5	102.4	119.8	146.2

SHIPPING
(Port of Bangkok)

	VESSELS ENTERED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	VESSELS CLEARED (number)	NET REGISTERED TONNAGE (in ballast)	CARGO TONS UNLOADED	CARGO TONS LOADED
1969 . . .	1,685	1,586,457	1,732	3,614,349	8,297,613	4,707,989
1970 . . .	1,616	1,554,973	1,744	3,677,742	8,681,952	4,963,682
1971 . . .	1,566	2,122,036	1,917	3,609,033	9,525,599	6,370,711
1972 . . .	1,754	2,866,780	2,350	4,219,983	12,669,746	7,795,597

CIVIL AVIATION
(Thai Airways)

	KILOMETRES FLOWN	TOTAL LOAD TON/ KILOMETRES	PASSENGERS CARRIED		FREIGHT CARRIED	
			Number	Passenger kilometres	Tons	Ton/ kilometres
1969 . . .	14,840,521	6,076,266	569,222	571,391,762	4,878.5	5,212,101
1970 . . .	16,269,838	8,395,616	766,561	717,557,636	6,778.0	7,465,527
1971 . . .	17,651,323	14,507,596	700,783	916,738,167	7,777.1	13,273,994

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Telephones (1973)	254,896
Radio sets (1971)	2,800,000
Television sets (1971)	230,000
Daily papers (Bangkok Metropolis, 1972)	29*

* Thai 13, English 4, Chinese 12.

EDUCATION
(1972)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
Kindergarten	74	1,543	42,977
Elementary (Ministry of Education)	563	8,915	222,063
Elementary (Provincial Authority)	26,616	144,624	4,841,484
Municipal	527	9,348	304,851
Secondary (Public)	576	15,842	377,744
General Education (Private)	2,557	49,674	1,179,095
Special Private	1,547	4,382	152,836
Vocational	211	6,593	104,603
Teacher Training	37	4,241	121,160

Source: National Statistical Office, Bangkok (unless otherwise stated).

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulated October 7th, 1974)

Thailand is a kingdom, one and indivisible. The sovereign power belongs to the Thai people, and the country adopts a democratic form of government.

**GOVERNMENT
MONARCHY**

The person of the King is sacred and inviolable. The King is the head of State and commander-in-chief of the armed forces. He is a Buddhist and upholder of religion. The King exercises executive power through the Council of Ministers, legislative power through the National Assembly and judicial power through the Courts of Justice. He appoints a Privy Council composed of a president and not more than 14 others. In times of national emergency the King may issue decrees with the force of law, or may initiate martial law, for a period of 30 days without the consent of the National Assembly. The King exercises the above powers only in conformity with the provisions of the constitution.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

The Council of Ministers is composed of a Prime Minister and not more than 30 Ministers of State, appointed by the King. The Prime Minister must be a member of the House of Representatives, and not less than half of the total number of Ministers must be members of the National Assembly. The Council of Ministers may be removed by a vote of "no confidence" by the National Assembly.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly is the legislative body and consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. It is presided over by a President, who is the President of the House of Representatives and a Vice-President, who is President of the Senate. A bill may be enacted as law only by and with the consent of the National Assembly. To become law a bill must be passed by both houses and receive the signature of the King. The National Assembly holds one or two sessions, lasting 90 days, every year. Extraordinary sessions may be convened by the King or by no less than a third of the total number of members. In certain cases the National Assembly is to hold joint sittings.

SENATE

The Senate is composed of 100 members appointed by the King, and confirmed by the President of the Privy Council, for a period of six years. Members of the Senate must be at least 35 years of age. The President and Vice-President of the Senate are appointed by the King in accordance with the members' resolution.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives is composed of not less than 240 and not more than 300 members elected directly by the people for a term of 4 years. Members must be at least 25 years of age and must belong to a political party. Government employees and members of the armed forces must resign before seeking election. The King may dissolve the House, in which case new elections must be held within 90 days. The President and Vice-President of the House of Representatives are appointed by the King in accordance with the members' resolution.

JUDICIARY

The judicial power is in the hands of the courts, which can be established only by law. Judges are appointed and removed by the King with the consent of a Judicial Committee, composed of the president of the Supreme Court, 3 ex officio and 8 members qualified in law.

CONSTITUTIONAL TRIBUNAL

The Constitutional Tribunal is composed of nine judges, three of whom are appointed by the National Assembly, three by the Council of Ministers and three by the Judicial Committee. Members of the Constitutional Tribunal must be appointed within 60 days of the date of the election of the House of Representatives and vacate office after the next general election. The Constitutional Tribunal has the power to decide the constitutionality of bills before the National Assembly, and the power of judicial review.

**RIGHTS, LIBERTIES AND DUTIES OF
THE THAI PEOPLE**

All persons are equal under the constitution and before the law. Freedom of speech, of the press, of association and of religion are guaranteed under the constitution. Every person has the right to a fundamental education, which the state has the duty to provide. All persons enjoy freedom of choice of occupation and place of dwelling. The right of peaceful assembly, the right of a person in property and the freedom to form political parties are guaranteed under the constitution. Every person has the duty to protect the nation, religion, the King, and the democratic form of government of the constitution, and no person may exercise his rights and liberties adversely to these.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

Amendments to the constitution may be passed by no less than half the total number of members of the National Assembly with the assent of the King. If the King withholds his assent the matter is to be decided by national referendum.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF THE STATE**

King BHUMIBOL ADULYADEJ (King RAMA IX), born December 5th, 1927; succeeded to the throne on the death of his brother King Ananda Mahidol, on June 9th, 1946. The Heir-Apparent is Prince VAJIRALONGKORN, born July 28th, 1952.

PRIVY COUNCIL

H.H. Prince DHANI NIVAT KROMAMUN BIDYALABH
(President).
Gen. LUANG KAMPANART SANYAKORN.
Mom Chao VONGSANUVAT DEVAKUL.
Gen. LUANG SURANARONG.

SRI SENA SAMPATASIRI.
Phya MANAVARAT SEVI.
Chao Phya SRI DHAMATHIBET.
M. L. DEJ SNITWONGSA.

THE CABINET

(April 1975)

Prime Minister: M. R. KUKRIT PRAMOJ.**Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence:** Maj.-Gen. PRAMARN ADIREKSAN.**Minister to the Prime Minister's Office:** PREEDA PAT-TANATHABUTR.**Minister of Finance:** BOONCHU ROJANASTIEN.**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** CHATICHAI CHOONHAVEN.**Minister of Agriculture and Co-operatives:** DEWITT KLIN-PRATHUM.**Minister of Communications:** SIRI SIRIYOTHIN.**Minister of Commerce:** THONGYOD CHITTAVEERA.**Minister of Interior:** BOONTHENG THONGSWASDI.**Minister of Justice:** YAI SWITACHATA.**Minister of Education:** NIBONDH SASIOHORN.**Minister of Public Health:** PRACHOOM RUTTANAPIAN.**Ministry of Industry:** SURIN THEPKANJANA.**Minister of the State Universities Office:** Lt.-Gen. CHARN UNGSUCHOTE.**Deputy Minister of Defence:** Admiral KAMOL SITAKLIN.**Deputy Minister of Finance:** Wing Commdr. THINAKORN BHANDHUGRAVI.**Deputy Ministers of Agriculture and Co-operatives:** DABCHAI AKKARACH, ANANT PAKPRAPAI.**Deputy Ministers of Communications:** Sub-Lt. BOONYONG WATANAPONG, ANANT CHAISANG.**Deputy Ministers of Interior:** Police Lt.-Col. BOONLERT LERTPRICHA, Col. PRAKOB P. POAKARACH.**Deputy Minister of Justice:** BOONKOOM CHANSISURIYA-VONG.**Deputy Ministers of Education:** PRASERT BOONSOM, SUWAN TANAKANYA.**Deputy Minister of Public Health:** UTHAI XUNHACHAN-DANA.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SENATE

In January 1975 a senate of 100 members was appointed by the King on the advice of the out-going Prime Minister Dr Sanya Dharmasakti.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: PRASIT KANCHANAWAT.

A general election was held on January 26th, 1975, with 2,193 candidates from 42 political parties for 269 seats in the House of Representatives.

	SEATS
Democratic Party	72
Palang Mai (New Force)	12
Peaceful People	8
Pracha Tham	6
Social Action Party	18
Social Agriculture Party	19
Social Justice Party	45
Social Nationalist Party	16
Socialist Party of Thailand	15
Thai Nation	28
Thai Party	4
United Socialist Front	12
Others (10 parties)	16
TOTAL	269

POLITICAL PARTIES

In October 1974 political parties were legalized after a three-year ban.

Democratic Party: f. 1946; the oldest political party; monarchist and conservative; Pres. SENI PRAMOJ.

New Force Party: left of centre; led by KRASAE CHANA-WONG.

Social Action Party: conservative; led by KUKRIT PRAMOJ.

Social Agriculture Party: right wing; led by SAWET PIAMPONGSARN.

Social Justice Party: right wing with military elements; led by DEWITT KLINPRATHUM, THONGYOD CHITAVEERA.

Social Nationalist Party: right wing with elements of the former United Thai People's Party; led by PRASIT KANCHANAWAT.

Socialist Party of Thailand: left wing; led by Col. SONKID SRISANGKHOM; Sec.-Gen. BOONASONG PUNYODYANA.

Thai Nation: right-wing with elements of former United Thai People's Party; Leader Maj.-Gen. PRAMARN ADIREKSAN; Deputy Leader SIRI SIRIYOTHIN; Sec.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. CHATICHAI CHOONHAVEN.

United Socialist Front: amalgamation of six left-wing groups; pledged to abolish the anti-Communist laws and establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China; led by KLAEW NORPATI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THAILAND

(In Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

- Afghanistan:** Islamabad, Pakistan.
- Argentina:** 5th Floor, Thaniya Bldg., 62 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* CARLOS DE POSADA (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam).
- Australia:** 7th Floor, Anglo-Thai Bldg., 64 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* THOMAS KINGSTON CRITCHLEY, C.B.E.
- Austria:** Maneeya Bldg. (3rd Floor), 518 Ploenchit Rd., P.O.B. 27; *Ambassador:* WALTER DE COMTES (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam and Malaysia).
- Bangladesh:** *Ambassador:* KHWEJA MOHAMMAD KAISER.
- Belgium:** 44 Soi Phya Phipat; *Ambassador:* LUC LEERMAKERS (also accred. to Laos).
- Brazil:** 5th Floor, Maneeya Bldg., 518 Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* JORGE DE OLIVEIRA MAIA (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam).
- Burma:** 132 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* U TUN WIN.
- Canada:** Thai Farmers Bank Bldg., 142 Silom Rd., P.O.B. 2090; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- China (Taiwan):** 1126 New Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Admiral MA CHI-CHUANG.
- Cuba:** Tokyo, Japan.
- Denmark:** 10 Soi Attakarn Prasit, Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* ALBERT KÖNIGSFELDT (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam, Philippines and Laos).
- Dominican Republic:** Taipei, Taiwan.
- Egypt:** 49 Soi Ruam Rudee, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* MOUSTAFA FAHMY EL-ESSAWY.
- Finland:** New Delhi, India.
- France:** Custom House Lane, New Rd.; *Ambassador:* JEAN-LOUIS TOFFIN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 9 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* ULRICH VON RHAMM (also accred. to Laos).
- Greece:** New Delhi, India.
- India:** 139 Pan Rd.; *Ambassador:* ROMESH BHANDARI.
- Indonesia:** 600-602 Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. SOETARTO SIGIT.
- Iran:** Shell Bldg., 140 Wireless Rd., 9th Floor; *Ambassador:* Dr. MOHESN S. ESFANDIARY.
- Iraq:** Karachi, Pakistan.
- Israel:** 31 Soi Lang Suan, Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* REHAVAM AMIR (also accred. to Laos).
- Italy:** 92 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* DIEGO SORO.
- Japan:** 1674 New Phetchburi Rd.; *Ambassador:* M. FUJISAKI.
- Jordan:** New Delhi, India.
- Khmer Republic:** 185 Rajdamri Rd.; *Ambassador:* TIM NGON.
- Korea, Republic:** 956 Rama IV Rd., Olympia Thai Bldg., 1st floor; *Ambassador:* YUN YOUNG LIM (also accred. to The Maldives).
- Laos:** 193 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* KĒO VĪPHAKONE (also accred. to Philippines, Burma, Pakistan and Malaysia).
- Lebanon:** 23/48 Panch Sheel Marg., Chanakya Puri, New Delhi 21, India.
- Malaysia:** 35 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Ambassador:* Gen. Tan Sri ABDUL HAMID BIN BIDIN.
- Nepal:** Rangoon, Burma.
- Netherlands:** 106 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* FRANS VAN DONGEN (also accred. to Laos).
- New Zealand:** Anglo-Thai Bldg., 64 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* Hon. E. J. HALSTEAD, T.D. (also accred. to Laos).
- Nigeria:** New Delhi, India.
- Norway:** 16 Surasa Rd.; *Ambassador:* OLAF TEILEFSEN.
- Pakistan:** 31 Soi Nana Nua, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL GHAYUR. (also accred. to Laos).
- Philippines:** 760 Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* Gen. MANUEL T. YAN.
- Portugal:** 26 Bush Lane; *Chargé d'Affaires:* Dr. MANUEL SÁ NOGUEIRA.
- Saudi Arabia:** 2nd Floor, 385 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDULRAHMAN AL-OMRAN.
- Singapore:** 90 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* CHI OWYANG.
- Spain:** 104 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* MARIANO SANZ BRIZ (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam).
- Sri Lanka:** 22/1 Soi Sukothai 3, Rajvithee Rd.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* CHANDRA MONARAWALA.
- Sweden:** 197/1 Silom Rd.; *Ambassador:* ERIC VIRGIN (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam and Laos).
- Switzerland:** 35 North Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* RUDOLF HARTMANN.
- Turkey:** 352 Phaholyothin Rd.; *Ambassador:* TÜRGUT ILKAN (also accred. to Republic of Viet-Nam, Singapore and Laos).
- U.S.S.R.:** 108 Sathorn Nua Rd.; *Ambassador:* BORIS I. ILYECHEV.
- United Kingdom:** Ploenchit Rd.; *Ambassador:* DAVID L. COLE, C.M.G., M.C.
- U.S.A.:** 95 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* CHARLES WHITEHOUSE.
- Vatican:** 217/1 Sathorn Tai Rd.; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* The Most Rev. GIOVANNI MORETTI.
- Viet-Nam, Republic:** 83/1 Wireless Rd.; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Gen. TRAN NGOC TAM.
- Yugoslavia:** 15 Soi 61, Sukhumvit Rd.; *Ambassador:* AZEM ZULFICARI.

Thailand also has diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Mongolia, Poland and Romania.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

COURTS OF FIRST INSTANCE

Magistrates' Courts (*Sarn Kwaeng*): Function is to dispose of small cases with minimum formality and expense. Judges sit singly.

Juvenile Courts (*Sarn Kadee Dek Lae Yaachon*): original jurisdiction over juvenile delinquency and matters affecting children and young persons. One judge and one woman associate judge form a quorum. There are four courts in Bangkok, Songkla, Nakhon Ratchasima and Chiang Mai.

Civil Court (*Sarn Paeng*): Court of general original jurisdiction in civil and bankruptcy cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Criminal Court (*Sarn Aya*): Court of general original jurisdiction in criminal cases in Bangkok and Thonburi. Two judges form a quorum.

Provincial Courts (*Sarn Changwad*): Exercise unlimited original jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters, including bankruptcy, within its own district which is generally the province itself. Two judges form a quorum. At each of the five Provincial Courts in the South of Thailand where the majority of the population are

muslims (i.e., Pattani, Yala, Betong, Satun, and Narathiwat), there are two Dath Yutithum or Kadis (muslim judges). A Kadi sits with two trial judges in order to administer Islamic laws and usages in civil cases involving family and inheritance where all parties concerned are muslims. Questions on Islamic laws and usages which are interpreted by a Kadi are final.

COURT OF APPEALS

Sarn Uthorn: Appellate jurisdiction in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal matters; appeals from all of the Courts of First Instance throughout the country come to this Court. Two judges form a quorum.

SUPREME COURT

Sarn Dika: The final court of appeal in all civil, bankruptcy and criminal cases. The quorum in the Supreme Court consists of three judges. The Court sits in plenary session occasionally to determine cases of exceptional importance and cases where there are reasons for reconsideration or overruling of its own precedents. The quorum for the full Court is half the total number of judges in the Supreme Court.

RELIGION

Buddhism is the prevailing religion. Besides Buddhists, there are some Muslim Malays. Most of the immigrant Chinese are Confucians.

Christians are found mainly in Bangkok and Northern Thailand and number about 150,000, of whom 116,000 are Roman Catholics.

BUDDHIST

Supreme Patriarch of Thailand: (to be appointed following the death of the former Supreme Patriarch in December 1973).

The Buddhist Association of Thailand: 41 Phra Aditya St., Bangkok; under royal patronage; f. 1934; 3,879 mems.; Pres. Dr. SANYA THAMMASAK.

ROMAN CATHOLIC

Bangkok: Archbishop: Most Rev. JOSEPH KHIAMSUN NITTAYO, 51 Oriental Ave., Bangkok 5.

Tharé and Nonseng: Archbishop: Most Rev. MICHEL KIEN SAMOPHITHAK.

Catholic Association of Thailand: 12 Convent Rd., Bangkok.

PROTESTANT

The Church of Christ in Thailand: 14 Pramuan Rd., Bangkok; f. 1934; communicant mems. 24,000; Moderator Rev. CHAROON WICHADIST; Gen. Sec. WICHEAN WATAKEECHAROEN; affiliated mission mems.: United Presbyterian (U.S.A.), Disciples of Christ Mission American Baptist, German Lutheran (Marburger), Presbyterian Church of Korea, Church of South India, United Church of Christ in Japan, Member of the World Presbyterian Alliance, East Asia Christian Conference and W.C.C.

THE PRESS

(In Bangkok unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

THAI LANGUAGE

Ban Muang: 35 Phya Thai Rd.; Editor MANA PRAEPHAN; circ. 100,000.

Bangkok News (formerly *Kiattisakdi*): 297 Hua Mark Rd.; Editor CHARN SINSOOK; circ. 45,000.

Chao Thai: Thai Samaki Co. Ltd., 555 Chakrapatpong Rd., Siyaek Maensrie; f. 1947; Editor CHALERM WUTHIKOSIT; circ. 10,000.

Daily News: 423 Siphya Rd.; Editor-in-Chief SANIT EKACHAI; circ. 150,000.

Khao Panich (Daily Trade News): Ministry of Commerce, Memorial Bridge; Editor SOPHON EAMKEO; f. 1950; circ. 15,000.

Prachathipatal: 161/4 Soi Mahadlekluang 3, Rajadamri; Editor SAWAI PHROMM; circ. 12,000.

Siam Rath: Mansion 6, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor NOPPORN BUNYARIT; circ. 100,000.

Thai Rath: 1 Super Highway Rd.; Editor KAMPOL VACHARAPOL; circ. 500,000.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Bangkok Post: Post Publishing Co. Ltd., 968 Rama IV Rd., Bangkok; Editor MICHAEL J. GORMAN; circ. over 17,000.

Bangkok World: Allied Newspapers Ltd., 968 Rama IV Rd., Bangkok; f. 1957; Editor GRAEME STANTON; circ. 13,000.

The Nation: 861/3 New Rd.; Editor THAMNOON MAHA-PANIYA.

CHINESE LANGUAGE

Chia Pao (Tang Nam): 1017 Siphya Rd.

THAILAND

- Sakol:** 21/1 New Rd.; Editor EIENGLIEAK SAE-THEA; circ. 10,000.
- Siang Sian Yit Pao Daily News:** 267 New Rd.; Editor TIA MING; circ. 50,000.
- Siri Nakorn:** 984-8 New Rd.; Editor PRASIT VAREEVES; circ. 40,000.
- Tong Hua:** 877-9 New Rd.; Editor SOON SAE-TUNG; circ. 15,000.

WEEKLIES

THAI LANGUAGE

- Arthit (The Sun):** 58 Soi 36, Sukumvit Rd.
- Bangkok:** 33-9 Lan Luang Rd.; Editor VICHIT ROJANA-PRABHA.
- Bangkok Time:** 37 Bamrung Muang Rd.; Editor CHAROON KUVANONDH.
- Dara Thai:** 9 Soi Bampen, Tung Mahamek; Editor SURAT PUKAVES.
- Darunee (Lady):** 7/2 Soi Watanawongse, Rajpraroep Rd.; f. 1953; magazine for ladies; Principal Officer CHIT KANPAI; Editor WEERAWAN SUWANVIPATH; circ. 100,000.
- Khun Ying:** 215 Soi Saynamthip, Sukumvit Rd.; women's magazine.
- Mae Sri Ruen:** 13/22 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor Mrs. NANTRA RATANAKOM.
- Nakorn Thai:** 13-22 Soi Wat Hivanruchee, Prachatipok Rd.
- Phadung Silp:** 163 Soi Thesa, Rajbopit Rd.; Editor AKSORN CHUAPANYA.
- Sakul Thai:** 58 Soi 36, Sukumvit Rd.; Editor PRAYOON SONGSERM-SWASDI.
- Satri Sarn:** 83-86 Arkantrithosthep 2, Prachathipat Rd.; f. 1948; women's magazine; Editor Miss NILAWAN PINTHONG.
- See Ros:** 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor MANI CHINDANONDH.
- Siam Rath Weekly Review:** Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor SAMRUEY SINGHADET.
- Sri Sapadah:** Soi Sri Yan 1, Nakorn Chaisri Rd.; Editor M. L. Y. CHITTI NOPAWONGSE.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

- Financial Post:** Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Catholic Association Newsletter:** 12 Convent Rd.
- Chaiya-Pruek:** 599 Maitrichit Rd.; f. 1953; Editor ANUJ APAPIROM.
- Mae Barnkarn Ruan:** 612 Luke Luang Rd.; Editor Mrs. THONG MUAN CHINDANONDH.
- Nakorn Thai:** 13/3 Prachatipok Rd.; Editor SAKDI RATANAKOM.
- Pharp Khao Taksin:** 226 Samsen Rd.; Editor LUAN VIRAPHAT.
- Saen Sook:** 553/9 Sriyuthya Rd.; Editor SUCHATI AMONKUL.
- Sena Sarn:** Army Auditorium. Ministry of Defence; Editor Lt.-Col. FUEN DISYAVONG.

MONTHLIES

- Anusarn Aor Sor Tor:** The Tourist Organization of Thailand, Rajdamnern Ave.

The Press

- Bangkok Chamber of Commerce:** 150 Rajbopit Rd.; Editor SANT SRONG-PRAPHA.
- Chao Krung:** Mansion 6, Rajadamnern Ave.; Editor NOP-PHORN BUNYARIT.
- Chaiyapruerk:** Maitri Chit Rd.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.
- Chang Akhas (Thai Engineers' Digest):** Air Force Engineering Dept., Sapan Daeng; Editor Wing-Commdr. PRASIT PRAPASANOBOL.
- The Dharmacakshu (Dharma-vision):** Foundation of Mahamakut Rajavidyalaya, Phra Sumeru Rd., Bangkok 2; f. 1894; Buddhism and related subjects; Editor Group Capt. MEGH AMPHAICHARIT; circ. 5,000.
- The Investor:** Siam Publications Ltd., 101 Naret Rd., P.O.B. 12-89, Bangkok; f. Dec. 1968; English language; business, industry, finance and economics; Editor Tos PATUMSEN; Exec. Editor JULIAN SPINDLER; circ. 6,000.
- Kasikorn:** Dept. of Agriculture, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PAIROJ POLPRASID.
- Kosana Sarn:** Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave.; f. 1948; radio and TV magazine, Editor Mrs. CHA-OOM YAMNGARM.
- The Lady:** 77 Rama V Rd.; Editor Princess NGARMCHITR PREM PURACHATRA.
- Navikasart:** Royal Thai Navy, Thonburi; Editor Commodore YONG-YUT ANCHAVAKOM.
- Satawa Liang:** 689 Wang Burapa Rd.; Editor THAMRONG-SAK SRICHAND.
- Thai T.V. Mirror:** Thai T.V. Co. Ltd., 73-75 Sow Ching Cha Square; f. 1954; Editor ARCHIN PUNJAPHAN; circ. 20,000.
- Thailand Illustrated:** Government Public Relations Dept., Rajadamnern Ave., Bangkok 2; f. about 20 years ago; Thai and English; Editor Mrs. PAWA WATANASUPT; circ. 2,000.
- Villa Wina Magazine:** 3rd Floor, Chalerm Ketr Theatre Bldg.; Editor BHONGSARDI PIAMLAP.
- Vithayu Sueksa:** Ministry of Education, Rajdamnern Ave.; Editor PLUANG NA-NAKORN.

EVERY TWO MONTHS

- Silpakon (Fine Arts):** Records Section, National Archives Division, Fine Arts Dept., Na Pra That Rd.; f. 1957; Editor PRAPAT TREENARONG; circ. 1,000.

PRESS AGENCIES FOREIGN BUREAUX

- Agence France-Presse:** P.O.B. 1567, Bangkok; Correspondent JACQUES J. ABELOUS.
- AP:** 103 Pat Pong Rd., Bangkok; Correspondent PETER O'LOUGHLIN.
- Central News Agency Inc.:** 25 Soi 2, St. Louis, Sathorn South Rd., Bangkok; Chief of Bureau CONRAD LU.
- Antara, The Jiji Press, Reuters and UPI also have bureaux in Bangkok.

PRESS ASSOCIATION

- Press Association of Thailand:** 299 Nakorn Rassima North Rd., Bangkok; f. 1941; Pres. WASANT CHOOSAKUL.
- There are other regional press organizations and two journalists' organizations.

PUBLISHERS

Aksorn Charoen Tasna Ltd.: Bamrung Muang Road 195, Bangkok.

Chalermit Press: 108 Sukumvit Soi 53, Bangkok; f. 1957; dictionaries, history, literature, guides to Thai language, books on Thailand; Mans. Brig.-Gen. M. L. M. JUMSAK and Mrs. JUMSAI.

Post Publishing Co. Ltd.: Mansion 4, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1964; publishers of *The Bangkok Post* and *The Financial Post*; Chair. PRASIT LULITANON; Man. Dir. MICHAEL GORMAN.

Pra Cha Chang & Co. Ltd.: Talad Noi 861-3, New Rd., Bangkok.

Prae Pittaya Ltd.: P.O.B. 914, 718 Wang Burapa Rd., Bangkok; publishers, stationers, booksellers and general distributors.

Pramuansarn Publishing House: 703/15-16 Petchaburi Road, Bangkok; f. 1955; general books, fiction and non-fiction, paperbacks, guidebooks, children's books; Man. LIME TAECHATADA.

Ruamsarn: Wang Burapha, Bangkok.

Siam Directory: 535 Samsen, St., cnr. Wat Rajathivas, Bangkok 3, history, politics, economics, business directories.

Sie Kan Ka Co. Ltd.: Prayurawong Mansion 198, Mansion 1, Thonburi.

Social Science Association Press: Cbula Soi 2, Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; f. 1961; scholarly books, quarterly magazine; Man. and Editor SULAK SIVARAKSA.

Suekanka Ltd.: Practatipok Road 198, Thonburi.

Suksapan Panit (Business Organization of Teachers' Institute): Mansion 9, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1950; textbooks, children's books, pocketbooks; Man. KAMTHON SATHIRAKUL.

Suriwongs Book Centre: P.O.B. 44, Chiangmai; head office: 116-128 Loy Kraw Rd.; br. office: 134 Suriyong Cinema Arcade; f. 1954; textbooks and general books in Thai; wholesalers and retailers of Thai and foreign books; Man. Proprietor CHAI JITTIDECHARAKS.

Thai Commercial Printing Press: Bangkok; law, administration, politics, economics, industry.

Thai Inc.: Mansion 96, Rajadamnern Ave. 2, Bangkok.

Thai Vatnapanis: Maitrijit Road 599, Bangkok; children's books, picture books.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Thai National Broadcasting Station: Public Relations Dept., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1938; under full Government control; Deputy Dir.-Gen. Dr. W. SIWASARIYANOND; services in Thai, English, French, Vietnamese, Chinese, Malay, Laotian and Cambodian.

Ministry of Education Broadcasting Service: Division of Educational Information, Ministry of Education, Bangkok; f. 1954; Dir. of Division MOM LUANG CHINTANA NAWAWONGS; evening programmes for general public; daytime programmes for schools including music, social studies and English.

Pitaksuntiradse Radio Stations: Two at Paruksakavun Palace and Bangkok, Bangkok, two at Nakorn, Rajasima and one at Chiangmai; Dir.-Gen. SUCHART P. SAKORN; programmes in Thai.

Radio Station HS1JS: Bang-Sue, Bangkok; controlled by Government, permits advertising; Dir.-Gen. K. KENGRADOMYING.

Volce of Free Asia: Ayutthaya Province; established 1968; 1,000 kW. broadcasting station; operated to broadcast programmes for the Royal Thai and U.S. Governments in Thai, English and several other languages used in the area.

In 1971 there were 2,800,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Television of Thailand: Government Public Relations Department, Bangkok; Government controlled; three stations; programmes 12.00 p.m.-16.00 p.m.

Thai Television Co. Ltd.: Mansion B., Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; transmissions from 1955, commercial programmes 4.45-12.00 p.m. daily, 10.00 a.m.-12.00 p.m. weekends; Dir.-Gen. Gen. K. PUNNAGUNTA.

Royal Thai Army HSA-TV: Pahol-yodbin St., Sanam Pao, Bangkok; transmissions over a 75 mile radius since Jan. 1958; daily 18.00-23.00 hours; Sundays 09.00-12.00 and 17.00-23.00 hours; Dir.-Gen. P. CHEUNBONN.

In 1971 there were about 230,000 TV receivers in use.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in baht).

BANKING
CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Thailand: 273 Bang Khunprom, P.O.B. 154, Bangkok; f. 1942; Government-owned; cap. 20m.; dep. (Government and banks) baht 6,316m. (Dec. 1971); Gov. BISHUDI NIMMANHAEMIN.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Bangkok Bank Ltd., The: 9 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. 1,000m.; dep. 27,108m. (June 1975); Chair. and Pres. CHIN SOPHON PANICH.

Bangkok Bank of Commerce Ltd.: 171 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1944; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 1,963m. (Dec 1971); Chair. M. R. BOONRUB PHINIJCHONKADI; Vice. Chair. KUKKIT PRAMOJ; Man. Dir. AJAVADIS DISKUL.

Bangkok Metropolitan Bank Ltd.: 84-96 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1950; cap. 10m.; dep. 2,310m. (June 1972); Chair. PHYA D. MONTRI; Man. Dir. UDANE TEJAPAIBUL; 31 brs.

Bank of Asia for Industry and Commerce Ltd.: 601 Charoen Krung Rd., Bangkok, P.O.B. 112; f. 1939; cap. 62m.;

dep. 1,573m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. CHAROON EUARCHUKIATI; Man. SATHIEN TEJAPABUL.

Bank of Ayudhya Ltd.: P.O.B. 491, Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 150m.; res. 94m.; dep. 3,470m. (June 1972); Chair. Pol. Gen. PRASERT RUJIRAVONGS; Man. Dir. CHUAN RATANARAKS.

Government Savings Bank of Thailand: 470 Phaholyodhin Rd., Bangkok 4; f. 1913; dep. 6,642m. (Dec. 1971); 346 brs.; Chair. Air Chief Marshal BOONCHOO CHANDRUBESKA; Dir.-Gen. THONGTANG THONGTAEM; publs. *Savings Bank Journal* (bi-monthly), *Annual Report*.

Krung Thai Bank Ltd. (State Commercial Bank of Thailand): 260 Yawaraj Rd., Bangkok 1; f. 1966; cap. p.u. 250m.; total resources 9,759m. (June 1972); Dir.-Gen. Man. CHAMRAS CHATURABATARA; 102 brs.

Laem Thong Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 131, 289 Suriwongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1948; cap. 12m.; dep. 867m. (June 1974); Man. Dir. BAISAL NANDHABIWAT; Chair. Police Lt.-Gen. TORSARDI YOMNAK.

Siam Commercial Bank Ltd., The: 1060 Bhejrburi Rd., Bangkok 4, P.O.B. 15; f. 1906; cap. p.u. and res. 244.6m.; dep. 3,516.6m.; Chair. NAI POONPERM KRAIRIKSH; Gen. Man. PRACHITR YOSSUNDARA.

Thai Danu Bank Ltd.: 393 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 20m.; dep. 663m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. M. L. DEJ SNIDVONGS; Pres. CHALERM PRACHUABMOH.

Thai Farmers' Bank Ltd.: 142 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1945; cap. p.u. 100m.; dep. 4,946m. (June 30th, 1973); Pres. BANCHA LAMSAM; Chair. PHRA NITIKARN-PRASOM.

Thai Military Bank Ltd.: Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; f. 1957; cap. p.u. 10m.; dep. 1,081m. (June 1970); Chair. Field Marshal THANOM KITTIKACHORN; Pres. SUKUM NAVAPAN.

Union Bank of Bangkok Ltd.: 624 Jawarad Rd., Bangkok; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 50m.; dep. 1,582m. (Dec. 1971); Chair. Gen. KRICHA PUNNAKANTA; Man. Dir. BANJURD CHOLVIJARN.

Wang Lee Chan Bank Ltd.: 1128 Chiangmai Rd., Wat Wat Thong Thammachat, Thonburi; f. 1933; cap. p.u. 0.25m.; dep. 11m. (Dec. 1970); Chair. and Man. Dir. TAN SIEW TING.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco; 297 Surawongse Rd., P.O.B. 158, Bangkok 5; Man. M. L. GREEBERG.

Bank of Canton Ltd.: 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok 5; Man. C. Y. SUN.

Bank of Tokyo Ltd.: 62 Thaniya Bldg., Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. KIYOHKO WADA.

Banque de l'Indochine S.A.: Paris; 140 Wireless Rd., P.O.B. 303, Bangkok; Man. J. L. MOULÈNE.

Chartered Bank, The: London; Rama IV Rd., Saladaeng Circle, Bangkok; Man. W. C. L. BROWN.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; 965 Rama 1 Rd., P.O.B. 525, Bangkok; Gen. Man. JOHN D. TAYLOR.

Four Seas Communications Bank Ltd.: 231 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; Man. TAN PUAY LIANG.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, The: Hong Kong; P.O.B. 57, 2 Bush Lane, Siphya, Bangkok; Man. P. M. RYAN.

Indian Overseas Bank: Madras; 221 Rajawongse Rd. Bangkok; Man. T. M. U. MENON.

International Commercial Bank of China: Tapei; 95 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. JAMES C. C. CHENG.

Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co.: Dusit Thani Office Bldg., Saladaeng Circle, Rama IV Rd., P.O.B. 1660, Bangkok; Vice-Pres. C. E. HARKNESS.

Mercantile Bank Ltd.: Hongkong; P.O.B. 45, Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. G. G. MCKERRON.

Mitsui Bank, The: Tokyo; 138 Boonmits Bldg., Silom Rd., Bangkok; Man. W. HAEDA.

United Malayan Banking Corp. Ltd.: Kuala Lumpur; 147-151 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; Man. JOHN C. LING.

INDUSTRIAL FINANCE ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand (I.F.C.T.): 101 Naret Rd., Bangkok; f. 1959 to assist in the establishment, expansion or modernization of industrial enterprises in the private sector; to bring about mobilization and pooling of funds and assist in capital market development; makes medium-and long-term loans, underwriting shares and securities and guaranteeing loans; cap. p.u. baht 150m. (Dec. 1974); loans granted 2,166m. on 279 projects (Dec. 1974); Chair. SOMMAI HOONTRAKOOL; Gen. Man. WAREE BHONGSVEJ.

Board of Investment: 88 Mansion 2, Rajdamnern Ave., Bangkok; Sec.-Gen. SOMPORN PUNYAGUPTA.

Thai Development Bank Ltd.: 20 Yukhon 2 Rd., Snamali, Bangkok; Cable address: Patanabank; cap. 225m.; 49 brs. throughout Thailand; Man. Dir. CORO TEJAPABUL.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bangkok Stock Exchange: 6th Floor, Silom Bldg., 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1963; 50 registered mems.; Chair. ISAAC DJEMAL; Pres. KRIANG JIARAKUL; Sec. P. D. HOWARD.

INSURANCE

Bangkok Insurance Co. Ltd.: The Bangkok Insurance Bldg., 302 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1947; non-life insurance; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; Man. Dir. CHUMPON RUNG SOPINKUL.

Bangkok Union Insurance Co. Ltd.: 27-29 Yukon 1 Rd., Bangkok; f. 1967; Chair. PHORN LIEWPHAIATANA; Man. Dir. Y. K. TU; Gen. Man. BOONYONG TAYJASANANT.

Borisat Arkanay Prakan Pai Jamkat (South-East Insurance Co. Ltd.): South East Insurance Bldg., 315 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. and Exec. Dir. R. S. JOTIKASTHRA; Exec. Dirs. P. SRIKARNCHANA, V. VATHANAKUL; cap. p.u. 10m.; life, marine, accident, fire, etc.

China Insurance Co. (Siam) Ltd.: 95 Suapa Rd., Bangkok; f. 1948; fire and marine underwriters; cap. (1971) baht 18.5m.; Man. K. Y. CHAN.

International Assurance Co. Ltd., The: 291-293 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1952; Chair. Gen. P. BORIBHANDH YUDDHAKICH; Man. Dir. V. S. SAMAN; cap. p.u. 2.5m.; fire, marine, general.

International Life Assurance (Thailand) Ltd., The: 52/4-5-6 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951; Chair. Gen. KRIS SRIVARA; Gen. Man. SURIYON RAIWA; cap. baht 15m.; life.

Luang Lee Insurance Co. Ltd.: 4219-4225 Chiangmai Rd., Klongsarn, P.O.B. 97, Bangkok-Thonburi Metropolitan City; f. 1933; non-life insurance; cap. baht 5m.; res. baht 8.9m.; Chair. TAN SIEW TING WANGLEE; Man. Dir. SUCHIN WANGLEE.

Ocean Insurance Company Ltd.: 1666 Krung Kasem Rd., Bangkok; Man. Dir. PHONGSAK ASSAKUL; accident, fire, life, marine, motor car.

Shiang Ann Insurance Co. Ltd.: 40-42 Chalermkhet Soi 3, Plabplachai Rd., Bangkok 1; f. 1929; non-life insurance; cap. baht 9m.; res. baht 2m.; Chair. CORO TEJAPABUL; Dir. K. P. YU.

THAILAND

Sinswad Assurance Co. Ltd.: 167/3-4 Wireless Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; Chair. B. SUKARNICH; Man. Dir. C. PRYPIROONROJN; cap. p.u. 10m.; fire, casualty, marine.

Syn Mun Kong Insurance Co. Ltd.: 385 Silom Rd., Yong Vanich Bldg. 3rd Floor, Bangkok 5; f. 1951; fire, automobile and personal accident underwriters; Man. Dir. TANAVIT DUSDEESURAPOT.

Thai Commercial Insurance Co. Ltd.: 133/19 (6th Floor) Rajdamri Rd., Bangkok; f. 1940; fire, marine and casualty insurance; cap. baht 5.0m.; rcs. baht 1.4m.; unearned premium rcs. baht 1.0m.; Mans. SUCHIN WANGLEE, SURAJIT WANGLEE.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Thai Insurance Co. Ltd.: 933 Maha Chai Rd., Bangkok; est. 1939; Man. Dir. CHALOR THONGSUPHAN.

Thai Life Insurance Co. Ltd.: Mansion 8, Rajdamnern Avc., Bangkok; f. 1942; Man. Dir. SMIT YAMASMIT.

Thai Prasit Insurance Co. Ltd.: 295 Sriphya Rd., Bangkok; f. 1947; fire, marine, automobile and life insurance; Chair. TAN ENG GHEE; Man. Dir. SAENG LIMPAN-ONDA.

Wilson Insurance Co. Ltd.: 5th Floor, Bangkok Bank Rajawongse Branch Bldg., 245-249 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951; fire, marine insurance; Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH; Man. Dir. CHOONPORN RUNSOPINKUL.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Thai Chamber of Commerce: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok; f. 1946; 520 mems.; Pres. NAI CHAROON SIBUNRUANG; Vice-Pres. NAI OB VASURATNA, NAI PREECHA TANPRASERT, Dr. SOMPHOB SUSSANGKARN; Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI DEJ BOON-LONG; Asst. Hon. Sec. Gen. NAI PHOTIPONG-LAMSAM; publs. *Thai Chamber of Commerce Journal* (monthly), *Thai Chamber of Commerce Directory*.

Chiengrai Chamber of Commerce: Chiengrai, North Thailand.

Cholburi Chamber of Commerce: Cholburi, South-East Thailand.

Foreign chambers of commerce:

American Chamber of Commerce in Thailand: 7th Floor, 140 Wireless Rd., Bangkok.

British Chamber of Commerce: 2nd Floor, Bangkok Insurance Bldg., 302 Silom Rd., Bangkok 5.

Chambre de Commerce Franco-Thaïe: 9th Floor, Shell House, 140 Wireless Rd., Bangkok.

Chinese Chamber of Commerce: 233 Sathorn Tai Rd., Bangkok 5.

German-Thai Chamber of Commerce: 699 Silom Rd., P.O.B. 1728, Bangkok 5.

Indian Chamber of Commerce: 13 Attakarnprasit Lane, Sathorn Tai Rd., Bangkok.

Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 67 Sathorn Tai Rd., Bangkok.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Forest Industry Organization: 76 Rajadamnern Nok Ave., Bangkok 1; f. 1947; has wide responsibilities concerning all aspects of Thailand's forestry and wood industries; Man. Dir. KRIT SAMAPUDDHI.

Rubber Estate Organization: Visuthikasat Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Sugar Organization: Luang Rd., Bangkok.

INDUSTRIAL AND TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

The Association of Thai Industries: "Suriyothai" Bldg., 5th Floor, 260 Phaholyothin Rd., Bangkok 4; f. Nov. 1967, serving as a grouping of operators of all types of industry in Thailand; centre for mems. in the exchange of ideas contributory to industrial efforts; building and promoting fellowship among industrial operators; conducting research, publicity, promotion and training of modern technical know-how pertaining to industrial manufacture and commerce to enhance the progress of industry and commerce in Thailand in order to compete with foreign products; bringing about solidarity among mems. for the purpose of protecting, preserving and promoting the stability of all industries in the country; encouraging the graduation of young industrialists and the lifting of their efficiency standards; performing charity work; engaging in other industries that would promote the prosperity of domestic industries; attached Policy and Research Bureau advises employers' organizations; mems.: 300; Pres. Maj.-Gen. PRAMARN ADIREKSARN, Vice-Pres. BUNJERD CHOLVICHARN, THAVORN PORNPAPHA, PONG SARASIN; Hon. Sec.-Gen. Sqn. Ldr. PRAKAPET INDHUSOPHON; Office Man. PRACHUAB UDOMSILPA.

Jute Association of Thailand: 335 New Rd., Bangkok.

Mineral Industry Association of Thailand: 26 Bangkok Rd., Puket.

Pharmaceutical Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Mill Association of Thailand: 233 South Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rice Traders Association of Thailand: 120 Sathorn Rd., Bangkok.

Rubber Trade Association of Thailand: 150 Rajbopit Rd., Bangkok.

Sawmill Association of Siam: 258/1 Visnthykasat Rd., Bangkok.

The Tapioca Association of Thailand: 291-293 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Maize and Produce Exporters Association: 52/16-18 Surawongse Rd., Bangkok.

Thai Silk Association: c/o Industrial Promotion Dept., Ministry of Industry, Rama VI Rd., Bangkok.

Thailand Lac Association: 66 Chaleamkatt 1, Bangkok.

Timber Exporters Association: 119/1 Nr. Huachang Bridge, P.O.B. 240, Phaya Thai Rd., Bangkok.

The Union Textile Merchants Association of Thailand: 121/1 Rajawongse Rd., Bangkok.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade unions were abolished in November 1958 and workers were forbidden to organize new ones.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

State Railway of Thailand: Yodse, Bangkok; f. 1891; 27,473 permanent employees, 5,481 temporary (Sept. 1974); 3,765 km. of open lines, 3,885 km. of running track and 557 km. of siding track; gauge 1 metre; Chair. ACHAVA KUNJARA NA AYUDHYA; Gen. Man. Lt.-Gen. THUEN SARIKHAGANONDHA; Sec. PRAYOON KASEMSUWAN; publ. *Railway Monthly Magazine* (Thai).

ROADS

Total length of primary and secondary roads at the end of 1971 was 17,105 km., of which, 67 per cent were paved.

SHIPPING

Port Authority of Thailand: Bangkok; 16 vessels; Chair. Admiral PRAJUM I. MOKAVES, R.T.N.; Dir. Admiral ABHAI SITAKALIN, R.T.N.

Bangkok United Mechanical Co. Ltd.: 144 Sukumvit Rd., Bangkok; coastal services; Pres. P. PRASARTTONG-ORSOTH; Man. C. W. CHAIKOMIN; 1 tanker.

Keat Navigation Co. Ltd.: 19 Thalang Rd., Phuket; Gen. Man. C. UPATISING; 1 cargo vessel.

Oceanic Transport Co. Ltd.: 197/1 Silom Rd., Bangkok; tanker services; Chair. C. J. HUANG; Man. Dir. C. D. SHIAH; 4 tanker vessels.

Oil Fuel Organization of Thailand: Bangkok; river transport; 1 tanker vessel.

Thai Maritime Navigation Co. Ltd.: 59 Yanawa, Bangkok; services from Bangkok to Far Eastern ports; 3 vessels; Chair. Air Chief Marshal DAWEE CHULASAPYA; Gen. Man. G. SAMANANDA.

Thai Mercantile Marine Ltd.: Bangkok Bank Bldg., 4th Floor, P.O.B. 905, 300 Silom Rd., Bangkok; f. 1967; four dry cargo vessels on liner service between Japan and Thailand; Chair. H. E. THANAT KHOMAN; Vice-Chair. CHIN SOPHONPANICH.

Thai Navigation Co. Ltd.: 721 Hongkong Bank Lane, Siphya, Bangkok; f. 1940; services (passenger and freight) between Thailand, Singapore, Malacca and Penang; Man. a.i. Commodore SAWAENG KARNJANAKANOK.

Thai Petroleum Transports Co. Ltd.: Air France Bldg., 3 Patpong Rd., Bangkok; coastal tanker services; Chair. C. CHOWKWANYUN; Man. Capt. A. MACKAY; 5 vessels.

CIVIL AVIATION

Note: Work has started on a new international airport at Nong Ngu Hao. Costing 2,000-3,000 million baht, it will be completed by 1977. The existing Don Maung airport will be used for military purposes and domestic services from 1977.

Thai Airways International Ltd.: 1043 Phaholyothin Rd., Bangkok 4; f. 1959; international services from Bangkok to Calcutta, Copenhagen, Dacca, Delhi, Denpasar, Hong Kong, Jakarta, Kathmandu, Kuala Lumpur, London, Manila, Osaka, Penang, Rangoon, Saigon, Singapore, Sydney, Taipei and Tokyo; Chair. Air Chief Marshal KAMOL THEJATUNGA; Man. Dir. Air Marshal SUAN SUKSERM; 3 DC-8-63, 6 DC-8-33, 2 DC-10-30.

Thai Airways Co. Ltd.: 6 Larn Luang Rd., Bangkok; f. 1951; operates domestic services; Chair. and Acting Man. Dir. Air Chief Marshal SUAN SUKSERM; Deputy Man. Dir. K. A. KRISTIANSEN; fleet of 9 HS-748, 5 DC-3.

Air-Siam (Air-Siam Air Co. Ltd.): P.O.B. 4-155, 1643-5 New Peteburi Rd., Bangkok; f. 1965; 1 B747, 1 DC-10-

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

30, 1 A300B2, 1 707-131; principal routes: Bangkok-Hong Kong-Fukuoka-Honolulu-Los Angeles; scheduled passenger/freight operator; member of IATA; Chair. H.H. Princess SUDASIRISOBHA; Pres. and Man. Dir. V. VANNAKUL.

Bangkok is also served by the following airlines: Aero-flot, Air Cambodge, Air Ceylon, Air France, Air India, Air Viet-Nam, Alitalia, British Airways, Burma Airway Corp., Cathay Pacific Airways, China Airlines, EgyptAir, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Japan Air Lines Co., KLM, Korean Airlines, Lufthansa, Pan American, Philippine Air Lines, Qantas, Royal Air Lao, Royal Nepal Airlines, SAS, Singapore Airlines, Swissair, Trans World Airlines, UTA.

TOURISM

The Tourist Organization of Thailand (TOT): Head Office, Mansion 2, Ratchadamnoen Ave., Bangkok 2; f. 1960; Dir.-Gen. Lt.-Gen. CHALERMCHAI CHARUVASTR; Deputy Dir.-Gen. Col. SIRISAK SUNTAROVAT, Col. SOMCHAI HIRANYAKIT; publs. *Thailand Travel Talk* (monthly, English), *Holiday Time in Thailand* (quarterly, English), *TOT's Magazine* (monthly, Thai), *Newsletter* (English); overseas offices in New York, Los Angeles, Frankfurt and Tokyo.

North Thailand Tourist Promotion Assn.: Chuang Mai; Pres. Prof. MOMLUANG TUI XUMSAI.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Office of Atomic Energy for Peace: Srirubsook Rd., Bangkok 9; Chair. the Prime Minister; Sec.-Gen. Dr. SVASTI SRISUKH.

The National Energy Administration maintains a research reactor and a nuclear institute.

Note: Thailand's first nuclear electricity plant is to be established at Ao Pai in Si Racha district by 1981.

UNIVERSITIES

Asian Institute of Technology: P.O.B. 2754, Bangkok; f. 1959; 70 teachers, 400 students.

Chiangmai University: Chiangmai; f. 1963; 700 teachers, 7,123 students.

Chulalongkorn University: Phya Thai Rd., Bangkok; 1,634 teachers, 15,229 students.

Kasetsart University: Bangkok, Bangkok; 680 teachers, 6,234 students.

Khonkaen University: Khonkaen; f. 1966; 429 teachers, 2,066 students.

King Mongkut's Institute of Technology: Rasburana, Bangkok 6; c. 100 teachers, c. 1,060 students.

Mahidol University: Siriraj Hospital, Thonburi, Bangkok; c. 900 teachers, c. 4,320 students.

National Institute of Development Administration: Bangkok, Bangkok 10; 255 teachers.

Prince of Songla University: Songla; f. 1964; 281 teachers, 1,057 students.

Ramkhamhaeng University: Hua Mark, Bangkok 10; f. 1976.

Silpakorn University: Na Pra Dhat Rd.; 1,090 students.

Sri Nakharinwirot University: Bangkok; f. 1954; 304 teachers, 4,985 students.

Thammasat University: Bangkok; 673 teachers, 10,763 students.

TOGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Togolese Republic lies on the coast of West Africa, forming a narrow strip stretching north to Upper Volta with Ghana to the west and Dahomey to the east. The climate is hot and humid, temperatures averaging 27°C (80°F) on the coast and 30°C (97°F) in the drier north. The official language is French and there are a number of native tongues. The majority of the population follow animist beliefs; there are about 300,000 Christians and 75,000 Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has five stripes of alternate green and yellow, with a square red canton, containing a five-pointed white star, in the upper hoist. The capital is Lomé.

Recent History

Formerly a United Nations Trust Territory administered by France, Togo became an autonomous republic within the French Union in 1956 and achieved independence in 1960.

The leading political figure and first President of Togo, Sylvanus Olympio, was assassinated by military insurgents early in 1963 and Nicolas Grunitzky returned from exile to become President. In May 1963 a popular referendum approved his appointment and elected a new National Assembly from a single list of candidates. President Grunitzky was overthrown in January 1967 by an army *coup d'état*, led by Lt.-Col. (later Major-Gen.) Étienne Gnassingbe Eyadéma. The National Assembly was dissolved and the Constitution abolished, and in April 1967 Eyadéma took over the Presidency. In the same year all political parties were dissolved. The President has repeatedly announced his resolve to return Togo to civilian rule, but has been met by popular demands that the army should remain in power. In 1969 a political party, the *Rassemblement du peuple togolais*, was founded with Gen. Eyadéma as president. It is the only party in Togo and contributes greatly to the radical style of political life, especially by the organization of petitions and demonstrations in favour of the Government. A referendum held in January 1972 produced a massive vote of support for the President. In January 1974 Gen. Eyadéma narrowly escaped death in an aeroplane crash, which he maintained was an assassination attempt by the *Compagnie togolaise des mines du Bénin*, one of the major foreign companies operating in Togo. Soon afterwards the company was taken over by the State.

Togo favours a broad association of African states on a basis of shared interests, to replace the present groupings determined by a shared colonial past. Thus Togo maintains close relations with Ghana, Nigeria and Zaïre as well as with the former French colonies of West Africa. Togo is a member of the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, OCAM and the Conseil de l'Entente.

Government

Following the army *coup d'état* of January 1967, the constitution was suspended. Executive power is in the

hands of a President and a Cabinet. The *Rassemblement du peuple togolais*, the only political party in Togo, mobilizes support for the Government. The country is divided into four Regions, each administered by an Inspector assisted by an elected council.

Defence

Togo's armed forces total about 1,250, including an infantry battalion and a small naval force. Under military agreements with France, Togo is helped with training and equipment.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the leading sector of the economy. It engages 90 per cent of the working population and provides 40 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. The chief food crops are yams, millet, cassava and maize. Livestock breeding and fishing also contribute to the internal economy. The chief cash crops are coffee, cocoa, cotton, groundnuts and palm kernels. In 1973 coffee accounted for 13 per cent of export earnings and cocoa for 26 per cent. With the exception of cocoa, agricultural production has not expanded significantly in recent years. The industrial sector is small but rapidly growing. It comprises mainly the processing of agricultural produce and the production of consumer goods. The most important project in hand is the construction of a large-scale cement plant, which could begin production by 1978. Deposits of phosphates, limestone and marble are exploited. Phosphates are the country's leading export. It is estimated that almost 2.5 million tons were exported in 1973, providing nearly 50 per cent of total export earnings. Phosphates have been exploited by the largely French-owned *Compagnie togolaise des mines du Bénin*. In 1974, after a long struggle to extend its control over capital and marketing and to increase its revenue from phosphates, the Government finally took complete control of the company. The 1971-75 development plan envisages an annual economic growth rate of 7.7 per cent. Togo has a large balance of trade deficit and receives much foreign aid, but it possesses considerable unexploited resources and good potential for growth.

Transport and Communications

There are 498 km. of railways, including three lines running inland from Lomé and a coastal line which joins with the Dahomey system. There are 7,000 km. of roads, of which about 1,700 km. are all-weather roads. Lomé is the major port, but phosphates are exported through a new port at Kpémé. There are several airfields in Togo, and an international airport at Lomé served by Air Togo, Air Afrique and UTA.

Social Welfare

Medical services are provided by the Government and in 1971 there were 6 hospitals and many medical centres and clinics, with a total of 3,151 beds.

Education

About half the schools provide free education and there are places for over 50 per cent of children of school age. Mission schools are important and educate almost half of the pupils. There is a university at Lomé and scholarships are available to French universities.

Tourism

Big game hunting and fishing are the main attractions.

Visas are not required to visit Togo by nationals of Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo People's Republic, Dahomey, France, Gabon, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, the Upper Volta and Zaire.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football and lawn tennis are popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), November 1st (Memorial Day), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 13th (Liberation Day), April 19th (Easter Monday), April 27th (Independence Day), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension Day), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$ = 218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

Official estimate at June 30th, 1974

AREA	POPULATION
56,000 sq. km.*	2,166,000

* 21,600 square miles.

MAIN TRIBES
(1964)

Ewe	185,000
Ouatchi	152,000
Kabre	236,000

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1971)

Lomé (capital)	200,100	Tsevie	13,600
Sokodé	30,100	Anécho	11,400
Palimé	20,900	Mango	9,600
Atakpamé	17,800	Bafilo	9,100
Bassari	16,000	Taligbo	4,400

Births and Deaths (1968): Registered births 71,930 (birth rate 40.7 per 1,000); registered deaths 14,444 (death rate 8.2 per 1,000). Registration is not, however, complete. UN estimates for 1965-70 put the average annual birth rate at 50.9 per 1,000 and the death rate at 25.5 per 1,000.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS
('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	100*	100*	85*
Millet and Sorghum	130*	130*	130*
Rice	18	19	20*
Sweet Potatoes	8*	8*	8*
Yams	1,400*	1,400*	1,100*
Cassava (Manioc)	1,170*	1,173*	980*
Taro (Coco Yam)	120*	120*	70*
Dry Beans	19*	20*	16*
Other Pulses	7*	7*	4*
Bananas	30*	30*	30*
Palm Kernels†	17.1	16.5	9.9
Groundnuts (in shell)	18	18	20
Cottonseed	12	12*	12*
Cotton (lint)	6.0	5.6	7.1
Copra	3.8*	3.6*	3.1*
Coffee	14	6	12
Cocoa Beans‡	23.6	27.9	28.2

Coconuts: 18 million nuts in 1968; 21 million in 1969. Palm oil ('000 metric tons): 5.4 in 1970; 5.6 in 1971; 4.5 in 1972; 4.5 in 1973 (FAO estimates).

* FAO estimate.

† Exports only.

‡ Twelve months ending September of year stated. 1972/73: 18,600 metric tons.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK
ANIMALS REGISTERED FOR TAXATION
('000)

	1969	1970	1971
Cattle	176	194	192
Sheep and Goats*	130	1,192	972
Pigs	231	239	204
Horses	0.8	0.9	1.5
Asses	2.0	2.2	1.8
Poultry	1,874	1,991	2,076

* Similar numbers of sheep and goats are kept.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates—metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk	3,000	3,000	3,000
Beef and Veal	3,000	3,000	3,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	2,000	3,000	3,000
Pork	3,000	3,000	4,000
Poultry Meat	2,000	2,000	2,000
Other Meat	5,000	3,000	3,000
Hen Eggs	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cattle Hides	380	383	399

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY
ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS*
('000 cubic metres)

	1969	1970	1971
Industrial Wood . . .	95	97	100
Fuel Wood . . .	1,090	1,100	1,150
TOTAL . . .	1,185	1,197	1,250

* Unofficial figures.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Atlantic Ocean . . .	7,300	7,500	7,500*	7,600
Inland Waters . . .	2,700	3,000	2,500	3,000
TOTAL CATCH . . .	10,000	10,500	10,000*	10,600

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Natural Phosphate Rock . . .	1,473,000	1,508,000	1,715,000	1,855,000
Phosphate of Lime . . .	1,194,000	1,200,000	n.a.	n.a.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS

	1970	1971	1972
Beer ('000 hectolitres) . . .	94.0	97.7	110
Soft Drinks ('000 hectolitres) . . .	35	43	47
Woven Cotton Fabrics (million metres) . . .	7	10	14
Soap (metric tons) . . .	237	330	200
Electric Energy (million kWh.) . . .	63.7	80.6	89.0

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

GENERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES
(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1971	1972	1973	EXPENDITURE*	1971	1972	1973
Taxes on Income .	1,807.2	2,114.0	2,124.0	Interest on Public Debt . . .	208.7	245.9	198.1
Other Direct Taxes .	14.7	15.0	16.0	Subsidies to Enterprises .	256.0	265.6	265.0
Import Duties .	2,400.0	2,448.0	2,682.0	Transfers to Income Account of Households .	270.1	388.8	421.5
Export Duties .	960.0	1,000.0	1,082.0	Current Transfers to Local Governments .	42.2	—	—
Other Indirect Taxes .	4,633.7	4,817.0	5,370.9	Current Transfers to Abroad . . .	180.9	187.1	225.1
Other Receipts .	1,907.6	1,889.3	2,159.3	Current Expenditure on Goods and Services (net) .	7,747.8	9,224.6	10,695.1
				Gross Fixed Capital Formation . . .	3,017.5	1,971.3	1,633.0
TOTAL .	11,723.2	12,283.3	13,434.2	TOTAL .	11,723.2	12,283.3	13,434.2

*Expenditure includes (in million francs CFA):

	1971	1972	1973
Education . . .	1,527.2	1,921.7	2,246.9
Public Health . .	716.0	799.5	881.8
Social Services . .	118.5	147.6	161.7
Defence . . .	948.0	1,104.4	1,261.0

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook*, quoting the Banque centrale des États de l'Afrique de l'Ouest.

Capital Budget (1974): 2,000 million francs CFA, of which Communications and Tourism 565.6 million; Rural sector 468.0 million; Socio-cultural programmes 446.7 million; Industrial, Commercial and Crafts 303.5 million; Administration 216.0 million.

1974 estimate: General Budget balanced at 16,244 million francs CFA.

1975 estimate: General Budget balanced at 30,500 million francs CFA.

Currency in Circulation (June 30th, 1974): 7.310 million francs CFA.

SECOND DEVELOPMENT PLAN (1971-75)
(Estimates—million francs CFA)

SOURCE OF FINANCE	INVESTMENT EXPENDITURE
Togolese Public Sources	20,000
Togolese Private Sources	9,800
Foreign Public Sources	36,000
Foreign Private Sources	10,000
TOTAL	75,800
	Transport and Communications
	Industry, Craft and Trade
	Town Planning
	Tourism
	Rural Development
	TOTAL (incl. others)
	26,947
	15,536
	11,000
	11,000
	11,000
	75,890

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports . . .	11,668	11,133	11,623	14,572	17,928	19,455	21,385	22,388
Exports . . .	8,872	7,894	9,549	11,477	15,176	13,626	12,542	13,755

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Rice	41	188	196
Flour	303	346	388
Sugar	209	464	516
Fish (not canned)	319	268	255
Dairy Produce	142	220	321
Beverages	666	621	680
Tobacco and Cigarettes	1,158	983	756
Petroleum Products	999	1,094	1,078
Pharmaceuticals	512	582	635
Other Chemicals and Parachemicals	771	1,045	1,118
Rubber Goods	344	417	433
Paper and Products	291	369	516
Cotton Fabrics	2,320	2,175	2,074
Clothing	782	907	883
Cement	476	44	721
Iron and Steel	823	815	706
Non-Electrical Machinery and Spares	1,765	2,605	2,421
Electrical Apparatus	976	1,252	1,496
Motor Vehicles	1,598	1,489	1,424
Other Transport Equipment	353	549	668
TOTAL (incl. others)	19,455	21,385	22,388

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Coffee	2,434	2,599	1,801
Cassava Starch	102	40	7
Tapioca	105	61	183
Groundnuts (green)	267	100	—
Palm Kernels	517	191	210
Cottonseed	39	48	36
Karité Nuts	75	62	93
Cocoa Beans	4,246	3,719	3,556
Natural Phosphates	4,787	4,794	6,267
Raw Cotton (excl. linters)	272	337	274
Printed Fabrics	75	52	48
TOTAL (incl. others)	13,626	12,542	13,755

COUNTRIES

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium/Luxembourg . . .	249	584	468
China, People's Republic . . .	352	458	434
France	6,687	7,604	8,469
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	1,700	2,291	2,303
Ghana	501	364	323
Italy	498	582	678
Japan	943	927	628
Netherlands	1,235	1,420	1,561
Spain	178	130	755
Taiwan	408	521	625
U.S.S.R.	567	458	435
United Kingdom	2,270	1,927	1,576
U.S.A.	1,030	1,182	977
Venezuela	482	540	418
TOTAL (incl. others)	19,455	21,385	22,388

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium/Luxembourg	765	670	690
Dahomey	136	103	226
France	4,298	3,376	4,271
Germany, Federal Republic . . .	1,830	1,417	1,661
Italy	276	312	353
Japan	364	227	329
Lebanon	104	58	314
Netherlands	3,496	4,737	4,993
U.S.S.R.	1,334	1,012	n.a.
United Kingdom	208	119	54
U.S.A.	43	7	269
TOTAL (incl. others)	13,626	12,542	13,755

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Passengers ('000)	1,583	1,466	1,373
Passengers-km. (million) . . .	84.1	70.8	72.7
Freight ('000 tons)	105.3	83.9	61.7
Freight (million ton-km.) . . .	12.3	9.8	7.9
Total receipts (million francs CFA)	383	326.1	297.3

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES IN USE

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars.	8,162	9,596	11,075
Vans	3,042	3,471	3,857
Lorries	2,146	2,366	2,537
Motorcycles	1,738	2,232	2,592

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

PORT LOMÉ	1971	1972	1973
Vessels Entered	547	549	571
Displacement ('000 net reg. tons)	1,692	1,775	1,779
Freight Unloaded ('000 metric tons)	284	328	328
Freight Loaded ('000 metric tons)	81	74	56
Passenger Arrivals	69	170	162
Passenger Departures	11	32	110

PORT KPÉMÉ	1970	1971	1972
Freight Loaded* ('000 metric tons)	1,504	1,814	1,666

* Phosphate from the CTMB mines.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
Aircraft Arrivals and Departures	1,821	1,891	2,763
Freight Unloaded (tons)	498	477	390
Freight Loaded (tons)	450	413	422
Passenger Arrivals	16,249	19,350	24,457
Passenger Departures	16,528	19,156	25,223

COMMUNICATIONS

	1970	1971	1972
Telephones	5,000	5,000	6,000
Radio Sets	n.a.	45,000	46,000

Newspapers: 3 in 1972 (combined average circulation 13,000 copies for issue).

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	934	4,403	257,877
Secondary	71*	778	24,521
Technical	19†	214	2,506
Higher (University)	1	93	1,369‡

* Includes four lycées and six colleges.

† Including one lycée and four colleges.

‡ In addition 689 students study abroad.

Source: Direction de la Statistique, Lomé (except where otherwise stated).

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution promulgated in May 1963 was suspended in January 1967. A Constitutional Committee began meeting in October 1967 to draft a new constitution which was completed in 1969 but has not been promulgated.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Minister of National Defence: Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA.

Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs: Col. MENVEYINOYU ALIDOU DJAFALO.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: AYI HOUÉNOU HUNLÉDÉ.

Minister of Public Works and Mines: AYITÉ GACHIN MIVEDOR.

Minister of the Interior: YAO KUNALE EKLO.

Minister of National Education: YAYA MALOU.

Minister of Finance and the Economy: EDEM KODJO.

Minister of the Civil Service, Justice and Labour: NANAMALÉ GBÉGBÉNI.

Minister of Rural Development: OGAMO BAGNAH.

Minister of Rural Equipment: SAMON KORTHO.

Minister of Youth, Sport, Culture and Scientific Research: AGBENOWOSSY KOFFI.

Minister of Planning, Trade, Industry and Transport: KOUDJOLOU DOGO.

Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications: KWAOWI BENYI JOHNSON.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

An advisory council was created in 1967 and has been active since March 1968. Its 25 members include five trade unionists, five representatives of industry and commerce, five representatives of agriculture, five economists and sociologists, and five technologists.

President: GERVAIS DJONDO.

POLITICAL PARTY

Rassemblement du peuple togolais (RPT): Lomé; f. 1969; holds a Congress every three years, and its central committee meets at least every three months; Pres. Gen. GNASSINGBE EYADÉMA.

Political Bureau: Gen. EYADÉMA, Lt.-Col. MENVEYINOYU DJAFALO, EDEM KODJO, KOUDJOLOU DOGO, GERVAIS DJONDO, YAYA BÉDOU, JOACHIM HUNLÉDÉ, BENOÎT MALOU, LOUIS AMEGA, BARTHÉLÉMY LAMBONY, Prof. VALENTIN MAWUPE-VOVOR, ALPHONSE KORTHO, Prof. JEAN KEKEH, FOUSSENT MAMA, NANAMALÉ GBÉGBÉNI, YAO EKLO (Exec. Sec.).

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved in January 1967. Elections were then promised within three months, but none have so far been held and a new constitution has yet to be promulgated.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TOGO

(In Lomé unless otherwise stated)

- Algeria:** Accra, Ghana.
Belgium: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Brazil: Accra, Ghana.
Canada: Accra, Ghana.
China, People's Republic: Tokoin Ouest; *Ambassador:* YUEH HSIN.
Czechoslovakia: Accra, Ghana.
Denmark: Accra, Ghana.
Egypt: Angle Blvd. Circulaire et route d'Anèche; B.P. 8; *Ambassador:* RIAD MOAWAD.
France: rue Paul Mahoux, B.P. 91; *Ambassador:* LOUIS ROUDIÉ.
Gabon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
German Democratic Republic: Bamako, Mali.
Germany, Federal Republic: rue d'Aflao, B.P. 289; *Ambassador:* HERMANN HATERKAMP.
Ghana: Tokoin—route de Palimé; *Ambassador:* BEN FORJEE.
Haiti: Dakar, Senegal.
Hungary: Accra, Ghana.
India: Lagos, Nigeria.
Italy: Accra, Ghana.
Japan: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: *Ambassador:* DJEUNG TAI HWA.
Lebanon: Accra, Ghana.
Liberia: Accra, Ghana.
Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast
Niger: Cotonou, Dahomey.
Nigeria: 311 Blvd. Circulaire; *Ambassador:* ABUBAKAR GARBA GOBIR.
Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.
Poland: Lagos, Nigeria.
Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Switzerland: Accra, Ghana.
Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Turkey: Accra, Ghana.
U.S.S.R.: route d'Atakpamé, B.P. 634; *Ambassador:* PYOTR K. SLYUSARENKO.
United Kingdom: Angle Blvd. Circ. et Blvd. de la République, B.P. 892; *Ambassador:* ALAN JAMES BROWN.
U.S.A.: 68 ave. de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* NANCY V. RAWLS.
Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.
Yugoslavia: Accra, Ghana.
Zaire: *Ambassador:* ITSINDO BOSILA MPELA.

Togo also has diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, the Congo People's Republic, Somalia and the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Criminal justice is administered by a *Cour d'Appel*, four *Tribunaux Correctionnels*, and eight *Tribunaux de Simple Police*. Civil and commercial law is enforced by a *Cour d'Appel*, four *Tribunaux de Droit Moderne* and eight *Tribunaux Coutumiers de Premier Instance*. There is a

Labour Tribunal and an Administrative Tribunal. A *Cour de Sécurité d'Etat* was established in 1970 to judge crimes against internal and external state security.

Cour Suprême: Lomé; f. 1964; consists of four chambers: constitutional, judicial, administrative and auditing; Pres. Dr. LOUIS AMEGA.

RELIGION

It is estimated that about 60 per cent of the population follow traditional Animist beliefs, some 40 per cent are Christians (with Roman Catholics comprising 20 per cent of the total population) and 10 per cent are Muslims.

Roman Catholic Missions: In the archdiocese of Lomé there are over 5,407 mission centres; publ. *Présence Chrétienne* (fortnightly, circ. 2,500).

Archbishop of Lomé: B.P. 348, Lomé; Mgr. ROBERT DOSSEH ANYRON.

Bishop of Atakpamé: B.P. 11, Atakpamé; Mgr. BERNARD OGUKI-ATAKPAH.

Bishop of Dapango: B.P. 61, Dapango; Mgr. PIERRE BARTHÉLÉMY HANRION.

Bishop of Sokodé: B.P. 55, Sokodé; Mgr. CHRÉTIEN BAKPESSI MATAWO.

Protestant Missions: There are about 170 mission centres with a personnel of some 230, affiliated to European and American societies and run by a *Conseil Synodal* presided over by a *modérateur*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Journal Officiel de la République du Togo: EDITOGO, B.P. 891, Lomé.

Togo-Presse: EDITOGO, B.P. 891, Lomé; f. 1962; French and Ewe; political, economic and cultural; official government publication; Editor KWAOKI BENYI JOHNSON; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

Akuavi: Lomé; produced by women's organization; French; Dir. NABÉDÉ PALA.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce: B.P. 360, Lomé; monthly.

Bulletin de Statistiques: B.P. 118, Lomé; published by Service de la Statistique Générale, Ministère des Finances et des Affaires Économiques; monthly.

Espoir de la Nation: EDITOGO, B.P. 891, Lomé; produced by Ministry of Information; monthly; Dir. M. AWESSO; circ. 3,000.

Gamesu: Lomé; produced by Ministries of Education and Social Affairs; local language monthly for newly literate people in country areas.

Image du Togo: Lomé; monthly; circ. 2,000.

Le Lien: Office of Education, Lomé; cultural; monthly; circ. 600.

Présence Chrétienne: B.P. 1205, Lomé; f. 1960; French, Roman Catholic fortnightly; Dir. R. P. ALEXIS OLIGER; O.F.M.; circ. 2,500.

Réalités Togolaises: Lomé; monthly.

Togo Dialogue: Lomé; monthly; published by Ministry of Information.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 314, Lomé; Chief JEAN MAR WETZEL.

D.P.A. also has a bureau in Lomé.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radiodiffusion du Togo: B.P. 434, Lomé; f. 1953; Government station; programmes on four wavelengths in French, English and vernacular languages; Dir. PROSPER AMOUZOGAH; Tch. Dir. LUCIEN POENOU.

There are 45,000 radio sets.

Télévision du Togo: f. 1973; programmes in French and vernacular languages; from 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. each evening.

FINANCE

(amounts in francs CFA unless otherwise stated).

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: Head Office 29 rue du Colisée, 75008 Paris, France; B.P. 120, Lomé; f. 1955; the bank of issue in Togo and several other West African states; cap. and reserves 3,923m.; Pres. EDEM KODJO; Gen. Man. ROBERT JULIENNE; Man. in Lomé PATRICE LAWSON; publs. *Bulletin Mensuel d'Information et Statistiques* (monthly), *Rapport d'Activité* (annual).

NATIONAL BANKS

Banque Commerciale du Ghana (SA) Togo: 14 rue du Commerce, B.P. 1321, Lomé; cap. 118m.; Dir. PAUL KOKU.

Banque Togolaise pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 9 rue du Commerce, Lomé; f. 1974.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: Avenue de la Victoire, B.P. 33, Lomé; Man. LOUIS VIEHL.

Caisse Nationale de Crédit Agricole: B.P. 1386, Lomé; Dir. AROUNA SEMA.

Union Togolaise de Banque: B.P. 359, Lomé; f. 1964 by Republic of Togo, Deutsche Bank A.G., Crédit Lyonnais and Banca Commerciale Italiana; cap. 300m.; Pres. BÉNOÎT BÉDOU; Gen. Man. PÉDRO D'ALMEIDA; brs. at Atakpamé, Sokodé and Palimé.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: Head Office 9 avenue de Messine, Paris 8e, France; B.P. 346, Lomé; Dir.-Gen. CLAUDE BILLEBAUD.

DEVELOPMENT BANKS

Banque Togolaise de Développement: B.P. 65, Lomé; f. 1967; cap. 300m.; Dir.-Gen. BAWA MANKOUBI.

Société Nationale d'Investissements: B.P. 2682, Lomé; f. 1971; cap. 500m.

INSURANCE

Some thirty of the major French and British insurance companies are represented in Lomé.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Agriculture et d'Industrie du Togo: B.P. 360, Lomé; f. 1921; Pres. ALBERT DJABAKU; Sec. Gen. Mmc. TRÉXOU; publ. *Bulletin Mensuel*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Groupeement Interprofessionnel des Entreprises du Togo (Gito): B.P. 345, Lomé; Pres. CLARENCE OLYMPIO.

Syndicat des Commerçants Importateurs et Exportateurs de la République Togolaise: B.P. 345, Lomé; Pres. ERNEST WURTZ.

DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural development is under the supervision of five regional development authorities, the *Sociétés régionales d'aménagement et de développement* (SONAD). The five authorities are: la SONAD des savanes, la SONAD des plateaux, la SONAD maritime, la SONAD centrale and la SONAD de la Kara.

TRADE UNIONS

Confédération Nationale des Travailleurs du Togo: Lomé; f. 1973 after the dissolution of the central bodies of all Togolese trade unions in December 1972 by the RPT central committee.

MARKETING BOARD

Office des Produits Agricoles du Togo (OPAT): Angle rue Branly et ave. numéro 3, Lomé, B.P. 1334; f. 1964; controls prices and export sales of coffee, cocoa, cotton, ground nuts, palm oil, copra, kapok, karite and castor oil, and is the sole exporter of these products; promotes development in agriculture, finances research and grants loans; is supervised by the Minister of Trade and Industry; Dir.-Gen. JOSEPH BAGNA.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Chemin de Fer Togolais: B.P. 340, Lomé; f. 1905; total length 498 km., metre gauge, including three lines from Lomé—to Palimé (119 km.), to Aného (44 km.) and to Atakpamé and Blitta (280 km.); Dir. W. RÖHR.

ROADS

There are approximately 1,662 km. of main roads, of which 700 km. are bitumenized and 5,357 km. of "dry season" roads. Principal roads run from Lomé to the borders of Ghana, Nigeria, Upper Volta and Dahomey, and it is intended that the whole length of the north-south route be bitumenized by 1975.

SHIPPING

The major port is at Lomé. A deep water harbour completed in 1968 gives the Port of Lomé a handling capacity of 400,000 tons and enables 1.5 million tons of goods to pass through per annum. Capacity was reached in 1972 and further works are under way, including facilities for oil-tankers and fishing vessels. There is another port at Kpémé built by CTMB and used for the export of phosphates.

Port Autonome de Lomé: B.P. 1225; Pres. HÉZÉKIAH CREPPY.

TOGO

Société Navale Chargours Delmas Vieilleux: ave. Gallieni, B.P. 34.

SOAEM-Togo: B.P. 207, Lomé; Dir. C. SCHWOERER.

SOGOPAO-Togo: B.P. 821, Lomé; Agent JEAN BADASSOU

CIVIL AVIATION

The main airport is at Tokoin near Lomé, and there are smaller ones at Sokodé, Sansanné-Mango, Dapango, Atakpamé.

Air Afrique: B.P. 111, Lomé; Togo has a 6 per cent share; *see* under Ivory Coast.

Air Togo: 1 ave. de la Libération, B.P. 1090, Lomé; f. 1963; scheduled internal services between Lomé, Sokodé, Mango and Dapango and external service to Lagos; fleet of two Cessna 402; Gen. Man. ISAAC ADE AMADOU. Lomé is also served by UTA.

TOURISM

Office National Togolais du Tourisme: B.P. 1177, Lomé; Dir. M. AGBEKODO.

Transport, Tourism, University

Organisation pour le Développement du Tourisme en Afrique (Oda): Lomé; Chair. KARIM DEMBÉLÉ.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of National Education: Lomé; in charge of promoting cultural activities.

Comité National des Foires et Expositions: Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Lomé; in charge of overseas representation of Togo's cultural achievements; Pres. DOSSEVI APOSSAN MATHÉY.

THEATRE GROUP

Groupement du Théâtre et du Folklore Togolais (G.T.F.T.): Direction de la Jeunesse et des Sports, Lomé; f. 1962; comedy and African ballet; Dir. MATHIAS AITHNARD.

UNIVERSITY

Université du Bénin: B.P. 1515, Lomé; f. 1965, 98 teachers, 1,503 students.

TONGA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Kingdom of Tonga comprises about 150 islands in the south-west Pacific, 400 miles east of Fiji. The Tonga (or Friendly) Islands are divided into three main groups: Vava'u, Ha'apai and Tongatapu. Only 36 of the islands are permanently inhabited. The climate is mild for most of the year, though hot and humid from January to March. The languages are Tongan, a Polynesian language, and English. Tongans are predominantly Christians of the Wesleyan faith, although there are some Roman Catholics. The flag (proportions 2 by 1) is red, with a rectangular white canton containing a red cross. The administrative capital is Nuku'alofa, on Tongatapu Island.

Recent History

The foundations of the constitutional monarchy were laid in the nineteenth century. The kingdom was neutral until 1900 when it became a British Protected State. The treaty establishing the Protectorate was revised in 1958 and 1967, giving Tonga increasing control over its affairs, and on June 4th, 1970, it became fully independent, joining the Commonwealth on the same date.

Government

The present constitution is based on one adopted in 1875, providing for a government, consisting of a Sovereign, a Privy Council, a Cabinet and a Legislative Assembly, and for a Judiciary.

Defence

Tonga has its own defence force consisting of both regular and reserve units.

Economic Affairs

The majority of the islands have an inherently fertile soil and the economy is based mainly on agriculture, the two chief crops, coconuts and bananas, accounting for the bulk of Tonga's exports. Agriculture employed 74 per cent of the working population in 1966. Two Five-Year Development Plans, 1965-70 and 1970-75, have both aimed at stimulating the coconut industry and tourism and at

improving internal and external communications. In 1974 the United Kingdom provided a \$T1.4 million loan.

Social Welfare

The Government operates three public hospitals and a number of dispensaries. A new hospital was provided for in the first Five-Year Development Plan.

Education

Free state education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, while the Government and other Commonwealth countries offer scholarship schemes enabling students to go abroad for higher education. There is one teacher training college.

Tourism

Tourism is considered an industry likely to expand. The first Five-Year Development Plan provided Tonga with its first modern tourist hotel, and the second plan included the upgrading of Fua'amotu airport to medium jet standard. The industry earned an estimated \$T1.5 million in 1973.

Sport

Boxing, rugby, football, cricket and basketball are all very popular, in addition to a number of traditional games.

Public Holidays

1975: July 4th (H.M. the King's Birthday), November 4th (Constitution Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 15th (ANZAC Day), April 16th, 19th (Easter), May 4th (H.R.H. the Crown Prince's Birthday), June 4th (Emancipation Day).

Weights and Measures

Tonga uses the imperial system of weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 seniti = 1 pa'anga (Tongan dollar).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = \$T1.5765;

U.S. \$1 = 67.23 seniti.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 289 square miles (Tongatapu 99.2). There are about 150 islands.

Population: 94,000 (estimate, December 31st, 1973); Nuku'alofa (capital) 25,000.

Agriculture (1973): Bananas 114,000 cases (exports), Copra 12,000 tons (exports); **Livestock:** Pigs 40,000; Horses 7,000; Cattle 4,000.

Currency: 100 seniti (cents) = 1 pa'anga (Tongan dollar). Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 seniti; 1 and 2 pa'anga. Notes: 50 seniti; 1, 2, 5 and 10 pa'anga. Exchange rates

(January 1975): £1 sterling = T1.5765; U.S. \$1 = 67.23 Tongan cents. \$T100 = £63.43 = U.S. \$148.75.

Budget (1972-73): Revenue \$T3,357,000; Expenditure \$T3,073,000.

External Trade (1973-74): Imports: \$T7,997,000 (mainly food and textiles); Exports \$T3,245,000 (mainly copra and bananas). Trade is chiefly with the Commonwealth.

Transport: Roads (1973): Commercial Vehicles 971, Private Vehicles 600, Motor Cycles 334; **Shipping (1973):** Tonnage entered and cleared 610,889 tons; **Civil Aviation (1973):** Aircraft arriving 405.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of Tonga is based on that granted in 1875 by King George Tupou I. It provides for a government consisting of the Sovereign, a Privy Council and Cabinet, a Legislative Assembly and a Judiciary. Limited law-making power is vested in the Privy Council and any legislation passed by the Executive is subject to review by the Legislature.

The Privy Council is appointed by the Sovereign and consists of the Sovereign and the Cabinet.

The Cabinet consists of a Prime Minister, a Deputy Prime Minister, other Ministers and the Governors of Ha'apai and Vava'u.

The Legislative Assembly consists of the Speaker (President), the Cabinet, the Representatives of the Nobles (7) and the elected Representatives of the People (7). Franchise is open to all male literate Tongans of 21 and over who pay taxes, and all female literate Tongans aged 21 and over. There are elections every three years, and the Assembly must meet at least once every year.
Note: The next elections are due in 1975.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Sovereign: H.M. King TAUFU'AHAU TUPOU IV
G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1975)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Agriculture, Tourism and Telegraphs and Telephones: H.R.H. Prince FATAFEHI TU'IPELIHAKE, C.B.E.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Lands: Hon. TUITA.

Minister of Police: Hon. 'AKAU'OLA.

Minister of Education and Works: Hon. Dr. S. LANGI KAVALIQU.

Minister of Industries, Commerce and Labour: Hon. the Baron VAEA.

Minister of Health and Acting Minister of Finance: Hon. Dr. S. TAPA.

Governor of Ha'apai: Hon. VA'EHALA.

Governor of Vava'u: Hon. MA'AFU TUPOU.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO TONGA

Embassy (E); High Commission (HC)

Australia: Suva, Fiji (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. W. BULLOCK.

Belgium: Wellington, New Zealand (E); *Ambassador:* H. MATSAERT.

Canada: Wellington, New Zealand (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. E. GLOVER.

France: Wellington, New Zealand (E); *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN DE NICOLAY.

India: Suva, Fiji (HC); *High Commissioner:* BHAGWAN SINGH.

Japan: Wellington, New Zealand (E); *Ambassador:* H. TANAKA.

Korea, Republic: Canberra, Australia (E); *Ambassador:* SUK-CHAN-NOH.

New Zealand: Apia, Western Samoa (HC); *High Commissioner:* W. E. THORP.

United Kingdom: Nuku'alofa, Tonga (HC); *High Commissioner:* HUMPHREY ARTHINGTON-DAVY, O.B.E.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The system of the Courts in Tonga is based on the British model. There are the following Courts: Magistrates Courts, Land Court, Supreme Court and Court of Appeal.

There are eight Magistrates, and appeals from the Magistrates Courts are heard by the Supreme Court. In cases which come before the Supreme Court the accused, or either party in a civil suit, may elect for a jury trial. The Chief Justice is resident in Tonga and appeals from the Supreme Court are heard by the Privy Council as a Court of Appeal. The Chief Justice is Judge of the Supreme Court and of the Land Court in which he sits with a Tongan assessor.

Chief Justice and Judge of the Land Court: H. STEAD ROBERTS.

RELIGION

The Tongans are Christian, 77 per cent belonging to sects of the Wesleyan faith. There is also a small number of Roman Catholics.

PRESS AND RADIO

Press: *The Chronicle:* A weekly newspaper, sponsored by the Government; f. 1964; Editor S. H. FONUA; circ. (Tongan) 4,300, (English) 1,200.

There is a regular issue of Church newspapers by the various missions.

Radio: *Tonga Broadcasting Commission:* P.O.B. 36, Nuku'alofa; started operating July 1961, government and commercially sponsored; programmes from two 10 kW. medium wave 1020 kHz transmitters in English and Tongan with some Fijian and Samoan; Man. DAVID PORTER. In 1974 there were 15,000 receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Tonga: P.O.B. 924, Nuku'alofa; owned by Government of Tonga, Bank of Hawaii, Bank of New Zealand and Bank of New South Wales; full commercial banking facilities.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Tonga Copra Board: P.O.B. 27, Nuku'alofa; f. 1941; non-profit making board controlling the export of coconut and all coconut products; Chair. Minister of Agriculture.

Tonga Construction Company: P.O.B. 28, Nuku'alofa; f. 1958 to carry out the construction programme of the Copra Board as well as those of government, local bodies and private concerns; commission agents for imports and exports; Chair. H.R.H. Prince Tu'ipelehake, C.B.E.; Man. T. M. 'OFA (acting).

Tonga Produce Board: P.O.B. 84, Nuku'alofa; formerly the Tonga Banana Board; non-profit making organization controlling the export of bananas, pineapples and melons; Man./Sec. A. JOHANSSON.

In 1974 the first co-operative society registered under the Agricultural Organization Act was set up.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are about 120 miles of all-weather metalled roads on Tongatapu and 44 miles on Vava'u. Total mileage in Tonga including fair weather only dirt roads: 271.

SHIPPING

Regular services are maintained by:

Union Steam Ship Co. of New Zealand Ltd.: P.O.B. 4, Nuku'alofa; f. 1875; fortnightly passenger and cargo services between Auckland, Fiji, Samoa and Tonga; six-weekly cargo service from Australia to Fiji, Samoa and Tonga.

Bank Line: Burns Philp (South Sea) Co. Ltd., Nuku'alofa; approximately six-weekly cargo services to the United Kingdom.

Pacific Navigation Co.: P.O.B. 81, Nuku'alofa; formerly Tonga Shipping Agency; maintains a service from Sydney (Australia) to Nuku'alofa with the vessel *Tauloto*, a monthly scheduled service between Nava (Fiji) and Nuku'alofa and local inter-island services; Gen. Man. Capt. C. HILL-WILLIS.

Cruise ships of the following lines call at Tonga: P & O, Chandris, China Navigation, Shaw Savill, Sitmar, Swedish American West Line, American President, Princess Cruises, Lloyd Triestino, Pacific Far East and Royal Viking.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a good airport on Tongatapu, limited seaplane facilities at Nuku'alofa and airstrips at Vava'u and Ha'apai. There is a five flights a week service from Fiji, run by Pacific Island Airways and a three flights a week service from Samoa run by Polynesian Airlines Ltd. Internal services are provided by the Tonga Tourist and Development Company.

Air Pacific: Suva; agents in Tonga E. M. Jones Ltd., P.O.B. 34, Nuku'alofa; fleet comprises HS 747, BAC 1-11.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: Apia, W. Samoa; agents in Tonga E. M. Jones Ltd.; all bookings through Polynesian Airlines, Apia; Cables, Polynesian Apia.

Friendly Islands Air ('Ea 'Otu Felenite): f. 1974; Tonga's national airline; services not yet finalized but link with Air Nauru probable.

TOURISM

Tonga Tourist and Development Co.: P.O.B. 91, Nuku'alofa, Tonga.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Trinidad, the southernmost of the Caribbean islands, lies within sight of the Venezuelan coast. The much smaller companion island of Tobago is 20 miles to the north-east. The climate is tropical with a dry season from January to May. Rainfall averages sixty-four inches per year. Average daytime temperature is 84°F (29°C). The language is English. Most of the population are Christians with Roman Catholics as the largest single group. There are Hindu and Muslim communities. The national flag (proportions 5 by 3) is deep red, divided by a white-edged black diagonal stripe, running from upper left to lower right. The capital is Port of Spain.

Recent History

Trinidad and Tobago, formerly a British colonial possession, became a member in 1958 of the newly established Federation of the West Indies and in the following year achieved full internal self-government. With the secession of Jamaica from the Federation in 1961, Trinidad and Tobago withdrew and the Federation collapsed. In 1962 Trinidad and Tobago became an independent state within the Commonwealth, and in 1967 became a member of the Organization of American States. "Black Power" riots in April 1970 and a mutiny in the army which lasted for six months resulted in the declaration of a state of emergency; subsequent unrest has culminated in guerrilla warfare. Against this background elections were held to the House of Representatives in May 1971, resulting in a complete victory for the People's National Movement under Dr. Eric Williams, the Prime Minister. Two members have since joined the United Progressive Party, although retaining their seats in the House. The elections were boycotted by the main opposition groups; a commission set up to examine the constitutional difficulties arising from this situation is due to make its findings public in 1975. It is planned to lower the voting age to 18 years and to set up a republican form of government. Dr. Williams has postponed his threatened resignation until these findings are published.

Government

Legislative power is vested in a Parliament, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Representatives are elected for a five-year term by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Governor-General in consultation with, and on the advice of, the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Defence

There is an army of about 1,000 enlisted troops.

Economic Affairs

Oil is of paramount importance in Trinidad's economy. At the end of the 1960s production from on-shore wells fell, but the discovery of off-shore oil fields has revived confidence in the nation's future as an oil-producing and refining country. As the leading Caribbean oil-producer, Trinidad has recently benefited from the world-wide

increase in oil prices. The Government intends to use these revenues to off-set inflation and also for the longer-term purposes of creating jobs (there was 15 per cent unemployment in 1974) and economic restructuring. In 1974 the government bought the assets of Shell Trinidad Ltd. and set up the Trinidad and Tobago Oil Co. Reserves of off-shore gas are estimated at 3,500 million cubic feet; a liquefied natural gas plant, a pipeline network and a fleet of tankers to export the gas are to be built. An aluminium smelter with a capacity of 200,000 tons is to be built by 1977, jointly with Jamaica and Guyana. Government policy is to use the increased oil revenue to increase domestic food production and develop capital-intensive industries including petrochemicals, iron and steel, fertilizers, plastics and electronics.

Apart from oil, the manufacture of sugar, rum, molasses, fruit juices and cotton textiles are important, and Trinidad is a major world producer of asphalt. The Government is to acquire and resuscitate over 7,000 acres of cultivable land for growing rice and vegetables to combat worsening food shortages. Trinidad is a founder member of the Caribbean Free Trade Area (CARIFTA) and in 1973 was one of twenty-two Latin American and Caribbean countries to sign an agreement to form OLADE, a Latin American Energy Organization.

Transport and Communications

Road transport is widely used for passengers and freight and there are many buses and lorries. There are 2,630 miles of roads, of which 340 miles are major urban roads and 550 miles are major rural roads. Port of Spain has a deep-water wharf and there are regular sailings to all parts of the world. A special container berth, with two large overhead cranes, is being built at Port of Spain. There are plans to set up a Caribbean ocean transport company, of which Trinidad would be a member, in late 1975. Numerous airlines use Piarco international airport.

Social Welfare

Old age pensions are paid, and there is some unemployment relief. State medical services are free. In April 1972 the National Insurance System was inaugurated. The System is run by an independent board and its provisions are similar to those contained in the British system introduced in 1948.

Education

Primary and secondary education is free and attendance is compulsory between the ages of six and twelve. Entrance to secondary schools is determined by the Common Entrance Examination. Many schools are run jointly by the state and religious bodies. The Trinidad campus of the University of the West Indies is at St. Augustine, Trinidad. Other institutions of higher education are the Polytechnic Institute and the East Caribbean Farm Institute.

Tourism

The climate and coastline of both Trinidad and Tobago attract visitors mainly from the U.S.A., Canada and the CARICOM territories. The annual carnival festival is a major attraction.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Visas are not required to visit Trinidad and Tobago by nationals of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, San Marino, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom and Commonwealth and the U.S.A.

Sport

Cricket and football are the most popular games.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th (Discovery Day), August 31st (Independence Day), December 25th, 26th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th (Good

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Friday), April 19th (Easter Monday), June 7th (Whit Monday), June 17th (Corpus Christi), June 19th (Labour Day).

The Hindu and Moslem festivals of Divali and Eid ul Fitr are also observed as public holidays.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system of weights and measures is in force. The metric system is being introduced.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT \$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = TT \$4.80;

U.S. \$1 = TT \$2.04.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		POPULATION (1972 estimates)			
Trinidad	Tobago	Total	Port of Spain (capital)	San Fernando	Arima
1,864	116	1,048,400	65,400	33,800	11,636

Africans 43%, East Indians 37%, Europeans 2%, Chinese 1%, Others 17%.

EMPLOYMENT

	1973
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing	49,700
Mining, Quarrying and Manufacturing	60,000
Construction	45,700
Commerce	60,000
Transport and Communications	29,000
Services	77,000
TOTAL	323,000

AGRICULTURE (tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Sugar	237,400	216,000	213,200	228,300	181,100
*Cocoa	3,850	6,001	3,550	5,116	7,359†
Coconuts and Copra	14,019	11,015	12,253	12,346	11,614
*Citrus Fruits	2,229	2,390	1,707	1,955	n.a.

* Exports. † '000 lb.

MINING

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude Petroleum (barrels)		51,047,000	47,147,000	51,212,000	62,220,000
Asphalt (tons)		128,319	121,903	113,627	107,800

INDUSTRY

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Cement . .	tons	239,500	266,300	251,800	281,900	249,100
Cigarettes . .	lbs.	1,748,700	1,817,900	1,774,400	1,785,500	2,009,800
Rum . .	proof gals.	1,911,000	1,726,500	1,886,600	2,473,600	2,443,700
Bay Rum . .	"	31,500	18,700	16,200	19,000	16,100
Beer . .	gals.	2,705,000	3,213,000	3,643,000	3,930,000	4,480,000

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Trinidad and Tobago dollar (TT \$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 5, 10 and 20 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=TT \$4.80; U.S. \$1=TT \$2.04.

TT \$100=£20.83=U.S. \$49.125.

BUDGET

(1974 estimate—million TT \$)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Tax, Purchase Tax, etc.	731.2	Recurrent	497.9
Non-tax Revenue	179.5	Other	476.0
Other	63.9		
TOTAL	974.6	TOTAL	973.9

Development Plan (1969-73): Total Planned Expenditure TT \$375m.

COST OF LIVING INDEX

(September 1960 = 100)

	WEIGHTING	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Food	490	132.9	139.0	155.0	184.4	239.7
Drink and Tobacco	77	158.6	160.3	179.0	195.7	210.1
Rent	25	126.1	128.4	132.9	167.8	210.1
Maintenance	52	137.9	141.4	155.2	178.0	150.7
Fuel and Lighting	29	125.8	129.3	137.6	146.6	238.7
Clothing	99	118.1	120.4	128.3	141.8	167.4
Household Supplies	67	122.2	125.2	132.2	149.5	161.1
Services	142	144.3	149.9	158.3	173.5	169.6
Drugs and Toilet Articles	19	126.1	129.0	139.8	151.2	192.4
ALL ITEMS	1,000	134.1	138.8	151.7	174.2	168.4

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

(million TT\$)

	1965	1966	1967	1968
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (factor cost) . .	1,188.0	1,326.5	1,377.9	1,527.5
of which:				
Agriculture, forestry, fishing, quarrying . .	101.7	103.9	111.6	127.0
Oil and asphalt	284.1	313.6	350.4	366.0
Manufacturing and construction	258.5	299.6	271.8	324.8
Others, including government	543.7	609.4	644.1	709.7

RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(T.T. \$'000)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Foreign Exchange Reserve	106,600	156,300	110,400	67,100
<i>of which:</i>				
IMF gold tranche	13,100	13,100	13,100	—
Currency in Circulation	65,471	79,065	95,638	98,798

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(TT \$'000)

	1972			1973*		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
Goods and Services:						
Merchandise	1,143.7	1,467.5	-323.8	1,410.2	1,532.7	-122.5
Transport	181.2	87.4	93.8	195.7	68.0	127.7
Travel	97.7	52.1	45.6	116.0	46.4	69.6
Investment income	11.0	143.8	-132.8	9.9	180.6	-170.7
Government n.e.s.	18.0	2.7	15.3	11.8	11.3	0.5
Other miscellaneous services	10.7	11.7	- 1.0	131.9	70.6	61.3
Total	1,462.3	1,765.2	-302.9	1,875.5	1,909.6	- 34.1
Transfer Payments:						
Private	6.5	2.2	4.3	5.4	9.7	4.3
Official	0.5	12.2	- 11.7	—	13.7	- 13.7
Total	7.0	14.4	- 7.4	5.4	23.4	- 18.0
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	1,469.3	1,779.6	-310.3	1,880.9	933.0	- 52.1
Capital:						
<i>Private Sector:</i>						
Direct investment	173.6	8.7	164.9	195.0	132.9	62.1
<i>Public Sector:</i>						
Loans and repayments	46.3	7.5	38.8	65.9	9.5	56.4
Subscriptions to international organiza- tions	—	2.7	- 2.7	—	0.8	- 0.8
Other assets	—	1.4	- 1.4	8.9	—	8.9
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	233.2	20.3	212.9	269.8	143.2	126.6
Errors and Omissions	51.8	—	51.8	—	107.3	107.3
Overall Surplus or Deficit	45.6	—	45.6	32.8	—	32.8

* Provisional.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(TT \$'000)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	1,086,969.8	1,329,258.0	1,471,098.8	1,536,367.7
Exports	963,050.3	1,041,627.0	1,071,481.4	1,368,294.7

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(All in Port of Spain)

(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy

Argentina: 2nd Floor, 3A Queen's Park West (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* JULIO A. FREIXAS.

Brazil: 6 Elizabeth St., St. Clair (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* RUY A. TAVORA.

Canada: Colonial Bldg., 72 South Quay (HC); *High Commissioner:* ANGUS J. MATHESON (also accred. to Barbados).

France: Furness House, 90 Independence Square (E); *Ambassador:* HENRI CHOLLET.

Germany, Federal Republic: Furness House, 90 Independence Square (E); *Ambassador:* WILFRIED VOGELER.

India: 87 Cipriani Blvd. (HC); *High Commissioner:* BARAKAT AHMAD.

Jamaica: 2 Newbold St., St. Clair (HC); *High Commissioner:* V. COURTNEY-SMITH.

Netherlands: Furness House, 90 Independence Square (E); *Ambassador:* S. D. EMANUELS.

Nigeria: 17 Queen's Park West (HC); *High Commissioner:* EMMANUEL O. KOLADE.

United Kingdom: Furness House, 90 Independence Square (HC); *High Commissioner:* C. E. DIGGINES, C.M.G.

U.S.A.: 15 Queen's Park West (E); *Ambassador:* LLOYD I. MILLER.

Venezuela: 18 Victoria Ave. (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. CARLOS IRAZÁBAL.

Trinidad and Tobago also has diplomatic relations with Algeria, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Ethiopia, Finland, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Italy, the Ivory Coast, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mexico, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Romania, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, the U.S.S.R., Zaire and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: The Supreme Court of Judicature of Trinidad and Tobago consists of the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The High Court consists of the Chief Justice, who is *ex officio* a Judge of the High Court, and ten High Court Judges. Its jurisdiction corresponds to that of the English High Court of Justice.

The Court of Appeal consists of the Chief Justice who is President and four other Judges. The Court of Appeal is deemed to be fully constituted if it consists of an uneven number of Judges, not less than three.

Appeal lies from the High Court of Justice to the Court of Appeal and to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: His Lordship Sir ISAAC HYATALI.

Court of Appeal: The Hons. I. E. HYATALI, CLEMENT E. G. PHILLIPS, M. CORBIN, E. REES, K. P. DE LA BASTID E.

Puisne Judges:

Hons. G. M. SCOTT
N. HASSANALI
K. C. McMILLAN
J. A. BRAITHWAITE
R. NARINE

G. DES ILES
M. BOURNE
S. MARAG
P. L. U. CROSS
E. ROOPNARINE

District Courts: The Chief Magistrate, 4 Senior and 21 stipendiary magistrates preside over the District Courts established in various parts of the country. In these Courts the work of the Petty Civil Courts (which have jurisdiction to try civil matters where the cause of action does not exceed \$1,200), the Magistrates' Courts and the Coroners' Courts is conducted.

Industrial Court: Chair. J. A. M. BRAITHWAITE.

Registrar: G. R. BENNY.

Attorney-General: BASIL PITT.

RELIGION

Roman Catholics 192,570, Anglicans 150,000, other Christians 67,283, Hindus 135,345, Muslims 32,615.

ANGLICAN

Bishop of Trinidad: Hayes Court, Port of Spain; Rev. CLIVE ORMINGTON ABDULLAH.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Port of Spain: Most Rev. GORDON ANTHONY PANTIN; 27 Maraval Rd., Port of Spain.

Three suffragan sees.

Christian Council of Trinidad and Tobago: Port of Spain; f. 1967; church unity organization formed by Roman Catholic, Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, Moravian, Lutheran Mission and Salvation Army, with Ethiopian Orthodox and Baptist Union as observers.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Evening News: 22-26 Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1936; independent; evening; Editor COMPTON DELPH; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; circ. 39,852.

Trinidad Guardian: 22 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1917; independent; morning; Editor L. CHONGSING; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; circ. 56,548.

Trinidad and Tobago Express: 35 Independence Square, Port of Spain; f. 1967; Editor DAVID RENWICK; circ. 39,079.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

PERIODICALS

- Annual Statistical Digest:** 2 Edward St., Port of Spain; f. 1952; issued by the Central Statistical Office.
- Caribbean Herald:** 46 Henry St., Port of Spain; weekly.
- Caribbean Medical Journal:** General Hospital, Port of Spain; f. 1938; quarterly.
- Catholic News:** 34 Belmont Circular Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1892; weekly; Editor Rev. Fr. P. J. TIERNAN, O.P.; circ. 16,298.
- Chiao Sheng:** 10 Charlotte St., Port of Spain; Chinese; weekly.
- The Democrat:** 4 Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; monthly.
- Medi-News Caribbean:** Scope Publishing, 1 St. Ann's Ave., Port of Spain; general medical.
- The Nation:** 27 Pembroke St., Port of Spain; weekly; organ of the People's National Movement; political and cultural; Chair. FRIZ BLACKMAN; Editor I. MERRITT; circ. 12,000.
- Observer:** 91 Queen St., P.O.B. 136, Port of Spain; f. 1941; monthly; Editor H. P. SINGH; circ. 3,000.
- Quarterly Economic Report:** 2 Edward St., Port of Spain; f. 1950; quarterly; issued by the Central Statistical Office.
- Sunday Guardian:** 22 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; f. 1917; independent; morning; Editor J. A. INCE; London Office: c/o C. Turner Ltd., 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; circ. 95,682.
- Trinidad and Tobago Gazette:** 2 Victoria Ave., Port of Spain; weekly; official government paper.
- Tropical Agriculture:** c/o IPC Science and Technology Press Ltd., Iliffe House, 32 High St., Guildford, Surrey, England; f. 1924; journal of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, University of the West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad; quarterly; Gen. Editor H. K. ASHBY; Faculty Editor C. K. ROBINSON, University of the West Indies.

PUBLISHERS

- Longman Caribbean Ltd.:** Port of Spain; f. 1970; general; Dir. PERCY CEZAIR.
- Marshall Muir Ltd.:** 64 Marine Square, P.O.B. 126, Port of Spain.
- Trinidad Publishing Co. Ltd.:** 22-26 St. Vincent St., Port of Spain; law, politics.
- University of the West Indies:** St. Augustine; education, textbooks.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

- NBS Radio 610:** 17 Abercromby St., P.O.B. 610, Port of Spain; f. 1957; AM and FM transmitters at Chaguanas, Cumberland Hill; Gen. Man. P. A. PITTS; Dir. of Programmes L. DE LEON; est. regular audience 450,000.
- Radio Trinidad:** Broadcasting House, 11B Maraval Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1947; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; island-wide commercial broadcasting service; two programmes; Man. P. E. M. HESKETH.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

TELEVISION

- Trinidad-Tobago Television Co. Ltd.:** Television House, Maraval Rd., Port of Spain; f. 1962; commercial station; Gen. Man. F. A. RAWLINS.
- Receiving sets (1975): 100,000.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves;
m.=million; amounts in TT\$)

BANKING

- Central Bank:** Independence Square, P.O.B. 1250, Port of Spain; f. 1964; Gov. VICTOR E. BRUCE; cap. 2m., dep. 58.7m.; publs. *Statistical Digest*, *Economic Bulletin* (monthly in English), *Annual Report*.
- Agricultural Development Bank:** 86 Duke St., Port of Spain; bill for establishment passed 1968; provides long, medium and short term loans to farmers; eventually to be owned and operated by farmers; Chair. GEORG J. FULLER.
- National Commercial Bank of Trinidad and Tobago:** 60 Independence Square, P.O.B. 718, Port of Spain; f. 1970; cap. 5m., dep. 26.3m.; Chair. PHILIP ROCHFORD.
- Trinidad Co-operative Bank Ltd.:** 80-84 Charlotte St., Port of Spain; f. 1914; Pres. AUSTIN MCSHINE; 2 brs.

BANKS

- Barclays Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1153, Port of Spain; f. 1970; cap. 5.5m.; Man. Dir. C. A. J. DEVAUX; Man. P. R. DAVIES-EVANS; 32 offices in Trinidad, 1 in Tobago.
- Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce:** Head Office: 25 King St., West, Toronto 1, Ontario; Port of Spain Office: P.O.B. 69, 72 Independence Square; Area Man. K. G. HOUSE; 14 brs.
- Chase Manhattan Bank:** Head Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015; Port of Spain Office: 53 Independence Square; Man. F. P. CAMACHO.
- First National City Bank:** Head Office: 399 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Port of Spain Office: 74 Independence Square, P.O.B. 1249; 3 brs.
- Royal Bank of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.:** 36 Chancery Lane, P.O.B. 287, Port of Spain; Chair. and Man. Dir. C. P. DE SOUZA; 15 brs.
- Workers' Bank of Trinidad and Tobago:** Corner Duncan St. and Independence Square, Port of Spain.

STOCK EXCHANGE

- The Caribbean Stock Exchange and Bond Trinidad Ltd.:** 16 Vincent St., Port of Spain, Trinidad.

INSURANCE

- National companies in Port of Spain:
- Caribbean Atlantic Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** P.O.B. 948.
- Caribbean Home Insurance Co. Ltd.:** 19-21 Chacon St.; f. 1973; initial cap. 1m.; Chair. SYDNEY KNOX; general except life.
- Colonial Life Insurance Co. Ltd.:** Colonial Life Bldg., 29 St. Vincent St.; f. 1936; Man. C. O. MONSANTO.
- Nationwide Insurance Co.:** Corner Keate and Frederick Sts.; Pres. RAYMOND ECCLES.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad and Tobago Credit Insurance Co.: 76 Independence Square.

Trinidad & Tobago Insurance Ltd.: 11 Maraval Rd., P.O.B. 1004.

Trinidad Friendly Life Insurance Society: 30A St. Vincent St.

Trinidad Motor Insurance Co. Ltd.: 25 Edward St.; Man. E. J. MARSDEN.

Trinidad Trading Co. Ltd.: 84-88 Independence Square, P.O.B. 660; Man. Dir. IGNATIUS S. FERREIRA; agents for a number of foreign companies.

West Indian National Insurance Co. Ltd.: Richmond St.; Man. Dir. JOHN L. ACHAM.

The principal British and a number of U.S. and Canadian companies have agencies in Port of Spain.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Trinidad and Tobago Chamber of Industry and Commerce (Inc.): P.O. B. 499, Port of Spain; f. 1973; Pres. GEORGE GUY; Gen. Man. FRANK DOWDY; Sec. FRANK MCKENZIE-COOK.

Southern Division: P.O.B. 80, San Fernando; Pres. ECCLES BIDESHI; Man. CAROL TRABOULAY; 450 mems.

EMPLOYERS AND MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATIONS

British Caribbean Citrus Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Port of Spain; f. 1955; mems. Citrus Growers' Associations in Jamaica, Belize, Dominica and Trinidad and Tobago; Chair. Sir HAROLD ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

Cocoa Planters' Association of Trinidad Ltd.: P.O.B. 346, Port of Spain; f. 1915; 165 mems.; Pres. JEFFREY B. STOLLMAYER; Man. ARTHUR C. DE SILVA.

Coconut Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 229, Port of Spain; f. 1936; 341 mems.; Pres. F. AGOSTINI, H.E.C.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association of Trinidad and Tobago Ltd.: P.O.B. 174, Port of Spain; f. 1932; 600 mems.; Pres. Sir H. E. ROBINSON; Sec. G. DE VERTEUIL.

Pan Trinbago: 72-74 Queen St., Port of Spain; official body for Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandmen; Pres. BERNE FRASER; Sec. MELVILLE BRYAN.

Shipping Association of Trinidad and Tobago: Room D, 1st floor, Salvatori Bldg., Port of Spain; f. 1938; Pres. H. F. MENDES; Excc. Sec. B. R. DE LEON.

Sugar Manufacturers' Association of Trinidad Ltd.: 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1920; 3 mems.; Chair. G. H. MAINGOT; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Sugar Technologists' Association of Trinidad and Tobago: 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1967; 214 mems.; Chair. G. H. MAINGOT; Sec. M. Y. KHAN.

Trinidad Island-wide Cane Farmers' Association Inc.: San Fernando; f. 1957; Chair. SEURADGE SOOKHOO; Man. S. NORMAN GIRWAR; Sec. HARRY OUTAR; publ. *The Cane Farmer* (monthly).

Trinidad Manufacturers' Association: permanent exhibition at 1 Anderson Terrace, Maraval, Port of Spain; Gen. Man. WILBUR BARKER.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): 80 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; f. 1942; 5 mem. associations; Chair. G. H. MAINGOT; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook*, *W.I.S.A. Annual Report*, *Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

DEVELOPMENT

National Housing Authority: P.O.B. 555, Port of Spain; f. 1962; Chair. IVAN WILLIAMS; Deputy Chair. LANCE MURRAY; Sec. VERNON CAMPS; Exec. Dir. VERNON CARRINGTON.

Point Lisas Industrial Port Development Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 80, San Fernando; f. 1969; Chair. R. C. MONTANO; at present building liquefied natural gas plant with deep-water harbour facilities and iron ore direct reduction plant, both scheduled for completion in 1977.

Trinidad and Tobago Industrial Development Corporation: Corner Duncan St. and Independence Square; f. 1959; encourages new industries and hotels and develops industrial estates; operates loan funds; Chair. BERNARD V. PRIMUS; Gen. Man. ELDON G. WARNER.

TRADE UNIONS

Trinidad and Tobago Labour Congress: Port of Spain; f. 1966 as the result of a merger between the *National Federation of Labour* and the *Trinidad and Tobago National Trades Union Congress*; affiliated to the Caribbean Congress of Labour and ICFTU; about 55,000 mems.; Pres. JAMES I. A. MANSWELL; Gen. Sec. CYRIL GONZALES.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATES

Amalgamated Workers' Union: 16 New St., Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres. CYRIL LOPEZ; Acting Sec. FLAVIUS NURSE.

Communication Workers' Union: 146 Henry St., Port of Spain; about 1,800 mems.; Pres. CARLTON SAVARV; Gen. Sec. CARL TULL.

National Union of Government and Federated Workers: 145 Henry St., Port of Spain; 25,000 mems.; Pres. NATHANIEL E. CRICLOW; Gen. Sec. SELWYN JOHN.

Public Services Association: 89 Abercromby St., Port of Spain; about 12,000 mems.; Pres. Mrs. URSULA GITTENS; Gen. Sec. JAMES I. A. MANSWELL.

Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: 10 Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; about 7,000 mems.; Pres.-Gen. VERNON GLEAN; Gen. Sec. FRANCIS MUNGR00.

Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 130 Henry St., Port of Spain; about 5,000 mems.; Pres. V. A. STANFORD; Sec. I. S. GONZALES.

NON-AFFILIATED UNIONS

National Union of Government and Federated Workers: 145 Henry St., Port of Spain; about 43,000 mems.; Pres. NATHANIEL E. CRICLOW; Gen. Sec. SELWYN JOHN.

Oilfield Workers' Trade Union: Leader GEORGE WEEKES.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 2,630 miles of roads in Trinidad and Tobago, of which 1,740 miles are classified as minor roads, 340 miles as major urban roads and 550 miles as major rural roads.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Public Transport Service Corporation: Railway Bldgs., South Quay, P.O.B. 391, Port of Spain; f. 1965 to operate road and rail transport; Chair. EMMANUEL B. ANNISSETTE; Gen. Man. CECIL ST. HILL; operates a fleet of 366 buses; 31,624,667 passengers were transported by bus in 1973.

There are no longer any operational railways in Trinidad.

SHIPPING

The chief ports are Port of Spain in Trinidad and Scarborough in Tobago.

Port Authority of Trinidad and Tobago: Wrightson Rd., Port of Spain; Gen. Man. HAROLD MOYLAN (acting).

West Indies Shipping Service: c/o West Indies Shipping Corporation, 1 Richmond St., Port of Spain.

The chief foreign shipping lines which call at Port of Spain are: Atlantic Lines, Booth Line, C.G.T. Line, Furness Lines, Great Lakes Transcaribbean Line, Hamburg-America Line, Harrison Line, Horn Line, Lauro Line, P. & O. Orient Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd.

CIVIL AVIATION

Trinidad and Tobago Air Services: Port of Spain; services to Tobago.

British West Indian Airways: Sunjet House, 26-30 Edward St., Port of Spain; incorporated 1948; 90 per cent of shares held by the Government of Trinidad and Tobago; points served include Trinidad, Tobago, Barbados, St. Lucia, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Guyana, Toronto, Miami, London and Havana; fleet of 8 Boeing 707; Chair. DODDRIDGE ALLEYNE; Sec. TREVOR BERTIE.

The following foreign airlines serve Trinidad and Tobago: Air Canada, Air France, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), British Airways, Caribair (Puerto Rico), Cubana, KLM, LAV (Venezuela), LIAT (Antigua), Pan Am, Surinam Airways and Viasa (Venezuela).

TOURISM

Trinidad and Tobago Tourist Board: 56 Frederick St., P.O.B. 222, Port of Spain; f. 1958; statutory board with 7 mems. appointed by the Governor in Council,

Transport, Tourism, Universities

some on the recommendation of the various organizations representing the tourist industry; Chair. JACK DE LIMA; Gen. Man. DONALD BAIN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: Suite 1006, 110 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario.

U.S.A.: Suite 712-714, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

There are approximately 1,500 hotel rooms available.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Annual Art and Music Festivals are held in Trinidad. The following are some of the cultural associations in Port of Spain:

The Arts Festival Association: Extra Mural Dept., 113 Frederick St.; Sec. Mrs. D. SAMPSON.

Trinidad Dramatic Club: 4 River Rd., Maraval; Pres. Mrs. D. BUTT.

Trinidad Light Operatic Society: 55 Observatory St.; Sec. L. WOODRUFFE.

Trinidad Music Association: 18 Mary St., St. Clair; Pres. Mrs. ROBERT JOHNSTONE.

Trinidad and Tobago Association of Calypso Singers and Composers: 68 Henry St.; Sec. R. JOSEPH.

The Trinidad and Tobago Art Society: Art Society Centre, French St., Woodbrook; Sec. Mrs. M. NEEHALL.

Queen's Hall: St. Ann's, Port of Spain; f. 1959; statutory body financed by the Government; Chair. PETER ROCHFORD; Man. OTTO MASSIAH.

Naparima Bowl: Paradise Pasture, San Fernando; f. 1962; government-sponsored; consists of an Auditorium, open-air Amphitheatre, and various exhibition and meeting rooms; Chair. of the Board Dr. ARTHUR E. CHEN; Man. GRACE M. ABDOOL, M.M., A.T.C.L., M.B.E.

Pan Trinbago: 72-74 Queen St., Port of Spain; official body for Trinidad and Tobago Steelbandsmen; Pres. ROY AUGUSTUS; Sec. DENNIS LE GENDRE.

UNIVERSITY

University of the West Indies: St. Augustine, Trinidad; other faculties in Jamaica and Barbados; 250 teachers; 1,850 students.

TUNISIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Tunisia lies on the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, between Algeria and Libya. The climate is temperate on the coast, with winter rain, and hot and dry in the southern desert. Arabic is the official language and French is widely used. Islam is the state religion and embraces the vast majority of the population. There are Jewish, Roman Catholic, Greek Orthodox and Protestant minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, charged with a white disc containing a red crescent moon and a five-pointed red star. The capital is Tunis.

Recent History

Formerly a French Protectorate, Tunisia became autonomous in September 1955 and achieved independence in March 1956. The monarchy was abolished in July 1957 and Habib Bourguiba became the first President. In 1961 Tunisian troops blockaded the French naval base at Bizerta and heavy fighting broke out. France agreed to evacuate the base in 1963.

In May 1964 Tunisia appropriated all foreign-owned lands and a drive to collectivize agriculture began. The rural population resisted the government's socialist agricultural policy and in 1969 the programme was abandoned. Ahmed Ben Salah, the minister responsible for the collectivization drive, was dismissed and imprisoned.

At this time President Bourguiba's ill-health permitted liberal elements in the government, led by Bahi Ladgham (appointed Prime Minister in November 1969) and Ahmad Mestiri, the Minister of the Interior, to gain control of policy. However, in October 1970 Bourguiba replaced Ladgham by Hedi Nouira as premier and in 1971 Mestiri also was dismissed. Both men were subsequently removed from the National Assembly and the party.

President Bourguiba has reacted harshly to student unrest and workers' strikes. In 1974 heavy prison sentences were given to left-wing elements. The President's hold on power was confirmed by a party congress and national elections in 1974. The constitution was altered to allow Bourguiba to become President-for-Life and to confirm the Prime Minister as his successor.

Tunisian foreign policy is noted for its moderate position on the Israel question and for good relations with the U.S.A. In 1973 Tunisia tried to initiate negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute, and Bourguiba gave only half-hearted support to the Arab cause in the October War. In January 1974 it was announced that Tunisia and Libya were to form a united Islamic Arab Republic. Subsequently Bourguiba denounced the project, although he reiterated support for the principle of Arab unity. Mohamed Masmoudi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was dismissed for his part in arranging the union and for his general anti-American line.

Government

Executive power is vested in the President, elected for a five-year term by direct suffrage, and a Cabinet. The legislative organ is the unicameral National Assembly of

112 members, which is elected by universal suffrage for five years at the same time as the Presidential elections. All citizens of twenty or over are entitled to vote.

Defence

The national army numbers about 20,000 men. Officer-training is carried out in the U.S.A. and France as well as in Tunisia. The navy and air force have only recently been brought into existence and consist of training cadres of 2,000 men each.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture and mining are the basis of the economy. The chief agricultural products are wheat, olive oil, wine and fruits. Market gardening and livestock breeding are being encouraged. Between 1965 and 1969 a system of co-operative farming was promoted, but its failure has left agriculture divided into a large-scale modernized sector, both State and private, and a traditional sector of small peasant holdings. Rural depopulation is a serious problem as young people desert the country for the towns.

Phosphates, iron ore and lead are the principal minerals, and petroleum production was nearly 4 million tons in 1973. Industry is expanding rapidly. There is a large steel works, and chemical, textile and paper industries are well-developed. An important industrial complex, with a large freight port, a cement works, phosphate processing plant and other industries, is being built at Gabès in the south.

Tunisia has a serious unemployment problem, aggravated by a high rate of population increase, and a permanent balance of payments deficit. To help cope with these problems a law of April 1972 made the whole country a virtual Free Zone for foreign export-oriented industries. The dramatic rise in phosphate and petroleum prices in 1973-74 could give Tunisia a balance of payments surplus for the first time and stimulate considerable industrial development. Tourism is of growing importance as a source of employment and foreign currency. There were over 721,000 tourist visitors in 1973. Some 200,000 Tunisians live abroad, and the number is increasing. Their remittances are worth about 10 million dinars annually.

Transport and Communications

The total length of railways is 2,305 km., of which 1,998 km. are state-owned. 10,551 km. of main roads connect all the major commercial centres. There are four major ports and a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. Air transport is provided by Tunis Air and several foreign lines.

Social Welfare

A state system of social security provides benefits for sickness, maternity and old age. Free health services are available to 80 per cent of the population. Regional committees for social security care for the aged, needy and orphaned.

Education

Approximately 70 per cent of children of school age receive education in Tunisia, the majority in state-run schools. Arabic is the first language of instruction in

TUNISIA

primary schools but is gradually replaced by French in the higher grades. In 1971 about 33 per cent of the budget was devoted to education.

Tourism

The main tourist attractions are the magnificent sandy beaches, oriental architecture and remains of the Roman Empire. Tunisia contains the site of the ancient city of Carthage. Tourism has expanded rapidly in Tunisia following extensive government investment in hotels, improved roads and other facilities.

Sport

Football, swimming and boxing are the most popular sports.

Public Holidays

1975: July 25th (Republic Day), August 3rd (Birthday of President Bourguiba), August 13th (Women's Day),

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

September 3rd (Commemoration of September 3rd, 1934), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 15th (Evacuation of Bizerta), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd (Muslim New Year), January 18th (National Revolution Day), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), March 20th (Independence Day), April 9th (Martyrs' Day), May 1st (Labour Day), June 1st (National Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 millimes = 1 Tunisian dinar.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.026 dinars;

U.S. \$1 = 435.2 millimes.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION	
	Total (July 1st, 1974)	Tunis (capital) (1966 census)
163,610	5,641,000	468,997

	1970	1971	1972
Births .	185,756	182,749	198,785
Deaths*	45,435	48,762	43,391
Marriages .	34,318	37,642	n.a.

* Death registration is estimated to be 65 per cent complete.

Other Towns: Sfax 100,000, Sousse 90,000, Bizerta 70,000, Kairouan 50,000, Gabes 40,000, Monastir 40,000, Menzel Bourguiba 35,000.

AGRICULTURE

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Soft Wheat . . .	91	150	200	262
Hard Wheat . . .	245	299	400	652
Barley	81	151	140	170
Esparto Grass . . .	74	84	79	n.a.
Oranges	83	75	77	80
Dates	18	39	60	51
Sugar Beet	34	30	27	31
Olives	125	400	900	350

Olive production: (1973) 675,000 metric tons.

LIVESTOCK

(1972—'000)

HORSES, DONKEYS	CATTLE	GOATS	SHEEP	CAMELS
344	670	450	3,100	290

Source: ECA, Statistical Yearbook 1973.

Fishing: Total catch including Shellfish (1969) 29,668 tons, (1970) 24,376 tons, (1971) 27,040 tons, (1972) 35,000 tons.

MINING
([']000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Iron Ore	945	744	940	890	809
Lead Ore	23.9	22.0	20.9	19.9	15.6
Calcium Phosphate	2,599	3,021	3,162	3,387	3,474
Zinc Ore	9.2	11.8	11.4	11.4	8.8
Crude Petroleum	3,708	4,151	4,096	3,975	3,878
Natural Gas (million cu. metres) .	1	1	1	20	114

INDUSTRY

		1969	1970	1971	1972
Superphosphates*	['] 000 metric tons	154	177	195	192
Cement	" " "	602	546	584	629
Lead	" " "	17	22	19	25
Electric power	million kWh.	732	791	887	869
Town gas	['] 000 cubic metres	19.3	19.1	17.6	19.0
Beer	['] 000 hectolitres	169	201	280	331
Cigarettes	millions	3,253	3,286	3,549	4,205
Wine	['] 000 hl.	843	559	966	1,000
Olive oil	['] 000 metric tons	28	90	160	100

* P₂O₅ content.

FINANCE

1,000 millimes=1 Tunisian dinar.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 millimes.

Notes: 500 millimes; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.026 dinars; U.S. \$1=435.2 millimes.

100 Tunisian dinars=£97.45=\$229.78.

Note: The Tunisian dinar was introduced in November 1958, replacing the Tunisian franc at the rate of 1 dinar=1,000 francs. The original exchange rate of U.S. \$1=420 millimes (1 dinar=\$2.381) remained in force until September 1964. Between then and August 1971 the exchange rate was \$1=525 millimes (1 dinar=\$1.905). From December 1971 to February 1973 the rate was \$1=483.55 millimes (1 dinar=\$2.068). The present central rate has been in effect since February 1973. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and June 1972 was £1=1.26 dinars.

STATE BUDGET
(million dinars)

REVENUE	1969	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1969	1970	1971
Income Taxes	28.9	31.9	29.8	Current Expenditure	131.5	145.6	158.8
Customs Duties	13.7	15.4	16.3	Finance and Economy	41.0	30.6	33.1
Turnover Taxes	37.1	41.7	45.3	Defence	7.0	9.8	10.7
Monopolies	15.7	16.5	18.0	Interior	10.5	10.6	11.6
Other Taxes	14.1	15.8	20.5	Education	36.1	43.3	49.7
Other Current Receipts	32.3	34.0	38.8	Public Health	12.4	13.7	14.7
Capital Receipts	42.7	55.9	64.2	Capital Expenditure	55.2	66.5	71.3
Other Receipts	7.9	22.8	16.9	Planning		24.6	22.0
				Finance	36.3	10.0	18.5
				Agriculture		10.8	11.1
				Other Expenditure		12.0	15.8
				Other Expenditure	5.8		
TOTAL	192.4	234.0	249.8	TOTAL	192.5	224.1	245.9

Current Expenditure (estimates): 175 million dinars (1972); 208 million dinars (1973); 247 million dinars (1974).

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(million dinars at current prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1969	1970	1971	1972
Agriculture	94.5	106.0	134.4	184.0
Fishing	3.0	4.0	5.6	
Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products	26.3	32.3	40.8	57.0
Other Mining and Quarrying	9.3	9.0	9.1	
Manufacturing*	56.9	59.0	71.0	87.5
Electricity	8.1	8.7	9.9	
Gas and Water Supply	4.1	4.4	4.7	16.4
Construction	46.1	46.2	52.3	
Wholesale and Retail Trade	65.7	80.3	95.7	121.1
Transport and Communications	43.4	48.7	46.0	
Tourism	13.6	16.4	26.0	54.7
Owner-occupied Dwellings	50.4	51.4	53.4	
Public Administration and Defence	96.1	106.4	113.4	125.1
Domestic Service by Households	3.8	4.0	4.5	4.7
Other Services†	49.9	52.5	58.8	98.8
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST	571.2	629.3	725.6	867.5
Indirect Taxes, less Subsidies	91.9	100.6	114.3	128.3
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT IN PURCHASERS' VALUES	663.1	729.9	839.9	995.8
Imports of Goods and Services	179.2	200.2	225.0	283.5
Less Exports of Goods and Services	147.9	163.4	203.3	246.5
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	694.4	766.7	861.6	1,032.8
Government Final Consumption	121.4	135.2	142.8	156.1
Private Final Consumption	429.2	457.7	535.3	625.9
Increase in Stocks	3.8	9.5	9.2	35.2
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	140.0	164.3	174.3	215.6

* Excluding petroleum products.

† Including hotels and restaurants, financial institutions, business services, community, social and personal services.

EXTERNAL TRADE

('000 dinars)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	137,087	114,497	139,777	160,396	179,958	222,219	266,000
Exports	78,355	82,829	86,960	95,804	113,304	150,327	169,000

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

('000 dinars)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Wheat and meslin (unmilled)	16,867	18,110	10,158
Sugar, raw and refined	4,719	6,012	8,630
Wood	3,427	5,467	3,897
Petroleum, crude	3,311	3,676	7,886
Yarn of synthetic fibre	2,022	3,858	n.a.
Power generators, non-electric	2,005	3,702	n.a.
Telecommunication apparatus	3,995	3,875	n.a.
Road motor vehicles	7,259	14,390	n.a.

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES—continued]

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Crustaceans and Molluscs	1,131	1,075	n.a.
Oranges	1,590	1,302	n.a.
Dates	1,399	2,228	2,600
Dried Almonds	1,488	1,362	n.a.
Other Fruit and Nuts	215	1,669	n.a.
Wine	4,754	1,316	3,060
Pulp and Waste Paper	1,884	1,889	n.a.
Natural Phosphates	10,529	11,554	10,300
Iron	1,946	2,834	2,200
Crude Petroleum	23,451	28,733	38,760
Motor Spirit and Gas Oil	1,673	1,450	n.a.
Olive Oil	8,394	24,019	46,060
Phosphatic Fertilizers	8,611	9,634	9,600
Lead	3,215	1,925	2,000
TOTAL (incl. others)	95,804	113,304	150,327

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

('ooo dinars)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Austria	3,712	4,676	3,902
Canada	3,508	4,178	4,342
France	55,557	64,827	79,229
Germany, Federal Republic	13,619	12,239	18,990
Italy	11,566	15,497	22,473
Netherlands	3,480	3,742	n.a.
United Kingdom	4,557	5,836	7,457
U.S.A.	27,134	26,230	26,618
TOTAL (incl. others)	160,396	179,958	222,219

EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
France	23,383	21,884	31,740
Germany, Federal Republic	9,293	14,857	12,603
Italy	19,781	22,146	44,552
Libya	8,873	11,212	7,618
Spain	322	6,801	14,534
U.S.S.R.	1,460	3,721	4,286
United Kingdom	2,503	1,770	2,951
U.S.A.	936	1,544	5,498
TOTAL (incl. others)	95,804	113,304	150,327

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger-km. (million)	442	470	506
Freight ton-km. (million)	1,328	1,372	1,442

ROADS
VEHICLES IN USE

	1971	1972	1973*
Private cars	72,056	80,393	90,238
Buses	2,239	2,451	2,546
Commercial vehicles	39,389	43,838	50,181
Motor cycles	10,063	11,022	11,200

* Provisional.

SHIPPING

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Vessels Entered* ('000 net reg. tons)	12,379	13,547	13,124	25,137
Passengers . . . (number)	163,700	229,100	213,800	252,200
Goods Loaded ('000 metric tons)	5,147	4,655	4,799	5,043
Goods Unloaded (" " ")	2,931	3,417	3,459	3,472

* Including vessels leaving.

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger ('000) . . .	785.0	1,047.2	828*
Freight (metric tons) . .	4,475	4,756	4,645
Mail (metric tons) . . .	896	921	n.a.

* Not including passengers in transit.

TOURISM

PRINCIPAL NATIONALITIES OF VISITORS

('000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Algeria	7.5	8.8	11.7	n.a.
Belgium	13.0	18.8	26.5	38.2
Denmark	10.7	8.1	10.1	14.0
France	85.7	106.6	132.4	152.3
Germany, Federal Republic . .	59.5	77.3	153.8	168.9
Italy	23.0	27.1	38.5	37.2
Libya	31.0	36.4	54.4	n.a.
Netherlands	9.3	9.1	14.5	19.7
Sweden	22.9	16.9	22.0	24.4
Switzerland	22.7	16.8	25.8	31.0
United Kingdom	37.5	35.9	60.6	141.3
U.S.A.	9.7	14.0	12.8	16.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	373.3	410.7	608.2	780.3

Tourist Visits: (1973) 721,000.

Tourist Accommodation: (1973) 54,617 tourist beds.

Tourist Nights: (1972) 6,777,779. (1973) 5,882,497.

Tourist Spending: (1971) 54m. dinars, (1972) 73m. dinars, (1973) 72m. dinars.

EDUCATION

	INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS		TEACHERS	
		1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
Primary	2,131	859,927	912,646	16,194	18,000
Secondary	88	135,947	163,353	3,818	6,931
Secondary Technical	80	n.a.	n.a.	2,141	
Teacher Training	5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	
University of Tunis	1	7,668	9,473	304	
Students Abroad	—	2,816	n.a.	—	—

The ratio of boys to girls is approx. 2 : 1 in primary schools, 3 : 1 in secondary schools and 4 : 1 at the University.

THE CONSTITUTION

Tunisia, which had been a French Protectorate since 1881, achieved full internal autonomy in September 1955, and was finally recognized as a fully independent sovereign State by the Protocol of Paris of March 20th, 1956, by which France abrogated the former treaties and conventions.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The Constitution was proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly on June 1st, 1959. Tunisia is a free, independent and sovereign republic. Legislative power is exercised by the National Assembly which is elected (at the same time as the President) every five years by direct universal suffrage. Every citizen who has had Tunisian nationality for at least five years and who has attained twenty years of age has the vote. The National Assembly shall hold two sessions every year, each session lasting not more than three months. Additional meetings may be held at the demand of the President or of a majority of the deputies.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is both Head of State and Head of the Executive. He must be not less than forty

years of age and is not permitted to serve more than three terms consecutively. The President of the Republic is also the Commander-in-Chief of the army and makes both civil and military appointments.

In December 1974 the provisions of the Constitution relating to the Head of State were amended to allow Habib Bourguiba to become President-for-Life. A further amendment empowered the Prime Minister to assume the Presidency in the event of the death, resignation or total incapacity of the incumbent.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Comprises two judicial bodies: (1) an administrative body dealing with legal disputes between individuals and State or public bodies; (2) an audit office to verify the accounts of the State and submit reports.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Deals with economic and social planning and studies projects submitted by the National Assembly. Members are grouped in seven categories representing various sections of the community.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President-for-Life: HABIB BOURGUIBA.

THE CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: HEDI NOUIRA.

Minister responsible to Prime Minister: MOHAMED SAYAH.

Minister, Director of the President's Office: CHEDLI KLIBI.

Minister of Justice: SLAHEDDINE BALI.

Minister for Foreign Affairs: HABIB CHATTI.

Minister of the Interior: TAHAR BELKHODJA.

Minister of Defence: MOHAMED HEDI KHEFACHA.

Minister of Finance: MOHAMED FITOURI.

Minister of the Economy: ABDELAZIZ LASRAM.

Minister of Agriculture: HASSAN BELKHODJA.

Minister of Education: DRISS GUIGA.

Minister of Cultural Affairs: MAHMOUD MESSADI.

Minister of Public Health: MOHAMED MZALI.

Minister of Public Works: LASSAAD BEN OSMAN.

Minister of Social Affairs: MOHAMED ENNACEUR.

Minister of Transport and Communications: ABDALLAH FARHAT.

Minister of Youth and Sport: FOUAD MBAZAA.

Minister at the Prime Minister's Office with Responsibility for Planning: MUSTAPHA ZAOUNI.

Secretary of State for the National Economy: MEKKI ZIDI.

Secretary of State for Education: HEDI ZGHAL.

Secretaries of State for Agriculture: MOHAMED GHEDIRA and ABDERRAHMAN BEN MESSAOUD.

Secretaries of State for Supply: ABDEL-HAMID SASSI and LARBI MALLAKH.

Secretary of State for Defence: AHMAD BENNOUR.

Secretary of State for Information: MUSTAFA MASMOUDI.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: MONGI KOOLI.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

President: SADOK MOKADDEM.

First Vice-President: FERDJANI BELHADJ AMMAR.

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1974

All 112 seats were won by the Destour Socialist Party. There were no opposition candidates.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Parti Socialiste Destourien—PSD: 10 rue de Rome, Tunis; f. 1934 by Habib Bourguiba, as a splinter party from the old *Destour* (Constitution) Party; moderate left-wing republican party, which achieved Tunisian independence; 9th Congress held Sept. 1974; there is a political bureau of 20 members, including 14 ministers, and a central committee of 60 elected by the party congress; Sec.-Gen. HEDI NOUIRA; Chairman-for-Life HABIB BOURGUIBA.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO TUNISIA

(In Tunis unless otherwise indicated)

- Algeria:** 18 rue de Niger; *Ambassador:* TIDJENI HADDAM.
- Argentina:** Algiers, Algeria.
- Austria:** 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* ERICH BINDER.
- Belgium:** 47 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* JACQUES GÉRARD.
- Brazil:** 15 rue Es-Sayouti, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* ADOLPHO J. BEZERRA DE MENEZES.
- Bulgaria:** 16 rue El Moutanabi; *Ambassador:* BOGOMIL NONEV.
- Cameroon:** 17 rue Jacques Cartier, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* FERDINAND LÉOPOLD OYONO.
- Canada:** 3 rue Didon, Notre Dame de Tunis, Cité al Mahdi; *Ambassador:* JACQUES GIGNAC.
- Central African Republic:** Algiers, Algeria.
- Chad:** Cairo, Egypt.
- China, People's Republic:** 41 ave. Lesseps; *Ambassador:* HOU YEH-FENG.
- Costa Rica:** Madrid, Spain.
- Czechoslovakia:** 98 rue de la Palestine; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Denmark:** 138 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* HANS MOLLEV.
- Egypt:** 1 rue Es-Soyouti, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* HASSEN ABDEL NAYEL.
- Finland:** 23 rue Baudelaire, El Omrane; *Ambassador:* SUNNELL JUHANI OSSU.
- France:** pl. de l'Indépendance; *Ambassador:* GEORGES GAUCHER.
- Gabon:** Paris, France.
- German Democratic Republic:** 16 rue Es-Soyouti, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* HEINZ DIETER WINTER.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 18 rue Félicien Challaye; *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINZ NAUPERT.
- Ghana:** 103 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* ANTHONY W. EPHSON.
- Greece:** 4 rue El Jahedh, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* GEORGES J. GAVAS.
- Guinea:** Algiers, Algeria.
- Hungary:** Algiers, Algeria.
- India:** Rabat, Morocco.
- Indonesia:** Algiers, Algeria.
- Iran:** 10 rue Dr. Burnet, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* AKBAR DARAI.
- Iraq:** 128 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* MEDLOUL NAJI EL MUHANNA.
- Italy:** 37 rue Abdennasser; *Ambassador:* SALVATORE SARACENO.
- Ivory Coast:** 1 pl. Pasteur; *Ambassador:* CHARLES AILLOT ABOUT.
- Japan:** 16 rue Jugurtha; *Ambassador:* YASUO YANO.
- Jordan:** 16 rue El Moutanabi, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- Korea, Republic:** 7 rue Teymour, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* KYU SAP CHUNG.
- Kuwait:** rue Jacques Cartier, Belvédère; *Ambassador:* MOJRANE AHMED EL HAMAD.
- Lebanon:** 4 Impasse Ibn Chabbat, rue El Moezz, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH SALAMA.
- Libya:** 48bis rue du 1er Juin; *Commissioner General:* ABDEL-HAMID AS-SIDI AZ-ZINTANI.
- Madagascar:** Algiers, Algeria.
- Mali:** Paris, France.
- Malta:** Tripoli, Libya.
- Mauritania:** 4 rue Apollo XI; *Ambassador:* DEY OULD BRAHIM.
- Mexico:** Rome, Italy.
- Morocco:** 5 rue Didon, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* GHALI BENHIMA.
- Netherlands:** 2 rue d'Artois; *Ambassador:* J. D. VAN DEN BRANDELER.
- Niger:** Algiers, Algeria.
- Nigeria:** Paris, France.
- Norway:** 7 ave. Habib Bourguiba; *Ambassador:* OLAV MOLTKE HANSEN.
- Oman:** 129 ave. de Lesseps; *Chargé d'Affaires:* MOHAMED EL HARITHI.
- Pakistan:** 20 rue Imam Muslim, El Menzah; *Ambassador:* N. KHAN KHATTAK.
- Peru:** *Ambassador:* FELIPE VALDIVIESO BELAÚNDE.
- Poland:** 12 rue Didon, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* EDWARD WYCHOWANIEC.
- Qatar:** *Ambassador:* ALI ONEIR NAIMI.
- Romania:** 6 rue Magon, Notre Dame; *Ambassador:* MARIN RADOL.
- Saudi Arabia:** 16 rue de l'Autriche; *Ambassador:* ABDEL-RAHMAN EL BASSAM.
- Senegal:** 122 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* MAMADOU IBRA N'GOM.
- Spain:** 75 ave. Taieb Mehiri; *Ambassador:* ROMÁN OYARZÚN.
- Sudan:** Cairo, Egypt.
- Sweden:** 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* MARC GIRON.
- Switzerland:** 17 ave. de France; *Ambassador:* AUGUSTE HURNI.
- Syria:** 128 ave. de Lesseps; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI MUSTAPHA.
- Thailand:** Madrid, Spain.
- Turkey:** 47 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
- U.S.S.R.:** 31 rue du 1er Juin; *Ambassador:* BORIS L. KOLOKOLOV.
- United Arab Emirates:** *Ambassador:* YOUSSEF ABDEL-HALEK MOHAMED.
- United Kingdom:** 5 pl. de la Victoire; *Ambassador:* JOHN MARNHAM.
- U.S.A.:** 144 ave. de la Liberté; *Ambassador:* TALCOTT WILLIAMS SEELYE.
- Venezuela:** 61 ave. Mohamed V; *Ambassador:* Dr. PEDRO BARRADAS.
- Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic:** 23 rue Jacques Cartier; *Ambassador:* LE VAN TUAN.
- Yemen Arab Republic:** Algiers, Algeria.
- Yugoslavia:** 4 rue du Libéria; *Ambassador:* DRAGOMIR PETROVIC.
- Zaire:** 5 rue du Niger; *Ambassador:* GEYRO TE KULE.
- Tunisia also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Albania, the Royal Government of Cambodia, Ireland, Kenya, Monaco, Panama, Portugal, Somalia, Uganda, the Upper Volta and the Vatican City.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Cour de Cassation: Tunis; has three civil and one criminal sections.

There are three Courts of Appeal, at Tunis, Sousse and Sfax, and thirteen courts of First Instance, each having three chambers except the Court of First Instance of Tunis which has eight chambers.

Cantonal Justices have been set up in 48 areas.

RELIGION

The Constitution of 1956 recognizes Islam as the State religion, with the introduction of certain reforms, such as the abolition of polygamy. Minority religions are Jews (20,000), Roman Catholics (20,000), Greek Orthodox and a number of French and English Protestants.

Grand Mufti of Tunisia: Sheikh MOHAMMED HEDI BEL-CADHI.

Roman Catholic Prelature: 4 rue d'Alger, Tunis; *Titular Archbishop of Mossori:* Mgr. MICHEL CALLENS.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

TUNIS

L'Action: Maison du Parti, blvd. du 9 avril; f. 1932; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; French; Chief Editor ABDELHAY SEGHAÏER; circ. 32,000.

al-Amal (Action): 15 rue de 2 Mars 1934; f. 1934; organ of the Destour Socialist Party; Arabic; Chief Editor LARBI ABDERRAZAK; circ. 25,000.

Assabah (The Echo): 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba; f. 1951; Arabic; Dir. HABIB CHEIKHROUHOUE; circ. 50,000.

La Presse de Tunisie: 6 rue Ali Bach-Hamba; f. 1936; French; Dir. ABDELHAKIM BELKHIRIA; Chief Editor NOUREDDINE TABKA; circ. 35,000.

PERIODICALS

TUNIS

ach-Chaab: Place M'Hamed Ali; Trade union publication; Arabic; fortnightly.

ach-Chabab: 10 rue de Rome; publ. of the Union of Tunisian youth; Arabic language; monthly.

Bulletin Annuel: Institut National de Statistique, B.P. 65.

Bulletin de la Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: 1 avenue Habib Thameur, Palais Consulaire; monthly; Dir. SLIMANE AGHA.

Conjoncture: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, 7 place de la Monnaie; economic and financial surveys; quarterly.

Il Corriere di Tunisi: 4 rue de Russic; Italian; weekly; Dir. M. FINZI.

Etudiant Tunisien: B.P. 286, 13 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser; f. 1953; French and Arabic; Chief Editor MOUNIR BEJJ.

al-Fikr (Thought): B.P. 556; f. 1955; cultural review; Arabic; monthly; Dir. MOHAMED MZALI.

Ibla: 12 rue Jamâa el Haoua; f. 1937; social and cultural review on Maghreb and Muslim-Arab affairs; French; twice yearly; Dir. A. DEMERSEMAN.

al-Ithaa wa Talvaza (Radio and Television): 71 ave. de la Liberté; broadcasting magazine; Arabic language; fortnightly; Editor ABDELMAJID ENNAIFAR; circ. 15,000.

Judicial System, Religion, The Press, Publishers

al-Jaich: National Defence publication; Arabic language.

Journal Officiel Tunisie: Route de Radès, Radès; the official gazette; f. 1860; French and Arab editions published twice weekly by the Imprimerie Officielle (The State Press); Pres./Gen. Man. HAMED ZGHAL.

al-Maraa (The Woman): 56 boulevard Bab Benat; f. 1961; issued by the National Union of Tunisian Women; Arabic; political, economic and social affairs; monthly; circ. 10,000.

Le Sport: 9 ave. de la Liberté; French language; weekly; Pres. MAHMOUD ELLAFI; circ. 20,000.

Statistiques Financières: Banque Centrale de Tunisie, 7 place de la Monnaie; statistical tables; monthly.

Tunisie Actualités: Centre de Documentation Nationale, 9 rue Hooker Doolittle, Belvédère; f. 1966; quarterly; French; official journal.

La Tunisie Economique: 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle; French; every 2 months; published by the Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat; circ. 2,000.

NEWS AGENCIES

Tunis Afrique Presse (TAP): 25 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1961; cap. TD 194,000 with participation of the state, the press and employees; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. MAHMOUD TRIKI.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

AFP (France): 45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; Chief ROGER PIERARD.

ANSA (Italy): 8 rue Caracella, Tunis; Representative NICOLA RIENZA.

AP (U.S.A.): 35 rue Garibaldi, Tunis; Chief F. VENTURA.

Novosti (U.S.S.R.): APN office, 108 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; Chief O. BOGUSHEVICH.

Reuters (U.K.): 45 ave. Habib Bourguiba; Chief GUSTAVE DEJEANNE.

Tanjug (Yugoslavia): 4 rue du Libéria, Tunis.

TASS (U.S.S.R.): 2 rue Gounot, Tunis; Chief NADIRIAN VARTAN.

UPI (U.S.A.): 28 rue Gamal Abdul Nasser, Tunis; Chief MICHEL DEURE.

Visnews: 33 rue Lénine, Tunis.

PUBLISHERS

Coopérative Ouvrière Publication Impression "C.O.O.P.I.": rue du Marché and ave. Taieb M'hiri, Sfax.

Dar Al Kitab: 5 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Sousse.

Dar Assabah (Société Tunisienne de Presse, d'Édition et d'Impression): 4 rue Ali Bach-Hamba Tunis; f. 1951; 48 mems.; publishes daily papers which circulate throughout Tunisia, North Africa and France.

En Najah—Editions Hedi ben Abdelgheni: 11 ave. de France, Tunis; Arab and French books, oriental reviews.

Maison Tunisienne d'Édition (M.T.E.): 54 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis.

Institut National de la statistique: Tunis; publishes a variety of annuals, periodicals and papers concerned with the economic policy and development of Tunisia.

S.L.I.M. (Société Librairie Imprimerie Messagerie): blvd. Président Bourguiba, El Kef.

Société Anonyme de Papeterie et Imprimerie: 12 rue de Vesoul, Tunis.

TUNISIA

Société d'Arts Graphiques, d'Édition et de Presse: 15 rue 2 mars 1934, la Kasbah, Tunis; f. 1966; publishes daily papers, magazines, books, etc.

Société Nationale d'Édition et de Diffusion: 5 ave. de Carthage, Tunis.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radiodiffusion Télévision Tunisienne: 71 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; government station; broadcasts in Arabic, French and Italian; Dir.-Gen. SLAHEDDINE BEN HAMIDA.

Number of radio receivers 277,145.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced in northern and central Tunisia in January 1966, and by 1972 transmission reached all the country. A relay station to link up with European transmissions was built at El Haouaria in 1967.

Number of television receivers 147,104.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital, p.u.=paid up, dep.=deposits, m.=million)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale de Tunisie: 7 Place de la Monnaie, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. 2.0m. dinars, assets 355m. dinars (Dec. 1974); Gov. MOHAMED GHENIMA; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMED BOUSBIA; publs. *Conjoncture* (quarterly), *Statistiques Financières* (monthly), *Rapport Annuel*.

Banque de Développement de l'Economie de la Tunisie: 68 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1959; development bank, now the main source of long term and equity finance for industrial and tourist enterprises; received \$35m. loan from World Bank in 1967; cap. 14m. dinars; Pres. and Gen. Man. HABIB BOURGUIBA, Jr.

Banque Franco-Tunisienne: 13 rue d'Alger, Tunis; Gen. Man. HABIB BEN YOUSSEF.

Banque Nationale de Tunisie: 19 ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1959; cap. 4m. dinars, dep. (1973) 44,291m. dinars; Pres./Gen. Man. MONCEF BELKODJA; Dir.-Gen. TAHAR FARAH; 30 brs.

Banque du Sud: 14 ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1968; cap. 2.5m. dinars, dep. 35.7m. dinars (Dec. 1974); Pres. SAID CHENIK; Sec.-Gen. MONGI BEN OTHMAN; publs. *rapport annuel*, *bulletin trimestriel*.

Banque de Tunisie: 3 avenue de France, Tunis; f. 1884; cap. 1.5m. dinars, dep. 33.35m. dinars (Dec. 1973); Pres. BOUBAKER MABROUK; Gen. Man. ABDERRAZAK RASSAA.

Caisse d'Épargne Nationale Tunisienne: blvd. 9 Avril 1938, Tunis.

Compte Cheques Postaux: blvd. 5 Avril 1938, Tunis.

Société Tunisienne de Banque: 1 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1958; cap. p.u. 3m. dinars (July 1972); Chair. M. HASEN BELKHODJA.

Union Bancaire pour le Commerce et l'Industrie: 7-9 rue Gamal Abdel Nasser, Tunis; f. 1961; cap. p.u. 1.65m. dinars, dep. 33.6m. dinars; incorporates Banque d'Escompte et de Crédit à l'Industrie en Tunisie; Pres. and Dir.-Gen. ABDESSELAM BEN AYED.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance, Trade and Industry

Union Internationale de Banques: 65 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1963 as a merging of Tunisian interests by the Société Tunisienne de Banque with the Crédit Lyonnais and other foreign banks; cap. 2m. dinars; Pres. and Gen. Man. TAWFIK TORGEMAN.

FOREIGN BANKS

Arab Bank Ltd., Tunis Branch: Amman, Jordan; 21 rue Al-Djazira, Tunis.

British Bank of the Middle East: London; 70 avenue Habib Bourguiba, Tunis.

Crédit Foncier et Commercial de Tunisie: 13 ave. de France, Tunis.

Société Marseillaise de Crédit: Marseilles; 12 avenue de France, Tunis.

A national Stock Exchange was opened during 1967.

INSURANCE

Astrée, Compagnie Franco-Tunisienne d'Assurances Tous Risques et de Réassurances, S.A.: 43-45 ave. Habib Bourguiba, Tunis; f. 1950; Pres. ABDERRAZAK RASSAA; Dir.-Gen. MOHAMMED HACHICHA.

Caisse Tunisienne d'Assurances Mutuelles Agricoles et Mutuelle Générale Assurances: 6 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1912; Pres. MOKTAR BELLAGHA, Dir.-Gen. SLAHEDDINE FERCHIOU.

Lloyd Tunisien: 7 ave. de Carthage, Tunis; f. 1945; Pres. M. ZERZERI; fire, accident, liability, marine, life.

Société Tunisienne d'Assurances et de Réassurances: ave. de Paris, Tunis; f. 1958; Pres./Dir.-Gen. HEDI ENNIFER; all kinds of insurance.

FOREIGN COMPANIES

About thirty of the major French, Swiss and British insurance companies are represented in Tunisia.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Tunis: Palais Consulaire, 1 ave. Habib Thameur, Tunis; f. 1925; 25 mems.; Pres. MAHMOUD ZERZERI; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly).

Chambre de Commerce du Centre: rue Chadly Khaznadar, Sousse; Pres. HÉDI BOUSLAMA; Sec.-Gen. TOUHAMI EL HEDDA; publ. *Bulletin Economique* (every two months in French and Arabic).

Chambre de Commerce du Nord: 12 rue Ibn Khaldoun, Bizerte; f. 1903; 8 mems.; Pres. MOHAMED TERRAS; Sec.-Gen. Mme SFAXI RACHIDA; publ. *Bulletin Economique*.

Chambre de Commerce du Sud: 21-23 rue Habib Thameur, Sfax; f. 1895; 8 mems.; publ. *Bulletin Economique* (monthly).

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie Franco-Tunisienne: f. 1974; Pres. HABIB BOURGUIBA, Jr.

ECONOMIC ORGANIZATION

Union Tunisienne de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de l'Artisanat (U.T.I.C.A.): 32 rue Charles-de-Gaulle, Tunis; f. 1946 by FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; mems. about 250,000 in 13 regional unions and 12 national federations; Pres. FERDJANI BEN HADJ AMMAR; First Vice-Pres. HABIB MAJOUÏ; publs. *La Tunisie Economique* (monthly), *Economic Yearbook* (annual).

TUNISIA

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, University

TRADE UNIONS

Union Générale des Etudiants de Tunisie (U.G.E.T.): 11 rue d'Espagne, Tunis; f. 1953; 600 mems.; Sec.-Gen. HABIB GHAGHAL; publ. *L'Etudiant Tunisien*.

Union Générale Tunisienne du Travail (U.G.T.T.): 29 place M'Hamed Ali, Tunis; f. 1946 by FARHAT HACHED; affiliated to ICFTU; mems. 150,000 in 23 affiliated unions; Sec.-Gen. HABIB ACHOUR.

Union Nationale des Femmes de Tunisie (U.N.F.T.): 56 blvd. Bab-Benat, Tunis; f. 1956; 35,000 mems.; Pres. Mme. FATHIA MZALI; Sec.-Gen. Mme. DORDANA MASMOUDI.

TRADE FAIR

International Fair in Tunis: Mohammed V St., Tunis; May 16th-June 1st, 1976.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Société Nationale des Transports: Tunis; controls the electrified line from Tunis to La Marsa (19½ km.); operates 72 local and 169 long-distance domestic and international bus routes.

Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Tunisiens: 67 ave. Farhat Hached, Tunis; f. 1957; State organization controlling all Tunisian railways; an agreement was signed with the Libyan Government in June 1974 for the construction of a line from Gabès to Tripoli; Pres. M. A. Souissi; publs. monthly and annual reports.

In 1972 the total length of railways was 2,089 km.

ROADS

In 1973 there were 18,774 km. of roads. Of these 10,551 km. were main roads and 5,898 km. secondary roads.

SHIPPING

Tunisia has 4 major ports: Tunis-La Goulette, Bizerta, Sousse and Sfax. There is a special petroleum port at La Skhirra. A complex of three ports, with separate facilities for general merchandise, minerals and oil, is under construction at Gabès.

Compagnie Tunisienne de Navigation: P.O.B. 40, 5 avenue Dag Hammarskjöld, Tunis; brs. at Bizerta, Gabès, La Skhirra, Sfax and Sousse.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports, Tunis-Carthage and Tunis-El Aouina. Other airports are at Jerba, Monastir, Sfax, Gabès and Tozeur.

Tunis Air (Société Tunisienne de l'Air): 113 ave. de la Liberté, Tunis; f. 1948; flights to Algeria, Belgium, France, Fed. Rep. of Germany, Italy, Libya, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and U.K. and internal flights; fleet of five Boeing 727, four Caravelles, one Nord 262; Pres. ABDEL-AZIZ ZNAIDI.

Société Tunisienne de Réparations Aéronautiques et de Constructions: Aérodrome de Tunis-Carthage, Tunis; f. 1952; internal charter flights for oil companies.

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Aeroflot, Air Afrique, Air Algérie, Air France, Air India, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, Balkan, British Caledonian, CSA, EgyptAir, Interflug, JAT, KLM, Libyan Arab. LOT, Lufthansa, Malev, Royal Air Maroc, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Tabso, TWA, and UTA also serve Tunis.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme et du Thermalisme: 1 ave. Mohammed V, Tunis; Dir.-Gen. A. BOURAOUI.

Direction de l'Information: 2 rue d'Alger, Tunis; Dir. ABDELKRIM MOUSSA.

Voyages 2000: 2 ave. de France, Tunis; Dir. Gen. AMOURI OMRANE; publ. *Voyages 2000*.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ministry of Cultural Affairs: Tunis; departments organize all national cultural events; Minister MAHMOUD MESSADI.

International Cultural Centre: Hammamet; f. 1962; has built an amphitheatre at Hammamet and maintains a summer drama school for actors and students; Dir. TAHAR GUIGA.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

Théâtre Municipal de Tunis: Tunis; subsidized by the state.

Hammamet Theatre: Hammamet; open air theatre built 1963; organized by International Cultural Centre of Tunis.

CULTURAL FESTIVALS

Carthage Festival: Ministry of Cultural Affairs, Tunis; international festival of arts; held every year at the site of the ancient city and in Tunis; next Festival October, 1974.

Maghreb Theatre Festival: Monastir; f. 1964; open to theatrical groups from Algeria, Libya, Morocco and Tunisia.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Institut de Recherche Scientifique et Technique: Tunis-Carthage; f. 1969; attached institute of the University of Tunis; Dir. TAOUFIK BEN MENA.

UNIVERSITY

Université de Tunis: 94 bvd. du 9 Avril 1938, Tunis; f. 1960; 852 teachers, 11,951 students.

UGANDA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Uganda is an equatorial country in East Africa, bordered by Sudan to the north, Zaire to the west, Kenya to the east and Rwanda, Tanzania and Lake Victoria to the south. The climate is tropical with temperatures, moderated by the altitude of the country, varying between 60° and 85°F. The official language is English and there are many local languages, the most important of which is Luganda. More than half the population follow Christian beliefs. There is a small Muslim minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has six horizontal stripes: black, gold, red, black, gold and red. In the centre is a white disc containing a crested crane. The capital is Kampala.

Recent History

Formerly a British Protectorate, Uganda became independent in 1962. In October 1963 Uganda became a republic, with the Kabaka of Buganda as first President and Dr. Milton Obote, leader of the Uganda People's Congress (UPC), continuing as Prime Minister. By 1966 rivalry between the UPC and the followers of the Kabaka was intense, and in February Obote led a pre-emptive *coup* against the President. Heavy fighting followed his introduction of a provisional constitution with himself as executive President, and the Kabaka fled to Britain, where he later died. In 1967 a new definitive constitution was introduced, and the Kingdom of Buganda brought under control of the central government. In 1969 all opposition parties were banned.

President Obote was overthrown in January 1971 by the Army, led by Maj.-Gen. (later Gen.) Idi Amin Dada. The beginning of Amin's rule was marked by the massacre of troops from Obote's Lango tribe and of the Acholi. Dr. Obote fled to Tanzania, whose support for him led to disputes within the East African Community and clashes between Ugandan and Tanzanian troops on the border. In March the government decreed a ban on political activities for two years, and in May took additional powers of detention against anti-government elements. Early in 1972 Amin expelled the Israeli military mission in Uganda and in August 1972 proclaimed an "economic war" which he claimed would free Uganda from foreign domination, particularly that of Britain and of British Asians resident in Uganda. The mass expulsion of non-citizen Asians, and the confiscation of their property without compensation, caused relations with Britain to become very strained. In September 1972 an attempted invasion of Uganda by supporters of Obote was repulsed, and border clashes with Tanzania, whose government denied supporting the attack, continued until a peace was signed in October between the two states. General Amin has used various pretexts for purging his military and civilian opponents. The army (now increasingly composed of mercenaries, Nubians and Southern Sudanese to give the Muslim element dominance) and the "Police Safety Unit" have liquidated numerous opponents of Amin. Many have vanished without trace and atrocities have continued unabated.

General Amin's bizarre statements and policies have

caused speculation about his mental stability. His initial popularity within Uganda has now been eroded.

During 1974, in a report to the UN, the International Commission of Jurists accused Gen. Amin's régime of murdering between 25,000 and 250,000 people since January 1971 and claimed that there had been a complete breakdown of law in Uganda.

In 1974 Uganda experienced another turbulent year with its economy in chaos. General Amin repeatedly warned that he intended to invade Tanzania, claiming that Tanzania and Zambia, and by December 1974 the Sudan also, were plotting his overthrow. During November 1974 a reported mutiny in the armed forces was put down, and in early 1975 an assassination attempt on General Amin's life failed. The 1975 OAU summit conference is to be held in Uganda with Amin as Chairman.

Government

Under the 1967 Constitution, executive authority is vested in the President and may be exercised through the Cabinet. In 1973-74 General Amin divided Uganda into ten provinces subdivided into 38 districts. A state of emergency still exists in Buganda under governors from the army, prisons and police force.

Defence

There is an army of 20,000 and an air force of 1,000. There is also a "Pioneers of the Uganda Navy" force, but no navy. There is a powerful para-military police force with sweeping internal powers. The Soviet Union has supplied considerable amounts of military equipment including a squadron of MiG fighters.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture, the most important factor in Uganda's economy, provides a livelihood for about 85 per cent of the population. The chief plantation and export crops are coffee, cotton, tea and tobacco. In 1973 coffee accounted for 59 per cent of Uganda's export earnings. The most important mineral is copper, mined at Kilembe, and exported to Japan. In 1971, exports to Kenya and Tanzania, Uganda's partners in the East African Community, fell sharply and declined further in 1972 and 1973. In 1970 President Obote announced that the Government was acquiring 60 per cent of the shares of all banks, oil companies, manufacturing and plantation industries and the Kilembe copper mine which, in late 1973, faced an acute shortage of technicians.

General Amin has embarked on a policy of mass nationalization of foreign firms without compensation. The mass expulsion of non-citizen Asians, who had a predominant share in commerce, and Gen. Amin's erratic political policies have reduced the economy to chaos. Many of the Asians' assets were distributed among soldiers and military police. Many of the Asians' jobs have been taken over by Libyans. British aid to Uganda was suspended in November 1972 and most skilled foreign personnel have left or been expelled. Food prices have risen sharply. In 1973

Uganda faced a grave shortage of foreign exchange, unemployment was increasing and the business sector was stagnant, owing to shortages of skilled manpower and imported goods. These difficulties remained in early 1975 accentuated by falls in agricultural production, and the question of compensation for nationalized businesses remains unsettled. By 1974 the situation had worsened, despite high world coffee prices in 1973. The 1973/74 coffee crop was far lower than that of 1972/73 and with forecasts of a further decline in 1974/75 with a smaller acreage under cotton, and lower coffee production the economy faces serious problems in 1975. Gen. Amin has threatened traders who overcharge with being shot for treason, and in early 1975 he warned that soldiers might have to take over Ugandan businesses which were responsible for rising prices. The lack of foreign aid, high unemployment and shortages of skilled manpower remain problems. The tourist trade has been severely hampered and the continuation of the economy as a viable force largely depends on coffee and cotton, farmed by Africans and largely unaffected by the Asians' expulsion.

Transport and Communications

There are 845 km. of railways, operated under the East African Community. The total length of made roads is 24,024 km. By 1974 the transport system had deteriorated since the expulsion of the Asians who largely controlled it and this has led to problems in the distribution of food. Steamers ply on Lake Victoria linking Uganda ports with those in Kenya and Tanzania. Air transport from Entebbe airport is provided by East African Airways Corporation and fourteen other lines.

Social Welfare

Benefits are available for industrial accidents, sickness and unemployment. There are 26 Government hospitals with 4,857 beds and a large teaching hospital was opened at Kampala in 1962 but at the end of 1973 most hospitals were two-thirds understaffed. A social security act was introduced in 1967. The health service has been adversely affected by the departure of foreign personnel in 1972. In April 1973 Gen. Amin banned doctors from leaving Uganda

and in December 1974 banned doctors and dentists from having private practices.

Education

Education is sponsored by the Government and by Missions, most schools being Government-financed or aided. There is a severe shortage of teachers. The national university is Makerere University in Kampala. In 1972 Gen. Amin banned the National Union of Ugandan Students and severe harassment of students and teachers at Makerere University and the murder of its Vice-Chancellor has led to chaos in higher education.

Tourism

The forests, lakes and mountains are the main tourist features. Since Gen. Amin came to power in 1971 the tourist trade has suffered heavily. Tourists were banned from visiting Uganda between September 1972 and September 1973.

Visas are required to visit Uganda by nationals of all countries.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport.

Public Holidays

1975: July 10th (National Day), September 8th (Republic Day), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 9th (Independence Day), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 26th (Anniversary of the Second Revolution), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 Uganda shilling.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 16.85 Uganda shillings;

U.S. \$1 = 7.143 Uganda shillings.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)*			POPULATION (Census of August 18th, 1969)†					
Total	Land	Water	Total	African	Asian‡	Arab	European	Others
236,860	197,400	39,459	9,548,847	9,456,466	74,308	3,238	9,533	5,302

* Source: Lands and Surveys Department.

† Includes 13,796 people enumerated in Karasuk, a part of Kenya which was administered by Uganda at the time of the census. The administration of Karasuk has since reverted to Kenya.

‡ Defined as persons from India and Pakistan (including Bangladesh) only. Other persons from non-Arab countries in Asia are included among "Others".

MID-YEAR POPULATION
(estimates)

1970	.	.	.	9,806,400
1971	.	.	.	10,127,400
1972	.	.	.	10,401,500

AFRICAN POPULATION BY NATIONALITY
(1969 Census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Uganda	4,462,898	4,507,394	8,970,292
Rwanda	108,826	53,127	161,953
Kenya	68,889	48,744	117,633
Sudan	34,639	30,601	65,240
Zaire	39,380	24,618	63,998
Burundi	30,730	9,294	40,024
Tanzania	22,454	11,164	33,618
Others	711	362	1,073
Not Stated	1,336	1,299	2,635
TOTAL	4,769,863	4,686,603	9,456,466

MAIN TRIBES OF UGANDA
(1959 Census)

TRIBE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Baganda	508,735	536,143	1,044,878
Iteso	257,134	267,582	524,716
Basoga	246,182	255,739	501,921
Banyankore	253,993	265,290	519,283
Banyaruaanda	212,434	166,222	378,656
Bakiga	220,936	238,683	459,619
Lango	180,694	183,113	363,807
Bagisu	163,923	165,334	329,257
Acholi	141,643	143,286	284,929
Lugbara	116,114	120,156	236,270
Banyoro	93,907	94,467	188,374
Batoro	103,436	104,864	208,300
Karamojong	63,747	67,966	131,713
TOTAL (incl. others)	3,236,902	3,212,656	6,449,558

PRINCIPAL TOWNS
(1969 census)

Kampala (capital)	330,700
Jinja and Njeru	52,509
Bugembe Planning Area	46,884
Mbale	23,544
Entebbe	21,096
Gulu	18,170

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 43.2 per 1,000; death rate 17.6 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70). These estimates, prepared before the final results of the 1969 census were known, assume an average natural increase rate of 25.6 per 1,000 each year. More recent official estimates, though, put the annual rate of population increase at 3.3 per cent (33 per 1,000).

EMPLOYMENT
(‘000 employees at June each year)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	54.9	57.7	60.1	61.2
Mining and quarrying	7.9	7.4	5.8	5.3
Manufacturing and electricity	54.0	54.9	53.2	53.6
Construction and water supply	47.7	47.4	43.3	44.4
Private commerce	14.1	17.6	17.1	17.0
Transport, storage and communications	12.6	13.2	12.5	11.9
Services*	121.1	126.4	137.7	154.3
Total	312.4	324.5	329.8	347.6

* Including commerce of the public sector.

Source: International Labour Office, *Year Book of Labour Statistics*.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1967
(‘000 hectares)

Arable Land	3,772
Under Permanent Crops	1,116
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	5,000
Forest Land	9,172*
Other Land	305
TOTAL LAND AREA	19,365
Inland Water	4,239
TOTAL AREA	23,604

*Data taken from the world forest inventory carried out by the FAO in 1963.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Maize	338	335	335*	350*
Millet	630	630*	630*	620*
Sorghum	332	320*	332*	320*
Rice (paddy)	3	6	6*	6*
Sugar Cane	1,550*	1,700*	1,600*	1,850*
Potatoes	23*	24*	24*	24*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	710*	700*	713*	713*
Cassava (Manioc)	2,321	2,150*	2,200*	2,200*
Onions	10*	10*	10*	10*
Dry Beans	260*	224*	180*	180*
Dry Peas	4*	6*	4*	4*
Pigeon Peas	50	34*	40*	40*
Cow Peas	56	45*	45*	45*
Groundnuts (in shell)	234	210	185*	180*
Cottonseed	186.8	165.3	165*	165
Cotton (lint)	85	84.9	75.1	75.0
Sesame Seed	23*	17*	17*	17*
Castor Beans†	2	1	3*	3*
Coffee	247.2	221	195	184
Tea	17.6	18.2	18.0	23.7
Tobacco	3.5	5.2	5.9	3.7*

* FAO estimate.

† Exports only.

1973 ('000 metric tons): Cotton lint 77, Tea 21.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK

('000)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72*
Cattle	4,145	4,280	4,600
Sheep	855	827	800
Goats	1,911	1,801*	1,970
Pigs	74	63	65
Asses	17*	17	16
Chickens	10,000*	10,200*	10,500

*FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk	275,000	286,000	280,000
Goats' Milk	11,000	11,000	12,000
Beef and Veal	66,000	70,000	73,000
Mutton and Lamb*.	10,000	9,000	10,000
Poultry Meat	6,500	7,000	7,000
Edible Offal	15,700	16,224	17,743
Hen Eggs	11,000	11,000	11,000
Cattle Hides	10,690	11,244	11,844
Sheep Skins	598	584	636
Goat Skins	1,435	1,357	1,478

* Including goats' meat.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY

(Twelve months ending June 30th)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(cubic metres)

1968-69 . . .	11,250,000
1969-70 . . .	13,810,000
1970-71 . . .	14,195,000

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Broadleaved (hard wood)	58,726	62,634	69,057
Coniferous (soft wood) .	2,594	2,310	4,086

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.**FISHING**

(inland waters)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Catch (metric tons) . . .	125,300	129,000	137,000	170,400
Value of Landings (Ug'000) . . .	6,525	6,950	9,350	n.a.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.**MINING**

(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Copper Ore*	17,600	15,900	14,500
Tin Concentrates*	122	117	72
Tungsten Concentrates*	153	137	148
Salt (unrefined)	2,000	3,000	n.a.
Natural Phosphate Rock	30,000	24,000	23,000

* Figures relate to the metal content of ores and concentrates. The data for tin refer to exports only.

INDUSTRY

		1970	1971	1972
Raw Sugar	metric tons	143,975	141,266	121,414
Beer	hectolitres	277,670	349,620	379,450
Cigarettes and Cigars	million	1,536	1,583	1,652
Pipe Tobacco	metric tons	127	126	127
Woven Cotton Fabrics*	'000 sq. metres	49,555	46,178	n.a.
Soap†	metric tons	12,925	13,613	n.a.
Cement	" "	191,072	205,110	166,084
Crude Steel	" "	19,521	16,435	11,065
Blister Copper	" "	16,958	15,731	14,000
Electric Energy	million kWh.	734	817	800

* After undergoing finishing processes.

† Including washing powders and detergents.

Source: mainly Bank of Uganda, *Annual Report*.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 Uganda shilling.

Coins: 5, 10, 20 and 50 cents; 1, 2 and 5 shillings.

Notes: 10, 20, 50 and 100 shillings.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=16.85 Uganda shillings; U.S. \$1=7.143 Uganda shillings.

100 Uganda shillings=£5.936=\$14.00.

Note: Between July 1973 and January 1974 the exchange rate was U.S. \$1=6.90 Uganda shillings. Prior to July 1973 the par value of the Uganda shilling was 14 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1=7.143 shillings), the same as the value in operation since January 1974. In terms of sterling, the exchange rate between November 1967 and August 1971 was £1=17.14 Uganda shillings. In this survey the term "Uganda £" is used to denote amounts of 20 Uganda shillings, equivalent to £1.19 sterling in January 1975.

BUDGET

(million shillings, twelve months ending June 30th)

GOVERNMENT REVENUE	1969-70	1970-71	BUDGETARY RECURRENT EXPENDITURE	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72*
Income Tax	178.4	226.0	Education	242.8	282.4	292.8
Development Tax	24.9	24.2	Public Health	90.8	101.2	102.7
Export Tax	203.9	249.0	Other Social Services	45.1	46.2	42.0
Customs	267.7	269.5	Agriculture	58.6	71.0	68.8
Excise	134.1	211.8	Works, Communications and Housing	45.6	56.1	56.4
Transfer Taxes	3.8	6.2	Other Economic Services	53.7	50.8	60.7
Sales Tax	179.8	179.9	Defence	121.7	114.8	145.0
Service and Production Fees	3.7	3.8	Police Force	71.2	77.8	72.7
Fees and Licences	36.1	36.4	Public Service and Local Administration	53.0	57.2	56.6
Interest	4.6	4.7	Other General Services	122.5	131.9	127.8
Miscellaneous	18.9	25.5	Other Expenditure	135.3	188.2	224.0
Appropriation-In-Aid, Net	5.7	6.7				
TOTAL RECURRENT REVENUE	1,061.6	1,243.3				
DEVELOPMENT BUDGET REVENUE	22.2	44.7				
GRAND TOTAL	1,083.8	1,288.0	TOTAL	1,040.3	1,177.6	1,249.5

* Estimates.

Budget (1972-73): Revenue 1,006 million shillings; Expenditure 1,429 million shillings.

Budget (1973-74): Revenue 1,540 million shillings; Expenditure 2,274 million shillings.

Budget (1974-75): Estimated Revenue 1,880 million shillings; Estimated Expenditure 2,035 million shillings.

Source: Bank of Uganda, *Annual Report*.

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Third Five-Year Plan (1971-76): Total investment is provisionally set at 7,700 million shillings, with spending in the public sector at 1,600 million shillings, over half of which is to be financed from local resources. G.D.P. is planned to rise in real terms at 5 per cent annually.

DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE

(million shillings)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72†
General Services . . .	156.7	313.1	247.1
Education . . .	59.3	61.4	43.3
Health . . .	56.2	57.4	19.1
Other Social Services . .	13.0	34.4	10.9
Economic Services . . .	177.7	277.6	246.5
Other Expenditure . . .	0.1	14.9	2.7
TOTAL . . .	463.0	758.8	569.6

† Estimate.

Source: Bank of Uganda, *Annual Report*.

Currency in Circulation (December 31st, 1973): 800 million Uganda shillings.

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

million shillings (current prices)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Monetary Sector:				
Agriculture	1,691	2,021	2,022	1,671
Forestry, fishing and hunting	123	155	146	89
Mining and quarrying	145	144	129	111
Manufacturing	686	774	778	551
Electricity	84	90	97	103
Construction	124	116	122	95
Transport and communications	269	263	309	330
Government	385	447	512	582
Miscellaneous services	738	767	853	500
Trade, restaurants and hotels	989	1,051	1,189	961
Non-Monetary Sector:				
Agriculture	1,821	2,224	2,629	1,866
Forestry, fishing and hunting	152	191	229	161
Construction	30	31	33	33
Owner-occupied dwellings	242	254	268	264
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST . .	7,479	8,528	9,316	7,317

* Forecast at 1966 prices.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million shillings)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971*
Goods and Services (net)	-116.0	-72.3	-18.8	-27.1	183.7	-587.6
Merchandise	133.5	177.9	166.8	149.3	402.0	-294.6
Investment income	-124.4	-134.7	-119.9	-125.6	-107.4	-158.0
Other current account payments	-125.1	-115.5	-65.7	-50.8	-110.9	-135.0
Transfer Payments (net)	7.5	0.1	-3.2	-16.7	38.6	-30.0
Capital Account (net)	268.9	163.5	88.2	124.2	-152.8	255.8
Private	85.0	58.1	-1.7	-40.6	-258.7	70.7
Official	183.9	105.4	89.9	170.2	105.9	185.1
SDR's Allocations	—	—	—	—	38.4	36.1
Errors and Omissions	-11.4	-20.1	9.8	-10.4	—	—
Net Monetary Movements	149.0	-71.2	-76.0	-70.0	-30.7	+362.4

(+ = Decrease in Net Foreign Assets; — = Increase in Net Foreign Assets)

* Provisional.

Source: Bank of Uganda.

EXTERNAL TRADE*
(million shillings)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	876	909	865	1,362	813	684
Exports	1,327	1,412	1,772	1,680	1,861	2,110

* Excluding trade in local produce and locally manufactured goods with Kenya and Tanzania.

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY TRADE
(U £'000)

	IMPORTS FROM KENYA AND TANZANIA	EXPORTS TO KENYA AND TANZANIA
1970 . . .	18,179	12,043
1971 . . .	21,045	8,840
1972 . . .	17,275	7,874
1973 . . .	30,741	4,791

COMMODITIES

('000 shillings)

IMPORTS*	1971	1972	1973
Paper and Paper Products	41,900	24,267	28,000
Cotton Fabrics, other than grey	11,680	7,175	7,824
Iron and Steel	72,860	34,181	29,290
Other Metals and Metal Products	108,280	64,898	42,527
Machinery, incl. agricultural machinery	285,280	278,136	163,840
Transport Equipment	246,240	101,787	92,675
All other articles	595,800	302,236	319,241
TOTAL	1,362,040	812,680	683,397

EXPORTS*	1971	1972	1973
Coffee, not roasted	982,340	1,128,294	1,238,744
Cotton, raw	351,900	368,484	336,100
Copper, unwrought	137,740	112,786	109,520
Tea	95,440	125,928	109,874
Hides, skins, etc.	21,020	42,644	33,296
Other	83,780	73,283	277,866
Re-exports	8,160	9,701	4,601
TOTAL	1,680,380	1,861,120	2,110,001

* Excluding inter-Community trade.

Source: Standard Bank Review.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(excluding Kenya and Tanzania)
('000 shillings)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium/Luxembourg	17,321	12,047	12,108
Canada	7,490	5,749	5,928
China, People's Republic	14,549	4,902	10,438
Denmark	13,402	9,179	8,098
France	55,801	24,645	27,558
Germany, Federal Republic	131,771	60,193	86,708
Hong Kong	27,086	8,341	8,431
India	64,753	39,535	38,574
Israel	25,855	17,920	90
Italy	75,010	41,941	28,318
Japan	183,673	82,764	62,187
Netherlands	55,110	19,479	18,612
Pakistan	14,359	9,665	1,820
Sweden	17,685	12,827	11,027
Switzerland	12,686	16,272	30,206
U.S.S.R.	19,461	39,728	6,796
United Kingdom	439,414	273,237	198,354
U.S.A.	96,558	37,051	21,751
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,362,049	812,680	683,397

(continued overleaf)

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—continued].

EXPORTS*	1971	1972	1973
Australia	43,183	42,961	26,304
Canada	44,025	28,198	19,669
Germany, Federal Republic	113,344	138,127	149,886
Greece	—	6,066	6,814
Hong Kong	19,075	37,383	42,837
Hungary	—	30,542	16,840
India	136,350	57,489	18
Israel	10,657	2,851	—
Japan	181,969	204,371	144,519
Netherlands	41,656	61,007	87,683
Poland	13,541	78,503	28,929
Spain	29,487	38,985	29,033
Sudan	34,036	19,686	57,032
Sweden	31,975	36,421	35,315
U.S.S.R.	—	5,842	31,272
United Kingdom	404,391	352,221	452,450
U.S.A.	373,190	400,345	434,690
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,680,392	2,105,400	1,851,414

* Excluding re-exports.

Source: Annual Trade Reports.

TOURISM*

TOURIST ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

	1969	1970	1971
Germany, Federal Republic	2,517	2,897	3,056
India	2,025	2,333	3,494
Italy	2,000	1,788	2,212
United Kingdom	12,585	10,754	9,919
U.S.A.	11,474	10,940	14,291
Others	7,266	6,675	2,354
Unspecified	36,113	44,976	53,304
TOTAL	73,980	80,363	88,630

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook.

* Between September 1972 and September 1973 tourists were banned from Uganda.

TRANSPORT

Railways: (see Tanzania chapter).

ROADS

	CARS	COMMERCIAL VEHICLES	OTHER VEHICLES
1968	25,609	15,534	6,815
1969	28,236	13,758	6,765
1970	29,120	13,993	7,306

CIVIL AVIATION
TOTAL SCHEDULED SERVICES*
('000)

	1968	1969	1970
Kilometres flown	5,209	6,096	6,340
Passenger-km.	222,189	233,428	267,630
Cargo ton-km.	7,529	8,847	9,626
Mail ton-km.	1,000	1,045	961

* Including one-third of the traffic of the East African Airways Corporation and Caspair Ltd., which operate services on behalf of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

EXTERNAL AIR TRAFFIC

	PASSENGERS		FREIGHT (kg.)	
	Arrival	Departure	Unloaded	Loaded
1971	87,800	92,800	2,193,000	1,584,000
1972	69,500	108,800	1,062,000	1,985,000
1973	33,500	51,100	1,245,000	1,287,000

EDUCATION

(1970—Aided Schools only)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	2,755	21,471	720,127
Senior Secondary	73	1,816	40,697
Vocational Secondary	14	114	1,524
Technical Secondary	5	113	1,451
Teacher Training	26	298	4,450
Technical and Commercial Colleges	2	83	1,272
University	1	350	1,949

Higher Education Abroad (1972): 1,804.

Source (unless otherwise stated): Statistics Division, Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, Entebbe.

THE CONSTITUTION

Uganda achieved independence on October 9th, 1962, as a dominion with a federal structure. A year later, on October 9th, 1963, the country became a republic, with a nominal President and an executive Prime Minister. The Constitution was suspended on February 24th, 1966, by the Prime Minister, Dr. Milton Obote, who abolished the office of President in the following month. A provisional Constitution, which ended the federal system and introduced an executive President, came into force on April 15th, 1966, but was replaced by a new definitive Constitution on September 8th, 1967. According to this, the Republic of Uganda has an executive President who is Head of State, Leader of the Government and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Parliament is the supreme legislature, and consists of the President and a National Assembly of 82 elected members. The Constitution provides for some specially elected

members as may be required to give the party having the greatest numerical strength of elected members a majority of not more than ten of all the members of the National Assembly.

This Constitution was not revoked by General Amin, but in February 1971 he ordered the suspension of Uganda's legal system, and the concentration of legislative powers in his own hands, with the assistance of a Council of Ministers nominated by him.

As a result of constitutional changes made by Gen. Amin in 1973-74, Uganda is now divided into ten administrative provinces and further subdivided into 38 districts. Each province is headed by a Governor. The provinces are: Busoga, Central, Eastern, Karamoja, Nile, North Buganda, Northern, South Buganda, Southern and Western.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** General Alhaji IDI AMIN DADA, V.C., D.S.O., M.C.***CABINET***(April 1975)*

President and Minister of Defence: Gen. IDI AMIN DADA.
Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs: Lt.-Col. JUMA ORIS ABDALA.
Minister of Provincial Administration: Brig. MOSES ALI.
Minister of Internal Affairs and Acting Minister for Finance: A. C. K. OBOH-OFUMBI.
Minister of State for Finance: M. S. KIYINGI.
Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and Animal Resources: J. M. BYAGAGAIRE.
Minister of Co-operatives and Marketing: MUSTAFA RAMADHAN.
Minister of Education: Brig. BARNABAS KILI.
Minister of Labour: L. KATGYIRA.
Minister of Commerce: E. L. ATHYO.
Minister of Health: HENRY KYEMBA.

Minister of State in the Office of the President: PAUL O. ETIANG.
Minister of Justice and Attorney General: J. S. LULE.
Minister of Works and Housing: Lt.-Col. S. LUKAKAMWA.
Minister of Culture and Community Development: Maj.-Gen. FRANCIS NYANGWESO.
Minister of Land and Water Resources: Lt.-Col. E. W. ORYEMA.
Minister of Transport and Communications: MATHEW L. OBADO.
Minister of Industry and Power: Col. ISAAC LUMAGO.
Minister of Public Services and Cabinet Affairs: R. B. NSHEKANABO.
Director of Planning and Economic Development: I. K. KABANDA.
Director of Projects and Implementation: S. NYANZI.

* Ugandan decorations.

PARLIAMENT

The National Assembly was dissolved on February 2nd, 1971, when Gen. Amin declared himself Head of State and took over all legislative, executive and military powers.

POLITICAL PARTIES

These were suspended after the *coup* of January 1971. There is a guerrilla organization, the Front for National Salvation (FRONASA), founded in 1973, whose aim is the overthrow of Gen. Amin.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**HIGH COMMISSIONS AND EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO UGANDA***(In Kampala unless otherwise indicated)**(HC) High Commission; (E) Embassy.*

Algeria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Australia: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
Austria: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Belgium: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Botswana: Lusaka, Zambia (HC).
Brazil: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Burundi: P.O.B. 4379 (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ YANDA.
Cameroon: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Canada: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
China, People's Republic: P.O.B. 4106 (E); *Ambassador:* KE PU-HAI.
Cyprus: P.O.B. 3555 (HC).
Czechoslovakia: P.O.B. 522 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* KAREL KRUTINA.
Denmark: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Egypt: P.O.B. 4280 (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS EFFAT.
Ethiopia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Finland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
France: P.O.B. 7212 (E); *Ambassador:* ALBERT THABAULT.
German Democratic Republic: P.O.B. 7294 (E); *Ambassador:* HANS FISCHER.

Germany, Federal Republic: Embassy House, P.O.B. 7016 (E); *Ambassador:* DR. RICHARD ELLERKMANN.
Ghana: P.O.B. 4062 (HC); *High Commissioner:* Brig. A. A. CRABBE.
Greece: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Guinea: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Guyana: P.O.B. 2990, Kampala (HC).
Hungary: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
India: P.O.B. 7040 (HC); *High Commissioner:* H. K. SINGH.
Iraq: P.O.B. 7137 (E); *Ambassador:* KARIM SHINTAF.
Italy: P.O.B. 4646 (E); *Ambassador:* RENZO FALASCHI.
Ivory Coast: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Japan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: P.O.B. 5885 (E); *Ambassador:* SIN BONG ON.
Korea, Republic: Baumann House, P.O.B. 3717 (E); *Ambassador:* YOO DONG HAN.
Lesotho: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
Liberia: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Libya: P.O.B. 6079 (E); *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD SAAD.
Madagascar: Nairobi, Kenya (E).

UGANDA

Mali: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (E).
Morocco: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Netherlands: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Nigeria: P.O.B. 4338 (HC); *High Commissioner:* M. O. ADEFOPE.
Norway: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Pakistan: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Poland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Rwanda: P.O.B. 2468 (E); *Ambassador:* UBALIJORO BONAVENTURA.
Saudi Arabia: (E); *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH HABABI.
Senegal: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Somalia: P.O.B. 7113 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* H. HAJI ALI.
Spain: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Sudan: P.O.B. 3200 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires:* K. A. DAWOOD.
Swaziland: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
Sweden: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Switzerland: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
Tunisia: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (E).
Turkey: Nairobi, Kenya (E).
U.S.S.R.: P.O.B. 7022 (E); *Ambassador:* A. V. ZAKHAROV.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 7070 (HC); *Acting High Commissioner:* J. P. I. HENNESSY, O.B.E., C.M.G.
Vatican: P.O.B. 7177; *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* LUIGI BELLOTTI.
Yugoslavia: P.O.B. 4370 (E); *Ambassador:* MIRO KALEZIC.
Zaire: P.O.B. 4972 (E); *Ambassador:* MUKAMBA K. NZEMBA.
Zambia: Nairobi, Kenya (HC).

Uganda also has diplomatic relations with Cuba and the U.S.A.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Court of Appeal for East Africa: P.O.B. 30187, Nairobi; Pres. Mr. Justice W. A. H. DUFFUS; Justices of Appeal J. F. SPRY, E. J. E. LAW, LUTTA A. MUSTAFA, S. MUSOKE; Registrar T. T. M. ASWANI. Hears appeals from Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika.

The High Court: f. 1902; it has full criminal and civil jurisdiction over all persons and matters in the country.

Appeals from the High Court of Uganda lie to the Court of Appeal for East Africa, except in constitutional matters.

The High Court consists of a Chief Justice and 14 Puisne Judges.

Magistrates' Courts: Their present status and rights are established under the Magistrates' Courts Act of 1970.

The country is divided into magisterial areas, presided over by a Chief Magistrate. Under him there are Magistrates Grades I, II, and III with powers of sentence varying accordingly. The Magistrates preside alone over their courts and have limited jurisdiction. Appeals lie to the Chief Magistrate's Court, and from there to the High Court.

General Amin has not proclaimed martial law but military tribunals have authorized public executions in Uganda, the first occurring in February 1973. Military courts were given official status to try anyone accused of violent or subversive crimes in June 1973. In August

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press

1973, Gen. Amin gave extra powers to the military police and reduced the period after which a person is presumed dead from seven years to three. There is an acute shortage of trained lawyers and magistrates.

Chief Justice: S. WAMBUZI.

Puisne Judges: P. V. PHADKE, S. MUSOKE, A. W. K. MUKASA, M. SAIED, BANKEY ASTHANA, D. L. K. LUBOGO, M. OPU, M. C. KANTINI, P. NYAMUCHONCHO, S. T. MANYIND, P. A. P. J. ALLEN.

RELIGION

About a half of the African population is Christian. There is a Muslim minority and the remainder follow various forms of traditional religion. President Amin announced in October 1972 that he wanted Ugandanization of the churches. In January 1973 he announced measures to implement this. In February 1974 14 religious sects were banned.

CHRISTIANS

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Archbishop: Archbishop of Kampala: Most Rev. EMMANUEL NSUBUGA, P.O.B. 14125, Mengo, Uganda.

There are more than 4 million Roman Catholics in Uganda.

ANGLICANS

Archbishop: Archbishop of Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Boga-Zaire: Most Rev. JANANI LUWUM, P.O.B. 14123, Kampala.

There are about 1.8 million Anglicans in Uganda.

MUSLIMS

The Uganda Muslim Supreme Council: P.O.B. 3247, Kampala; Chief Kadhi Sheikh ABDUL RAZAK MATOVU.

BAHAI

There are 3,223 centres, 3 schools and 2 teaching institutes of the Bahai faith in Uganda; Headquarters: P.O.B. 2662, Kampala.

THE PRESS

In January 1975 Gen. Amin banned all foreign newspapers and magazines from Uganda.

DAILIES

Munno (*Your Friend*): P.O.B. 14125, Kampala; f. 1911; Luganda; Roman Catholic; Editor (vacant); circ. 18,000.

Omukulembeze (*The Leader*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1963; government owned; general news and sport; Editor (vacant); circ. 8,000.

Taifa Empya (*New Nation*): P.O.B. 1986, Kampala; f. 1953; Luganda; Editor (vacant); circ. 12,000.

Voice of Uganda: P.O.B. 20081, Kampala; f. 1955; English; government; Editor (vacant); circ. 27,000.

WEEKLIES

Dwon Lwak (*Voice of the People*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1964; government publication; Editor P. ORYANG; circ. 7,000.

Mwebembezi (*The Leader*): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1963; weekly; Editor C. B. ISINGOMA; circ. 3,000.

Sports Recorder: P.O.B. 3936, Kampala; f. 1972; weekly; Editor GRACE SEMAKULA.

Taifa Uganda Empya: P.O.B. 1986, Kampala; f. 1961; weekly; Man. Editor M. KIWANUKA ZAKE.

FORTNIGHTLIES

Apupeta (News): P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; f. 1945; government publication; Editor F. A. OTAI; circ. 10,000.

MONTHLIES

Amut (News): P.O.B. 49, Lira; f. 1953; Lango; Editor Y. W. APENYO; circ. 4,000.

Musizi: P.O.B. 14152, Mengo, Kampala; f. 1955; Roman Catholic; Luganda; Editor Fr. J. M. KISABWE; circ. 30,000.

Runyunyuzi: P.O.B. 34, Hoima; f. 1971; Runyoro/Rutoro; Editor Msqr. E. WANDERA.

Voice of Islam: P.O.B. 3247, Kampala; f. 1974.

OTHERS

Eastern Africa Journal of Rural Development: Dept. of Rural Economy, P.O.B. 7062, Kampala; circ. 800; twice a year.

Uganda Dairy Farmer: Kampala.

NEWS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Novosti and Tass have bureaux in Kampala and Reuters, AP and UPI are represented.

PUBLISHERS

Longman Uganda Ltd.: P.O.B. 3409, Kampala; f. 1965; Man. Dir. MUSTAFA MUTYABA.

Uganda Publishing House: P.O.B. 2923, Kampala.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Uganda: Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, P.O.B. 7142, Kampala; transmits daily programmes in English, Luganda, Luo, Runyoro/Rutoro and Ateso and Runyankore/Rukiga, Lusoga, Lumasaba, Lunyole/Lusamia/Lugwe, Ngakarimojong, Madi, Alur, Kupsabiny, Lugbara, Rukonjo, Dhupadhola, Kumam and Kakwa; Chief Engineer FRANCIS KATENDDE; Controller of Programmes R. SEMPA.

There were 250,000 radio receivers in use at the end of 1973.

In 1974 President Amin bought a half-megawatt transmitter for overseas broadcasts to counter what he has called the "malicious propaganda" of the BBC. It is to be sited at Soroti.

TELEVISION

Uganda Television Service: P.O.B. 4260, Kampala; f. 1962; commercial service operated by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; transmits over a radius of 200 miles from Kampala; 5 relay stations have been built, others are under construction; Controller of Programmes J. DEAN; Controller of Engineering J. M. A. Obo; Commercial Man. (vacant).

There are an estimated 68,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Uganda: P.O.B. 7120, Parliament Avenue, Kampala; f. 1966; bank of issue; authorized cap. Sh. 40m.; dep. Sh. 532m.; Gov. ONEGI OBEL; Gen. Man. D. K. TAMALE.

STATE BANKS

Uganda Commercial Bank: P.O.B. 7073, Kampala; f. 1965; cap. p.u. Sh. 30m.; dep. Sh. 1,200m. (Sept. 1973); 35 brs.; Man. Dir. H. M. KAJURA; Deputy Man. Dir. C. M. KABENGE, A.C.I.S., A.C.C.S.

Uganda Co-operative Development Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 6863, Kampala; f. 1970; cap. Sh. 45m.; Gen. Man. E. KAMULEGAYA.

Uganda Development Bank: P.O.B. 7210, Kampala; f. 1972; cap. Sh. 130m.; Chair. Prof. J. J. OLOYA; Man. Dir. Z. K. S. BUKENYA.

REGIONAL BANK

East African Development Bank: P.O.B. 7128, Kampala; f. 1967; provides financial and technical assistance to promote industrial development within the East African Community and to make the economies of the three members more complementary in the industrial field; authorized cap. Sh. 400m.; funds committed for investment (July 1972) Sh. 158m.; Dir.-Gen. and Chair. IDDI SINBA; publs. *Guide to Investors, Annual Report*.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bank of Baroda (Uganda) Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 7197, Kampala; merged with Bank of India (Uganda) Ltd. in July 1972; Man. Dir. M. R. GADRE.

Barclays Bank of Uganda Ltd.: Head Office: 16 Kampala Rd., Kampala; Man. Dir. F. H. MacDOUGALL.

Grindlays Bank (Uganda) Ltd.: Head Office: 45 Kampala Rd., Kampala; Gen. Man. D. A. G. FORBES.

Libyan Arab Uganda Bank for Foreign Trade and Development: f. 1972; majority Libyan shareholding.

Standard Bank Uganda Ltd.: P.O.B. 311, Kampala; f. 1970; associated bank of the Standard Bank Ltd.; Chief Man. P. W. CROSSLEY.

INSURANCE

East Africa General Insurance Co. Ltd.: 14 Kampala Rd., P.O.B. 1392, Kampala; life, fire, motor, marine and accident insurance; cap. authorized Sh. 5m.; cap. p.u. Sh. 2,694,600; appropriated by the State in 1972, to be placed in African ownership.

National Insurance Corporations: P.O.B. 7134, Kampala. formed by an Act of Parliament.

Uganda American Insurance Co. Ltd.: f. 1970; auth. cap. Sh. 10m.

About six of the leading insurance companies are represented in Uganda.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Uganda Advisory Board of Trade: P.O.B. 6877, Kampala; responsible through its agencies for importing and distributing various commodities throughout the country.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Mbale Chamber of Commerce: P.O.B. 396, Mbale.

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 2369, Kampala.

UGANDA

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

National Housing Corporation: Ambassador House, P.O.B. 659, Kampala; f. 1964; Govt. agent for building works; aims to improve living standards, principally by building residential housing; Chair. J. BIKANGAGA; Chief Exec. A. S. N. KIWANA.

Uganda Development Corporation Ltd.: 9-11 Parliament Ave., P.O.B. 442, Kampala; f. 1952; Man. Dir. S. NYANZI; publ. *Crane* (Jan. and June).

TRADE UNIONS

Legislation providing for the establishment of the National Organization of Trade Unions to which all trade unions registered under the law would be affiliated was passed in December 1973 and the Uganda Trades Union Congress was dissolved.

National Organisation of Trade Unions (NOTU): P.O.B. 2889, Kampala; Chair. H. LUANDE; Sec. Mr. WETOSI.

Federation of Uganda Employers, Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 3820, Kampala; Chair. M. S. A. MULENDWE; Exec. Dir. A. B. RHODES.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

Lint Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7018, Kampala; a parastatal organization empowered to sell cotton, lint, cotton seed, cotton seed cake, and edible oil; Uganda produces top grade lint, which is in constant demand by the world's spinners and the sales are directly negotiated with over 25 countries all over the world; Chair. C. H. M. BARLOW; Sec. F. J. H. KITAKA-GAWERA.

Coffee Marketing Board: P.O.B. 7154, Kampala; statutory authority for sale of all processed coffee produced in Uganda. Sales of coffee to ICA quota and non-quota markets are made directly by the Board. Man. Dir. SWAIBU MUSOKE.

There are 2,500 co-operative unions including the following:

Bwavumpologoma Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 501, Masaka; f. 1953; 100 mem. socs.; Pres. JOSEPH MWANJE; coffee, cotton and agricultural produce marketing association.

Bugisu Co-operative Union Ltd.: 2 Court Road, P.O. Mbale; f. 1954; handles the Bugisu *Arabica* crop; 83 mem. socs.

East Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7092, Kampala; f. 1968; general products growers' union; 137 mem. socs.; Chair. D. MAWEJJE.

Masaka District Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 284, Masaka; f. 1951; 200 coffee-growing societies; Pres. A. KIWANUKA; Gen. Man. ALLEN M. KERA.

Mubende District Co-operative Union: coffee growers' association.

Nkoba Za Mbogo Farmers' Co-operative Association: coffee growers' association.

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

Wamala Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 99, Mityana; f. 1968; general products growers' union; 75 mem. socs.; Chair. C. SEMPALA.

West Mengo Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.: P.O.B. 7039, Kampala; f. 1948; general products growers' union; 105 mem. socs.; Chair. B. K. KAUMI.

Other co-operative unions include the Banyankole Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd., Okoro Coffee Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd., and the Bugosa Growers' Co-operative Union Ltd.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

See East African Railways (Kenya Chapter).

ROADS

The Ministry of Works maintains 832 km. of tarmac road and 9,779 km. of all-weather road. There are a further 35,344 km. of lesser dirt roads.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Regular steamer services operate on Lake Victoria.

CIVIL AVIATION

Uganda's international airport is at Entebbe, on the shores of Lake Victoria some 40 km. from Kampala. Distances within the country are too short for air transport to be used to advantage in general, but there are several small airstrips.

East African Airways Corporation (EAAC): Head Office: Sadler House, Koinange St., P.O.B. 41010, Nairobi, Kenya; joint national airline for Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania (see under East African Community and Kenya).

The following foreign airlines also serve Entebbe: Aeroflot, Air Zaire, Alitalia, British Airways, British Caledonian, Caspair (an EAAC associate), Ethiopian Airlines, Lufthansa, Sabena, SAS, and Sudan Airways.

TOURISM

Uganda Tourist Development Corporation: P.O.B. 7211, Kampala; Chair. Mr. P. SSEMWEZI.

No tourists were permitted to enter Uganda between September 1972 and September 1973 and few have entered since the ban has been lifted.

UNIVERSITY

Makerere University: P.O.B. 7062, Kampala; f. 1922; 350 teachers, 3,501 students.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United Arab Emirates extend along the coast of the Arabian Gulf from the base of Qatar to the border with Oman. The climate is exceptionally hot and humid in the summer and mild in the winter. The official language is Arabic, but English is spoken in business circles. Islam is the principal religion. The national flag has horizontal stripes of green, white and black, with a vertical red stripe at the hoist. The capital is Abu Dhabi.

Recent History

Federation of what were then the Trucial States was proposed by the rulers in 1968, when Britain announced its intention of withdrawing its troops from the area by the end of 1971. The proposals originally included Bahrain and Qatar, as well as the seven Trucial States, but negotiations on the participation of the two larger and more developed states eventually broke down in 1971, and they opted for separate independence from British protection. Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Umm al Quwain, Ajman and Fujairah then formed the United Arab Emirates on December 2nd, 1971. Ras al Khaimah refused to join the Union until February 1972, when it had become clear that neither Britain nor any Arab government was prepared to take action on Iran's seizure of the two Tumb islands in the Gulf belonging to the sheikhdom. A treaty of friendship between Britain and the United Arab Emirates was signed in December 1971. The U.A.E. joined the UN and the Arab League and became an enthusiastic member of OPEC and OAPEC.

During the 1973 Middle East war the U.A.E. strongly supported the Arab cause, and has since contributed large sums in aid. In December 1973 the separate Abu Dhabi Government was disbanded and a single Federal Council of Ministers was left in control. In August 1974 the United Arab Emirates settled a long-standing border dispute with Saudi Arabia.

Government

Below the President and Vice-President of the United Arab Emirates there is a Supreme Council of the Union consisting of the rulers of the seven sheikhdoms in which the rulers of Abu Dhabi and Dubai have the power of veto. There is also a Union Cabinet and a Federal National Assembly, which met for the first time in February 1972. Abu Dhabi has its own Consultative Assembly, appointed by the Ruler. Otherwise each ruler has absolute control over his own subjects.

Defence

The Abu Dhabi Defence Force numbers about 8,850, that of Dubai 1,000, Ras al Khaimah 300 and Sharjah 250, and the Union Defence Force about 1,600. It receives British assistance in the form of personnel and equipment. In 1974 the United Arab Emirates signed a contract with France for Mirage jets.

Economic Affairs

Abu Dhabi's economy is almost entirely dependent on oil, and earnings from it have made the state one of the

richest in the world in terms of income per head. Dubai is also rich in oil but produces less than 20 per cent of Abu Dhabi's total. In September 1974 the U.A.E. Government acquired 60 per cent participation in Abu Dhabi Petroleum Co. and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas, and in early 1975 was preparing to acquire a 100 per cent interest. The huge increase in oil prices and the resultant importance of oil-producing states is of great benefit to the U.A.E. as a Union and to Abu Dhabi and Dubai in particular. Dubai remains the principal commercial centre and entrepôt port and plans for a £91 million supertanker dry dock are going ahead. The rulers of the northern sheikhdoms have all signed exploration agreements but, for the present, traditional and very impoverished economic activity, based on fishing and pearling, persists. The U.A.E. became a member of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in 1972. In October 1973 Abu Dhabi was the first state to announce a total ban on oil exports to the U.S.A. and Dubai followed suit. The ban was also extended to the Netherlands as a protest against its pro-Israeli stance in the October Middle East War. Supplies resumed in March 1974. In early 1975 world demand for oil was falling, and it was reported that, in spite of increased revenues, the U.A.E. was in danger of going into debt in 1975, partly because of its extreme generosity in giving foreign aid.

Transport and Communications

Fast tarmac roads have been constructed between Abu Dhabi and Dubai, Sharjah and Ras al Khaimah, Sharjah and Dhaid linking Dubai with other Northern States and the interior. Dubai is the main port, and now has the largest harbour in the Middle East which is undergoing a huge expansion and modernization programme which began in late 1973. The port of Abu Dhabi is also being substantially developed. Dubai also has a new international airport and there are smaller international airports at Abu Dhabi and Sharjah.

Social Welfare

Hospital treatment and medical care are provided free throughout the United Arab Emirates, and grants are provided for those needing medical treatment at specialist centres abroad. The Rashid hospital in Dubai opened in 1974, and a system of social welfare benefits is being developed.

Education

Compulsory education is provided for all children in the U.A.E. and in 1973-74 almost 50,000 children were enrolled, double the number in 1971. The number for 1974-75 is 60,000. A further 700 students were attending specialist institutes, trade and agricultural schools and oil industry training centres.

Tourism

No tourist industry exists but plans are in hand to foster tourism.

Visas are not required to visit the U.A.E. by nationals of Bahrain, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Public Holidays

1975: August 6th (Accession of the Ruler of Abu Dhabi), August 7th* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), October 6th-8th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), December 2nd (National Day), December 14th* (Waqfa), December 15th-17th* (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 3rd* (Muslim New Year), March 13th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

* Muslim religious holidays which may vary slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial, metric and local systems are all in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 U.A.E. dirham.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 9.308 dirhams;

U.S. \$1 = 3.947 dirhams.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)		POPULATION (1974 estimates)			
Total	Abu Dhabi (estimate)	Total	Abu Dhabi	Dubai	Sharjah
32,000	25,000	325,000	95,000	100,000	55,000

Population estimates (1974) for the other sheikhdoms are as follows: Ras al Khaimah 45,000, Fujairah 15,000, Ajman 8,000 and Umm al Quwain 7,000.

OIL

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

	ABU DHABI MARINE AREAS LTD. (long tons)	ABU DHABI PETROLEUM CO. LTD. (long tons)	DUBAI PETROLEUM COMPANY (metric tons)
1969 . .	11,505,000	16,814,871	523,000
1970 . .	12,686,029	20,079,903	4,305,000
1971 . .	16,933,168	27,160,258	6,252,000
1972 . .	20,827,096	28,833,735	7,700,000
1973 . .	23,938,949	37,564,329	10,800,000

FINANCE

1,000 fils = 1 U.A.E. dirham.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 fils.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 and 1,000 dirhams.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 9.308 dirhams; U.S. \$1 = 3.947 dirhams.

100 U.A.E. dirhams = £10.744 = \$25.333.

Note: Before June 1966 the currency used by the states of Trucial Oman (now the United Arab Emirates) was the Persian Gulf Indian rupee, valued at 1s. 6d. sterling (£1 = 13.33 rupees). When the Indian rupee was devalued in June 1966, Abu Dhabi adopted the Bahrain dinar (of 1,000 fils) while the other states used Saudi Arabian currency prior to the introduction of the Qatar/Dubai riyal (at par with the old rupee) in September 1966. The Bahrain dinar, equal to 10 old rupees, was valued at U.S. \$2.10 (\$1 = 476.19 fils) until August 1971; at \$2.28 (\$1 = 438.60 fils) from December 1971 to February 1973; and at \$2.533 (\$1 = 394.74 fils) since February 1973. The Q/D riyal, also used in Qatar, was valued at 21 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.762 riyals) until August 1971; at 22.8 U.S. cents (\$1 = 4.386 riyals) from December 1971 to February 1973; and at 25.33 U.S. cents (\$1 = 3.947 riyals) since February 1973. Between November 1967 and June 1972 the Bahrain dinar was valued at 17s. 6d. sterling (87½ new pence) and the Q/D riyal at 1s. 9d. (8.75 new pence), the exchange rates being £1 = 1.143 dinars = 11.43 riyals. In May 1973 the U.A.E. adopted a common currency, the dirham, which was at par with the Q/D riyal (renamed the Qatar riyal) and thus valued at 25.33 U.S. cents. The original dollar valuation remains in effect.

BUDGET EXPENDITURE
(1974-'000 dirhams)

Ministry of Health	216,802
Ministry of Education	315,132
Ministry of Interior	209,992
Ministry of Information and Tourism	78,658
Ministry of Communications	250,017
Ministry of Social Affairs	63,332
Ministry of Public Works	98,391
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,691,700

EXTERNAL TRADE

Dubai

IMPORTS

('000 U.A.E. dirhams)

COMMODITIES	1970	1971	1972	1973
Household Goods	179,391	208,137	274,178	345,722
Foodstuffs	132,498	150,080	198,766	282,843
Garments	145,278	134,140	215,236	388,559
Machinery	155,606	192,001	249,841	400,321
Building Materials	139,151	142,154	153,032	326,414
Electrical, Radio and Allied Goods	62,992	54,970	66,834	98,318
Stationery	5,581	7,314	11,108	16,514
Photographic Goods	5,870	3,773	7,600	9,614
Cosmetics	8,925	8,986	12,758	20,715
Medicines and Chemicals	9,230	19,263	16,095	30,844
Fuel and Oil	27,031	26,710	84,311	121,291
Arms and Ammunition	17,622	10,078	4,847	9,541
Oil Field Materials	64,436	90,347	165,295	272,845
Liquor and Wine	6,279	11,063	14,754	17,423
TOTAL	959,896	1,059,021	1,474,662	2,341,010

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES	1970	1971	1972	1973
Australia	16,895	17,986	22,130	44,001
China	30,111	33,887	46,535	81,065
France	14,452	16,373	33,492	70,415
Germany, Federal Republic	31,514	36,252	43,259	85,982
Hong Kong	32,323	35,562	57,604	98,704
India	56,048	47,010	54,026	77,639
Iran	13,682	19,773	14,029	81,745
Japan	162,668	181,699	308,157	528,573
Kuwait	9,726	6,925	12,085	58,276
Netherlands	25,743	32,018	41,518	42,126
Pakistan	20,721	25,282	29,336	51,769
Saudi Arabia	23,245	22,792	77,399	16,104
Switzerland	82,678	93,724	110,249	104,158
United Kingdom	169,990	186,450	191,314	280,847
U.S.A.	88,304	127,394	200,483	328,719

EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS
(U.A.E. dirhams)

1971	.	.	135,827,297
1972	.	.	179,115,368
1973	.	.	222,507,616

There is a large and officially authorized trade in gold which is not, however, included in the official trade statistics for Dubai. Gold exports: (1970) 258 tons, (1971) 216 tons.

Abu Dhabi

IMPORTS
('000 U.A.E. dirhams)

COMMODITIES	1972
Machinery and transport equipment	362,720
Manufactured goods	181,560
Food and live animals	68,730
Petroleum and petroleum products	24,840
Chemicals	26,190
TOTAL (including others)	757,620

('000 U.A.E. dirhams)

COUNTRIES	1971	1972
Australia	10,710	14,440
Dubai	43,170	54,800
France	10,100	55,690
Germany, Federal Republic	21,360	43,570
Italy	11,930	20,020
Japan	25,560	117,860
Lebanon	10,120	21,520
Netherlands	16,490	21,340
United Kingdom	145,420	181,380
U.S.A.	106,870	103,950

TOTAL IMPORTS

('000 U.A.E. dirhams)

1970	.	.	352,453
1971	.	.	469,416
1972	.	.	757,620
1973	.	.	1,018,944

EDUCATION

Abu Dhabi

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Schools	25	25	29	43
Students	6,972	9,011	10,753	13,925
Teachers	360	439	579	843

THE CONSTITUTION

A provisional constitution for the U.A.E. was set up in December 1971. This laid the foundation for the federal structure of the Union of the seven sheikhdoms, previously known as the Trucial States.

The highest federal authority is the Supreme Council which comprises the rulers of the seven Emirates. It elects a president and vice-president from among its members. The president appoints a prime minister and a cabinet. There is a National Federal Council composed of 34 members appointed separately by each Emirate.

In June 1974 the Ministry of Justice was instructed to draft a permanent federal constitution to replace the provisional constitution.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE**

President: Sheikh ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL-NHAYYAN (Ruler of Abu Dhabi).
Vice-President: Sheikh RASHID BIN SAID AL-MAKTUM (Ruler of Dubai).

SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE UNION

(with each ruler's date of accession)

Ruler of Sharjah: Sheikh SULTAN BIN MUHAMMAD AL-QASIMI (1972).
Ruler of Ras al Khaimah: Sheikh SAQR BIN MUHAMMAD AL-QASIMI (1948).
Ruler of Umm al Quwain: Sheikh AHMAD BIN RASHID AL-MU'ALLA, M.B.E. (1929).
Ruler of Ajman: Sheikh RASHID BIN HUMAID AL-NU'AIMI (1928).
Ruler of Dubai: Sheikh RASHID BIN SAID AL-MAKTUM (1958).
Ruler of Abu Dhabi: Sheikh ZAYED BIN SULTAN AL-NHAYYAN (1966).
Ruler of Fujairah: Sheikh HAMAD BIN MUHAMMAD AL-SHARQI (1974).

CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: Sheikh MAKTUM BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.
Deputy Prime Minister: KHALIFAH BIN ZAYED AL-NHAYYAN.
Minister of Finance and Industry: HAMDAN BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.
Minister of Public Works: HAMDAN BIN MUHAMMED AL-NHAYYAN.
Minister of the Interior: MUBARAK BIN MUHAMMED AL-NHAYYAN.
Minister of Defence: MUHAMMAD BIN RASHID AL-MAKTUM.
Minister of Communications: MUHAMMAD SAEED AL-MULLA.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: AHMAD KHALIFAH AS-SUWAIDI.

Minister of Economy and Commerce: Sultan BIN AHMAD AL-MU'ALLA.
Minister of Health: SAIF BIN MUHAMMAD AL-NHAYYAN.
Minister of Labour and Labourers: MUHAMMAD BIN SULTAN AL-QASIMI.
Minister of Education: ABDULLAH IMRAN TARYAM.
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: MANI' SAID AL-OTAIBA.
Minister of Social Affairs: ABDUL AZIZ BIN RASHID AL-NU'AIMI.
Minister of Electricity and Water: ABDULLAH BIN HUMAID AL-QASIMI.
Minister of Justice: AHMAD BIN SULTAN AL-QASIMI.
Minister of Information and Tourism: AHMAD BIN HAMED.
Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries: SAEED SALMAN (acting).
Minister of Housing: SAEED SALMAN.
Minister of Islamic Affairs and Awqaf: THANI BIN ISA BIN HAREB.
Minister of Youth and Sports: RASHID BIN HUMAID.
Minister of Planning: MUHAMMED AL-KINDI.
Minister of State for the Supreme Council's Affairs: ABDUL MALEK KAYED AL-QASIMI.
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs: OTEIBA BIN ABDULLAH AL-OTEIBA.
Minister of State for Interior Affairs: HAMMUDAH BIN ALL.
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs: SAIF SAID GHUBASH.
Minister of State for Information: SAID AL-GHAITH.
Ministers of State: HAMAD BIN SAIF ASH-SHARQI, AHMAD BIN SULTAN BIN SLAYYEM.
Minister of State for Financial and Industrial Affairs: MUHAMMAD HABWISH.

ASSEMBLY**U.A.E. NATIONAL FEDERAL COUNCIL**

Formed under the provisions of the temporary constitution, it is composed of 34 members from the various Emirates. Each Emirate appoints its own representatives separately. The Council studies laws proposed by the Council of Ministers and can reject them or suggest amendments.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

(Abu Dhabi unless otherwise stated.)

Afghanistan: Baghdad, Iraq.
Bangladesh: Ambassador: A. W. SHAMS-UL-ALAM.
Canada: Teheran, Iran.
Egypt: P.O.B. 4026; Ambassador: MOHAMED ALI KAMEL.
France: P.O.B. 4014; Ambassador: PAUL MARTIN.
Gabon: Ambassador: ABU BAKR BUKURU.

Germany, Federal Republic: Ambassador: KARL HEINZ KUNZMANN.
India: P.O.B. 4090; Ambassador: S. E. H. RIZVI.
Iran: Ambassador: MANOUCHEHR BENHAM.
Iraq: P.O.B. 4030; Ambassador: TAWFIQ AL MOUMEN.
Italy: Kuwait City, Kuwait.
Japan: P.O.B. 2430; Ambassador: MASANAO ODAKA.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, etc.

Jordan: P.O.B. 4024; *Ambassador:* MANSOUR BATAINEH.
Kuwait: P.O.B. 926; *Ambassador:* SULEIMON MAJID AL SHAHIN.
Lebanon: P.O.B. 4023; *Ambassador:* HASSIB AL-ABDULLAH.
Libya: P.O.B. 2091; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD BASHIR AL-MUGHAYRIBI.
Mauritania: *Ambassador:* YAHDIYA BIN SAYYID AHMAD.
Netherlands: Kuwait City, Kuwait.
Pakistan: *Ambassador:* JAMIL EDDIN HASAN.
Somalia: *Ambassador:* ABDI NUR ALI YUSSUF.
Spain: Kuwait City, Kuwait.
Sudan: P.O.B. 2227; *Ambassador:* HASHIM MUHAMMAD SALEH.
Switzerland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
Syria: P.O.B. 4011; *Ambassador:* MOUNIB AL RIFAI.
Tanzania: Cairo, Egypt.
Tunisia: *Ambassador:* AL HASHIMI WANAS.
United Kingdom: P.O.B. 248; *Ambassador:* DANIEL JOHN MACCARTHY, C.M.G.
United States: P.O.B. 4009; *Ambassador:* MICHAEL STERNER.
Yemen Arab Republic: P.O.B. 2095; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD SAID QUBATI.
Zaire: *Ambassador:* DEDE KABIKA MWENE-NGABWE.
The United Arab Emirates also has diplomatic relations with Chad, Greece, Morocco and Norway.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

U.A.E. subjects and citizens of all Arab and Muslim states are subject to the jurisdiction of the local courts.

In the local courts the rules of Islamic law generally prevail. A modern code of law is being produced for Abu Dhabi.

In Dubai there is a court run by a *qadi*, while in some of the other states all legal cases are referred immediately to the Ruler or a member of his family, who will refer to a *qadi* only if he cannot settle the matter himself. In Abu Dhabi a professional Jordanian judge presides over the Ruler's Court.

The 95th article of the provisional constitution of 1971 provided for the setting up of a Union Supreme Court and Union Primary Tribunals.

The Union has exclusive legislative and executive jurisdiction over all matters that are concerned with the strengthening of the Federation such as foreign affairs, defence and Union armed forces, security, finance, communications, construction, traffic control, education, public health, currency, measures, standards and weights, electricity, matters relating to nationality and emigration, Union information, etc.

The individual emirates maintain jurisdiction in all matters not assigned to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Union as stated in the constitution. In May 1974 the Minister of Justice proposed a draft law which would establish federal courts throughout the country and transfer jurisdiction over many matters from local to federal courts.

RELIGION

Most of the inhabitants are Muslims of the Sunni and Shi'ite sects.

THE PRESS

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce Review: P.O.B. 662, Abu Dhabi; monthly; Arabic.
al-Ittihad (Unity): P.O.B. 17, Abu Dhabi; f. 1972; first daily paper in the U.A.E.
al-Wahdah: P.O.B. 4234, Abu Dhabi; f. 1973; independent; daily; Man. Editor RASHID AWEDA.
U.A.E. News: Ministry of Information and Tourism, P.O.B. 17, Abu Dhabi; weekly; English.

Akhbar Dubai: Department of Information, Dubai Municipality, P.O.B. 1420, Dubai; f. 1965; weekly; Arabic.

Dubai External Trade Statistics: P.O.B. 516, Dubai; monthly; English.

Dubai Official Gazette: P.O.B. 516, Dubai; Arabic and English; quarterly or as necessary.

Gulf Weekly Mirror: P.O.B. 290, Dubai; branch office of the Gulf weekly newspaper; English; Rep. T. EDGAR.

al Sharooq (The Sunrise): Sharjah; f. 1970; monthly; Dir.-Gen. TAREEM OMRAN; Editor YOUSEF AL HASSAN; circ. 3,000.

Akhbar Ras al Khaimah: Ras al Khaimah; monthly; Arabic.

Ras al Khaimah: P.O.B. 87, Ras al Khaimah; Chamber of Commerce magazine; quarterly; Arabic.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

There are radio stations in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras al Khaimah and Sharjah and television stations in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

Voice of the United Arab Emirates: f. 1972; stations in Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Ras al Khaimah and Sharjah; broadcasts daily in Arabic over a wide area; commercial. It is estimated that there are 50,000 radio receivers and 16,000 television receivers in the U.A.E.

FINANCE

BANKING

United Arab Emirates Bankers' Association: P.O.B. 240, Abu Dhabi; Chair. R. G. GOSSIP (Chartered Bank); Vice-Chair. J. R. WILLIAMSON (National Bank of Dubai, P.O.B. 777, Dubai).

Al Ahli Bank: P.O.B. 1719, Dubai.

Algemene Nederlandse Bank: Dubai.

Arab Bank: Amman, Jordan; P.O.B. 875, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1650, Dubai; P.O.B. 130, Sharjah; P.O.B. 20, Ras al Khaimah.

Arab-African Bank: P.O.B. 1049, Dubai.

Bank of Baroda: P.O.B. 2303, Abu Dhabi; Man. A. A. NEMAZIE.

Bank of Cairo: P.O.B. 533, Abu Dhabi.

Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A.: P.O.B. 4021, Abu Dhabi; Dubai and Ajman.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Finance, Oil

Bank of Oman Ltd.: P.O.B. 2111, Dubai; f. 1967; cap. p.u. 6.7m. dirhams (May 1974); brs. at Abu Dhabi, Al Ain, Doha, Ajman, Hor-Al-Anz, Naif Rd. and Dubai Side; Gen. Man. ABDULLA AL-GHURAIR.

Bank of Paris and the Netherlands: P.O.B. 4012, Abu Dhabi.

Bank of Sharjah: Sharjah.

British Bank of the Middle East, The: London; brs. in Dubai, Sharjah, Khor Fakkan, Ras al Khaimah, Abu Dhabi, Fujairah, Kalba, Diba.

Chartered Bank: London; P.O.B. 240 and 1000, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 999 and 1125, Dubai; P.O.B. 5, Sharjah; P.O.B. 1240, Al Ain.

Commercial Bank of Dubai: P.O.B. 1709, Dubai; f. 1969; owned by Chase Manhattan Bank, Commerzbank A.G. and the Commercial Bank of Kuwait; brs. in Deira (3), Jumeriah (1), Ras al-Khaimah (1), Abu Dhabi (1), Sharjah (1).

Distributors Co-operative Credit Bank: P.O.B. 888, Abu Dhabi.

Dubai Bank: P.O.B. 2545, Deira, Dubai; f. 1970; control is held by local interests, but British, French and American banks are also participating; p.u. cap. 11.5m. dirhams.

First National Bank of Chicago: P.O.B. 1655, Dubai.

First National City Bank: New York; P.O.B. 749, Dubai; P.O.B. 346, Sharjah; P.O.B. 999, Abu Dhabi.

Habib Bank (Overseas): Karachi; P.O.B. 888, Dubai; P.O.B. 300, Sharjah; P.O.B. 14, Ajman; P.O.B. 32, Umm al Quwain; P.O.B. 205, Ras al Khaimah; P.O.B. 897, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 1317, Al Ain.

Melli Bank (Iran): P.O.B. 1894, Dubai; P.O.B. 459, Sharjah.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd.: London; P.O.B. 241, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 225, Ras al Khaimah; P.O.B. 357, Sharjah; P.O.B. 4166, Dubai; P.O.B. 1100 Al Ain.

National Bank of Abu Dhabi: P.O.B. 4, Abu Dhabi; f. 1968; auth. cap. 10m. Dh; res. 7.5m. Dh; dep. 600m. Dh; Gen. Man. D. G. SUTCLIFFE.

National Bank of Dubai: P.O.B. 777, Dubai; brs. in Abu Dhabi and Umm al Quwain; Gen. Man. D. W. MACK, M.B.E.

National Bank of Kuwait: Sharjah.

Rafidain Bank (Iraq): P.O.B. 273, Ras al Khaimah.

Sedarat Bank (Iran): P.O.B. 700, Abu Dhabi; P.O.B. 4182, Dubai; other brs. at Sharjah, Ajman, Fujairah and Ras al Khaimah.

United Bank: P.O.B. 1000, Dubai; P.O.B. 237, Abu Dhabi; eight other brs.

INSURANCE

Abu Dhabi National Insurance Co.: f. 1972; cap. 5m. dirhams subscribed 25 per cent by the Government of Abu Dhabi and 75 per cent by United Arab Emirates nationals.

Arab Commercial Enterprises (Abu Dhabi) Ltd.: P.O.B. 585; Man. MANSOUR ABDUL RAHMAN.

Arab Commercial Enterprises (Dubai) Ltd.: P.O.B. 1100, Dubai; Man. TOUFIC H. BARAKEH.

Arabia Insurance Co. Ltd.: P.O.B. 1050, Dubai; Rep. WALEED H. JISHI.

Dubai Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 3027, Dubai.

Sharjah Insurance Co.: P.O.B. 792, Sharjah; f. 1970; monopoly of local insurance business; cap. 2.5m. dirhams, half subscribed by the Sharjah Government.

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industries: P.O.B. 662, Abu Dhabi; f. 1969; mems. 1,200; Pres. AHMED MASSOUD; publ. monthly magazine in Arabic.

Dubai Chamber of Commerce: Gamal Abdul Nasser Square, P.O.B. 1457, Dubai; f. 1965; 2,300 mems. Pres. SAIF AHMED ALGHURAIR.

Ras al Khaimah Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture: P.O.B. 87, Ras al Khaimah; registers trademarks in Ras al Khaimah; publ. quarterly magazine in Arabic and English.

Sharjah Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 580, Sharjah; f. 1970; Pres. MOHAMMED BIN OBAID AL-SHAMS.

DEVELOPMENT

Capital Projects include inter-state roads, urban water and electricity schemes, housing and other urban development, rural water supplies, agricultural extension schemes and harbour works. Investigations into water resources, mineral prospects, soil, agricultural marketing and fisheries have been conducted.

Abu Dhabi Fund for Arab Economic Development (ADFAED): f. 1971 with a capital of BD 50 million to provide development aid to Arab countries; in May 1974 the scope of aid was broadened and the capital was quadrupled to 2,000 million dirhams; Dir. Dr. HASAN ABBAS ZAKI.

National Bank for Investment and Development: f. 1974; development bank to finance private projects in industry, construction and fisheries; cap. 500m. dirhams; brs. in all seven emirates.

Planning Department: P.O.B. 12, Abu Dhabi; supervises Abu Dhabi's Development Programme; Chair. MUHAMMAD BIN KHALIFA AL-KINDA; Dir. ANIS ZAKI HASSAN.

OIL

In September 1974 the Government acquired a 60 per cent interest in ADPC and ADMA, and early in 1975 an increase of this interest to 100 per cent was under consideration.

Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources: P.O.B. 9, Abu Dhabi; Minister MANI SAID AL OTAIBA.

ABU DHABI

Abu Dhabi Marine Areas (ADMA): P.O.B. 303, Abu Dhabi; operates a concession 26½ per cent owned by the British Petroleum Co. Ltd. and Japan Oil Development Co., 13½ per cent by Compagnie Française des Pétroles and 60 per cent by Abu Dhabi National Oil Co. Lies in Abu Dhabi offshore area and currently produces oil from Zakum and Umm Shaif fields; also acts as operator on behalf of al-Bundug Co. Ltd.; production (1974) 21,611,253 long tons; Chief Rep. and Gen. Man. Dr. A. J. HORAN.

Abu Dhabi Gas Liquefaction Company: operated by Abu Dhabi Marine Areas (ADMA); owned mainly by Mitsui (36 per cent), BP (26.2 per cent) and ADNOC (20 per cent); to utilize natural gas produced in association with oil from offshore fields, the liquefied gas facilities are planned to come on stream in mid-1976 at an estimated cost of \$420 million.

Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC): Abu Dhabi; state company represents government's interests on the boards of Western oil companies, is responsible for all

oil distribution in U.A.E.; is building its own refinery on Umm al Nar island and is responsible generally for oil installations and oil-based industries; is to form the Abu Dhabi Company for Oil Installations with the Arab International Contractor's Company; Gen. Man. MAHMOUD HAMRA-KROUBA.

Abu Dhabi Oil Company (Japan) (ADOCO): Abu Dhabi; consortium of three Japanese oil companies, Maruzen, Daikyo and Nihon Kogyo; holds offshore concession; oil strikes reported in September 1969 and January 1970; export of oil from Mubarraz Island terminal began in June 1973; production estimated 13,000 b/d; in 1973 announced plans to build an industrial complex in Abu Dhabi.

Abu Dhabi Petroleum Company Ltd. (ADPC): P.O.B. 270, Abu Dhabi; U.A.E. Government secured 60 per cent participation, Sept. 1974; engaged in production and export of crude oil from on-shore areas of Abu Dhabi. Export started from Bab field in December 1963. The shipping terminal is at Jebel Dhanna. The production capacity was raised in 1965 when the Bu Hasa field was connected by pipeline to Jebel Dhanna and by 1973 a total capacity of 820,000 barrels per day had been installed. In 1974 the Asab field was brought on stream with a production capacity of 460,000 barrels per day. Total exports (1974) 334 million barrels, equivalent to 914,934 barrels per day; Gen. Man. A. GILLAN.

Total Abu al-Bakush: Abu Dhabi; owned by Compagnie Française des Pétroles, Amerada Hess, Sunningdale Oils and Nepeco Eastern; began production from the Abu al-Bakush off-shore field in June 1974; expected production of 600,000 b/d by end of 1974.

Other concessions are held by Middle East Oil Co. (Mitsubishi), Phillips/AGIP/Aminoil, Amerada Group and Sunningdale.

DUBAI

Petroleum Affairs Department: P.O.B. 207, Dubai; government supervisory body; Dir. MAHDI AL TAJIR.

Dubai Petroleum Company: Dubai; subsidiary of Continental Oil Co. (U.S.A.) in partnership with Compagnie Française des Pétroles, Hispanoil (Spain), Sun Oil Co. (U.S.A.), Deutsche Texaco AG (Germany), Wintershall AG (Germany); holds offshore concession which began production in 1969; production in 1972 7.7m. tons; 1973 10.8m. tons.

Texas Pacific Oil Co.: Dubai.

SHARJAH

Crescent Petroleum: Sharjah; operated by Buttes Gas and Oil of California; owned by Buttes (25.7 per cent), Ashland Oil (25 per cent), Skelly Oil (25 per cent), Kerr McGee (12.5 per cent), Juniper Petroleum (1.8 per cent) and Cities Services (10 per cent); began exploration in 1969, made significant off-shore find in Abu Musa in 1973, began production in July 1974; a production rate of 100,000 b/d is expected.

Crystal Oil (U.S.A.) and Reserve Oil and Gas (U.S.A.) also have concessions.

RAS AL KHAIMAH

Norsk Hydro, Peninsula Petroleum (U.S.A.) and Vitol Exploration have concessions.

FUJAIRAH

Reserve Oil and Gas has a concession.

AJMAN

United Refining has a concession.

UMM AL QUWAIN

An offshore concession was granted to Occidental Petroleum in November 1969 but this has recently been withdrawn.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Until very recently there was no proper system of roads except in Dubai town, but the desert tracks are often motorable. In 1965 plans were made for a £1 million all-weather metalled road to be built from Dubai to Ras al Khaimah, to be financed by the Trucial States Development Office. The Dubai/Sharjah section of this was opened in September 1966. Work has now been completed on the Sharjah/Ras al Khaimah section at the expense of the Saudi Arabian Government. In 1968 Abu Dhabi opened a £1 million bridge linking the town with the mainland. The town is also linked with the Buraimi Oasis by a dual-carriageway motor road built mainly for political reasons. The oil companies have constructed roads in the area in which they operate. An underwater tunnel linking Dubai Town and Deira with a dual carriageway and pedestrian subway is to be built by a British firm at a cost of £7.5 million. There is a road linking Dubai and Abu Dhabi, and also a road between Fujairah and Khor Fakkan. Roads between Dhaid (Sharjah) and Fujairah and between Qatar and Abu Dhabi are under construction.

SHIPPING

Dubai has been the main commercial centre in the Gulf for many years. In 1968 work was begun on a new artificial deep-water port to supplement the traditional harbour. Completed ahead of schedule in 1972, Port Rashid has 15 deep-water berths and several coastal berths. It makes Dubai harbour the largest in the Middle East. In 1972 671,834 tons of goods were unloaded, compared with 190,000 tons in 1966. Abu Dhabi has also become an important port since the opening of the first section of its artificial harbour, Port Zayed. Eventually it is planned to create 17 deep-water berths and extensive storage facilities. There are smaller ports in Sharjah and Ras al-Khaimah. Work on a dry-dock scheme for Dubai began in 1973. It will have two docks capable of handling 500,000-ton tankers, seven repair berths and a third dock able to accommodate 1,000,000-ton tankers. This will make Dubai the biggest supertanker complex in the Gulf. In 1974 contracts were awarded for the building of six deep-water berths at Sharjah and plans were announced for a further doubling of Dubai's harbour capacity.

The British India Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. maintains a weekly scheduled service to Dubai on the Bombay-Basra run. The ships of British India Line and F. Strick & Co. call at Dubai and Abu Dhabi several times a month. Other lines which call regularly are D. D. G. Hansa, Johnson Line, Holland-Persian Gulf, Maersk Line, and Jugolinja.

CIVIL AVIATION

The new air terminal at Dubai was opened in 1971 by Sheikh Rashid. The £4m. terminal was the first in the Middle East to have facilities for handling Jumbo Jets. There is also an international airport at Abu Dhabi and a smaller one at Sharjah and an international airport is

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

being built at Ras al Khaimah. A new airport for Abu Dhabi on the mainland is scheduled to be completed by 1981.

Gulf Air Dubai: Dubai National Air Travel Agency, P.O.B. 1515, Dubai; Omeir Travel Agency, Abu Dhabi; Sharjah Aircraft Handling Agency, Sharjah; daily service Bahrain-Doha-Abu Dhabi-Muscat and twice weekly from Dubai to Shiraz, Bandar Abbas, Bombay and Kuwait; four times weekly from Dubai to Karachi and Salalah.

Gulf Air Sharjah: Sharjah Aircraft Handling Agency, P.O.B. 8; Oman Travel Agency, P.O.B. 15; Kanoo Travel Agency; weekly flight Shiraz-Muscat, weekly flight Abu Dhabi-Doha-Bahrain-Sharjah.

Alia, Air France, Air India, British Airways, Egypt Air, Iran Air, Kuwait Airways, Middle East Airlines, PIA, KLM, Gulf Air, Iraqi Airways, Saudia, Syrian Arab

Transport, Tourism

Airlines and TMA all serve Dubai and Abu Dhabi, while Gulf Air and TMA serve Sharjah.

TOURISM

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Government of the United Arab Emirates, P.O.B. 592, Abu Dhabi.

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Government of the United Arab Emirates, P.O.B. 67, Dubai.

Ministry of Information and Tourism: Government of the United Arab Emirates, P.O.B. 55, Sharjah.

Dubai Information Department: P.O.B. 1420, Dubai (local government).

Ras Al Khaimah Information Department: P.O.B. 200, Ras Al Khaimah (local government).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The United States of America occupies the North American continent between Canada and Mexico. Alaska, to the north-west of Canada, and Hawaii, in the central Pacific, are two of the 50 States of the U.S. The climate is continental inland, temperate at the coasts, New York ranging from 0° to 90°F (—18° to 32°C), but subtropical conditions prevail in the south. Much of Texas and Arizona is desert. The language is English, and Christianity is the predominant religion. In 1970 more than 11 per cent of the population were black Americans (Negroes). The national flag (proportions 19 by 10) has 13 alternating stripes (seven red and six white) with a dark blue rectangular canton, containing 50 white five-pointed stars, in the upper hoist. The capital is Washington.

Recent History

By means of gigantic programmes of aid, including the rehabilitation of Japan and the Marshall Plan for Europe, the U.S.A. financed the post-war recovery of much of the world. From 1950 to 1953 the U.S. provided most of the men, money and materials required by the United Nations forces in the Korean War. Throughout the 1950s relations with the U.S.S.R. were poor.

In November 1963 President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas, Texas. His successor, President Lyndon Johnson, carried through Congress a wide programme of Federal intervention on behalf of under-privileged sectors of the community, though racial tensions erupted in violence in the summers of 1965, 1966, 1967 and 1968. Abroad, President Johnson committed huge quantities of military and financial aid to the Saigon Government in South Viet-Nam.

In 1968 Richard Nixon was elected President and in 1972 was re-elected with one of the largest majorities ever achieved in a presidential election. A Treaty for Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, jointly sponsored by the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., was ratified simultaneously by the two countries in 1969. After protracted negotiations a Viet-Nam peace treaty was signed in January 1973, and U.S. forces withdrew, although the war continued.

During Nixon's presidency, progress was made in *détente* with both the People's Republic of China and, especially, the U.S.S.R., both of which the President visited and with both of whom trade increased considerably.

American diplomatic leadership, in the person of the Secretary of State, Dr. Henry Kissinger, was involved in efforts to settle international crises, particularly in the Middle East, in 1974 and 1975, although there was a growing tendency not to intervene directly in international disputes, particularly in South-East Asia.

Domestically, the main preoccupations of 1973 and early 1974 were a series of scandals and crises involving the presidency and senior administration officials in charges of corruption and obstruction of justice, which led to President Nixon's resignation in August 1974 and the trial and conviction of a number of former senior officials.

Nixon was succeeded by Gerald Ford, his nominee as Vice-President after the resignation of Spiro Agnew on charges of tax evasion. The principal internal concern of late 1974 and early 1975 was the worsening economic situation.

Government

The U.S.A. is a federal republic. Each of the fifty member states exercises a measure of internal self-government. Defence, foreign affairs, coinage, posts, the higher levels of justice, and internal security are the responsibility of the Federal Government. The President is head of the executive and is elected for a four-year term by a college of representatives elected directly from each state. The President nominates the other members of the executive. The Congress is the seat of legislative power and consists of the Senate and the House of Representatives. Two Senators are chosen by direct election in each state, to serve a six-year term, and one third of the membership is renewable every two years. Representatives are elected by direct and universal suffrage for a two-year term. Judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court, which has the power to veto legislation which it regards as incompatible with the Constitution.

Defence

In 1974 United States armed forces totalled 2,174,000; army 782,000, air force 645,000, navy 551,000 and 196,000 marine corps. Military conscription ended in 1973. The Strategic Air Command and Polaris nuclear submarines are equipped with nuclear weapons. The defences of the United States are organized on a global basis. It is a member of the NATO, SEATO and ANZUS Pact defensive organizations and co-operates closely with the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO). In 1970 the defence budget was cut by the closing of military bases abroad, and the reduction of the armed forces. The proposed defence budget for 1975/76 is \$104,700 million.

Economic Affairs

The United States of America is the world's leading economic power. Its chief imports are petroleum, non-ferrous metals, coffee, machinery, vehicles and newsprint. In most other materials the country is self-supporting. This is reflected in the extreme diversification of the economy. Leading industries include steel, motor vehicles, aerospace industries, telecommunications, chemicals, electronics and all kinds of consumer goods. There are more than 30 million employed in services. Agriculture accounts for only 5 per cent of employment, but for over 20 per cent of exports. The chief agricultural products are cereals, cotton and tobacco. The principal mineral deposits are of oil, coal, copper, iron, uranium and silver. American business corporations have built up very large interests abroad during this century, and particularly since 1950. The value of the U.S. dollar, fixed in 1934, was reduced twice, in December 1971 and in February 1973. The U.S.A. was particularly badly affected by the oil-producing states' embargo on supplying oil during the 1973 Middle East

crisis and the subsequent large increase in the price of oil. In December 1973 a programme with the aim of making the U.S.A. self-sufficient in energy within ten years was instituted.

During 1974 and early 1975, in common with other industrialized countries, the U.S.A. suffered a recession in its economy and high inflation. In early 1975 the unemployment rate at over 8 per cent was at its highest for over 30 years. The proposed budget for 1975/76 shows a record deficit of \$73,200 million. Forecasts for 1975 predict that real GNP may fall by 4 per cent.

Transport and Communications

There is a comprehensive network of railways operated by private companies; the network retains its lead as a freight transporter but passenger services have been greatly affected by competition from private cars and airlines, and accordingly many services have been cut. In 1972 there were 6,178,740 km. of roads, including 56,346 km. of motorway. Long-distance buses provide swift and cheap travel to all parts of the country. Water transport is used on the Mississippi and other rivers and on the Great Lakes. Major ports include New York, Boston, Baltimore, New Orleans, Galveston, San Diego, San Francisco and Seattle. Chicago at the head of Lake Michigan handles large quantities of agricultural freight. Domestic air services are extensively used and frequent international services are provided by a large number of home and foreign companies.

Social Welfare

Provision of welfare and medical services is being progressively standardized and extended by federal legislation: formerly benefits varied considerably between states. Despite opposition from the medical profession to "socialized medicine" there is now a far more comprehensive scheme of publicly funded medical care available. By 1975, provision by employers of health insurance for employees became mandatory, and a comprehensive national insurance scheme is to be instituted. The 1974-75 budget provided \$26,300 million for health programmes. Social security benefits were increased by 70 per cent between 1969 and 1974.

Education

Education is still largely the concern of individual states, but the 1965 Education Bill makes federal funds available for general improvement of primary and secondary schools. There is a plan for federal scholarships for college students. All states have elementary, junior high, and high schools and 47 states have kindergartens. Education is free except in private schools. The period of compulsory education varies between states; in 37 states the minimum school-leaving age is 16, in 7 states 17 and in 4 states 18. There are over 1,600 universities and colleges with over 8 million students.

Tourism

The U.S. affords every kind of interest to tourists from winter sports to tropical beaches. The natural marvels

include the Grand Canyon, Niagara Falls and the large protected parks of the north-west. Modern architecture, museums and art galleries, night life in the big cities, these are only a few of the innumerable attractions. The U.S. has now begun to arrange inexpensive all-in tours for foreign visitors.

Visas are not required to visit the U.S. by nationals of Canada.

Sport

The most popular sports are baseball, American football, basketball and volleyball. Athletics, golf, tennis, boxing and horse racing are also widely followed and there are facilities for many other sports.

Space Research

The first space vehicle successfully launched by the U.S.A. was *Explorer 1*, an earth-orbiting satellite launched in January 1958. The first manned earth-orbiting flight by the U.S.A. took place in 1962, in a series of flights named Project Mercury. Space exploration by the United States included the launching of a number of weather satellites and space observatories in 1964 and 1965. In 1967 *Ranger 7* relayed pictures of the moon back to earth. The *Apollo* series of flights was directed towards a manned landing on the moon, which was accomplished in July 1969. Four more successful manned landings followed; one failed. The *Apollo* programme for the 1970s has had to be curtailed since the space budget has been cut from \$5,250m. in 1965 to \$3,151 m. in 1971. No further manned Moon landings are planned beyond 1972. In November 1971 the unmanned *Mariner 9* orbited Mars. In March 1972 *Pioneer 10* was launched to travel beyond Jupiter, and in April 1972 *Apollo 16* made a successful moon landing. In August the last orbiting astronomical observatory was launched and in May 1973 Sky Lab was put into orbit. The 1974 budget for space research was \$310 million a year, half the allocation being made in the mid-60s. The Viking mission plans to land equipment for detecting the existence of life in any form on Mars in 1976. A joint space venture with the Soviet Soyuz programme is planned for July 1975.

Public Holidays

1975: July 4th (Independence Day), September 1st (Labour Day), October 27th (Veterans' Day), November 27th (Thanksgiving), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), February 12th (Lincoln's Birthday), February 17th (Washington's Birthday), April 16th (Good Friday), May 26th (Memorial Day).

Weights and Measures

With certain exceptions, the imperial system is in force. One U.S. billion equals one thousand million; one U.S. cwt. equals 100 lb.; long ton equals 2,240 lb.; short ton equals 2,000 lb.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 cents = 1 United States dollar (\$).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = U.S. \$2.36;

U.S. \$1 = 42.41 pence.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)			CENSUS POPULATION†		
Land	Inland Water	Total	April 1st, 1950	April 1st, 1960	April 1st, 1970
3,536,855	78,267	3,615,122*	151,325,798	179,323,175	203,235,298

* 9,363,123 square kilometres.

† Figures relate to resident population, excluding members of the U.S. armed forces serving overseas (estimated at 1,057,776 in 1970) and civilian citizens absent from the U.S.A. for an extended period of time (estimated at 1,118,964 in 1970). The census totals also exclude any adjustment for net underenumeration, estimated to have been at least 2.5 per cent in 1950 and about 3 per cent in 1960.

MID-YEAR POPULATION*

(official estimates for July 1st)

1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
202,677,000	204,875,000	207,045,000	208,842,000	210,396,000	211,909,000

* Estimates of the total population. The figures include U.S. armed forces overseas but exclude civilian citizens absent for an extended period.

STATES

STATE	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) (⁰ 000 sq. miles)	RESIDENT POPULATION* July 1974† (⁰ 000)	STATE	GROSS AREA (LAND AND WATER) (⁰ 000 sq. miles)	RESIDENT POPULATION* July 1974† (⁰ 000)
Alabama . . .	51.6	3,577	Montana . . .	147.1	735
Alaska . . .	586.4	377	Nebraska . . .	77.2	1,543
Arizona . . .	113.9	2,153	Nevada . . .	110.5	573
Arkansas . . .	53.1	2,062	New Hampshire . . .	9.3	808
California . . .	158.7	20,997	New Jersey . . .	7.8	7,330
Colorado . . .	104.2	2,496	New Mexico . . .	121.7	1,122
Connecticut . . .	5.0	3,088	New York . . .	49.6	18,111
Delaware . . .	2.1	573	North Carolina . . .	52.6	5,363
District of Columbia . . .	0.1	723	North Dakota . . .	70.7	637
Florida . . .	58.6	8,090	Ohio . . .	41.2	10,737
Georgia . . .	58.9	4,882	Oklahoma . . .	69.9	2,709
Hawaii . . .	6.5	847	Oregon . . .	97.0	2,266
Idaho . . .	83.6	799	Pennsylvania . . .	45.3	11,835
Illinois . . .	56.4	11,131	Rhode Island . . .	1.2	937
Indiana . . .	36.3	5,330	South Carolina . . .	31.1	2,784
Iowa . . .	56.3	2,855	South Dakota . . .	77.0	682
Kansas . . .	82.3	2,270	Tennessee . . .	42.2	4,129
Kentucky . . .	40.4	3,357	Texas . . .	267.3	12,050
Louisiana . . .	48.5	3,764	Utah . . .	84.9	1,173
Maine . . .	33.2	1,047	Vermont . . .	9.6	470
Maryland . . .	10.6	4,094	Virginia . . .	40.8	4,908
Massachusetts . . .	8.3	5,800	Washington . . .	68.2	3,476
Michigan . . .	58.2	9,098	West Virginia . . .	24.2	1,791
Minnesota . . .	84.1	3,917	Wisconsin . . .	56.2	4,566
Mississippi . . .	47.7	2,324	Wyoming . . .	97.9	359
Missouri . . .	69.7	4,777			
			TOTAL . . .	3,615.1	211,390

* Excluding armed forces overseas.

† Preliminary.

PRINCIPAL CITIES

(1970 census)

New York	7,894,862	San Diego	693,931
Chicago	3,366,957	San Antonio	654,153
Los Angeles	2,816,061	Boston	641,071
Philadelphia	1,948,609	Memphis	623,497
Detroit	1,511,482	St. Louis	622,236
Houston	1,231,394	New Orleans	591,502
Baltimore	905,759	Phoenix	581,562
Dallas	844,401	Columbus, Ohio	539,677
Washington (capital)	756,510	Seattle	530,831
Cleveland	750,903	Jacksonville	518,131
Indianapolis	743,155	Pittsburgh	520,117
Milwaukee	717,099	Denver	514,671
San Francisco	715,674	Kansas City, Mo.	501,859

METROPOLITAN AREAS

1973 estimates

New York, N.Y.	9,809,200	St. Petersburg-Tampa, Fla.	1,270,700
Chicago, Ill.-Ind.	7,048,500	San Riverside Bernardino, Calif.	1,192,000
Los Angeles-Long Beach, Calif.	6,944,800	San Jose, Calif.	1,156,200
Philadelphia, Pa.-N.J.	4,819,200	Indianapolis, Ind.	1,138,900
Detroit, Mich.	4,446,800	Phoenix, Ariz.	1,119,400
San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	3,125,100	New Orleans, La.	1,093,000
Washington, D.C., Md.-Va.	3,044,000	Portland, Oreg.-Wash.	1,067,400
Boston, Mass.	2,899,101*	Columbus, Ohio	1,056,700
Nassau-Suffolk, N.Y.	2,609,900	Rochester, N.Y.	965,000
St. Louis, Mo.-Ill.	2,387,600	San Antonio, Tex.	957,500
Dallas, Tex.	2,441,800	Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket, R.I.-	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,366,700	Mass.	905,558*
Houston, Tex.	2,138,400	Louisville, Ky.-Ind.	885,400
Baltimore, Md.	2,116,500	Sacramento, Calif.	867,600
Newark, N.J.	2,077,700	Memphis, Tenn.-Ark.-Miss.	863,600
Cleveland, Ohio	1,996,900	Dayton, Ohio	850,800
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.-Wisc.	1,994,000	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N.Y.	799,400
Atlanta, Ga.	1,728,400	Birmingham, Ala.	783,000
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove, Calif.	1,580,300	Toledo, Ohio-Mich.	781,200
San Diego, Calif.	1,469,500	Salt Lake City, Utah	755,800
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,432,000	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-Highpoint,	
Seattle-Everett, Wash.	1,384,900	N.C.	754,900
Cincinnati, Ohio-Ky.-Ind.	1,383,300	Oklahoma City, Okla.	747,900
Kansas City, Mo.-Kans.	1,383,300	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood, Fla.	738,600
Miami, Fla.	1,307,100	Nashville-Davidson, Tenn.	737,600
Denver-Boulder, Colo.	1,306,100	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth, Va.	726,500
Buffalo, N.Y.	1,353,500	Hartford, Conn.	720,581*

* 1970 census; New England intercensal figures do not cover metropolitan areas.

RACES*

(1970 census)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	%
White	86,720,987	91,027,988	177,748,975	87.47
Negro	10,748,316	11,831,973	22,580,289	11.11
Indian (indigenous)	388,691	404,039	792,730	0.39
Japanese	271,300	319,990	591,290	0.29
Chinese	228,565	206,497	435,062	0.21
Filipino	189,498	153,562	343,060	0.17
Others	364,835	355,685	720,520	0.35
TOTAL	98,912,192	104,299,734	203,211,926	100.00

* Figures exclude a late revision. Final total is 203,235,298.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS

	BIRTHS		MARRIAGES		DEATHS	
	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)	Number ('000)	Rate (per '000)
1968 . .	3,502	17.4	2,059	10.3	1,923	9.6
1969 . .	3,571	17.7	2,146	10.6	1,916	9.5
1970 . .	3,718	18.2	2,179	10.7	1,921	9.4
1971 . .	3,571	17.3	2,196	10.6	1,926	9.3
1972 . .	3,256	15.6	2,269	10.9	1,962	9.4
1973* . .	3,141	15.0	2,277	10.9	1,977	9.4

* Preliminary.

IMMIGRATION 1951-1973

COUNTRY OF LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE	1951-60	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
All Countries . . .	2,515,579	361,972	454,448	358,579	373,326	370,478	384,685	400,063
Europe	1,328,293	128,775	129,347	120,086	188,106	91,509	86,321	91,183
Austria	160,729	1,484	2,022	758	888	1,945	2,251	1,589
France	51,121	4,904	4,815	2,024	2,477	2,844	2,870	2,587
Germany	121,189	16,595	16,590	9,289	9,684	8,646	7,760	7,565
Great Britain . . .	191,564	23,004	26,752	15,014	14,158	12,302	11,521	11,860
Greece	47,668	14,194	12,185	17,724	16,464	15,002	10,452	10,348
Ireland	57,332	1,991	2,268	1,989	1,562	1,173	1,423	1,588
Italy	185,491	28,487	25,882	23,617	24,973	22,818	22,413	22,264
Netherlands	52,277	1,786	2,051	1,303	1,457	1,092	979	966
Poland	9,985	4,356	3,676	4,052	3,585	1,928	3,770	4,136
Portugal	19,588	13,400	11,827	16,528	13,195	10,545	9,465	10,019
Spain	7,894	4,562	7,904	3,916	4,139	3,661	4,284	5,538
Switzerland	17,675	2,279	2,187	691	1,051	1,066	999	704
Yugoslavia	8,225	2,753	2,705	8,686	8,575	3,265	2,707	5,213
Asia	147,553	57,574	55,973	73,621	92,816	98,062	115,978	119,984
America	996,944	170,235	262,736	156,341	56,436	171,680	173,165	179,604
Canada	377,952	34,768	41,716	18,582	151,087	22,709	18,596	14,800
Cuba	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	14,632	21,741	19,885	22,537
Mexico	299,811	43,034	44,716	44,623	13,804	50,324	64,209	70,411
West Indies	123,091	61,987	29,376	59,395	44,469	25,129	24,171	21,641
Africa	140,092	2,577	3,200	5,876	8,115	5,844	5,472	5,537
Australia, New Zealand .	11,506	2,128	2,374	1,878	2,280	2,357	2,550	2,466
Not specified	12,493	534	659	764	922	868	964	1,289

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(official estimates for 1973)

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing	3,005,000	653,000	3,658,000
Mining and quarrying	591,000	57,000	648,000
Manufacturing	15,411,000	6,466,000	21,876,000
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,094,000	142,000	1,235,000
Construction	5,617,000	327,000	5,944,000
Trade, restaurants and hotels	10,120,000	7,639,000	17,759,000
Transport, storage and communications	3,376,000	1,059,000	4,437,000
Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	2,291,000	2,371,000	4,662,000
Community, social and personal services	12,398,000	15,453,000	27,850,000
Armed forces	2,276,000	51,000	2,326,000
TOTAL	56,179,000	34,216,000	90,395,000

* Figures exclude 645,000 persons (300,000 males and 345,000 females) seeking work for the first time but include other unemployed persons, totalling 3,659,000 (1,940,000 males and 1,719,000 females).

AGRICULTURE LAND UTILIZATION 1969

	MILLION ACRES	%
In Farms	1,064	47
Cropland	384	17.0
Grassland Pasture	540	23.9
Woodland Pasture	62	2.7
Woodland not Pastured	50	2.2
Farmsteads, Roads, other Land	28	1.2
Not in Farms	1,200	53.0
Grazing Land	288	12.7
Forest Land not Grazed	475	21.0
Other Land	437	19.3
TOTAL	2,264	

CROP PRODUCTION

	Harvest units	1972			1973 (preliminary)		
		Acreage (['] 000)	Harvest	Value (\$ million)	Acreage (['] 000)	Harvest	Value (\$ million)
Maize	million bushels	57,429	5,573	8,733	61,760	5,643	13,357
Wheat	" "	47,284	1,545	2,704	53,875	1,711	6,501
Oats	" "	13,525	692	509	14,110	644	722
Barley	" "	—	423.4	—	—	424.4	—
Rice	" million lb.	1,818	85	575	2,170	93	1,312
Sorghum	" bushels	13,368	809	1,108	15,940	937	1,996
Cotton Lint	" bales	—	13.7	—	—	12.9	—
Cotton Seed	'000 short tons	12,984	5,440	1,799	11,989	5,216	2,776
Hay	" million lb. "	59,821	129	3,732	62,190	135	4,879
Beans, dry	" million lb. "	—	2,021	—	—	1,846	—
Soybeans	" bushels	45,698	1,271	5,550	56,416	1,567	8,849
Potatoes	" lb.	1,254	296	894	1,303	297	1,197
Tobacco	" "	842	1,749	1,451	892	1,768	1,582
Peanuts	" "	—	3,274	—	—	3,447	—
Sugar Beet	'000 short tons	1,329	2,800	454	1,222	2,500	442
Rye	million bushels	—	29	—	—	26	—

FRUIT PRODUCTION

		1970	1971	1972	1973*
Apples	million lb.	6,294	6,081	5,870	6,057
Peaches	" "	3,011	2,863	2,297	2,453
Pears	'000 tons	537	702	608	716
Grapes	" "	3,119	3,997	2,570	4,218
Oranges and tangerines	'000 boxes	189,640	194,790	196,130	229,390
Grapefruit	" "	53,910	60,560	64,140	65,240
Lemons	" "	15,120	16,450	16,680	22,200

* Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK ([']000 head at January 1st*)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974†
All Cattle	112,303	114,578	117,862	121,534	127,540
Pigs*	56,655	67,449	62,972	59,180	61,022
Stock Sheep	17,411	16,968	15,767	17,723	16,546
Chickens (million)	434	435	n.a.	412	n.a.
Turkeys	6,715	7,701	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

* Figures for pigs refer to December 1st of the preceding year.

† Preliminary.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCE
(million lb.)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Beef	21,651	21,868	22,387	21,277
Veal	588	546	459	357
Lamb and Mutton	551	555	543	514
Pork	13,427	14,783	13,631	12,751
Eggs (million)	70,023	70,082	69,879	66,551
Milk ('000 million lb.)	117	119	120	117
Butter	1,137	1,144	1,102	922
Cheese	2,201	2,374	2,605	2,685

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(million cubic feet)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Industrial	11,000	11,115	11,100	11,460	11,830
Coniferous (soft wood)	8,470	8,655	8,665	8,940	9,170
Broadleaved (hard wood)	2,530	2,470	2,430	2,520	2,665
Fuel wood	620	540	500	475	500
TOTAL	11,620	11,660	11,660	11,935	12,330

LUMBER PRODUCTION
(sawnwood and railway sleepers, million board feet)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Soft wood	29,286	28,342	27,530	30,039	31,222
Hard wood	7,189	7,482	7,138	6,949	6,813
TOTAL	36,475	35,824	34,668	36,988	38,035

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES
(million lb.)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Cod	43	49	58	53	53	46	50
Flounder	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	169	163
Haddock	98	71	46	27	22	12	8
Herring, Sea	85	108	88	79	87	102	100
Mackerel	40	59	48	57	65	53	18
Menhaden	1,166	1,381	1,548	1,837	2,190	1,939	1,890
Salmon	206	328	246	410	312	217	213
Tuna and similar Fish	329	294	323	393	348	378	342
Ocean Perch	72	62	56	55	60	59	54
Crabs	316	238	246	277	276	281	292
Shrimp	312	292	317	367	388	385	372
Oysters	58	56	52	54	55	53	49
TOTAL (incl. others)	4,062	3,226	3,019	3,619	4,656	4,710	4,732

* Preliminary.

MINING

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Bitumen . . .	'000 short tons	1,919	1,981	1,669	1,995	2,088
Coal . . .	mill. short tons	561	603	552	595	591
Natural Gas . . .	'000 mill. cu. ft.	20,698	21,921	22,493	22,531	22,647
Crude Oil . . .	mill. barrels	3,372	3,517	5,008	5,483	n.a.
Phosphate Rock . . .	'000 short tons	37,725	38,739	38,886	40,831	42,137
Sulphur . . .	'000 long tons	6,551	6,419	9,120	7,613	7,438
Bauxite . . .	"	1,843	2,082	1,988	1,812	1,879
Iron Ore . . .	"	89,854	87,176	80,762	77,884	90,654
Copper . . .	'000 short tons	1,546	1,720	1,522	1,664	1,717
Lead . . .	"	509	572	578	618	603
Zinc . . .	"	553	534	503	478	478
Uranium . . .	'000 lb.	23,748	24,682	24,520	25,758	25,820
Gold . . .	'000 troy oz.	1,733	1,743	1,495	1,449	1,175
Silver . . .	"	41,906	45,005	41,564	37,233	37,827
Molybdenum . . .	'000 lb.	103,009	110,381	109,592	102,197	135,097
Nickel . . .	'000 short tons	17,056	15,993	17,036	16,864	18,272

* Provisional figures.

INDUSTRY
PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES
 (Added Value—\$ million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Food and Beverages	30,120	31,895	34,110	35,332
Beverages	5,676	5,927	6,557	6,661
Tobacco Products	2,385	2,488	2,560	2,630
Textile Products	9,672	9,251	9,995	11,558
Apparel	11,639	11,601	12,448	13,227
Lumber and Wood Products	6,359	5,859	6,761	10,101†
Furniture and Fixtures	5,056	4,842	5,227	6,138
Paper and Allied Products	11,284	11,530	11,682	12,930
Printing and Publishing	16,615	17,265	18,086	20,058
Newspapers	4,979	5,214	5,537	6,225
Chemicals and Allied Products	27,177	27,946	29,432	32,388
Petroleum and Coal Products	5,725	5,444	5,617	5,801
Petroleum Refining	4,946	4,561	4,614	4,627
Rubber and Plastic Products	8,495	8,460	9,521	12,023†
Leather and Products	2,944	2,806	2,761	2,871
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	10,049	9,867	10,758	12,563
Primary Metal Industries	22,714	21,370	21,119	23,190†
Iron and Steel Foundries	3,187	2,845	3,016	3,451
Non-Ferrous Rolling and Drawing	3,470	3,445	3,347	3,706
Fabricated Metal Products	20,841	20,708	21,966	26,930†
Structural Metal Products	5,474	n.a.	6,237	6,710
Machinery, excluding Electrical	31,983	31,752	30,681	37,497
Construction	4,949	4,930	5,061	5,914
Metalworking	5,403	4,915	4,248	4,886
Industrial	4,492	4,551	4,280	5,023
Electrical Machinery	28,275	27,797	27,874	30,299†
Household	3,067	3,045	3,174	3,489
Communications Equipment	8,059	8,287	7,939	8,396
Transport Equipment	35,068	28,889	34,845	40,146†
Motor Vehicles	18,356	14,524	20,506	22,213
Aircraft and Parts	12,829	10,303	9,805	9,191†
Instruments and Related Products	7,589	7,891	8,386	10,452†
Miscellaneous Manufactures, incl. Ordnance	11,918	10,616	10,309	6,697†

* Preliminary.

† Not comparable with earlier years because of revised classification.

FINANCE

100 cents=1 United States dollar (\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=U.S. \$2.36; U.S. \$100=£42.41.

FEDERAL BUDGET ESTIMATES

(\$ million, year ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1973-74	1974-75	EXPENDITURE	1973-74	1974-75
Individual Income Taxes . . .	118,000	129,000	National Defence	80,573	87,729
Corporation Income Taxes . . .	43,000	48,000	International Affairs and Finance	3,886	4,103
Social Insurance Taxes and Con-			Space Research and Technology .	3,177	3,272
tributions	77,908	85,603	Agriculture and Rural Develop-		
Excise Taxes	17,144	17,144	ment	4,039	2,729
Estate and Gift Taxes	5,400	6,000	Natural Resources and Environ-		
Customs Duties	3,500	3,800	ment	609	3,128
Other Receipts	5,049	5,153	Commerce and Transportation .	13,521	13,400
			Community Development and		
			Housing	5,450	5,667
			Education and Manpower . . .	10,819	11,537
			Health	23,268	26,282
			Income Security	84,995	100,071
			Veterans' Benefits and Services .	13,285	13,612
			Interest	27,754	29,122
			General Government	6,800	6,774
			General Revenue Sharing . . .	6,147	6,174
			Allowances	300	1,561
			Undistributed Intragovernmental		
			Transactions	-9,963	-10,717
TOTAL	270,000	295,000	TOTAL	274,660	304,445

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES

(\$ million, year ending June 30th)

REVENUE	1971/72	1972/73	EXPENDITURE	1971/72	1972/73
From Federal Government . . .	31,253	39,256	General	166,873	181,086
From State and Local Govt. . .	158,471	178,323	Education	64,886	69,573
General, net of Intergovernmental			Higher Institutions	15,946	17,229
taxes	135,100	150,921	Local Schools	45,658	48,789
Taxes	108,801	121,102	Highways	19,010	18,615
Property	42,133	45,283	Public Welfare	21,070	23,582
Sales and gross receipts . . .	37,488	42,047	Health	2,574	2,732
Individual income	15,237	17,994	Hospitals	10,293	11,112
Corporation income	4,416	5,425	Police	5,976	6,710
Other	9,527	10,354	Fire Service	2,577	2,770
Charges and Miscellaneous . . .	26,299	29,819	Natural Resources	3,110	3,278
Utility and Liquor Stores . . .	9,975	10,898	Sanitation	4,729	5,322
Insurance Trust Revenue	13,398	16,504	Housing and Urban Renewal . .	2,781	3,165
Employee Retirement	8,438	10,064	Local Parks and Recreation . .	2,323	2,561
Unemployment Compensation . .	3,601	4,964	Financial Administration . . .	2,480	2,811
			General Control	3,407	3,841
			Interest on General Debt . . .	5,963	6,785
			Utility and Liquor Stores Ex-		
			pense	11,414	13,035
			Insurance Trust Expenditure . .	10,538	11,074
			Employee Retirement	4,757	5,824
			Unemployment Compensation .	4,741	4,081
TOTAL	189,724	217,579	TOTAL	188,825	205,195

COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1967= 100)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Food	108.6	114.9	118.4	123.5	159.1
Housing	110.8	118.9	124.3	129.2	144.9
Rent	105.7	110.1	115.2	119.2	128.4
House ownership	116.0	128.5	133.7	140.1	146.7
Fuel and Utilities	103.6	107.6	115.1	120.1	126.9
Furnishings and maintenance	109.0	113.4	118.1	121.0	124.9
Clothes	111.5	116.1	119.8	122.3	126.8
Transport	107.2	112.7	118.6	119.9	123.8
Health and Recreation	110.3	116.2	122.2	n.a.	130.2
Medical care	113.4	120.6	128.4	132.5	137.7
Personal care	109.3	113.2	116.8	119.8	125.2
Reading and recreation	108.7	113.4	119.3	122.8	125.9
Other goods and services	109.1	116.0	120.9	125.5	129.0
TOTAL	109.8	116.3	121.3	125.3	133.1

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS
(\$'000 million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
NET NATIONAL INCOME	766.0	800.5	859.4	941.8	1,054.3
of which:					
Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	24.8	25.6	26.2	30.4	37.8
Mining and construction	47.7	50.5	53.7	59.9	67.2
Manufacturing	222.3	217.5	226.4	252.6	291.9
Transport	28.7	29.8	32.8	36.0	39.3
Communications and public utilities	30.0	31.5	34.3	38.2	41.5
Wholesale and retail trade	114.8	121.3	130.9	139.7	151.5
Finance and real estate	84.5	89.9	100.1	107.9	118.9
Services	94.7	102.9	109.8	120.1	133.6
Government	114.3	126.9	138.2	149.5	162.9
Rest of world	4.3	4.6	7.0	7.5	9.6
Taxes less subsidies	82.7	89.3	102.2	111.0	125.2
NET NATIONAL PRODUCT	848.7	889.8	961.6	1,052.8	1,179.5
Capital consumption allowances	81.6	87.3	93.8	102.4	109.6
GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT	930.3	977.1	1,055.5	1,155.2	1,289.1
of which:					
Business	794.1	827.0	889.9	975.4	1,090.9
General government	103.8	114.7	125.1	135.4	147.5
Households and institutions	28.1	30.8	33.5	36.8	41.1
Rest of world	4.3	4.6	7.0	7.5	9.6
Less Net exports of goods and services	1.9	3.6	0.8	-4.6	5.8
AVAILABLE RESOURCES	928.4	973.5	1,054.7	1,159.8	1,283.3
of which:					
Private consumption expenditure	579.5	617.6	667.2	726.5	804.0
Government consumption expenditure	210.0	219.5	234.3	255.0	277.1
Gross domestic investment	139.0	136.3	153.2	178.3	202.1

* Preliminary.

INTERNATIONAL RESERVES
(\$ million at December 31st)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
U.S. gold stock	10,892	11,859	11,072	10,206	10,487	11,652	11,826
IMF Special Drawing Rights	—	—	851	1,100	1,958	2,166	2,374
Reserve positions in the IMF.	1,290	2,324	1,935	585	465	552	1,852
Foreign exchange	3,528	2,781	629	276	241	8	5
TOTAL	15,710	16,964	14,487	12,167	13,151	14,378	16,058

CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION*
(\$ million at December 31st)

1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
50,961	53,950	57,093	61,068	66,516	72,497

*Currency outside Treasury and Federal Reserve banks, including currency held by commercial banks.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(\$ million)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
Merchandise trade	48,768	55,754	— 6,986	70,252	69,629	623
Military transactions	1,154	4,759	— 3,604	2,354	4,555	— 2,201
Travel and transport	6,967	10,022	— 3,055	8,554	11,264	— 2,710
Investment income	10,419	5,983	4,526	13,984	8,693	5,291
Other private services	4,694	1,213	3,481	5,292	1,407	3,885
Other government services	416	787	— 371	514	859	— 345
TOTAL GOODS AND SERVICES	72,418	78,427	— 6,009	100,950	96,407	4,543
Government grants (net)	—	2,173	— 2,173	—	1,933	— 1,933
Other government transfers (net)	—	572	— 572	—	693	— 693
Private transfers (net)	—	1,052	— 1,052	—	1,250	— 1,250
CURRENT BALANCE (net)	—	9,807	— 9,807	667	—	667
U.S. Government capital (net)	—	1,568	— 1,568	—	2,650	— 2,650
Direct private investments	383	3,517	— 3,134	2,537	4,872	— 2,335
Securities	4,507	654	3,853	4,051	807	3,244
Other long-term private capital	743	1,560	— 817	516	1,297	— 781
Other long-term foreign capital	238	—	238	1,111	—	1,111
Short-term private capital (net)	—	1,541	— 1,541	—	4,276	— 4,276
Liquid private capital (net)	3,502	—	3,502	2,492	—	2,492
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	710	—	710	—	—	—
Net errors and omissions	—	1,790	— 1,790	—	2,776	— 2,776
CAPITAL BALANCE (net)	—	547	— 547	—	5,971	— 5,971
TOTAL BALANCE (net monetary movements)	—	10,354	— 10,354	—	5,304	— 5,304

Source: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, Survey of Current Business, June 1974.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

(\$ '000 million)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
<i>U.S. assets abroad</i>	158.3	166.8	180.8	200.6	226.1
Non-liquid assets	138.6	149.9	164.7	181.8	204.2
U.S. Government	30.7	32.1	34.2	36.1	38.8
Long-term credits	28.2	29.6	31.8	34.1	36.2
Foreign currencies and other short-term assets	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.6
Private long-term	96.5	105.0	115.9	129.0	143.5
Direct investments abroad	71.0	78.2	86.2	94.3	107.3
Foreign securities	18.7	19.6	21.7	24.9	25.2
Other claims	6.8	7.2	8.0	9.7	11.0
Private short-term non-liquid claims	11.4	12.8	14.6	16.7	21.9
Liquid assets	19.6	16.9	16.1	18.8	22.0
Private claims	2.7	2.4	4.0	5.6	7.6
U.S. monetary reserve assets	17.0	14.5	12.2	13.2†	14.4†
Gold	11.9	11.1	10.2	10.5†	11.7†
Special drawing rights (SDRs)	—	0.9	1.1	2.0†	2.2†
Convertible currencies	2.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	—
Gold tranche position in IMF	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.6†
<i>U.S. liabilities to foreigners</i>	90.9	97.7	123.1	149.4	163.1
Non-liquid liabilities to other than official agencies	45.0	50.7	55.3	66.5	70.5
U.S. Government	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.9
Private long-term	39.6	44.8	49.8	60.2	62.2
Direct investments in the United States	11.8	13.3	13.7	14.3	17.7
U.S. securities	22.9	25.6	30.1	38.8	36.8
Other liabilities	4.8	5.9	6.1	7.1	7.7
Private short-term non-liquid	3.0	3.9	3.9	4.5	5.4
Liquid liabilities to private foreigners and liquid, other readily marketable, and non-liquid liabilities to foreign official agencies	45.9	47.0	67.8	82.9	92.6
To private foreigners	28.9	22.6	16.6	21.4	25.8
To foreign official agencies	17.0	24.4	51.2	61.6	66.8
Liquid	13.0	20.6	47.6	57.3	61.9
Other readily marketable	1.5	0.7	0.1	0.5	1.7
Non-liquid, reported by U.S. Government	2.5	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.2
NET TOTAL (including U.S. gold stock)	67.3	69.1	57.7	51.2	63.0

* Preliminary.

† Reserve assets include increases from changes in the par value of the dollar, as officially implemented; on May 8th, 1972, the increase totalled \$1,016 million, consisting of \$828 million gold stock, \$155 million in SDRs, and \$33 million gold tranche position in IMF; and on October 18th, 1973, the increase was \$1,436 million, consisting of \$1,165 million gold stock, \$217 million in SDRs, and \$54 million gold tranche position in IMF.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS, BY AREA
(\$ million)

AREA AND TYPE OF INVESTMENT	1971		1972		1973	
	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments	Receipts	Payments
Total, All Areas	10,729	4,809	11,496	5,925	15,714	8,641
Direct	7,286	621	8,004	719	11,138	838
Other Private	2,556	2,344	2,697	2,552	3,763	3,967
U.S. Government	887	1,844	795	2,684	813	3,836
Canada	1,875	553	1,960	602	2,408	734
Direct	1,000	88	984	115	1,208	137
Other Private	873	258	972	243	1,194	345
U.S. Government	2	207	4	244	6	252
Latin America	1,797	298	1,635	285	2,583	492
Direct	1,124	28	962	30	1,607	29
Other Private	517	243	532	246	820	442
U.S. Government	156	27	141	9	156	21
Western Europe	2,374	3,058	2,465	3,656	3,295	5,452
Direct	1,659	466	1,820	509	2,425	607
Other Private	470	1,462	465	1,597	718	2,339
U.S. Government	245	1,130	180	1,550	152	2,506
Other Countries	4,683	904	5,435	1,383	7,428	1,961
Direct	3,503	40	4,238	65	5,897	66
Other Private	696	384	727	436	1,032	839
U.S. Government	484	480	470	882	499	1,056

FOREIGN AID
(\$ million)

	TOTAL 1945-66	1970	1971	1972	1973*
International Organizations	1,190	234	246	271	373
ADB	10	10	—	17	12
IDB	190	165	175	180	197
IBRD	635	—	—	1	12
IDA	320	58	71	73	152
IFC	35	—	—	—	—
Military Grants	36,786	2,548	3,237	4,224	2,818
Western Europe	n.a.	66	51	65	76
Near East and South Asia	n.a.	200	282	216	250
Africa	n.a.	19	20	12	11
Far East and Pacific	n.a.	2,235	2,853	3,900	2,454
Americas	n.a.	25	25	26	25
Not Specified	n.a.	4	6	5	3
Non-Military Assistance	68,949	2,910	3,634	3,452	3,574
Western Europe	23,574	-278	-140	-158	-20
Austria	1,089	-6	9	—	-2
France	4,142	-27	7	33	12
Germany, Federal Republic	2,849	-16	6	3	8
Italy	2,793	-8	-7	-15	11
United Kingdom	6,450	-143	-138	-208	-132
Yugoslavia	2,009	-36	26	55	-44
Eastern Europe	1,606	5	-2	70	369
Near East and South Asia	16,723	991	1,610	1,104	1,026
Greece	1,656	-24	-10	-9	43
India	5,901	434	469	112	67
Pakistan	2,804	242	216	154	134
Turkey	1,888	88	109	164	65
U.A.R.	1,106	—	106	-6	n.a.
Africa	2,625	275	348	259	296
Far East and Pacific	15,499	985	982	1,217	943
China, (Taiwan)	2,150	14	14	26	39
Japan	2,587	-54	-66	-60	-230
Korea, Republic	4,037	198	194	221	214
Philippines	1,151	63	55	70	70
Viet-Nam, Republic	2,831	418	427	539	438
Americas	6,327	541	407	461	521
Brazil	1,892	93	98	53	80
Other International Organizations and Un- specified Areas	2,595	396	437	492	439

* Preliminary.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(\$ million, excluding gold)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports f.o.b. .	33,226	36,043	39,952	45,563	55,583	69,476
Exports f.o.b. .	34,636	38,006	43,224	44,130	49,759	71,339

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(\$ million)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS*		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
Food and Live Animals	5,529	6,370	7,986	4,367	5,661	11,931
Meats and Preparations	1,050	1,223	1,668	192	252	444
Grains and Preparations	—	92	105	2,449	3,505	8,495
Fruits and Nuts	460	496	576	430	526	662
Vegetables	287	350	409	182	209	307
Beverages and Tobacco	876	1,009	1,213	709	908	1,009
Raw Materials, excl. Fuels	3,382	3,860	4,988	4,329	5,030	8,384
Soybeans	—	—	—	1,327	1,508	2,757
Woodpulp	482	490	655	351	358	420
Textile Fibres and Wastes	158	196	236	777	751	1,319
Metal Ores and Scrap	1,044	1,022	1,291	486	508	1,081
Mineral Fuels and Related Materials	3,715	4,799	8,101	1,497	1,553	1,671
Coal	—	23	60	902	1,019	1,052
Petroleum and Products	3,323	4,300	7,548	479	445	518
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	172	180	255	615	508	684
Chemicals	1,612	2,015	2,437	3,836	4,134	5,748
Chemical Elements and Compounds	—	1,046	1,304	1,645	1,698	2,337
Organic Chemicals	400	509	630	140	1,103	1,510
Medical and Pharmaceutical Products	119	149	164	396	474	626
Plastic Materials and Resins	—	177	207	656	696	1,028
Uranium Oxide	—	30	61	—	—	—
Machinery and Transport Equipment	13,873	17,400	20,970	19,460	21,533	27,842
Machinery, excl. Electrical	3,504	4,412	5,438	8,772	9,345	12,099
Agricultural	181	368	491	180	750	987
Office Machines	566	700	905	1,261	1,623	2,085
Metalworking	107	140	188	405	410	489
Electrical Apparatus	2,555	3,375	4,471	3,067	3,698	5,031
Power Machinery	263	356	458	679	787	1,066
Transport Equipment	7,814	9,633	11,060	7,621	8,178	10,712
Motor Vehicles	6,776	6,445	7,091	3,879	4,799	5,999
Other Manufactures	14,929	18,332	21,382	7,147	8,094	11,112
Paper and Manufactures	1,157	1,261	1,457	685	726	919
Metals and Manufactures	5,114	6,004	6,886	2,183	2,314	3,468
Iron and Steel Mill Products	2,615	2,743	2,769	760	800	1,258
Non-ferrous Base Metals	1,431	1,933	2,450	597	567	950
Metal Manufactures	837	1,144	1,428	754	828	1,111
Textiles	1,391	1,527	1,568	632	779	1,225
Clothing	1,521	1,883	2,154	216	240	278
Scientific Apparatus	381	513	670	885	980	1,215

* Excluding re-exports.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(\$ million)

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
<i>Western Hemisphere</i>	18,730	21,930	26,781	16,850	19,690	25,004
Canada	12,692	14,927	17,443	10,365	12,415	15,073
Mexico	1,262	1,632	2,287	1,620	1,982	2,937
Guatemala	95	108	168	98	102	148
El Salvador	52	49	118	62	74	111
Honduras	121	116	150	84	79	103
Nicaragua	70	82	108	63	75	109
Costa Rica	109	130	141	103	110	150
Panama	66	55	67	209	216	286
Bahamas	229	247	286	141	144	208
Jamaica	170	181	176	216	221	268
Dominican Republic	175	232	307	164	183	229
Trinidad and Tobago	215	251	381	117	122	133
Netherlands Antilles	386	400	729	119	122	159
Colombia	239	284	407	378	317	437
Venezuela	1,216	1,298	1,625	787	924	1,033
Surinam	68	69	64	36	37	44
Ecuador	90	126	162	134	134	173
Peru	274	334	370	258	292	415
Bolivia	23	26	34	45	45	43
Chile	91	83	102	224	186	249
Brazil	762	942	1,183	966	1,243	1,916
Uruguay	11	8	13	32	37	29
Argentina	176	201	274	391	396	451
<i>Europe</i>	12,741	15,744	19,681	14,562	16,181	23,157
Sweden	454	601	753	470	472	542
Norway	175	241	261	185	213	297
Denmark	286	367	459	253	258	404
United Kingdom	2,499	2,987	3,642	2,369	2,658	3,564
Ireland	125	152	203	138	125	159
Netherlands	534	639	923	1,786	1,871	2,860
Belgium/Luxembourg	844	969	1,260	1,077	1,138	1,622
France	1,088	1,309	1,715	1,373	1,609	2,263
Germany, Federal Republic	3,650	4,250	5,318	2,831	2,808	3,756
Austria	128	173	228	101	96	118
Czechoslovakia	24	28	35	39	50	72
Switzerland	493	619	811	627	672	960
Finland	123	142	178	90	91	133
Poland	108	139	182	73	114	350
U.S.S.R.	57	95	214	162	542	1,190
Spain	458	600	761	627	930	1,319
Portugal	113	149	192	142	212	232
Italy	1,406	1,757	1,988	1,314	1,434	2,119
Yugoslavia	96	150	167	174	169	236
Greece	57	90	92	275	250	375
Turkey	67	106	129	307	317	347

[Continued on next page]

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES—continued]

AREA AND COUNTRY	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
<i>Asia</i>	11,780	15,117	17,775	9,855	11,297	18,425
Lebanon	13	21	33	93	130	162
Iran	136	199	257	482	559	772
Israel	173	222	265	707	557	962
Kuwait	36	49	54	84	111	119
Saudi Arabia	99	194	415	164	314	442
India	329	427	435	648	350	525
Pakistan	77	40	39	211	183	239
Thailand	97	116	140	144	173	256
Viet-Nam, Republic	2	2	3	297	318	314
Malaysia and Singapore	213	566	876	387	513	846
Indonesia	207	278	442	263	308	442
Philippines	496	491	663	340	366	496
Korea, Republic	462	708	971	681	735	1,243
Hong Kong	991	1,249	1,444	424	489	740
China, People's Republic	—	32	64	49	64	690
China (Taiwan)	817	1,293	1,773	510	628	1,168
Japan	7,259	9,064	9,645	4,055	4,963	8,312
<i>Australia and Oceania</i>	895	1,146	1,554	1,168	1,034	1,744
Australia	619	807	1,062	1,004	843	1,439
New Zealand and Western Samoa	230	277	409	111	136	248
<i>Africa</i>	1,236	1,595	2,351	1,694	1,576	2,307
Morocco	7	11	13	102	58	113
Algeria	20	104	193	82	98	161
Libya	51	116	190	78	85	104
Egypt	19	17	26	63	76	225
Ghana	106	80	90	55	44	63
Nigeria	130	271	492	168	115	161
Angola	89	90	149	36	26	38
Liberia	49	53	72	43	41	46
Zaire	45	43	70	84	37	115
Ethiopia	61	58	79	26	24	25
South Africa	287	325	374	622	603	746
Kenya	26	27	26	41	24	39
Uganda	43	49	57	7	3	2

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Overseas visitors	2,288,000	n.a.	2,861,000	2,554,000
Receipts from visitors (\$ million)	889	n.a.	1,169	1,510

* Preliminary.

TRANSPORT
RAILWAYS

		1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Passengers Carried	million	301	302	289	276	262
Passenger-Miles	"	13,164	12,214	10,785	8,863	8,571
Revenue Tons Originated	"	1,515	1,558	1,572	1,472	n.a.
Freight Revenue	million dollars	9,942	10,538	11,124	11,996	12,790
Passenger Revenue	" "	447	442	423	384	408

ROADS

MOTOR VEHICLES REGISTERED ('000)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973*
Passenger Cars and Taxis	86,855	89,230	92,799	96,860	101,237
Trucks and Buses	18,221	19,145	20,200	21,646	23,241
Motor Cycles	2,316	2,824	3,345	3,798	4,222

* Estimate.

INLAND WATERWAYS
(million ton-miles)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Atlantic Coast Rivers	25,938	26,603	28,572	28,620	29,238
Gulf Coast Rivers	25,757	27,808	28,582	30,473	32,513
Pacific Coast Rivers	7,303	8,061	8,397	8,525	9,549
Mississippi*	120,339	125,195	138,534	142,385	158,453
Great Lakes System	112,073	115,235	114,475	105,027	79,185
TOTAL	291,409	302,901	318,560	315,030	308,938

* Includes other waterways and canals, and Alaskan waterways.

OCEAN SHIPPING

SEA-GOING MERCHANT VESSELS
(displacement in '000 gross registered tons)

	1972		1973	
	NUMBER REGISTERED	GROSS TONNAGE	NUMBER REGISTERED	GROSS TONNAGE
Cargo Ships	792	9,366	703	8,127
Tankers	283	8,047	274	8,736
TOTAL (incl. others)	1,233	18,412	1,016	17,467

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN FOREIGN TRADE IN ALL PORTS

	ENTERED		CLEARED	
	Number	Displacement (⁰⁰⁰ net tons)	Number	Displacement (⁰⁰⁰ net tons)
1969.	52,642	238,085	51,670	237,986
1970.	53,293	254,154	52,195	253,136
1971.	51,443	255,779	50,400	258,032
1972.	54,147	295,281	53,615	299,874
1973.	57,205	344,772	56,159	348,043

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED AIR CARRIERS

(million)

	1972		1973	
	Domestic	International	Domestic	International
Miles flown	2,000	376	2,058	390
Passengers	172	19	183	19
Passenger-miles	118,138	34,268	126,317	35,640
Freight ton-miles	2,240	1,114	2,454	1,916
Mail ton-miles	677	372	658	361

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1973
Telephones (at December 31st)	109,256,000	115,222,000	120,218,000	125,142,000	131,602,000†
Radio sets	n.a.	275,000,000	290,000,000	336,000,000	383,000,000
Television sets	n.a.	81,000,000	84,600,000	93,000,000	117,100,000
Books published (titles)*	26,384	23,408	35,415	36,038	39,951
Daily newspapers†	n.a.	1,758	1,773	1,749	1,774
Newspaper circulation†	n.a.	62,060,000	62,108,000	62,231,000	63,147,000

* Figures cover only the commercial production of the book trade, excluding government publications, university theses and other non-trade book production.

† Figures relate to English language dailies only.

‡ 1972.

EDUCATION

PUPILS ENROLLED (⁰⁰⁰)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Kindergarten	3,276	2,726	2,778	3,135	3,074
Elementary	33,788	33,950	33,507	32,242	31,469
High School	14,553	14,715	15,183	15,169	15,347
Colleges	7,435	7,413	8,087	8,313	8,179
TOTAL	59,053	58,804	59,555	58,859	58,069

Sources: Statistical Abstract of the United States; Survey of Current Business Bureau of the Census Current Population Reports.

THE CONSTITUTION

The form of Government set up during the American Revolution by the thirteen original States which declared their independence in 1776 soon proved inadequate. After several earlier attempts to reform these "Articles of Confederation" the thirteen States finally sent delegates to a Convention which met at Philadelphia in 1787, and which framed the Constitution of the United States. This Constitution was ratified by the requisite number of States in 1789 and remains in force to the present day. Although the federal nature of the Government that was being set up was made quite clear, Article VI of the Constitution

declared it to be the "supreme law of the land", and the central authority was given the right to raise taxes, pay debts and provide defences and to "make all laws necessary and proper to this end". The Constitution was created for a population of under 4,000,000 in a mere 100,000 miles of inhabited territory. It confines itself to laying down general principles and is often lacking in precision, but has for this reason been capable of adaptation, by interpretation and by amendment, to the conditions of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

TEXT OF THE CONSTITUTION

Preamble

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article

Section 1

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations 1; Connecticut 5; New York 6; New Jersey 4; Pennsylvania 8; Delaware 1; Maryland 6; Virginia 10; North Carolina 5; South Carolina 5, and Georgia 3.*

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from

any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature or of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment of cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

* See Article XIV, Amendments.

Section 4

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorised to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session of Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays

excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8

1. The Congress shall have power:

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalisation and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dry-docks, and other needful buildings.

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer hereof.

Section 9

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importations, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill or attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States. And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign state.

Section 10

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any impost or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

Article II

Section 1

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and

of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice-President.*

4. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States, at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by

This clause is amended by Article XII and Article XX, Amendments.

and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanours.

Article III

Section 1

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trials shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

Article IV

Section 1

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labour in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Section 3

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

Article V

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executives and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirm-

Amendments to The Constitution

ation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

Article VII

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Ten Original Amendments, in force December 15th, 1791

Article I

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

Article III

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Article VI

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which districts shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favour, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

Article VII

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI, became part of the Constitution February 1795

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Article XII, ratified June 1804

The Electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct list of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-

President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII, ratified December 1865

1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XIV, ratified July 1868

1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as member of Congress or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection and rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

5. The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Article XV, ratified February 1870

1. The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XVI, ratified February 1913

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever sources derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

Article XVII, ratified April 1913

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided that the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

Article XVIII, ratified January 1919*

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States, and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission thereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XIX, ratified August 1920

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article.

Article XX, ratified January 1933

Section 1

The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the third day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3

If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

* Repealed by Article XXI.

Section 4

The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5

Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

Section 6

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislature of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

Article XXI, ratified December 1933**Section 1**

The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2

The transportation or importation into any State, Territory or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3

This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by conventions in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XXII, ratified February 1951

No person shall be elected to the office of President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of President more than once. But this article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

Article XXIII, ratified March 1961**Section 1**

The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice-President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice-President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXIV, ratified January 1964**Section 1**

The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice-President, for electors for President or Vice-President, or for Senator

or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Article XXV, ratified February 1967**Section 1**

In the case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice-President shall become President.

Section 2

Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice-President, the President shall nominate a Vice-President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

Section 3

Whenever the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice-President as Acting President.

Section 4

Whenever the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice-President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President *pro tempore* of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice-President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.

Article XXVI, ratified July 1971**Section 1**

The right of citizens of the United States, who are 18 years of age or older, to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of age.

Section 2

The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE: By Article IV, Section 3 of the Constitution, implemented by vote of Congress and referendum in the territory concerned, Alaska was admitted into the United States on January 3rd, 1959, and Hawaii on August 21st, 1959.

THE EXECUTIVE**HEAD OF STATE****President:** GERALD R. FORD.**Vice-President:** NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER.**THE CABINET***(April 1975)*

Secretary of State: Dr. HENRY A. KISSINGER.
Secretary of the Treasury: WILLIAM E. SIMON.
Secretary of Defense: JAMES R. SCHLESINGER.
Attorney-General: EDWARD H. LEVI.
Secretary of the Interior: STANLEY HATHAWAY.
Secretary of Agriculture: EARL L. BUTZ.

Secretary of Commerce: ROGERS C. B. MORTON.
Secretary of Labor: JOHN DUNLOP.
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare: CASPAR W. WEINBERGER.
Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: CARLA A. HILLS.
Secretary of Transportation: WILLIAM T. COLEMAN.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Washington, D.C.

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE; 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20500; detailed activities relating to the President's immediate office; the Assistants to the President are personal aides; Press Sec. RONALD NESSEN.

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET; Executive Office Building, 20503; Dir. JAMES LYNN.

DOMESTIC COUNCIL; 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., 20500; members: the Cabinet; Dir. NELSON ROCKEFELLER.

OFFICE OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS; New Executive Office Building, 17th and H Sts., N.W.; Dir. VIRGINIA H. KNAUER.

COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS; Executive Office Building, 20503; Chair. ALAN GREENSPAN.

COUNCIL ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC POLICY; Executive Office Building, 20503; Chair. KENNETH RUSH.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL; 1600 Pennsylvania Ave., 20500; Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs Dr. HENRY A. KISSINGER.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY; Washington 20505; Dir. WILLIAM E. COLBY.

SPECIAL ACTION OFFICE FOR DRUG ABUSE PREVENTION; 726 Jackson Place, N.W., 20506; Dir. ROBERT DU PONT.

OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY; 1200 Nineteenth St., N.W., 20506; administers federal programmes for alleviation of poverty; Dir. BERT GALLEGOS.

COUNCIL ON ECONOMIC POLICY; The White House, 20500; Exec. Dir. SIDNEY JONES.

FEDERAL PROPERTY COUNCIL; Executive Office Building Annex, Winder Building, 20504; Chair. (vacant).

OFFICE OF THE SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE FOR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS; 1800 G St., N.W., 20506; Special Representative for Trade Negotiations FREDERICK B. DENT.

COUNCIL ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY; 722 Jackson Place, N.W., 20006; Chair. RUSSELL W. PETERSON.

OFFICE OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY; 1800 G St., N.W., 20504; Dir. CLAY T. WHITEHEAD.

COUNCIL ON WAGE AND PRICE STABILITY; The White House, 20500; Chair. KENNETH RUSH.

ENERGY RESOURCES COUNCIL; Chair. Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2201 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20520

Secretary of State: Dr. HENRY A. KISSINGER.**Deputy Secretary:** ROBERT S. INGERSOLL.

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT; Administrator DANIEL PARKER.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS; 799 U.N. Plaza, New York City, N.Y.; Representative to the United Nations and the Security Council JOHN A. SCALI.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Pentagon, Washington, D.C. 20301

Secretary: JAMES R. SCHLESINGER.**Deputy Secretary:** WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS.

Department of the Army: Secretary HOWARD H. CALLAWAY.

Department of the Navy: Secretary WILLIAM MIDDENDORF.

Department of the Air Force: Secretary JOHN C. McLUCAS.

CONGRESS

(April 1975)

SENATE

President: JAMES O. EASTLAND.

Democrats 62 seats
 Republicans 38 seats

Majority Leader: MIKE MANSFIELD (Montana).

Minority Leader: HUGH SCOTT (Pennsylvania).

Senators' terms are for 6 years, one-third of the Senate being elected every two years.

MEMBERS

With party and year term expires, on January 3rd in all cases.

<i>Alabama</i>			
JAMES B. ALLEN	Dem.	1981	
JOHN SPARKMAN	Dem.	1979	
<i>Alaska</i>			
MIKE GRAVEL	Dem.	1981	
TED STEVENS	Rep.	1979	
<i>Arizona</i>			
BARRY GOLDWATER	Rep.	1981	
PAUL J. FANNIN	Rep.	1977	
<i>Arkansas</i>			
DALE BUMPERS	Dem.	1981	
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN	Dem.	1977	
<i>California</i>			
ALAN CRANSTON	Dem.	1981	
JOHN V. TUNNEY	Dem.	1977	
<i>Colorado</i>			
GARY HART	Dem.	1981	
FLOYD K. HASKELL	Dem.	1979	
<i>Connecticut</i>			
ABRAHAM RIBICOFF	Dem.	1981	
LOWELL P. WEICKER	Rep.	1977	
<i>Delaware</i>			
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, Jr.	Dem.	1979	
WILLIAM V. ROTH	Rep.	1977	
<i>Florida</i>			
RICHARD STONE	Dem.	1981	
LAWTON CHILES	Dem.	1977	
<i>Georgia</i>			
HERMAN E. TALMADGE	Dem.	1981	
SAM NUNN	Dem.	1979	
<i>Hawaii</i>			
DANIEL K. INOUE	Dem.	1981	
HIRAM L. FONG	Rep.	1977	
<i>Idaho</i>			
FRANK CHURCH	Dem.	1981	
JAMES A. MCCLURE	Rep.	1979	
<i>Illinois</i>			
ADLAI E. STEVENSON	Dem.	1981	
CHARLES H. PERCY	Rep.	1979	
<i>Indiana</i>			
BIRCH BAYH	Dem.	1981	
VANCE HARTKE	Dem.	1977	
<i>Iowa</i>			
JOHN C. CULVER	Dem.	1981	
DICK CLARK	Dem.	1979	
<i>Kansas</i>			
ROBERT J. DOLE	Rep.	1981	
JAMES B. PEARSON	Rep.	1979	

Kentucky

WENDELL H. FORD	Dem.	1981
WALTER HUDDLESTON	Dem.	1979

Louisiana

RUSSELL B. LONG	Dem.	1981
J. BENNETT JOHNSON, Jr.	Dem.	1979

Maine

WILLIAM D. HATHAWAY	Dem.	1979
EDMUND S. MUSKIE	Dem.	1977

Maryland

C. MCC. MATHIAS, Jr.	Rep.	1981
J. GLENN BEALL	Rep.	1977

Massachusetts

EDWARD W. BROOKE	Rep.	1979
EDWARD M. KENNEDY	Dem.	1977

Michigan

ROBERT P. GRIFFIN	Rep.	1979
PHILIP A. HART	Dem.	1977

Minnesota

WALTER F. MONDALE	Dem.	1979
HUBERT HUMPHREY	Dem.	1977

Mississippi

JAMES O. EASTLAND	Dem.	1979
JOHN STENNIS	Dem.	1977

Missouri

THOMAS F. EAGLETON	Dem.	1981
STUART SYMINGTON	Dem.	1977

Montana

LEE METCALF	Dem.	1979
MIKE MANSFIELD	Dem.	1977

Nebraska

CARL T. CURTIS	Rep.	1979
ROMAN L. HRUSKA	Rep.	1977

Nevada

PAUL LAXALT	Rep.	1981
HOWARD W. CANNON	Dem.	1977

New Hampshire

THOMAS J. MCINTYRE	Dem.	1979
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New Jersey

CLIFFORD P. CASE	Rep.	1979
HARRIS A. WILLIAMS, Jr.	Dem.	1977

New Mexico

PETE V. DOMENICI	Rep.	1979
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA	Dem.	1977

New York

JACOB K. JAVITS	Rep.	1981
JAMES L. BUCKLEY	Con.	1977

North Carolina

SAN J. ERVIN, Jr.	Dem.	1975
JESSE A. HELMS	Rep.	1979

North Dakota

MILTON R. YOUNG	Rep.	1981
QUENTIN N. BURDICK	Dem.	1977
WILLIAM L. GUY	Dem.	1981

Ohio

JOHN GLENN	Dem.	1981
ROBERT TAFT	Rep.	1977

Oklahoma

HENRY BELLMON	Rep.	1981
DEWEY F. BARTLETT	Rep.	1979

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Congress

<i>Oregon</i>			
ROBERT W. PACKWOOD	Rep.	1981	
MARK O. HATFIELD	Rep.	1979	
<i>Pennsylvania</i>			
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER	Rep.	1981	
HUGH SCOTT	Rep.	1977	
<i>Rhode Island</i>			
CLAIBORNE PELL	Dem.	1979	
JOHN O. PASTORE	Dem.	1977	
<i>South Carolina</i>			
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS	Dem.	1981	
STROM THURMOND	Rep.	1979	
<i>South Dakota</i>			
GEORGE MCGOVERN	Dem.	1981	
JAMES ABOUREZK	Dem.	1979	
<i>Tennessee</i>			
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr.	Rep.	1979	
WILLIAM E. BROCK	Rep.	1977	
<i>Texas</i>			
JOHN G. TOWER	Rep.	1979	
LYOYD M. BENTSEN	Dem.	1977	
<i>Utah</i>			
JAKE GARN	Rep.	1981	
FRANK E. MOSS	Dem.	1977	
<i>Vermont</i>			
PATRICK J. LEAHY	Dem.	1981	
ROBERT T. STAFFORD	Rep.	1977	

<i>Virginia</i>			
WILLIAM LLOYD SCOTT	Rep.	1979	
HARRY F. BYRD, Jr.	Ind.	1977	
<i>Washington</i>			
WARREN G. MAGNUSON	Dem.	1981	
HENRY M. JACKSON	Dem.	1977	
<i>West Virginia</i>			
JENNINGS RANDOLPH	Dem.	1979	
ROBERT C. BYRD	Dem.	1977	
<i>Wisconsin</i>			
GAYLORD NELSON	Dem.	1981	
WILLIAM PROXMIRE	Dem.	1977	
<i>Wyoming</i>			
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN	Rep.	1979	
GALE W. MCGEE	Dem.	1977	

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (January 1975)

Speaker: CARL ALBERT.

Democrats	290 seats
Republicans	144 seats
Independent	1 seat

Majority Leader: JOHN MCFALL.

Minority Leader: JOHN J. RHODES.

A new House of Representatives is elected every two years.

INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

(Washington unless otherwise stated)

Action: 806 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20525; Dir. MICHAEL P. BALZANO.

Appalachian Regional Commission: 1666 Conn. Ave., N.W., 20235; Fed. Co-Chair. DONALD W. WHITEHEAD.

Civil Aeronautics Board: Universal Building, 1825 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., 20428; Chair. ROBERT D. TIMM.

Commission on Civil Rights: 1121 Vermont Ave., N.W., 20425; ARTHUR S. FLEMMING.

Commission of Fine Arts: 708 Jackson Place, N.W., 20006; Chair. J. CARTER BROWN.

Environmental Protection Agency: 401 M St., S.W., 20460; Admin. RUSSELL E. TRAIN.

Equal Employment Opportunity Commission: 1800 G St., N.W., 20506; Chair. JOHN H. POWELL.

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave., N.W., 20571; Pres. and Chair. WILLIAM J. CASEY.

Farm Credit Administration: 485 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W., 20578; Chair. T. CARROLL ATKINSON.

Federal Communications Commission (FCC): 1919 M St., N.W., 20554; Chair. RICHARD WILEY.

Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation: 550 17th St., N.W., 20429; Chair. FRANK WILLE.

Federal Home Loan Bank Board: 101 Indiana Avenue, N.W., 20552; Chair. THOMAS R. BOMAR.

Federal Maritime Commission: 1100 I St., N.W., 20573; Chair. HELEN DELICH BENTLEY.

Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service: Dept. of Labor Building, 20427; Dir. W. J. USERY.

Federal Power Commission: 825 N. Capitol St., N.W., 20426; Chair. JOHN N. NASSIKAS.

Federal Reserve System: 20th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., 20551; Chair. of Board of Governors Dr. ARTHUR F. BURNS.

Federal Trade Commission: Pennsylvania Ave. at 6th St., N.W.; Chair. LEWIS A. ENGMAN.

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S.A.: 1111 20th St., N.W., 20579; Chair. J. RAYMOND BELL.

General Services Administration (GSA): General Service Bldg., 18th St., N.W., 20406; Admin. ARTHUR F. SAMPSON.

Indian Claims Commission: 1730 K St., N.W., 20006; Chair. JEROME K. KUYKENDAL.

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th St. and Constitution Ave., N.W., 20423; Chair. GEORGE M. STAFFORD.

National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA): Washington D.C. 20546; Admin. JAMES C. FLETCHER.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: 805 15th St., N.W., 20506; Arts Chair. NANCY HANKS; Humanities Chair. RONALD S. BERMAN.

National Labor Relations Board: 1717 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., 20570; Chair. EDWARD B. MILLER.

National Mediation Board: 1230 16th St., N.W., 20036; Chair. GEORGE S. IVES.

National Science Foundation: 1800 G. St., N.W., 20550; Dir. H. GUYFORD STEVER.

Railroad Retirement Board: 425 13th St., N.W. 20004; Chair. JAMES L. COWEN.

Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC): 500 North Capitol St., 20549; Chair. RAY GARRETT.

Selective Service System: 1724 F St., N.W., 20435; Dir. BYRON V. PEPTONE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Small Business Administration: 1441 L St., N.W., 20416; Admin. THOMAS S. KLEPPE.
Smithsonian Institution: Smithsonian Institution Building, 1000 Jefferson Drive, S.W., 20560; Chancellor of Board of Regents Chief Justice WARREN E. BURGER; Sec. S. DILLON RIPLEY.
Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA): New Sprinkle Building, Knoxville, Tennessee 37901; Woodward Building, 15th and H Streets, N.W., 20444; Chair. AUBREY J. WAGNER.
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency: Department of State Building, 20451; Dir. FRED C. IKLE.

Independent Agencies, Political Parties and Groups

U.S. Civil Service Commission: 1900 East St., N.W., 20415; Chair. ROBERT E. HAMPTON.
U.S. Information Agency: 1750 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., 20547; Dir. JAMES KEOGH.
United States Postal Service: 475 L'Enfant Plaza West, S.W., 20260; Postmaster-Gen. BENJAMIN F. BAILAR.
U.S. Tariff Commission: East St., between 7th and 8th Streets, N.W., 20436; Chair. CATHERINE BEDELL.
Veterans Administration: Vermont Ave., at H St., N.W., 20420; Admin. RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND GROUPS

Republican National Committee: f. 1854; 310 First St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003.
Chairman: MARY LOUISE SMITH.
Co-Chairman: RICHARD D. OBENSHAIN.
Vice-Chairmen: RAY C. BLISS, Mrs. HOPE MCCORMICK, BERNARD M. SHANLEY, R. J. SHAW, Mrs. PAULA F. HAWKINS, GEORGE P. STADELMAN, Mrs. ISABEL C. MOBERLY, Mrs. J. W. MARRIOTT.
Secretary: ESTELLE STACY CARRIER.
Treasurer: O. C. CARMICHAEL.
General Counsel: HARRY S. DENT.

Democratic National Committee: 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
Chairman: ROBERT S. STRAUSS.
Vice-Chairmen: BASIL PATERSON, CAROLINE WILLIAMS.
Secretary: Mrs. DOROTHY VREDENBURGH BUSH.
Treasurer: C. PETER MCCOLOURGH.

Prohibition National Committee: f. 1869; P.O.B. 2635 Denver, Colorado.
National Chairman: CHARLES WESLEY EWING.
Executive Secretary: EARL F. DODGE.
National Secretary: ROGER C. STORMS.
America's oldest minor party; publ. *The National Statesman*.

Social Democrats, U.S.A.: f. 1901; 1182 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10001.
Co-Chairmen BAYARD RUSTIN, CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN.
National Secretary: JOAN SUALL.
Claims local groups in 22 States. Name changed from Socialist Party 1972.
Publication *New America* (2 a month).

Greenback Party: f. 1872; 1522 Northwest 58th Street, Seattle, Wash. 98107.
National Chairman: FRED C. PROEHL.
Advocates monetary reform and opposes the Federal Reserve System.

Socialist Labor Party of America: f. 1890; 914 Industrial Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94303.
National and Financial Secretary: NATHAN KARP.
Claims local organizations in 18 States.
Publication *Weekly People*.

Socialist Workers Party: 14 Charles Lane, New York, N.Y. 10014.
National Secretary: JACK W. BARNES.
Organization Secretary: BARRY F. SHEPPARD.

Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist): f. 1965; P.O.B. 72116, Watts Station, Los Angeles, Calif. 90002.
Representative: MICHAEL LASKI.
Formerly Communist Party of the U.S.A.; 2,500 mems. claimed (1970).

Conservative Party of the State of New York: 468 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016.
Chairman: J. D. MAHONEY.
Secretary: HENRY S. JORIN, Jr.
Executive Director: SERPHIN R. MALTESE.

Liberal Party of New York State: f. 1944; 1560 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.
Chairman: Dr. DONALD S. HARRINGTON.
First Vice-Chairman: DAVID DUBINSKY.
Vice-Chairmen: ALEX ROSE, TIMOTHY W. COSTELLO, BENJAMIN F. McLAURIN, FILENO DE NOVELLIS, LOUIS BROID, EDWARD A. MORRISON, HENRY FONER, WILLIAM W. COWAN, VICTOR A. LORD, LAWRENCE WRIGHT, JACOB LOFT, SYLVIA BLOOM, EUGENE P. KLUMPP, ALLEN KIFER.
Secretary: BEN DAVIDSON.
Assistant Secretary: MILDRED E. PORTNOY.

Americans for Democratic Action: 1424 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
President: DONALD M. FRASER.
Chairwoman Executive Committee: CUSHING DOLBEARE.
National Director: LEON SHULL.

Committee on Political Education, AFL-CIO: AFL-CIO Building, Washington, D.C. 20006.
Chairman: GEORGE MEANY.
Secretary-Treasurer: LANE KIRKLAND.
National Director: ALEXANDER E. BARKAN.

National States' Rights Party: f. 1948; P.O.B. 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061.
Chairman: J. B. STONER.
Secretary: EDWARD R. FIELDS.
Treasurer: PETER XAVIER.
Publication *The Thunderbolt* (monthly).
Right-wing, racist, anti-Communist party, 13,000 mems.

John Birch Society: f. 1958; 395 Concord Ave., Belmont, Mass. 02178.
President: ROBERT WELCH.
Claimed membership 100,000 (1968).
Publications *American Opinion* (monthly), *The Review of the News* (weekly).

STATE GOVERNMENTS

(November 1974)

With expiration date of Governors' current term of office.

Alabama

Governor: GEORGE WALLACE; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 0.
 House: Dem. 99, Rep. 2.

Alaska

Governor: WILLIAM EGAN; Dem.; Dec. 1978.
 Senate: Dem. 9, Rep. 11.
 House: Dem. 20, Rep. 19.

Arizona

Governor: RAUL CASTRO; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 18.
 House: Dem. 22, Rep. 38.

Arkansas

Governor: DAVID PRYOR; Dem.; Jan. 1977.
 Senate: Dem. 34, Rep. 1.
 House: Dem. 99, Rep. 1.

California

Governor: EDMUND G. BROWN; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 19, 1 vacancy.
 House: Dem. 50, Rep. 29.

Colorado

Governor: RICHARD D. LAMM; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 22.
 House: Dem. 28, Rep. 37.

Connecticut

Governor: ELLA T. GRASSO; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 23.
 House: Dem. 53, Rep. 98.

Delaware

Governor: SHERMAN W. TRIBBITT; Dem. Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: EUGENE D. BOOKHAMMER; Rep.
 Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 11.
 House: Dem. 20, Rep. 21.

Florida

Governor: REUBIN ASKEW; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 25, Rep. 14.
 House: Dem. 77, Rep. 43.

Georgia

Governor: GEORGE BUSBEE; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 48, Rep. 8.
 House: Dem. 151, Rep. 29.

Hawaii

Governor: GEORGE R. ARIYOSHI; Dem., Dec. 1978.
 Senate: Dem. 17, Rep. 8.
 House: Dem. 35, Rep. 16.

Idaho

Governor: CECIL D. ANDRUS; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 12, Rep. 23.
 House: Dem. 19, Rep. 51.

Illinois

Governor: DANIEL WALKER; Dem.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: NEIL F. HARTIGAN; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 29, Rep. 30.
 House: Dem. 89, Rep. 88.

Indiana

Governor: ORIS R. BOWEN; Rep.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: ROBERT D. ORR; Rep.
 Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 29.
 House: Dem. 27, Rep. 73.

Iowa

Governor: ROBERT D. RAY; Rep.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 22, Rep. 28.
 House: Dem. 44, Rep. 56.

Kansas

Governor: ROBERT F. BENNETT; Rep.; Jan. 1979
 Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 27.
 House: Dem. 45, Rep. 80.

Kentucky

Governor: WENDELL FORD; Dem.; Dec. 1975.
 Lieutenant-Governor: JULIAN CARROLL; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 25, Rep. 11.
 House: Dem. 72, Rep. 27, 1 vacancy.

Louisiana

Governor: EDWIN EDWARDS; Dem.; May 1976.
 Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES E. FITZMORRIS; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 38, Rep. 1.
 House: Dem. 101, Rep. 4.

Maine

Governor: JAMES LONGLEY; Ind.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 11, Rep. 22.
 House: Dem. 72, Rep. 79.

Maryland

Governor: MARVIN MANDEL; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: BLAIR LEE III; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 10.
 House: Dem. 121, Rep. 21.

Massachusetts

Governor: MICHAEL S. DUKAKIS; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 7.
 House: Dem. 186, Rep. 52.

Michigan

Governor: WILLIAM G. MILLIKEN; Rep.; Dec. 1979
 Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES H. BRICKLEY; Rep.
 Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 19, 1 vacancy.
 House: Dem. 60, Rep. 50.

Minnesota

Governor: WENDELL R. ANDERSON; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: RUDY PERPICH; Dem.
 Senate: 67 non-partisan.
 House: 134 non-partisan.

Mississippi

Governor: WILLIAM WALER; Dem.; Jan. 1976.
 Lieutenant-Governor: WILLIAM WINTER; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 50, Rep. 2.
 House: Dem. 119, Rep. 2, Independent 1.

Missouri

Governor: CHRISTOPHER BOND; Rep.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: C. PHELPS; Rep.
 Senate: Dem. 21, Rep. 13.
 House: Dem. 97, Rep. 66.

Montana

Governor: THOMAS L. JUDGE; Dem.; Jan. 1977
 Lieutenant-Governor: WILLIAM CHRISTIANSEN; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 27, Rep. 13.
 House: Dem. 54, Rep. 46.

Nebraska

Governor: J. JAMES EXON; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: FRANK MARSH; Rep.
 Legislature: unicameral body composed of 49 senators
 elected on a non-partisan ballot.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

State Governments, Diplomatic Representation

Nevada

Governor: MIKE O'CALLAGHAN; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: HARRY M. REID; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 14, Rep. 6.
 Assembly: Dem. 25, Rep. 15.

New Hampshire

Governor: MELDRIM THOMSON, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1977.
 Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 14.
 House: Dem. 138, Rep. 261.

New Jersey

Governor: BRENDAN T. BYRNE; Dem.; Jan. 1978.
 Senate: Dem. 16, Rep. 22.
 Assembly: Dem. 67, Rep. 83.

New Mexico

Governor: JERRY APODACA; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 30, Rep. 13.
 House: Dem. 51, Rep. 19.

New York

Governor: HUGH L. CAREY; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 23, Rep. 37.
 Assembly: Dem. 67, Rep. 83.

North Carolina

Governor: JAMES E. HOLSHOUSE, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: JAMES B. HUNT, Jr.; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 35, Rep. 15.
 House: Dem. 85, Rep. 35.

North Dakota

Governor: ARTHUR A. LINK; Dem.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: WAYNE SANSTEAD; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 10, Rep. 41.
 House: Dem. 23, Rep. 79.

Ohio

Governor: JAMES A. RHODES; Rep.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 15, Rep. 17.
 House: Dem. 58, Rep. 41.

Oklahoma

Governor: DAVID BOREN; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 38, Rep. 10.
 House: Dem. 75, Rep. 26.

Oregon

Governor: ROBERT STRAUB; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 18, Rep. 12.
 House: Dem. 33, Rep. 27.

Pennsylvania

Governor: MILTON J. SHAPP; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: ERNEST P. KLINE; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 25, Rep. 24.
 House: Dem. 96, Rep. 106.

Rhode Island

Governor: PHILIP W. NOEL; Dem.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: J. JOSEPH GARRAHY; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 37, Rep. 13.
 House: Dem. 73, Rep. 27.

South Carolina

Governor: JAMES B. EDWARDS; Rep. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 43, Rep. 3.
 House: Dem. 103, Rep. 21.

South Dakota

Governor: RICHARD S. KNEIP; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: WILLIAM DOUGHERTY; Rep.
 Senate: Dem. 18, Rep. 17.
 House: Dem. 35, Rep. 35.

Tennessee

Governor: RAY BLANTON; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 19, Rep. 13, American Party 1.
 House: Dem. 51, Rep. 48.

Texas

Governor: DOLPH BRISCOE; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: WILLIAM P. HOBBY; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 28, Rep. 3.
 House: Dem. 133, Rep. 17.

Utah

Governor: CALVIN L. RAMPTON; Dem.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: CLYDE L. MILLER.
 Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 16.
 House: Dem. 31, Rep. 44, Independent 1.

Vermont

Governor: THOMAS P. SALMON; Dem.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN S. BURGESS; Rep.
 Senate: Dem. 8, Rep. 22.
 House: Dem. 60, Rep. 89.

Virginia

Governor: MILLS E. GODWIN; Rep.; Jan. 1978.
 Senate: Dem. 33, Rep. 7.
 House: Dem. 71, Rep. 25, Independent 1.

Washington

Governor: DANIEL J. EVANS; Rep.; Jan. 1977.
 Lieutenant-Governor: JOHN A. CHERBERG; Dem.
 Senate: Dem. 30, Rep. 19.
 House: Dem. 57, Rep. 41.

West Virginia

Governor: ARCH A. MOORE, Jr.; Rep.; Jan. 1977.
 Senate: Dem. 24, Rep. 10.
 House: Dem. 57, Rep. 43.

Wisconsin

Governor: PATRICK J. LUCEY; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Lieutenant-Governor: MARTIN J. SCHREIBER.
 Senate: Dem. 15, Rep. 18.
 Assembly: Dem. 62, Rep. 37.

Wyoming

Governor: EDWARD HERSCHLER; Dem.; Jan. 1979.
 Senate: Dem. 13, Rep. 17.
 House: Dem. 17, Rep. 44, Independent 1.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(January 1975)

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE UNITED STATES

(In Washington except where stated)

Afghanistan: 2341 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; Ambassador:
 ABDULLAH MALIKYAR (also accred. to Argentina,
 Canada and Mexico).

Algeria: 2118 Kalorama Rd., N.W., 20008; Ambassador:
 ABDELKADER MAADINI.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Diplomatic Representation

Argentina: 1600 N. Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ALEJANDRO JOSÉ LUIS ORFILA.

Australia: 1601 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SIR PATRICK SHAW.

Austria: 2343 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ARNO HALUSA.

Bahamas: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LIVINGSTON B. JOHNSON.

Bangladesh: 2123 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* M. HOSSAIN ALI.

Barbados: 2144 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* C. B. WILLIAMS.

Belgium: 3330 Garfield St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* WILLY VAN CAUWENBERG.

Bolivia: 1145 19th St., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* ROBERTO CAPRILES.

Botswana: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AMOS M. DAMBE (also accredited to Canada).

Brazil: 3006 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOÃO AUGUSTO DE ARAÚJO CASTRO.

Bulgaria: 2100 16th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* LUBOMIR D. POPOV.

Burma: 2300 S St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* U WIN.

Burundi: 2717 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NDABANIWE.

Cameroon: 2349 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FRANÇOIS XAVIER TCHOUNGUI.

Canada: 1746 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MARCEL CADIEUX.

Central African Republic: 1618 22nd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GASTON BANDA-BAFIOT.

Chad: 1132 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* BAWOYEU ALINGUE (also accredited to Canada).

Chile: 1732 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WALTER HEITMANN.

China (Taiwan): 2311 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JAMES SHEN.

Colombia: 2118 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; *Chargé d'Affaires:* DR. RODRIGO ESCOBAR.

Costa Rica: 2112 South St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RODOLFO SILVA.

Cyprus: 2211 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NICOS G. DIMITRIOU (also accredited to Argentina).

Czechoslovakia: 3900 Linncon Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* DR. DUŠAN SPACIL.

Dahomey: 2737 Cathedral Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TIANIOU ADJIBADE.

Denmark: 3200 Whitehaven St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EYVIND BARTELS.

Dominican Republic: 1715 22nd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* DR. HORACIO VICIOSO SOTO.

Ecuador: 2535 15th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ CORSINO CARDENAS.

Egypt: 2310 Decatur Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ASHRAF A. GHORBAL.

El Salvador: 2308 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* DR. FRANCISCO BERTRAND GALINDO.

Ethiopia: 2134 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KIFLE WODAJO.

Fiji: 1629 K St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* S. K. SIKIVOU.

Finland: 1900 24th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* LEO TUOMINEN.

France: 2535 Belmont Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JACQUES KOSCIUSKO-MORIZET.

Gabon: 2210 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* VINCENT MAVOUNGOU.

German Democratic Republic: 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., 20036; *Ambassador:* DR. ROLF SIEBER.

Germany, Federal Republic: 4645 Reservoir Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* BERND VON STADEN.

Ghana: 2460 16th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* SAMUEL E. QUARM (also accredited to Mexico).

Greece: 2221 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MENELAS D. ALEXANDRAKIS.

Grenada: 866 Second Ave., Suite 502, New York.

Guatemala: 2220 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JULIO ASENSIO-WUNDERLICH (also accredited to Canada).

Guinea: 2112 Leroy Place, N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* HABIB BAH (also accredited to Canada).

Guyana: 2490 Tracy Place, N.W.; *Ambassador:* FREDERICK HILBORN TALBOT.

Haiti: 4400 17th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GERARD S. BOUCHETTE.

Honduras: 14715 16th St., N.W., 20011; *Ambassador:* DR. ROBERTO LAZARUS (also accredited to Canada).

Hungary: 2437 15th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* KÁROLY SZABÓ.

Iceland: 2022 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HARALDUR KROYER (also accredited to Argentina, Canada, Cuba and Mexico).

India: 2107 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TRILOKI NATH KAUL.

Indonesia: 2020 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* RUSMIN NURJADIN.

Iran: 3005 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ARDESHIR ZAHEDI.

Ireland: 2234 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOHN G. MOLLOY.

Israel: 1621 22nd Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SIMCHA DINITZ.

Italy: 1601 Fuller St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EGIDIO ORTONA.

Ivory Coast: 2424 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* T. N. AHOUA.

Jamaica: 1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* DOUGLAS V. FLETCHER (also accredited to Argentina).

Japan: 2520 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TAKESHI YASUKAWA.

Jordan: 2319 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH SALAH (also accredited to Canada).

Kenya: 2249 R St., N.W., 20008, *Chargé d'Affaires:* BERNARD ADUNDO.

Khmer Republic: 4500 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* UM SIM.

Korea, Republic: 2320 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PYONG-CHOON HAHM.

Kuwait: 2940 Tilden St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SALEM S. AL-SABAH (also accredited to Canada).

Laos: 2222 South St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* KHAMPHAN PANYA.

Lebanon: 2560 28th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NAJATI KABBANI.

Lesotho: 1601 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EPHRAIM TSEPA MANARE (also accredited to Canada).

Liberia: 5201 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EDWARD PEAL (also accredited to Canada).

Libya: 2344 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* ALI EL-GAYED.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Diplomatic Representation

Luxembourg: 2210 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ADRIEN MEISCH (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Madagascar: 2374 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* HENRI RAHARIJAONA (also accred. to Korca Republic).

Malawi: 2362 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ROBERT B. MBAYA.

Malaysia: 2401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MOHAMED KHIR JOHARI.

Mali: 2130 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SEYDOU TRAORÉ (also accred. to Canada).

Malta: 2017 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH ATTARD KINGSWELL.

Mauritania: 2129 Lcroy Placc, N.W.; *Ambassador:* AHMEDOU OULD ABDALLAH.

Mauritius: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* PIERRE G. C. BALANCY (also accred. to Canada).

Mexico: 2829 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JUAN DE OLLOQUI.

Morocco: 1601 21st St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* ABDELHADI BOUTALEB (also accred. to Mexico).

Nepal: 2131 Lcroy Placc, N.W.; *Ambassador:* YADU NATH KHANAL (also accred. to Argentina and Canada).

Netherlands: 4200 Linnean Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AGE R. TAMMENOMS BAKKER.

New Zealand: 19 Observatory Circus, N.W.; *Ambassador:* LLOYD WHITE (also accred. to Argentina).

Nicaragua: 1627 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* GUILLERMO SERVILLA-SACASA (also accred. to Canada).

Niger: 2204 R St., N.W., 20008; *Ambassador:* ILLA SALIFOU.

Nigeria: 1333 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOHN M. GARBA.

Norway: 3401 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SØREN CHRISTIAN SONMERFELT.

Oman: 2342 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* AHMED MACKI.

Pakistan: 2315 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SAHABZADA YAQUB KHAN (also accred. to Mexico and Venezuela).

Panama: 2862 McGill Terracc, N.W.; *Ambassador:* NICOLAS GONZALEZ-REVILLA (also accred. to Canada).

Paraguay: 2400 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL SOLANO-LÓPEZ.

Peru: 1700 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FERNANDO BERCKEMEYER.

Philippines: 1617 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* EDUARDO Z. RONUALDEZ.

Poland: 2640 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WITOLD TRAMPCZYNSKI.

Portugal: 2125 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOÃO MANUEL HALL THEMIDO.

Qatar: 2721 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAH S. AL-MANA.

Romania: 1607 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* CORNELIU BOGDAN.

Rwanda: 1714 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOSEPH NIZEYIMANA.

Saudi Arabia: 1520 18th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* IBRAHIM AL-SOWAYEL (also accred. to Mexico.)

Senegal: 2112 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ JEAN COULBARY (also accred. to Canada and Mexico).

Sierra Leone: 1701 19th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PHILIP J. PALMER (also accred. High Commission to Canada).

Singapore: 1824 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. ERNST STEVEN MONTEIRO.

Somalia: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* ABDULLAHI AHMED ADDOU.

South Africa: 3051 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* JOHAN S. F. BOTHA.

Spain: 2700 15th St., N.W., 20009; *Ambassador:* JAIME ALNA.

Sri Lanka: 2148 Wyoming Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* NEVILLE KANAKARATNE (also accred. to Mexico).

Sudan: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRANCIS M. DENG (also accred. to Canada).

Swaziland: 4301 Connecticut Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* J. L. F. SIMELANE (also accred. to Canada).

Sweden: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* WILHELM WACHTMEISTER.

Switzerland: 2900 Cathedral Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* FELIX SCHNYDER.

Syria: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* Dr. SABAH KABBANI.

Tanzania: 2010 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* PAUL BONANI.

Thailand: 2300 Kalorama Rd., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ANAND PANYARACHUN.

Togo: 2208 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MESSANVI KOKOU KEKEH (also accred. to Canada).

Trinidad and Tobago: 1708 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* VICTOR MCINTYRE (also accred. to Mexico).

Tunisia: 2408 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ALI HEDDA (also accred. to Mexico).

Turkey: 1606 23rd St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MELIH ESEMBEL.

Uganda: 5909 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* S. M. NSUBUGA.

U.S.S.R.: 1125 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* ANATOLY F. DOBRYNIN.

United Arab Emirates: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., 20037; *Ambassador:* SAEED AHMAD GHOBASH.

United Kingdom: 3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Sir PETER RAMSBOTHAM.

Upper Volta: 5500 16th St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TELES-PHORE YAGUIBOU (also accred. to Canada).

Uruguay: 1918 F St., N.W., 20006; *Ambassador:* JOSE PEREZ COLDAS (also accred. to Canada).

Venezuela: 2445 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. MIGUEL ANGEL BURELLI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: 2251 R St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TRAN KIM PHUONG.

Yemen Arab Republic: 600 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* Dr. HASAN MAKKI.

Yugoslavia: 2410 California St., N.W.; *Ambassador:* TOMA GRANFIL.

Zaire: 1800 New Hampshire Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* MBEKA MAKOSSO.

Zambia: 2419 Massachusetts Ave., N.W.; *Ambassador:* SITEKE GIBSON MWALE.

The United States also has diplomatic relations with Bahrain, Bhutan, Congo People's Republic, Equatorial Guinea, the Gambia, Latvia (government-in-exile), Lithuania (government-in-exile), Monaco, Nauru, San Marino, Tonga and Western Samoa.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Each State has a judicial system similar to the Federal system listed below, with a Supreme Court and subsidiary courts, to deal with cases arising under State Law.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Washington, D.C. 20544)

The Supreme Court is the only Federal Court set up by the Constitution. It is the highest court in the nation. Since 1869 the Supreme Court has consisted of the Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices.

Chief Justice: WARREN E. BURGER (appointed 1969).

Associate Justices: WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS (1939), WILLIAM J. BRENNAN, Jr. (1956), POTTER STEWART (1958), BYRON R. WHITE (1962), THURGOOD MARSHALL (1967), HARRY A. BLACKMUN (1970), LEWIS F. POWELL, Jr. (1972), WILLIAM H. REHNQUIST (1972).

Clerk: MICHAEL RODAK, Jr.

Marshal: FRANK M. HEPLER.

Reporter of Decisions: HENRY PUTZEL, Jr.

Librarian: EDWARD G. HUDON.

U.S. COURTS OF APPEAL

The country is divided into ten judicial circuits, in each of which there is one Court of Appeals and a number of District Courts, which total 94.

There is also a U.S. Court of Appeals in the District of Columbia, which is regarded as a judicial circuit. By statute, most Federal suits must first be tried in the District Courts.

District of Columbia Circuit: DAVID L. BAZELON (Chief Judge); J. SKELLY WRIGHT, CARL MCGOWAN, EDWARD ALLEN TAMM, HAROLD LEVENTHAL, SPOTTSWOOD W. ROBINSON III, ROGER ROBB, GEORGE E. MACKINNON, MALCOLM R. WILKEY.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico): FRANK M. COFFIN (Chief Judge), EDWARD M. McENTEE, LEVIN H. CAMPBELL.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont): Chief Judge IRVING R. KAUFMAN; PAUL R. HAYS, WILFRED FEINBERG, WALTER R. MANSFIELD, WILLIAM H. MULLIGAN, JAMES L. OAKES, WILLIAM H. TIMBERS, MURRAY I. GURFEIN.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands): COLLINS J. SEITZ (Chief Judge), RUGGERO J. ALDISERT, FRANCIS L. VAN DUSEN, ARLIN M. ADAMS, JOHN J. GIBBONS, MAX ROSENN, JAMES HUNTER III, JOSEPH F. WEIS, LEONARD I. GARTH.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia): CLEMENT F. HAYNSWORTH, Jr. (Chief Judge); JOHN D. BUTZNER, Jr., HARRISON L. WINTER, J. BRAXTON CRAVEN, Jr., DONALD RUSSELL, JOHN A. FIELD, Jr., H. EMORY WIDENER.

Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone): JOHN R. BROWN (Chief Judge), JOHN GODBOLD, ROBERT A. AINSWORTH, Jr., JOHN MINOR WISDOM, WALTER PETTUS GEWIN, GRIFFIN B. BELL, HOMER THORNBERRY, JAMES P. COLEMAN, IRVING L. GOLDBERG, DAVID W. DYER, BRYAN SIMPSON, LEWIS R. MORGAN, CHARLES CLARK, PAUL H. RONEY, THOMAS G. GEE.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee): HARRY PHILLIPS (Chief Judge), JOHN W. PECK, WADE HAMPTON MCCREE, PAUL C. WEICK, GEORGE CLIFTON EDWARDS, Jr., ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, WILLIAM E. MILLER, PIERCE LIVELY, ALBERT J. ENGEL.

Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin): LUTHER SWYGERT (Chief Judge), WALTER J. CUMMINGS, Jr., THOMAS E. FAIRCHILD, WILBUR F. PELL, JOHN PAUL STEPHENS, ROBERT A. SPRECHER, PHILIP W. TONE.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota): Chief Judge FLOYD R. GIBSON; DONALD P. LAY, GERALD W. HEANEY, MYRON H. BRIGHT, DONALD R. ROSS, ROY L. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBSTER.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam): RICHARD H. CHAMBERS (Chief Judge), M. OLIVER KOELSCH, JAMES R. BROWNING, BEN CUSHING DUNIWAY, WALTER ELY, SHIRLEY M. HUFSTEDLER, EUGENE A. WRIGHT, OZELL M. TRASK, HERBERT Y. C. CHOY, J. CLIFFORD WALLACE, ALFRED T. GOODWIN, JOSEPH T. SNEED.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming): DAVID T. LEWIS (Chief Judge), DELMAS C. HILL, OLIVER SETH, WILLIAM J. HOLLOWAY, Jr., ROBERT H. MCWILLIAMS, JAMES E. BARRETT, WILLIAM E. DOYLE.

U.S. COURT OF CLAIMS

(717 Madison Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005)

Set up in 1855; deals exclusively with money claims against the Government; holds one term annually, commencing on the first Monday in October.

Chief Judge: WILSON COWEN, Maryland.

Associate Judges: OSCAR H. DAVIS, BYRON SKELTON, PHILIP NICHOLS, Jr., SHIRO KASHIWA, ROBERT L. KUNZIG, MARION T. BENNETT.

Senior Judges:

MARVIN JONES, Texas
DON D. LARAMORE, Indiana
JAMES R. DUFFEE, Wisconsin

U.S. CUSTOMS COURT

(1 Federal Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10007)

Chief Judge: NILS A. BOE, South Dakota.

Judges:

PAUL P. RAO, New York
MORGAN FORD, North Dakota
SCOVEL RICHARDSON, Missouri
FREDERICK LANDIS, Indiana
JAMES L. WATSON, New York
HERBERT N. MALETZ, Massachusetts
BERNARD NEWMAN, New York
EDWARD D. RE, New York

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Senior Judges: CHARLES D. LAWRENCE, New York;
DAVID J. WILSON, Utah; MARY H. DONLON, New York;
SAMUEL M. ROSENSTEIN, Kentucky.

COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

(Courts Bldg., Lafayette Square, Washington,
D.C. 20439)

Chief Judge: HOWARD T. MARKEY.

Associate Judges: GILES S. RICH, New York; J. LINDSAY
ALMOND, Jr., Virginia; PHILLIP B. BALDWIN, Texas;
DONALD E. LANE, Maryland.

Judicial System, Religion

TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(12th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W.,
Washington, D.C. 20044)

Chief Judge: HOWARD A. DAWSON, Jr.

Judges:

WILLIAM M. FAY	C. MOXLEY FEATHERSTONE
BRUCE M. FORRESTER	LEO H. IRWIN
AUSTIN HOYT	SAMUEL B. STERRETT
IRENE F. SCOTT	WILLIAM QUEALY
ARNOLD RAUM	CYNTHIA H. HALL
WILLIAM A. GOFFE	DARRELL D. WILES
CHARLES R. SIMPSON	RICHARD C. WILBUR
THEODORE TANNENWALD	

RELIGION

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS

There is no standard definition of membership and some statistics are accurately calculated whereas others are estimates; care should therefore be taken in making comparisons.

ADHERENTS (1973)

Protestant Bodies	71,713,000
Roman Catholic Church	48,390,990
Jewish Congregations	5,450,000
Eastern Churches	4,112,623
Old Catholic, Polish National Catholic and Armenian	646,000
Buddhists	100,000

PROTESTANT AND EASTERN ORTHODOX

National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America: National Offices: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027.

A co-operative agency of 31 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox denominations with a constituency of 42 million members which carries on more than 80 interdenominational programmes. It is supervised and governed by a Governing Board of 266 members which meets twice yearly over a triennium. Members of the Governing Board are responsible for the policies and programmes of the Council and are appointed by the constituent denominations.

The work of the National Council is carried out through the three main Divisions: Church and Society, Education and Ministry and Overseas Ministries. Other major subdivisions are Commissions: Broadcasting and Film, Faith and Order, Regional and Local Ecumenism and Stewardship. Programmes include world relief, resettlement of refugees, overseas ministries and work in various areas relating to social justice and international affairs.

President Rev. W. STERLING CARY (United Church of Christ); **First Vice-President** Mrs. VICTOR BALTZELL (Christian Church, Disciples of Christ); **Second Vice-President** Most Rev. Archbishop TORKOM MANOOGIAN (Armenian Church of North America); **Third Vice-President** Rev. EUNICE SANTANA VELEZ (Christian Church, Disciples of Christ); **Treas.** CARL W. TILLER (American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A.); **Gen. Sec.** Dr. CLAIRE RANDALL; **Recording Sec.** Rev. JOHN S. GROENFELDT (Moravian Church in America).

Publs. *Tempo* (newsletter), *Spectrum* (quarterly), *Yearbook of American and Canadian Churches*.

BAPTISTS

Members (latest estimate) 26,315,235, in 21 bodies of which the following have over one million members:

Southern Baptist Convention: 460 James Robertson Parkway, Nashville, Tennessee 37219; f. 1845; 34,665 churches; 12,297,346 members (1974); Exec. Sec. Dr. PORTER ROUTH.

National Baptist Convention of the U.S.A.: 915 Spain Street, Baton Rouge, La. 70802; f. 1880; 27,396 churches; 6,487,003 members; Pres. Rev. J. H. JACKSON; Sec. Rev. T. J. JEMISON.

National Baptist Convention of America: 1058 Hogan St., Jacksonville, Fla. 32202; f. 1880; 11,398 churches; 2,668,799 members; Pres. Dr. C. D. PETTAWAY; Com. Sec. Rev. ROBERT H. WILSON.

American Baptist Churches in the U.S.A.: Valley Forge, Pa. 19481; f. 1907; 6,029 churches; 1,562,740 members; Pres. Dr. PETER A. ARMACOST; Gen. Sec. Rev. Dr. ROBERT C. CAMPBELL.

METHODISTS

Members (latest estimate) 13,303,126, in 13 bodies of which the following have the greatest number of members:

The United Methodist Church: 1100 W. 42nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46208; f. 1784; 39,626 churches; 10,334,521 members (1974); Council of Bishops; Pres. Bishop DWIGHT E. LODER; Sec. Bishop RALPH T. ALTON.

African Methodist Episcopal Church: 2843 Princess Ann Rd., Norfolk, Va. 23540; f. 1816; 4,500 churches; 1,500,000 mems.; Bishops' Council; Pres. Bishop JOSEPH D. CAUTHEN; Gen. Sec. Dr. RUSSELL S. BROWN.

African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church: 741 South 44th St., Louisville, Ky. 40211; f. 1796; 1,024,974 mems.; Senior Bishop HERBERT SHAW.

LUTHERANS

Baptized members (1974) 8,259,294 in 3 major bodies:

Lutheran Church in America: 231 Madison Ave., N.Y. 10016; f. 1962; 3,017,606 members; Pres. Rev. ROBERT J. MARSHALL, D.D.; Sec. Rev. JAMES R. CRUMLEY, Jr., D.D.

Lutheran Church: Missonri Synod; 500 No. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo. 63102; f. 1847; 5,882 churches; 2,776,104 members; Pres. Dr. J. A. O. PREUS; Sec. Dr. HERBERT MUELLER.

American Lutheran Church, The: 422 So. Fifth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1961; Pres. Rev. Dr. DAVID PREUS; Sec. A. R. MICHELSON; 2,465,584 members.

U.S.A. National Committee of the Lutheran World Federation: 315 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1967 to succeed *National Lutheran Council*; an agency of the American Lutheran Church and the Lutheran Church in America for work relating to the Lutheran World Federation; Pres. ROBERT HETICO.

PRESBYTERIANS

Members (latest estimate) 4,015,524 in 7 bodies.

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A.: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1958; 8,723 churches; 2,908,958 members; Moderator CLINTON M. MARSH; Ruling Elder WILLIAM P. THOMPSON.

Presbyterian Church in the U.S.: 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308; 4,337 churches, 909,380 members; Moderator Rev. Dr. LAWRENCE W. BOTTOMS; Stated Clerk Dr. JAMES E. ANDREWS.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Members (latest figures available) 3,385,436 in 7,506 churches.

815 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1789; Presiding Bishop and Pres. of the Executive Council Rt. Rev. JOHN ELBRIDGE HINES; Sec. of the General Convention Rev. Canon CHARLES M. GUILBERT.

EASTERN ORTHODOX CHURCHES

Members (latest estimate) 4,111,600 in 18 bodies. Leading Orthodox Churches:

Greek Orthodox Church of North and South America: 10 East 79th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; 490 churches, with 1,950,000 members; Primate The Most Rev. Archbishop IAKOVOS.

Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America: 2522 Grey Tower Rd., Jackson, Mich. 49201; f. 1929; 50,000 members; Bishop His Grace VALERIAN D. TRIFA; Sec. Rev. Fr. EUGENE LAZAR.

Orthodox Church in America: Box 675, Syosset, N.Y. 11791; f. 1793; 370 parishes; 80 missions; 1,000,000 members; His Beatitude, Metropolitan IRENEY Archbishop of New York, Metropolitan of All America and Canada.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

In 1974 there were 32 archbishoprics in the U.S.A. and 133 dioceses; 18,433 parishes, 48,465,438 members.

Apostolic Delegate to the United States: 3339 Massachusetts Ave., Washington 20008, D.C.

Cardinals

JOHN J. CARBERRY, St. Louis
JOHN PATRICK CODY, Chicago
TERENCE JAMES COOKE, New York
JOHN JOSEPH KROL, Philadelphia
LUIS APONTE MARTINEZ, San Juan, Puerto Rico
JOHN DEARDEN, Detroit
TIMOTHY MANNING, Los Angeles
JAMES FRANCIS MCINTYRE, Boston
HUMBERTO MEDEIROS, Boston
PATRICK O'BOYLE
LAWRENCE SHEHAN
JOHN WRIGHT

OTHER CHRISTIAN CHURCHES

Assemblies of God: 1445 Boonville Ave., Springfield, Mo. 65802; f. 1914; 8,920 churches, 751,818 mems.; Gen. Supt. T. F. ZIMMERMAN; Gen. Sec. B. PETERSON.

Christian Churches (Disciples of Christ): 222 South Downey Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.; f. 1809; 4,564 churches, 1,317,044 mems.; Moderator Dr. JEAN WOOLFOLK; Pres. Dr. KENNETH L. TEEGARDEN.

Church of Christ, Scientist, The First (The Mother Church): Christian Science Center, Boston, Mass. 02115; f. 1879; Pres. DEWITT JOHN.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: 47 East S. Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1830; Church membership of over 3,000,000; 6,604 wards (an ecclesiastical unit similar to a parish) and independent branches, and 119 missions in various parts of the world; Pres. SPENCER W. KIMBALL; Presiding Bishop VICTOR L. BROWN.

Friends, General Conference of the Religious Society of: 1520 Race St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1900; 32,124 mems.; Chair. C. LLOYD BAILEY; Sec. HOWARD W. BARTRAM.

Jehovah's Witnesses: 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, New York, N.Y. 11201; f. 1884; 539,262 mems.; Pres. N. H. KNORR.

Moravian, Northern Province: 69 W. Church St., P.O.B. 1245, Bethlehem, Pa. 18018; f. 1740; 107 churches, 35,327 mems.; (1974) Pres. Dr. J. S. GROENFELDT, D.D.

Moravian Church, Southern Province: Drawer O, Salem Station, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27108; f. 1753; 49 churches, 22,411 mems.; Pres. Dr. RICHARD F. AMOS; Sec.-Treas. RONALD R. HENDRIX.

Nazarene, Church of the: 6401 The Paseo, Kansas City, Mo. 64131; f. 1908; 6,602 churches, 566,904 mems.; Gen. Sec. B. EDGAR JOHNSON; Gen. Treas. NORMAN O. MILLER.

Reformed Church in America, General Synod of: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1628; 924 churches, 366,381 mems.; Gen. Sec. Rev. MARION DE VELDER, D.D.

Salvation Army, The: 120-130 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; estab. in U.S.A. 1880; 361,571 mems.; U.S. Nat. Commander, Commissioner WILLIAM E. CHAMBERLAIN; Nat. Chief Sec. Col. W. R. H. GOODIER.

Seventh-Day Adventists: 6840 Eastern Ave., N.W. Takoma Park, Washington, D.C. 20012; f. 1863; 17,448 churches, 2,390,124 mems. (worldwide); Pres. ROBERT H. PIERSON; Sec. C. O. FRANZ.

United Church of Christ: 297 Park Ave., South, New York City, N.Y. 10010; f. 1957; 6,617 churches, 1,867,810 mems.; Moderator MARGARET A. HAYWOOD; Pres. Rev. ROBERT V. MOSS; Sec. Rev. JOSEPH H. EVANS.

JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS

There are an estimated 6,115,000 Jews in the U.S.A.

Synagogue Council of America, The: 235 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; represents Orthodox, Conservative and Reform Judaism; its constituent members are the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the Rabbinical Assembly of America, the Rabbinical Council of America, the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, the United Synagogue of America, and the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations in America; Pres. Rabbi HENRY SIEGMAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi HENRY SIEGMAN; Recording Sec. ROBERT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Religion, The Press

L. ADLER; National Sec. Hon. HERBERT TANZER; Treas. MEYER H. ROBINSON; publ. *Highlights* (bi-monthly).

Rabbis, Central Conference of American: 790 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1889; Pres. Rabbi ROBERT I. KAHN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi JOSEPH B. GLASER; 1,100 mems.; publs. *Yearbook, CCAR Journal*.

Rabbinical Assembly, The: 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1901; Pres. Rabbi MORDECAI WAXMAN; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi WOLFE KELMAN; 1,050 mems.; publs. include *Quarterly Journal, Annual Proceedings*.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American: 838 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1873; 1,000,000 mems.; Pres. Rabbi MAURICE N. EISENDRATH; Vice-Pres. Rabbi ALEXANDER M. SCHINDLER; 710 congregations; publs. *Keeping Posted* (monthly); *Compass* (quarterly); *Reform Judaism* (monthly).

United Synagogue of America: 3080 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1913; Pres. ARTHUR J. LEVINE; Exec. Vice-Pres. Rabbi BERNARD SEGAL; 800 Conservative

synagogues, 1,500,000 mems.; publ. *United Synagogue Review* (quarterly).

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America: 116 East 27th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1898; Pres. HAROLD M. JACOBS; National Dir. Rabbi DAVID COHEN; publs. *Jewish Life* (quarterly), *Jewish Action* (monthly), *Reporter* (monthly), *Jewish Youth* (two-monthly); representing orthodox congregations in U.S.A. and Canada.

BAHA'I

National Spiritual Assembly of the Bahá'ís of the United States: 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091; f. 1844 in Persia; Bahá'u'lláh was the prophet-founder of Bahá'í Faith, which teaches the oneness of God, of religion and of mankind; over 14,100 assemblies in the U.S.A.; Chair. Dr. FIRUZ KAZEMZADEH; Vice-Chair. Dr. DANIEL JORDAN; Sec. Mr. GLENFORD E. MITCHELL; publs. *Bahá'í News* (monthly), *World Order* (quarterly magazine), *American Bahá'í* (monthly), *National Bahá'í Review* (monthly), *World Order Magazine* (quarterly).

THE PRESS

The U.S.A. publishes more newspapers and periodicals than any other country. Most dailies give a greater emphasis to local news because of the strong interest in local and regional affairs and the decentralized structure of many government services. These factors, together with the distribution problem inherent in the size of the country, are responsible for the lack of national newspapers. Almost every small town has its own paper.

In February 1974, there were 1,774 English language daily newspapers (343 morning, 1,451 evening) with a combined circulation of 63,147,280 copies per issue. The Sunday press is an important and distinctive feature of U.S. newspaper publishing; many Sunday newspapers run to over a 100 pages. In 1974, there were 634 Sunday newspapers with a total circulation of 51,717,465.

The famous tradition of press freedom in the U.S. is grounded in the First Amendment to the Constitution which declares that "Congress shall make no law... abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press..." and confirmed in the legislations of many states which prohibit any kind of legal restriction on the dissemination of news.

Legislation affecting the Press is both state and federal. A source of controversy between the Press and the courts has been the threat of the encroachment by judicial decrees on the area of courtroom and criminal trial coverage. Since 1963 an average of 35 per cent of congressional committee meetings in Washington have been held in secret. In July 1972 the Supreme Court ruled that journalists were not entitled to refuse to give evidence before grand juries on information they have received confidentially. Since then the frequent issuing of subpoenas to journalists and the jailing of several reporters for refusing to disclose sources has led to many "shield" bills being put before Congress calling for immunity for journalists from both federal and state jurisdiction.

In recent years, increased prices and the competition of radio and television have subjected the industry to considerable economic strain, resulting in mergers and take-overs, a great decline in competition between dailies in the same city, and the appearance of inter-city dailies catering for two or more adjoining centres. Suburban dailies have thrived at the expense of the large city dailies, the largest being *Newsday*, the New York State newspaper.

The aggregate circulation of the 9,755 periodicals is

approximately 210 million. Some 100 of them have a national readership.

All newspapers subscribe to the Associated Press (AP) co-operative news agency, the United Press International (UPI), or the Los Angeles Times-Washington Post News Service, which, while giving access to a large quantity of news, limit the variety of presentation.

One consequence of modern economic trends has been the steady growth of newspaper groups or chains, of which there are some 163 controlling some 750 dailies. This figure represents an increase of twenty groups since 1962 when 188 of the group-owned dailies had an aggregate circulation of 27.4 million, or just less than half of the total for all dailies. The six largest groups are the following:

Newhouse Newspapers Group: Suite 2304, 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. SAMUEL NEWHOUSE; owns twenty-one newspapers, six of them in New York. The main dailies include *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (412,444), *Long Island Daily Press* (339,558), and *St. Louis Globe Democrat* (283,411), the total circulation being over 6 million; also two large magazine chains, one French and one Italian magazine.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers Group: 200 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. JACK R. HOWARD; Chair. of Board CHARLES E. SCRIPPS; owns sixteen dailies, including *Cleveland Press* (376,609), and *Pittsburg Press* (275,746).

Hearst Newspapers Group: Hearst Magazine Bldg., 57th St. and 8th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Editor-in-Chief WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, JR.; owns eight dailies, including *Los Angeles Herald Examiner* (432,050), and *Boston Record American* (346,898); two Sunday papers, including *Boston Sunday Advertiser*; and thirteen magazines, three of which are in the U.K.; a large comic syndicate.

Tribune Company Group: Pres. of Tribune Co. H. F. GRUMHAUS; owns seven dailies, including *Chicago Tribune* (830,000) and *New York News* (2,120,549).

Other major newspaper groups are *Knight Newspapers*, *Gannett Newspapers* and *Ridder Publications*.

Time-Life Group: Time-Life Bldg., Rockefeller Center, New York 10020; Pres. JAMES A. LINEN; the largest of the magazine chains, and includes *Time* (U.S. edition 4,672,355), *Sports Illustrated* (2,270,731), *Fortune* (669,133).

Times Mirror Co.: Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; Pres. A. V. CASEY; owns four newspapers, including *Los Angeles Times*; Newsday Inc., Orange Coast Publishing Company and Times Herald Printing Company.

Owing to the regionalism mentioned above there is no truly national press corresponding to major West European dailies. Most influential and highly respected among the few newspapers which may claim a national distribution are the *New York Times* (notably the main sections of its massive Sunday edition), *Washington Post*, *Los Angeles Times*, and *Wall Street Journal*, the financial and news daily with editions in New York City, California, Illinois and Texas. The *International Herald Tribune* printed in Paris, which recently absorbed the European edition of *New York Times*, has an important following in Europe.

Thirty-five daily papers have circulations of over 250,000 copies, including five in New York and five in Chicago. Among the largest of these in daily circulation are

New York News (2,120,549 daily), *Wall Street Journal* (1,358,248 total of four editions), *Los Angeles Times* (1,036,666), *New York Times* (910,185), *Chicago Tribune* (697,145), *New York Post* (650,296), *Detroit News* (693,874) and *Philadelphia Bulletin* (615,301).

Of the large weekly news magazines *Time* (4.6m.) and *Newsweek* (2.8m.), with a world distribution, provide a serious, comprehensive coverage of current affairs; the *New Yorker* (484,876) also includes fiction and among the larger monthly periodicals *McCall's* (7.5m.) and *Fortune* (669,133) are widely respected for their treatment of literary topics and business and industrial affairs respectively; the lighter and more varied *Reader's Digest* (18.1m.) and *National Geographic Magazine* (8.2m.) have the distinction of world distribution; women's interests are extensively catered for, the most popular magazine being *Woman's Day* (8m.), while *Playboy* (6.5m.) and *Penthouse* (3.9m.) appeal specifically to men, and *Ebony* (1.2m.) is directed particularly to a Negro readership.

PRINCIPAL DAILY AND SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

(Ind. = politically independent; Dem. = Democrat; Rep. = Republican; D. = all day; E. = evening; M. = morning; S. = Sunday; ex. = excluding; Publ. = Publisher.)

In general, only newspapers with circulations of 40,000 and over are included, except in Wyoming, where the newspaper with the largest circulation is listed.

ALABAMA

Birmingham News: 2200 North 4th Avenue, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Publ. C. E. HANSON, Jr.; Man. Editor JOHN W. BLOOMER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 176,671 (E.), 217,780 (S.).

Birmingham Post-Herald: 2200 North 4th Ave., Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1888; Publ. Birmingham Post Co.; Editor DUARD LE GRAND; Ind.; M.; circ. 72,176.

Huntsville Times: 2317 Memorial Parkway, S.W., Huntsville, Ala. 35807; f. 1910; Editor and Publ. LEROY A. SIMMS; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 53,363 (E.), 55,852 (S.E.).

Mobile Register (M.) f. 1830, **Mobile Press (E.)** f. 1929, **Mobile Press-Register (S.)**, 304 Government St., Mobile, Ala. 36602; Pres. WILLIAM J. HEARIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. LUIS M. WILLIAMS; Exec. Editor FALLON TROTTER; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 43,483 (M.), 60,948 (E.), 96,860 (S.).

Montgomery Advertiser: 107 S. Lawrence, Montgomery, Ala. 36104; f. 1828; Publ. HAROLD MARTIN; Exec. Editor BEN DAVIS; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 58,471 (M.), 78,814 (S.).

ALASKA

Anchorage Times: 820 Fourth Ave., Anchorage, Alaska 99501; f. 1915; Publ. and Editor ROBERT B. ATWOOD; Ind.; E.; circ. 43,000.

ARIZONA

Arizona Star (M.S.) Ind.-Dem., **Tucson Citizen (E.)** Ind.-Rep.; 208 N. Stone, Tucson, Ariz. 85703; f. 1877; Editor (Citizen) PAUL A. MCKALIP, Editor (Star) M. E. PULITZER; circ. 66,534 (M.), 52,455 (E.).

Phoenix Republic (M.S.) f. 1890, **Phoenix Gazette (E.)** f. 1880; 120 E. Van Buren St., Phoenix, Ariz. 85004; Publ. EUGENE C. PULLIAM; Editor (Republic) F. S. MARQUARDT, (Gazette) L. MEEK; Ind.; circ. 219,864 (M.), 116,542 (E.), 327,958 (S.).

ARKANSAS

Arkansas Democrat: Capitol Ave. and Scott, Little Rock, Ark. 72203; f. 1871; Publ. WALTER E. HUSSMAN; Editor ROBERT S. MCCORD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 66,983 (E.), 94,323 (S.).

Arkansas Gazette: 112 West Third St., Little Rock, Ark. 72203; f. 1891; Publ. HUGH B. PATTERSON, Jr.; Gen. Man. J. R. WILLIAMSON; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 118,641 (M.), 143,562 (S.).

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield Californian: (E.S.), 1707 Eye St., Bakersfield, Calif. 93302; f. 1866; Pres. B. C. FRITTS; Exec. Dir. D. H. FRITTS; Dem.; (E.); circ. 50,093 (E), 45,886 (S.).

Fresno Bee: 1559 Van Ness Ave., Fresno, Calif. 93721; f. 1922; Pres. ELEANOR MCCLATCHY; Exec. Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 118,727 (E), 141,220 (S.).

Long Beach Independent—Press-Telegram (M.E.S.): Twin Coast Newspapers, Inc., 604 Pine Ave., Long Beach, Calif. 90844; Publ. DANIEL H. RIDDER; Exec. Editor MILES E. SINES; Man. Editor LARRY ALLISON; Ind.; circ. 152,303 (combined daily), 139,163 (S.).

Los Angeles Herald-Examiner: Box 2416, Terminal Annex, Los Angeles, Calif. 90054; f. 1871; Publ. GEORGE R. HEARST, Jr.; Man. Editor DONALD GOODENOW; Ind.; circ. 432,050 (E), 454,917 (S.).

Los Angeles Times: Times Mirror Co., Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1881; Publ. OTIS CHANDLER; Editor WILLIAM F. THOMAS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 1,036,666 (M.), 1,226,233 (S.). A separate edition is published for Orange County at Costa Mesa.

Modesto Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, 14th and H, Modesto, Calif. 95352; f. 1884; Pres. ELEANOR MCCLATCHY; Editor WALTER P. JONES; Ind.; circ. 51,426 (E.), 55,559 (S.).

Oakland Tribune: Box 509, Oakland, Calif. 94604; f. 1874; Rep., E.S.; circ. 186,449 (E), 218,338 (S.).

Palo Alto Times: Peninsula Newspapers Inc., 245 Lytton Ave., Palo Alto, Calif. 94302; f. 1892; Editor A. BODI; E.; circ. 45,171.

Pasadena Star News: Twin Coast Newspapers Inc., 525 East Colorado Blvd., Pasadena, Calif. 91109; f. 1886; Publ. LAWRENCE A. COLLINS; Editor CHARLES CHERNISS; Ind.-Rep.; S.; circ. 72,179.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Press

Pomona Progress-Bulletin: 300 S. Thomas St., Pomona, Calif. 91766; f. 1885; Publ. B. G. BUSH; E.S.; circ. 42,765 (E.), 43,158 (S.).

Riverside Press-Enterprise: 3512 14th St., Riverside, Calif. 92502; f. 1884; Publs. A. A. CULVER, H. H. HAYS, Jr.; Editor H. H. HAYS, Jr.; S.; circ. 83,618.

Sacramento Bee: McClatchy Newspapers, 21st and Q, Sacramento, Calif. 95816; f. 1857; Pres. ELEANOR McCLATCHY; Editor C. K. McCLATCHY; Ind. E.S.; circ. 167,000 (E.), 198,000 (S.).

Sacramento Union: 301 Capitol Ave., Sacramento, Calif. 95812; f. 1851; Publ. and Gen. Man. CARLYLE REED; Editor PETER J. HAYES; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 102,898 (M.), 95,437 (S.).

San Bernardino Sun (M.), San Bernardino Evening Telegram (E.), San Bernardino Sun-Telegram (S.): 399 D. St., San Bernardino, Calif. 92401; f. 1894; Pres. MARVIN W. REIMER; Editor and Publ. JAMES GEEHAN; Ind.; circ. 71,378 (M.), 15,807 (E.), 91,296 (S.).

San Diego Union (M.S.) f. 1868; Rep., San Diego Evening Tribune (E.) f. 1895; Ind.: 940 Third Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92112; Publ. HELEN C. COPLEY; Editor (Union) GENE GREGSTON, (Tribune) FRED KINNE; circ. 175,791 (M.), 125,902 (E.), 292,530 (S.).

San Francisco Chronicle (M.), San Francisco Sunday Examiner and Chronicle (S.): 901 Mission St., San Francisco 19, Calif. 94119; f. 1865; Publ. and Editor CHARLES DE YOUNG THIEROT; Man. Editor G. PATES; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 475,100 (M.), 673,194 (S.).

San Francisco Examiner (E.) 110 Fifth St., San Francisco, Calif. 94119; Publ. CHARLES GOULD; Editor EDMUND J. DOOLEY; Ind.; circ. 178,647 (E.).

San Gabriel Valley Tribune: 2037 W. San Bernardino Rd., West Covina, Calif. 91723; f. 1955; Man. Editor R. E. TRACY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 81,828 (E.), 82,958 (S.).

San Jose Mercury (M.) f. 1851, San Jose News (E.) f. 1883, San Jose Mercury-News (S.): 750 Ridder Park Drive, San Jose, Calif. 95131; Publ. JOSEPH B. RIDDER; Exec. Editor KENNETH S. CONN; Man. Editor OSCAR LIDEN (M.S.); PAUL E. CONROY (E.); Ind.; circ. 135,244 (M.), 74,212 (E.), 225,405 (S.).

San Mateo Times and Daily News Leader: Amphlett Printing Co., 1080 S. Amphlett Blvd., San Mateo, Calif. 94402; f. 1889; Publ. and Editor J. HART CLINTON; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 43,961 (E.).

San Rafael Independent-Journal: California Newspapers Inc., 1040 B. St. San Rafael, Calif. 94902; f. 1861; Publ. WISHARD A. BROWN; Editor JACK CRAEMER; Rep.; circ. 43,649 (E.).

Santa Ana Register: 625 N. Grand Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.; f. 1905; Publ. R. C. HOLES; Exec. Editor M. J. DEAN; Man. Editor M. C. MALONEY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 200,899, 216,741 (S.).

Santa Rosa Press-Democrat: 427 Mendocino Ave., Santa Rosa, Calif. 95402; Publ. Mrs. ERNEST L. FINLEY; Co-Publ. EVERT B. PERSON; Editor DAN BOWERMAN; Dem.; E.S.; circ. 47,228 (E.), 49,133 (S.).

South Bay Breeze: S. Calif. Assoc. Newspapers, 5215 Torrance Blvd., Torrance, Calif. 90503; f. 1894; Publ. HUBERT L. KALTENBACH; Editor S. C. STEWART; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 75,000 (E.), 76,000 (S.).

Stockton Record: 530 E. Market St., P.O.B. 900, Stockton Calif. 95201; f. 1895; Publ. R. VECKER; Man. Editor N. S. DEMOTTE; Ind.; circ. 54,788 (E.), 52,645 (S.).

Valley News and Green Sheet: 14539 Sylvan St., P.O.B. 310, Van Nuys, Calif. 91406; f. 1911; Publ. MAURICE W. MARKHAM; Editor FERDINAND MENDENHALL; Ind.; M. ex. Mon., Wed., Sat.; circ. 55,433 paid, 206,895 controlled, total 262,328.

Wall Street Journal: (Pacific Coast Edition; see under New York); circ. 239,958.

COLORADO

Colorado Springs Gazette-Telegraph: Freedom Newspapers, 30 S. Prospect, Colorado Springs; f. 1872; Publ. HARRY H. HOILES; Man. Editor MAURICE D. WHITNEY; Ind.; E. (Mon.-Fri.), M. (Sat.-S.); circ. 60,296 (E.), 62,495 (S.).

Denver Post: 650 15th St., Denver, Colo. 80202; f. 1895; Publ. and Editor CHARLES R. BUXTON; Exec. Editor WILLIAM H. HORNBY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 242,239 (E.), 348,744 (S.).

Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain: 825 West 6th St., Pueblo, Colo.; f. 1871, 1901; Publ. FRANK S. HOAG, Jr.; Gen. Man. ROBERT H. RAWLINGS; Editor JOHN F. JAMES; Ind.-Rep.; S.; circ. 34,027 (M.), 17,767 (E.), 50,861 (S.).

Rocky Mountain News: 400 W. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo. 80204; Editor VINCENT M. DWYER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 221,971 (M.), 246,259

CONNECTICUT

Bridgeport Post: 410 State St., Bridgeport, Conn. 06602; Man. Editor LEONARD E. GILBERT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 82,342 (E.), 88,968 (S.).

Hartford Courant: 285 Broad St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1764; Chair. JOHN R. REITMEYER; Pres. EDMUND W. DOWNES; Editor and Publ. BOB EDDY; Rep.; M.S.; circ. 177,027 (M.), 230,840 (S.).

Hartford Times: 10 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1817; Publ. LIONEL S. JACKSON; Exec. Editor DON O. NOEL; E.S.; circ. 100,000.

New Haven Register: 367 Orange St., New Haven, Conn. 06503; Publ. LIONEL S. JACKSON; Editor ROBERT J. LEBNEY; Ind.; E.S.; 107,880 (E.), 128,256 (S.).

DELAWARE

Morning News f. 1880, Evening Journal f. 1871: 831 Orange St., Wilmington, Del. 19899; Pres. and Editor RICHARD P. SANGER; Ind.; circ. 46,849 (M.), 89,397 (E.).

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington Post: 1150 15th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1877; Publ. KATHARINE GRAHAM; Pres. J. PRESCOT; Exec. Editor BENJAMIN C. BRADLEE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 543,084 (M.), 720,180 (S.).

Washington Star and News: 225 Virginia Ave., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN H. KAUFFMANN; Editor NEWBOLD NOYES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 405,173 (E.), 351,037 (S.).

FLORIDA

Florida Times-Union (M.S.), Jacksonville Journal (E): 1 Riverside Ave., P.O.B. 1949, Jacksonville, Fla. 32201; f. 1864 (Times-Union), 1887 (Journal); Exec. Editor JOHN S. WALTERS; Man. Editor ARTHUR B. MANNING (Times-Union), E. G. HENSON (Journal); Ind.-Dem.; circ. 149,540 (M.), 60,017 (E.), 183,788 (S.).

Fort Lauderdale News: 101 North New River Drive East, Fort Lauderdale Fla. 33302; f. 1911; Publ. and Editor JACK W. GORE; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 95,534 (E.), 113,898 (S.).

Miami Herald: 1 Herald Plaza, Miami, Fla. 33101; f. 1910; Pres. ALVAH H. CHAPMAN; Editor DON SHOEMAKER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 427,685.

Miami News: Box 615, Miami, Fla. 33152; Publ. JAMES M. COX, Jr.; Editor J. FAIN; Dem.; circ. 84,000 (E.).

Palm Beach Post-Times: 2751 South Dixie Highway, West Palm Beach, Fla.; f. 1922; Publ. CECIL B. KELLEY; Editor ROBERT H. KIRKPATRICK; Ind.; S.; circ. 76,868.

Pensacola Journal (M.), Pensacola News (E.), Pensacola News-Journal (S.): 101 E. Romana St., Pensacola, Fla. 32501; f. 1895 (News), 1898 (Journal); Publ. JAMES M. JESSE; Exec. Editor EARLE BOWDEN; Ind.; circ. 63,346 (M.), 21,831 (E.), 69,101 (S.).

St. Petersburg Times (M.S.) f. 1884, **St. Petersburg Independent (E.)** f. 1906; P.O.B. 1121, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33731; Pres. and Editor EUGENE PATTERSON; Man. Editor R. HAIMAN; Ind.; circ. 199,871 (M.), 32,370 (E.), 245,476 (S.).

Sentinel Star: 633 N. Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla. 32801; f. 1876; Publ. and Editor W. G. CONOMOS; Exec. Editor J. J. MCGOVERN; Ind.; circ. 195,645 (E.), 209,291 (S.).

Tampa Tribune (M.), Tampa Times (E.): Tribune Bldg., Tampa, Fla. 33601; f. 1895; Pres. ALAN S. DONNAHOE; Editor J. A. CLENDINEN; Ind.; circ. 174,101 (M.), 25,142 (E.), 206,652 (S.).

Today: P.O.B. 1330, Cocoa, Fla.; f. 1966; Pres. JAMES H. JESSE; Man. Editor BUDDY BALCH; Ind.; circ. 62,345 (M.), 68,632 (S.).

GEORGIA

Atlanta Constitution (M.), Atlanta Journal (E.), Atlanta Journal-Constitution (S.): Box 4689, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; Editor (Constitution) REGINALD MURPHY, (Journal) JACK SPALDING; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 215,367 (M.), 254,406 (E.), 577,157 (S.).

Augusta Chronicle (M.), Augusta Herald (E.), Augusta Chronicle-Herald (S.): 725 Broad St., Augusta, Ga. 30903; Publ. W. S. MORRIS III; Exec. Editor (Chronicle-Herald) L. C. HARRIS; Ind.; circ. 48,177 (M.), 19,866 (E.), 65,839 (S.).

Columbus Ledger-Enquirer: 17 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga. 31902; f. 1930; Pres. M. R. ASHWORTH; Exec. Editor CARLTON M. JOHNSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 32,171 (M.), 59,123 (S.).

Macon Telegraph (M.), Macon News (E.), Macon Telegraph-News (S.): 120 Broadway, Macon, Ga.; f. 1826 (Telegraph), 1884 (News); Pres. JAMES L. KNIGHT; Exec. Editor DON CARTER; Editor (News) JOSEPH B. PARHAM; Gen. Man. BERT STRUBY; Dem.; circ. 51,729 (M.), 23,561 (E.), 73,430 (S.).

Savannah Morning News: 105-111 West Bay St., Savannah, Ga. 31402; f. 1850; Pres. W. S. MORRIS III; Exec. Editor WALLACE M. DAVIS, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 56,481 (M.), 67,658 (S.).

HAWAII

Honolulu Advertiser (M.) f. 1856, **Honolulu Star-Bulletin (E.)** f. 1912, **Honolulu Star-Bulletin & Advertiser (S.):** 605 Kapiolani Blvd., Honolulu, Hawaii 96818; Editor (Advertiser) GEORGE CHAPLIN, (Star-Bulletin) A. A. SMYSER; Ind.; circ. 78,752 (M.), 131,516 (E.), 192,425 (S.).

IDAHO

Idaho Statesman: 1200 North Curtis Rd., P.O.B. 40, Boise, Idaho 83707; Publ. ROBERT B. MILLER, Jr.; Man. Editor RICHARD P. HRONEK; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 59,779 (M.), 67,842 (S.).

ILLINOIS

Bloomington Pantagraph: 301 W. Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1846; Publ. DAVIS U. MERWIN; Editor HAROLD V. LISTON; Ind. D.S.; circ. 48,372 (D.), 44,572 (S.).

Chicago News: Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1876; Editor DARYLE FELDMER; Ind.; E.; circ. 434,353.

Chicago Sun-Times: Field Enterprises Inc., Newspaper Div., 401 N. Wabash St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1947; Editor JAMES F. HOGG, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 568,653 (M.), 728,977 (S.).

Chicago Tribune: Tribune Tower, Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1847; Publ. STANTON R. COOK; Editor CLAYTON KIRKPATRICK; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 830,000 (M.), 1,200,000 (S.).

Decatur Herald-Review: 365 N. Main Street, Decatur, Ill.; f. 1877-79; Editor M. L. MILAVETZ; Ind.; S.; circ. 58,709 (S.).

Herald-News: The Copley Press Inc., 78 N. Scott St., Joliet, Ill. 60431; f. 1838; Publ. and Editor W. BLACKBURN; circ. 47,144 (E.), 48,059 (S.).

Peoria Journal-Star: War Memorial Drive, Peoria, Ill. 61614; f. 1855; Publ. HENRY P. SLANE; Editor CHARLES L. DANCEY; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 44,358 (M.), 60,830 (E.), 114,447 (S.).

Rock Island Argus: 1724 Fourth Ave., Rock Island, Ill. 61202; f. 1851; Publs. M. F. POTTER; Exec. Editor LYNN L. ASH; Ind.; circ. 26,507 (E.).

Star, The (M.S.), Register-Republic, The (E.): 99 East State St., Rockford, Ill. 61105; Member of the Gannett Group; f. 1855; Editor ROGER A. HEDGES; circ. 54,300 (M.), 29,592 (E.), 72,700 (S.).

State Journal Register: 313 South 6th St., Springfield, Ill.; circ. 82,603, 74,474 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: (Midwest Edition; see under New York); circ. 408,347.

INDIANA

Evansville Courier (M.), Evansville Press (E.), Evansville Sunday Courier-Press (S.): 201 N.W. 2nd St., Evansville, Ind. 47701; f. 1845 Courier, 1906 (Press), 1939 (Courier-Press); Editor (Courier) LENORD U. KREUGER, (Press) MICHAEL GREHL (Sunday Courier-Press) JAMES MARGEDANT; Ind.; circ. 65,786 (M.), 46,604 (E.), 113,631 (S.).

Fort Wayne Journal-Gazette (M.S.) f. 1863; Editor L. ALLEN; Ind.-Dem., **Fort Wayne News-Sentinel (E.)** f. 1833; Editor ERNEST E. WILLIAMS; Ind.-Rep.; 600 W. Main St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46802; circ. 141,472 (comb. M. and E.), 106,394 (S.).

Gary Post-Tribune: 1065 Broadway, Gary, Ind. 46402; f. 1909; Editor J. E. RASMUSEN; Ind.; circ. 81,000 (E.), 81,000 (S.).

Hammond Times: 417 Fayette St., Hammond, Ind. 46320; f. 1906; Editor WILLIAM CHAPMAN; circ. 66,300 (E.), 70,400 (S.).

Indianapolis Star (M.S.), **Indianapolis News** (E.): 307 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46206; f. 1869 (News), f. 1903 (Star); Editor (Star) FRANK H. CRANE, (News) M. STANTON EVANS; Ind.; circ. 225,435 (M.), 172,219 (E.), 372,611 (S.).

Lafayette Journal & Courier: 221 North 6th St., Lafayette, Ind. 47901; f. 1829; Publ. GREGORY L. DELIYANNE; Editor B. P. LYONS; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 45,000.

South Bend Tribune: 225 W. Colfax, South Bend, Ind. 46626; Publ. and Editor FRANKLIN D. SCHURZ; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 117,453 (E.), 123,712 (S.).

IOWA

Cedar Rapids Gazette: 500 Third Ave., S.E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52406; f. 1883; Publ. and Editor J. F. HLADKY, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 74,391 (E.), 80,313 (S.).

Davenport Times-Democrat: 124 East 2nd St., Davenport, Iowa 52801; Publ. HENRY B. HOOK; Editor FORREST KILMER; D.S.; circ. 69,076 (D.), 81,281 (S.).

Des Moines Register (M.S.) f. 1849, **Des Moines Tribune** (E.) f. 1906; 715 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50304; Pres. and Publ. DAVID KRUIDENIER; Editor KENNETH MACDONALD; Ind.; circ. 248,466 (M.), 106,573 (E.), 481,571 (S.).

Dubuque Telegraph-Herald: West 8th and Bluff Sts., Dubuque, Iowa 52001; f. 1836; Publ. F. W. WOODWARD; Editor JAMES GELADAS; Ind.; E.S. ex. Sat.; circ. 39,699 (E.), 41,112 (S.).

Sioux City Journal: 5th and Douglas Sts., Sioux City, Iowa 51102; f. 1870; Pres. ELIZABETH SAMMONS; Editor ERWIN SIAS; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 68,513 (D.), 54,721 (S.).

Waterloo Courier: 501 Commercial Street, Waterloo, Iowa; f. 1854; Gen. Man. and Exec. Editor ROBERT J. MCCOY; Editor GENE THORNE; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 53,457 (E.), 54,687 (S.).

KANSAS

Hutchinson News: 300 West 2nd St., Hutchinson, Kans.; Publ. and Editor STUART AWBREY; Ind.; D.S.; circ. 48,692 (D.), 48,507 (S.).

Topeka Capital (M.) f. 1879, **Topeka State Journal** (E.) f. 1874, **Topeka Capital-Journal** (S.): 6th & Jefferson Sts., Topeka, Kans.; Publ. O. S. STAUFFER; Exec. Editor L. PORTER; Ind.; circ. 63,028 (M.), 30,342 (E.), 73,227 (S.).

Wichita Eagle (M.), **Wichita Beacon** (E.), **Wichita Sunday Eagle and Beacon** (S.): 825 East Douglas St., Wichita, Kans. 67201; f. 1872; Publ. BRITT BROWN; Editor DON BOYETT; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 128,803 (M.), 57,716 (E.), 187,187 (S.).

KENTUCKY

Lexington Herald (M.) f. 1870; Dem., **Lexington Leader** (E.) f. 1888; Rep., **Lexington Herald and Leader** (Sat.), **Lexington Herald-Leader** (S.) f. 1937; Ind.: 227-239 W. Short St., Lexington, Ky.; Editor (Herald) DON MILLS, (Leader) HENRY HORNSBY; circ. 53,000 (M.), 33,000 (E.), 87,000 (Sat.), 84,000 (S.).

Louisville Courier-Journal (M.S.) f. 1868, **Louisville Times** (E.) f. 1884; 525 W. Broadway 2, Louisville, Ky. 40202; Publ. and Editor BARRY BINGHAM, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 231,115 (M.), 175,640 (E.), 365,134 (S.).

LOUISIANA

Baton Rouge Advocate (M.S.), **Baton Rouge State Times** (E.): 525 Lafayette St., Baton Rouge 1, La. 70821; f. 1842; Publ. and Editor D. L. MANSHP Sr.; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 62,500 (M.), 42,500 (E.), 98,000 (S.).

New Orleans Times-Picayune (M.S.) f. 1837; Editor A. F. FELT; **New Orleans States-Item** (E.): 3800 Howard Ave., New Orleans, La. 70140; f. 1880; Publ. ASHTON PHELPS; Editor W. G. COWAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 205,387 (M.), 124,153 (E.), 307,640 (S.).

Shreveport Journal: 222 Lake Street, Shreveport, La.; f. 1895; Publ. DOUGLAS F. ATTAWAY; Editor GEORGE W. SHANNON; Ind.; E.; circ. 45,564.

Shreveport Times: P.O.B. 222, Shreveport, La. 71130; f. 1871; Chair. R. E. BROWN; Exec. Editor RAYMOND L. MCDANIEL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 91,348 (M.), 120,467 (S.).

MAINE

Bangor News: 491 Main St., Bangor, Maine 04401; f. 1834; Publ. RICHARD K. WARREN; Ind.; M.; circ. 77,625.

Portland Press Herald (M.) f. 1862, **Evening Express** (E.) f. 1882, **Maine Sunday Telegram** (S.) f. 1887; 390 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04104; Publ. ROBERT B. BEITH; Editor ERNEST W. CHARD; Ind.; circ. 54,228 (M.), 30,168 (E.), 110,594 (S.).

MARYLAND

Baltimore News-American: The Hearst Corp. Inc., Lombard and South Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1872; Publ. MARK F. COLLINS; Editor-in-Chief W. R. HEARST, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 212,562 (E.), 295,713 (S.).

Baltimore Sun: Calvert and Center Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1837; Editor-in-Chief PRICE DAY; Ind.; circ. 383,439, 355,268 (S.).

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston Globe: 135 Morrissey Blvd., Boston, Mass. 02107; Publ. W. D. TAYLOR; Editor THOMAS WINSHIP; circ. 480,381, 636,342 (S.).

Boston Herald American (M.), **Boston Advertiser** (S.): Hearst Corporation, 5 Winthrop Square, Boston, Mass.; f. 1961 (Record American), 1904 (Advertiser); Publ. H. G. KERN; Man. Editor (Record American) C. EDWARD HOLLAND; Man. Editor (Advertiser) SAM BORNSTEIN; Ind.; circ. 346,898 (M.), 491,000 (S.).

Brockton Enterprise and Times: 60 Main St., Brockton, Mass.; f. 1880; Publ. C. A. FULLER; Editor M. F. FULLER; Ind.; E.; circ. 51,765.

Christian Science Monitor: 1 Norway St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1908; Editor JOHN HUGHES; Ind.; M.; circ. 196,125.

Fall River Herald-News: 207 Pocasset St., Fall River, Mass. 02722; f. 1877; Publ. D. TOOMEY; Man. Editor T. K. BRINDLEY; Ind.; E.; circ. 42,136.

Lawrence Eagle-Tribune: 100 Turnpike, Lawrence, Mass.; f. 1867; Editor IRVING E. ROGERS; Ind.; D.; circ. 46,220.

Lowell Sun: 15 Kearney Square, Lowell, Mass.; f. 1878; Pres. JOHN H. COSTELLO; Editor CLEMENT C. COSTELLO; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 55,257 (E.), 45,805 (S.).

New Bedford Standard Times: 555 Pleasant St., New Bedford, Mass.; f. 1850; Publ. GERALD T. TACHE; Editor J. RICHARD EARLY; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 49,898 (E.), 50,898 (S.).

Patriot Ledger, The: 13-19 Temple St., Quincy, Mass.; f. 1837; Publ. K. PRESCOTT LOW; Editor DONALD C. WILDER; Ind. E.; circ. 74,874.

Springfield Union (M.) f. 1864; Rep., **Springfield News** (E.) f. 1880, Dem., **Springfield Republican** (S.) f. 1844; Ind.: 1860 Main St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; Editor (Union and Republican) JOSEPH W. MOONEY, (News) RICHARD GARVEY; circ. 81,502 (M.), 90,356 (E.), 134,599 (S.).

Worcester Telegram (M.), Worcester Evening Gazette (E.), Worcester Sunday Telegram (S.): 20 Franklin St., Worcester, Mass. 01613; Publ. RICHARD C. STEELE; Editor ROBERT C. ACHORN; Ind.; circ. 60,356 (M.), 93,281 (E.), 109,489 (S.).

MICHIGAN

Battle Creek Enquirer and News: Federated Publications Inc., 155 W. Van Buren St., Battle Creek, Mich. 49016; f. 1911, Publ. ROBERT B. MILLER; Editor W. S. SIMS; circ. 37,913 (E.), 42,189 (S.).

Detroit Free Press: Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1831; Publ. LEE HILLS; Editor MARK ETHRIDGE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 625,544 (M.), 730,851 (S.).

Detroit News: 615 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1873; Publ. PETER B. CLARK; Editor MARTIN S. HAYDEN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 693,874 (E.), 850,989 (S.).

Flint Journal: 200 East 1st St., Flint, Mich. 48502; f. 1883; Editor GLEN A. BOISSONNEAULT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 114,323 (E.), 114,020 (S.).

Grand Rapids Press: Press Plaza, Vandenberg Center, Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; f. 1892; Editor WERNER VEIT; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 130,870 (E.), 134,930 (S.).

Kalamazoo Gazette: 401 S. Burdick Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.; f. 1833; Editor DANIEL M. RYAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 57,287 (E.), 59,993 (S.).

Lansing State Journal: 120 E. Lenawee St., Lansing, Mich. 48919; f. 1855; Pres. LOUIS A. WEIL, Jr.; Man. Editor K. L. GUNDERMAN; Ind.-Rep.; E.S.; circ. 76,589 (E.), 77,362 (S.).

Macomb Daily: Macomb Publishing Co., 67 Cass Ave., P.O.B. 707, Mount Clemens, Mich. 48043; Editor MAURICE A. VINCENT; E.; circ. 50,903.

Muskegon Chronicle: 981 Third Street, Muskegon, Mich.; f. 1857; Man. ROBERT A. MORSE; Editor ROBERT C. HERRICK; Ind.; circ. 49,208 (E.), 46,949 (S.).

Oakland Press: 48 W. Huron St., Pontiac, Mich.; f. 1843; Publ. PHILLIP J. MEEK; Editor BRUCE H. MCINTYRE; Ind.; E.; circ. 79,075.

Pontiac Press: P.O.B. 9, 48 West Huron St., Pontiac, Mich. 48056; Editor NEIL J. MUNRO; circ. 76,400 (E.).

Royal Oak Tribune: 210 East 3rd Street, Royal Oak; f. 1902; Editor GRANT W. HOWELL; Ind.; E.; circ. 58,445.

Saginaw News: 203 S. Washington Ave., Saginaw, Mich.; f. 1859; Editor RAYMOND L. GOVER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 58,055 (E.), 59,319 (S.).

MINNESOTA

Duluth News Tribune (M.S.), Duluth Herald (E.): 424 W. 1st St., Duluth, Minn. 55802; f. 1868 (Tribune), 1883 (Herald); Publ. B. H. RIDDER, Jr.; Exec. Editor ORVILLE E. LOMOE; Ind.; circ. 55,733 (M), 24,067 (E.), 82,972 (S.).

Minneapolis Tribune (M.S.) f. 1867, Minneapolis Star (E.) f. 1920: 425 Portland Ave., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; Pres. O. SILHA; Publ. R. W. SMITH; Editor (Star) ROBERT C. KING; (Tribune) CHARLES W. BAILEY; Ind.; circ. 228,291 (M.), 252,294 (E.), 618,774 (S.).

St. Paul Pioneer Press (M.S.), f. 1849, St. Paul Dispatch (E.) f. 1869: 55 East 4th St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; Publ. T. L. CARLIN; Editor WILLIAM SUMNER; Ind.; circ. 110,409 (M.), 128,008 (E.), 240,778 (S.).

MISSISSIPPI

Jackson Clarion-Ledger (M.), Jackson News (E.), Jackson Clarion Ledger-News (S.): 311 East Pearl St., Jackson, Miss. 39205; Publ. R. M. HEDERMAN, Jr.; Editor (Clarion-Ledger) T. M. HEDERMAN, Jr., (News) JAMES WARD; Dem.; circ. 58,585 (M.), 47,918 (E.), 111,648 (S.).

MISSOURI

Kansas City Times (M.), Kansas City Star (E.S.): 1729 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64108; f. 1880; Editor WILLIAM W. BAKER; Ind.; circ. 334,922 (M.), 312,579 (E.), 408,094 (S.).

St. Joseph Gazette (M. ex. SAT.); St. Joseph News-Press (E.S. ex. SAT.): f. 1845 (Gazette), 1879 (News-Press); Publ. DAVID R. BRADLEY; Editor (Gazette) HAROLD MILLS, (News-Post) MERRILL CHILCOTE; Ind.; circ. 45,102 (M.), 44,084 (E.), 51,393 (S.).

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: 12th Boulevard at Delmar, St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1852; Publ. G. DUNCAN BAUMAN; Editor GEORGE A. KILLENBERG; Ind.; M. ex. Sat., Week-end; circ. 283,411 (M.), 279,077 (Week-end).

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Pulitzer Publishing Co., 1133 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1878; Publ. and Editor JOSEPH PULITZER, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 307,098 (E.), 500,594 (S.).

Springfield News (M.), Springfield Leader and Press (E.), Springfield News and Leader (S.): f. 1933; Editor DALE FREEMAN; Ind.; circ. 30,036 (M.), 48,555 (E.), 76,493 (S.).

MONTANA

Billings Gazette: 401 N. Broadway, Billings, Mont.; Publ. STRAND HILLEBOE; Editor DUANE W. BOWLER; circ. 57,000 (M.), 58,000 (S.).

Great Falls Tribune (M.S.): 4th and 2nd Avenue, N., Great Falls, Mont.; f. 1887; Publ. WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY; Man. Editor E. P. FURLONG; Ind.; circ. 41,353 (M.), 45,894 (S.).

NEBRASKA

Lincoln Star (M.), Lincoln Journal (E.), Lincoln Journal-Star (S.): Ninth and P Streets, Lincoln, Neb. 68501; f. 1867; Editor (Star) WILLIAM O. DOBLER, (Journal) J. R. SEACREST, (Journal-Star) DALE L. GRIFFING; Ind.; circ. 27,122 (M.), 46,984 (E.), 60,487 (S.).

Omaha World-Herald: World-Herald Sq., Omaha, Neb. 68102; f. 1885; Pres. HAROLD ANDERSEN; Exec. Editor LOUIS G. GERDES; Editor KEITH WILSON; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 130,385 (M.), 117,343 (E.), 282,206 (S.).

NEVADA

Las Vegas Review-Journal: 1111 West Bonanza St., Las Vegas, Nev. 89101; f. 1908; Publ. DONALD W. REYNOLDS; Editor DON DIGILLO; E.S.; circ. 66,486 (E.), 71,241 (S.).

Reno Nevada State Journal (M.S.), Reno Gazette (E.): 401 W. Second St., Reno, Nev. 89503; f. 1870 (Journal), 1876 (Gazette); Publ. RICHARD J. SCHUSTER; Editor (Journal) PAUL A. LEONARD; Man. Editor (Gazette) WARREN LERUDE; (Journal) Ind.-Dem., (Gazette) Ind.-Rep.; circ. 21,095 (M.), 23,236 (E.), 35,807 (S.).

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester Union Leader (D.), New Hampshire Sunday News (S.): 35 Amherst St., Manchester, N.H. 03105; f. 1862; Publ. WILLIAM LOEB; Editor in Chief B. J. McQUAID; Man. Editor PAUL H. TRACY; Ind.; circ. 65,000 (D.), 61,000 (S.).

NEW JERSEY

Asbury Park Press: Press Plaza, Asbury Park, N.J. 07712; f. 1879; Publ. ERNEST W. LASS; Editor THOMAS B. TIGHE; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 85,296 (E.), 102,472 (S.).

Atlantic City Press: 1900 Atlantic Ave., Atlantic City, N.J. 08401; f. 1872; Editor CHARLES C. REYNOLDS; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 65,985 (M.), 59,651 (S.).

Courier-News: 1201, Route 22, Somerville, N.J. 08876; f. 1884; Editor DONALD C. JOHNSON; Ind.; E.; circ. 65,029.

Courier-Post: Southern N.J. Newspapers Inc., Camden, N.J. 08101; f. 1875; Publ. WILLIAM A. STRETCH; Editor T. P. FLYNN; Ind.; E.; circ. 125,670.

Dispatch: 400 38th St., Union City, N.J. 07087; f. 1873; Publ. ROBERT L. BOYLE; Editor HENRY G. AVERY; Ind.-Dem.; M.; circ. 54,608.

Elizabeth Journal: 295-299 Broad St., Elizabeth, N.J. 07207; f. 1779; Publ. D. A. KRENZ; Excc. Editor JOSEPH S. JENNINGS; E.; circ. 63,233.

Hackensack Record (E.), Sunday Record Call (S.): 150 River St., Hackensack, N.J.; f. 1895; Publ. MALCOLM A. BORG; Editor DONALD G. BORG; Ind.; circ. 156,671 (E.) 191,253 (S.).

Herald-News: 988 Main Ave., Passaic, N.J. 07055; Publ. AUSTIN C. DRUKKER; Editor COIT HENDLEY; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 96,588.

Jersey Journal: 30 Journal Square, Jersey City, N.J. 07306; f. 1867; Publ. JAMES S. WEAR; Editor A. LOCKWOOD; Ind.; E.; circ. 87,767.

New Brunswick Home News: 123 How Lane, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; f. 1786, daily since 1879; Exec. Editor ROBERT E. RHODES; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 57,990 (E.), 63,286 (S.).

Newark News: 215-221 Market St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1883; Editor ROBERT V. MC. MENIMEN; circ. 248,300 (E.), 152,300 (Sat.).

Newark Star-Ledger: 217 Halsey St., Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1832; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor MORT PYE; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 355,065 (M.), 576,902 (S.).

Paterson News: News Plaza, Paterson, N.J. 07509; f. 1890; Publ. and Editor EDWARD HAINES; Ind.; D.; circ. 75,304.

Trenton Times (E.), Trenton Times-Advertiser (S.): 500 Perry St., Trenton, N.J. 08618; f. 1882; Publ. and Editor JAMES KERNEY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 81,157 (E.), 106,353 (S.).

Trentonian: Southard and Perry Sts., Trenton, N.J. 08602; f. 1916; Publ. DEAN A. KRENZ; Editor F. GILLMAN SPENCER; Ind.; M.; circ. 57,173.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque Journal (M.S.), Albuquerque Tribune (E.): 701 Silver St., S.W., Albuquerque, New Mex. 87117; f. 1880 (Journal), 1922 (Tribune); Pres. (Journal) T. H. LANG, (Tribune) FRANK B. POWERS; Editor (Journal) ROBERT A. BROWN, (Tribune) RALPH LOONEY; Ind.; circ. 75,067 (M.), 38,528 (E.), 104,037 (S.).

NEW YORK

Albany Times-Union (M.S.) f. 1856, Albany Knickerbocker News-Union-Star (E.) f. 1856: The Hearst Corporation, 645 Albany-Shaker Rd., Albany, N.Y. 12201; Publ. ROBERT J. DANZIG; Exec.-Editor (Times-Union) JOHN J. LEARY, Exec. Editor (Knickerbocker News) ROBERT G. FICHENBERG; Ind.; circ. 76,810 (M.), 65,260 (E.), 140,681 (S.).

Binghamton Press: Vestal Parkway East, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; Editor LAURENCE S. HALE; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 75,640 (E.), 83,000 (S.).

Buffalo Courier-Express: 787 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14203; f. 1845; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM J. CONNERS III; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 129,897 (M.), 284,737 (S.).

Buffalo Evening News: 1 News Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1880; Man. Editor (Admin.) ELWOOD M. WARDLOW; Man. Editor (News) MURRAY B. LIGHT; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 278,332 (D.), 297,455 (Sat.).

Elmira Star-Gazette (D.), Elmira Telegram (S.): 201 Baldwin St., Elmira, N.Y. 14902; 55 Exchange St., Rochester 14, N.Y. 14614; Publ. EUGENE DORSEY; Man. Editor (Democrat and Chronicle) RICHARD B. TUTTLE, (Times-Union) JOHN L. DOUGHERTY; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 139,103 (M.), 142,235 (E.), 228,759 (S.).

Newsday: 550 Stewart Ave., Garden City, N.Y. 11530; f. 1940; Pres. and Publ. WILLIAM ATTWOOD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 457,755 (E.), 365,796 (S.).

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (M.S.) f. 1832, Rochester Times-Union (E.) f. 1826; 55 Exchange St., Rochester 14, N.Y. 14614; Publ. EUGENE DORSEY; Man. Editor (Democrat and Chronicle) RICHARD B. TUTTLE, (Times-Union) JOHN L. DOUGHERTY; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 139,103 (M.), 142,235 (E.), 228,759 (S.).

Schenectady Gazette: 334 State St., Schenectady, N.Y. 12301; f. 1894; Editor JOHN E. N. HUME, Jr.; Ind.; M.; circ. 63,111.

Syracuse Herald-Journal (E.) f. 1877, Syracuse Post-Standard (M.), Sunday Herald American (S.) f. 1881: Clinton Square, Syracuse, N.Y. 13202; Publ. STEPHEN ROGERS; Editor W. D. COTTER; Ind.; circ. 87,092 (M.), 126,269 (E.), 240,147 (S.).

Troy Record (M.), Troy Times-Record (E.): Broadway and 5th Avenue, Troy, N.Y. 12181; f. 1896 (Record), 1899 (Times-Record); Publ. and Editor ALTON T. SLITER; Ind.; circ. 8,238 (M.), 42,161 (E.).

Utica Press (M.), Utica Observer-Dispatch (E.S.): 221 Oriskany Plaza, Utica, N.Y. 13503; f. 1882 (Press), 1922 (Observer-Dispatch); Publ. HERMAN E. MOECKER; Exec. Editor MASON C. TAYLOR; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 27,945 (M.), 42,352 (E.), 56,915 (S.).

Watertown Times: 260 Washington St., Watertown, N.Y. 13601; f. 1861; Editor JOHN B. JOHNSON; Ind.-Rep.; E; circ. 41,761.

Yonkers Herald Statesman: Larkin Plaza, Yonkers, N.Y. 10702; f. 1392; Pres. THOMAS P. DOLAN; Editor BARNEY WALTERS; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 47,852.

NEW YORK CITY

Long Island Press: 92-20 168th St., Jamaica, N.Y. 11433; f. 1898; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor DAVID STARR; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 339,558 (E.), 326,681 (S.).

New York Daily Mirror: 41-15 Crescent St., Long Island City, N.Y. 11101; f. 1970; Publ. ROBERT W. FARRELL; circ. 50,000.

New York News: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1919; Publ. W. H. JAMES; Exec. Editor FLOYD BARGER; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 2,120,549 (M.), 2,933,182 (S.).

New York Post: 210 South St., New York, N.Y. 10002; f. 1801; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief DOROTHY SCHIFF; Exec. Editor PAUL SANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 650,296.

New York Times: 229 West 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1851; Publ. ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER; Assoc. Editor CLIFTON DANIEL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 910,185 (M.), 1,513,389 (S.).

Staten Island Advance: 950 Fingerboard Rd., Staten Island, New York, N.Y.; f. 1886; Publ. S. I. NEWHOUSE; Editor LES TRAUTMANN; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 70,000 (E.), 70,100 (S.).

Wall Street Journal: 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1889; Man. Editor FRED TALYOR; Ind.; M.; circ. 14,00,000.

White Plains Reporter Dispatch: Westchester Rockland Newspapers Inc., 10 Church St., White Plains, N.Y. 10602; f. 1917; Editor IRVING LEVINE; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 47,685 (E.).

NORTH CAROLINA

Asheville Citizen (M.), Asheville Times (E.), Asheville Citizen-Times (S.): 14 O. Henry Avenue, Asheville, N.C. 28801; f. 1870; Publ. ROBERT BUNNELLE; Editor (Citizen) R. B. SATTERTHWAITE, (Times) PHILIP CLARK, Senior Editor (Citizen-Times) LUTHER B. THIGPEN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 47,081 (M.), 22,220 (E.), 69,301 (S.).

Charlotte Observer (M.S.), Charlotte News (E.): 600 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N.C. 28201; f. 1886 (Observer), 1888 (News); Publ. JAMES L. KNIGHT; Editor (Observer) STEWART SPENCER, (News) PERRY MORGAN; Ind. (Observer), (News); circ. 173,715 (M.), 64,242 (E.), 220,518 (S.).

Durham Herald (M.S.), Durham Sun (E.): 115 Market, Durham 1, N.C.; Publ. STEED ROLLINS; Exec. Editor H. B. WEBB; Dem.; circ. 42,187 (M.), 26,607 (E.), 51,511 (S.).

Greensboro Record (E.), Greensboro News (M.S.): 200-04 N. Davie St., P.O.B. 20848 Greensboro, N.C. 27420; f. 1890 (Record), 1909 (News); Editor WM. D. SNIDER; Exec. News Editor PORTER L. CRISP; Ind.; circ. 81,000 (M.), 35,000 (E.), 103,000 (S.).

Raleigh News and Observer (M.S.), Raleigh Times (E.): 215 S. McDowell St., Raleigh, N.C. 27601; Editor (News and Observer) CLAUDE SITTON (Times) HERBERT O'KEEF; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 135,280 (M.), 34,323 (E.), 159,774 (S.).

Winston-Salem Journal (M.) f. 1897, The Sentinel (E.) f. 1885, Winston-Salem Journal and Sentinel (S.) f. 1928; 416-20 N. Marshall, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; Publ. CHARLES W. CROWDER; Ind.; circ. 72,856 (M.), 42,960 (E.), 91,927 (S.).

NORTH DAKOTA

The Forum: 101 5th St. N., Fargo, N.D. 58102; Publ. WILLIAM C. MARCIL; Editor JOHN D. PAULSON; Ind.-Rep.; D.S.; circ. 60,775 (D.), 63,230 (S.).

OHIO

Akron Beacon Journal: 44 E. Exchange St., Akron, Ohio 44328; f. 1839; Pres. and Editorial Chair. JOHN S. KNIGHT; Publ. BEN MAIDENBURG; Editor MARK ETHRIDGE; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 170,302 (E.), 210,375 (S.).

Canton Repository: 500 Market Ave., S., Canton, Ohio; f. 1815; Editor JOHN A. MAXWELL, Jr.; Rep.; E.S.; circ. 72,000 (E.), 84,000 (S.).

Cincinnati Enquirer: 617 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1841; Editor BRADY BLACK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 193,972 (M.), 302,462 (S.).

Cincinnati Post: 800 Broadway St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1881; Editor WALTER FRIEDENBERG; Ind.; E.; circ. 214,339.

Cleveland Plain Dealer: 1801 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1842; Publ. and Editor THOMAS VAIL; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 412,444 (M.), 511,679 (S.).

Cleveland Press: E. W. Scripps Co., 901 Lakeside Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1878; Editor THOMAS L. BOARDMAN; Ind.; E.; circ. 376,609.

Columbus Citizen-Journal: 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1899; Editor CHARLES EGGER; Ind.; M.; circ. 118,899.

Columbus Dispatch: Dispatch Printing Co., 34 S. Third St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; Publ. EDGAR T. WOLFE, Jr.; Excc. Editor CARL DE BLOOM; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 225,450 (E.), 346,133 (S.).

Dayton Journal Herald (M.), Dayton News (E.S.): 37 S. Ludlow St., Dayton, Ohio 45402; Editor (Journal-Herald) CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, (News) JAMES FAIN; Ind.-Rep. (Journal-Herald), Ind.-Dem (News); circ. 112,142 (M.), 159,005 (E.), 229,514 (S.).

Lima News: 121 E. High St., Lima, Ohio; f. 1884 (E.), 1896 (S.); Publ. E. R. SMITH; Editor TOM MULLEN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 40,535 (E.), 46,017 (S.).

Mansfield News Journal: 70 W. Fourth Street, Mansfield, Ohio; f. 1885; Editor D. K. WOODMAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 38,145 (E.), 44,601 (S.).

Springfield Sun (M.), Springfield News (E.), Springfield News-Sun (S.): 202 N. Limestone, Springfield, Ohio; f. 1894 (Sun), 1817 (News), 1928 (News-Sun); Editor (Sun) MAYNARD KNISKERN, (News) LOREN G. SCHULTZ; Ind. (Sun), Ind.-Dem. (News); circ. 18,783 (M.), 29,187 (E.), 42,229 (S.).

Toledo Times (M. except Sat.), Toledo Blade (Sat. M., E.S.): 541 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio; f. 1835; Publs. PAUL BLOCK, Jr., WILLIAM BLOCK; Exec. Editor JOSEPH O'CONOR; Ind.; circ. 29,260 (M.), 173,115 (E.), 206,652 (S.).

Warren Tribune Chronicle: 240 Franklin St., S.E., Warren, Ohio 44482; Publ. HELEN HART HURLBURT; Editor STANLEY E. HART; Rep.; E.; circ. 44,336.

Youngstown Vindicator: Vindicator Square, Youngstown, Ohio 44501; Publ. and Editor WILLIAM J. BROWN, Jr.; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 103,105 (E.), 159,404 (S.).

OKLAHOMA

Daily Oklahoman (M.S.) Oklahoma City Times (E.): Box 25125, Oldahoma City 73125 Okla.; f. 1889; Pres. and Publ. and Editor EDWARD L. GAYLORD; Exec. Editor CHARLES L. BENNETT; Ind.; circ. 192,478 (M.), 102,661 (E.), 309,408 (S.).

Oklahoma Journal: Oklahoma City, Okla.; f. 1964; Publ. and Editor W. P. BILL ATKINSON; Ind.; circ. 51,545 (M.), 44,473 (S.).

Tulsa World (M.S.) f. 1905, Tulsa Tribune (E.) f. 1904: Box 1770, Tulsa, Okla. 74102; Exec. Editor (World) SID STEEN; Editor (Tribune) JENKIN L. JONES; Ind. (World), Ind.-Rep. (Tribune); circ. 120,268 (M.), 79,450 (E.), 196,492 (S.).

OREGON

Eugene Register-Guard: 975 High St., Eugene, Ore. 97401; f. 1867; Publ. and Editor ALTON F. BAKER, Jr.; Ind.; Monday to Friday E., Saturday M., S.; circ. 56,588 (E.), 56,671 (M.), 58,772 (S.).

Portland Oregonian (M.S.) f. 1850; Ind.-Rep., Oregon Journal (E.) f. 1902; Ind.: 1320 S.W. Broadway, Portland, Ore. 97201; Pres. and Gen. Man. (Oregonian) FRED A. STICKEL; Publ. (Oregonian) ROBERT C. NOTSON; Editor (Journal) DONALD J. STERLING, Man. Editor (Oregonian) RICHARD NOKES; (Journal) ED. O'MEARA; circ. 241,265 (M.), 121,733 (E.), 401,391 (S.).

PENNSYLVANIA

Allentown Call (M.) f. 1883, Allentown Chronicle (E.) f. 1870, Allentown Call-Chronicle (S.): 101 North 6th St., Allentown, Pa. 18105; Editor (Call) GORDON B. FISTER, (Chronicle) NELSON A. WEISER, (Call-Chronicle) JOHN W. STACY, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 126,614 (M.E.), 148,802 (S.).

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Press

Bucks County Courier Times: Route 13, Levittown, Pa. 19058; f. 1966; Pres. and Publ. S. W. CALKINS, Jr.; Editor SANDY OFFENHEIMER; E.; circ. 60,000.

Delaware County Daily Times: 18-26 East 8th St., Chester, Pa.; f. 1875; Gen. Man. RONALD A. HEDLEY; Exec. Editor ARTHUR MAYHEW; Ind.; E.; circ. 49,503.

Easton Express: 30 N. Fourth, Easton, Pa. 18042; f. 1855; Editor DONALD W. DIEHL; Ind.; E.; circ. 52,947.

Erie News (M.), Erie Times (E.), Erie Times-News (S.): 20 E. 12th St., Erie, Pa. 16501; Publ. GEORGE J. MEAD; Editor JOSEPH MEAGHER; Ind.-Rep.; circ. 21,394 (M.), 49,215 (E.), 90,443 (S.).

Harrisburg Patriot (M.) f. 1854, Harrisburg News (E.) f. 1831, Harrisburg Patriot-News (S.) f. 1949: 812 Market St., Harrisburg, Pa. 17104; Pres. EDWIN F. RUSSELL; Exec. Editor ROBERT T. SEYMOUR; Ind.; circ. 47,094 (M.), 72,235 (E.), 168,128 (S.).

Johnstown Tribune-Democrat: Locust St., Johnstown, Pa. 15907; f. 1853; Publ. RICHARD H. MAYER; Editor G. FATTMAN; Ind.-Rep.; D.; circ. 59,555.

Lancaster Intelligencer Journal (M.), Lancaster New Era (E.), Lancaster Sunday News (S.): 8 W. King St., Lancaster, Pa. 17604; f. 1794 (Intelligencer), 1877 (New Era), 1923 (News), Publ. JOHN F. STEINMAN; Editor (Intelligencer) HARRY F. STACKS, (News) HAROLD J. EAGER, (New Era) DANIEL L. CHERRY; Ind.; circ. 36,746 (M.), 58,075 (E.), 118,469 (S.).

Philadelphia Bulletin: 30th and Market Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; Publ. ROBERT L. TAYLOR; Exec. Editor WILLIAM B. DICKINSON; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 615,301 (E.), 687,301 (S.).

Philadelphia Inquirer: 400 N. Broad St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1771; Pres. FREDERICK CHAIT; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. SAM S. McKEEL; Exec. Editor JOHN E. McMULLAN; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 454,440 (M.), 839,238 (S.).

Philadelphia News: 400 North Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1925; Pres. FREDERICK CHAIT; Editor ROLFE NEILL; Ind.; E.; circ. 264,964.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: 50 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; Publrs. WILLIAM BLOCK, PAUL BLOCK, Jr.; Editor FRANK N. HAWKINS; Ind.; M.; circ. 211,025.

Pittsburgh Press: 34 Blvd. of Allies, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; Editor JOHN TROAN; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 275,746 (D.), 680,051 (S.).

Reading Times (M.) f. 1858, Reading Eagle (E.S.) f. 1868: 345 Penn St., Reading, Pa. 19601; Publ. HAWLEY QUIER; Man. Editor THOMAS N. BOLAND (Eagle), RICHARD C. PETERS (Times); Ind.; circ. 40,000 (M.), 50,000 (E.), 90,124 (S.).

Scranton Times (E.), Scranton Sunday Times (S.): Penn and Spruce, Scranton, Pa. 18501; f. 1870; Editor EDWARD J. LYNETT, Jr.; Man. Editor H. MULLEN; Ind.; circ. 59,827 (E.), 57,753 (S.).

Scranton Tribune (M.) f. 1856, Scrantonian (S.) f. 1897: 338 N. Washington Ave., Scranton, Pa. 18501; Pres. (Tribune) N. GOODMAN, (Scrantonian) R. LITTLE, III; Editor ROBERT J. ARTHUR; Rep.; circ. 40,184 (M.), 51,691 (S.).

Wilkes-Barre Record (D.), The Evening Times-Leader (D.), News (D.): 15 North Main St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18701; f. 1832 (Record), 1879 (Times-Leader), 1878 (News), Exec. Editor (Daily) PAUL J. ARTHUR, (Sunday) HARRISON H. SMITH; Ind.; circ. 72,803 (D.), 21,261 (S.).

York Dispatch: East Philadelphia St., York, Pa.; Publ. D. P. YOUNG; Man. Editor C. F. MOORE; E.; circ. 47,000.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence Journal (M.S.), Providence Bulletin (E.): 75 Fountain St., Providence, R.I. 02902; f. 1829; Publ. JOHN C. A. WATKINS; Asst. Publ. EDWIN P. YOUNG; Editor CHARLES H. SPILMAN; Exec. Editor C. M. HAUSER; Ind.; circ. 66,156 (M.), 144,393 (E.), 206,067 (S.).

SOUTH CAROLINA

Anderson Independent (M.S.), Anderson Mail (E.), P.O.B. 2507, Anderson, S.C. 29621; Publ. JOHN GINN; Editor (Independent) L. S. HEMBREE, (Mail) J. B. HALL; Dem.; circ. 52,910 (M.), 8,420 (E.), 53,602 (S.).

Charleston News and Courier (M.S.), Charleston Post (E.): 134 Columbus St., Charleston, S.C. 29402; f. 1803 (Courier), 1894 (Post); Publ. PETER MANIGAULT; Editor (News and Courier) ARTHUR M. WILCOX, (Post) THOMAS R. WARING; Ind.; circ. 67,304 (M.), 40,009 (E.), 93,390 (S.).

Columbia State (M.S.) f. 1891; Editor W. E. RONE, Columbia Record (E.) f. 1897; Editor T. N. McLEAN: Stadium Rd., P.O.B. 1333, Columbia, S.C. 29202; Publ. AMBROSE G. HAMPTON; Ind.; circ. 107,215 (M.), 32,105 (E.), 123,828 (S.).

Greenville News (M.S.), Greenville Piedmont (E.): 305 S. Main St., Greenville, S.C. 29602; Publ. J. KELLY SISK; Editor (News) CARL D. WELMER, (Piedmont) WILLIAM C. MORRIS; circ. 88,746 (M.), 26,181 (E.), 97,908 (S.).

Spartanburg Herald (M.), Spartanburg Journal (E.), Spartanburg Herald-Journal (S.): 177 West Main St., Spartanburg, S.C. 29301; f. 1890 (Herald), 1844 (Journal), 1890 (Herald-Journal); Publ. PHIL BUCHHEIT; Editor (Herald) HUBERT HENDRIX, (Journal) T. A. SMITH, Man. Editor (Herald-Journal) SEYMOUR ROSENBERG; Dem. circ. 40,132 (M.), 10,492 (E.), 46,317 (S.).

SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux-Falls Argus-Leader: 200 S. Minnesota, Sioux Falls, S.D. 57102; f. 1885; Publ. W. H. LEOPARD; Exec. Editor A. YEAGER; Ind.; circ. 50,775 (E.), 57,285 (S.).

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga News-Free Press: 400 E. 11th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401; f. 1936; Editor LEE S. ANDERSON; circ. 66,600 (E.), 52,300 (S.).

Chattanooga Times (M.S.): 117 East 10th St., Chattanooga, Tenn. 37401; Publ. RUTH S. HOLMBERG; Pres. and Gen. Man. A. W. HOLMBERG; Editor NORMAN BRADLEY; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 65,674 (M.), 68,804 (S.).

Knoxville Journal: 208 W. Church Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn.; f. 1839; Publ. CHARLES H. SMITH, III; Editor WILLIAM CHILDRESS; Rep.; M.; circ. 62,953.

Knoxville News-Sentinel: 204 W. Church Ave., Knoxville, Tenn. 37901; f. 1886; Editor RALPH L. MILLETT, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 109,121 (E.), 163,419 (S.).

Memphis Commercial Appeal (M.S.) f. 1840, Memphis Press-Scimitar (E.) f. 1880: 495 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn. 38101; Editor (Commercial Appeal) GORDON HANNA, (Press-Scimitar) CHARLES H. SCHNEIDER; Ind.; circ. 221,188 (M.), 123,362 (E.), 290,483 (S.).

Nashville Banner: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37203; Publ. JAMES G. STAHLMAN; Editor ALVAND C. DUNKLEBERGER; Ind.; E.; circ. 104,760.

Nashville Tennessean: 1100 Broadway, Nashville 1, Tenn. 37203; f. 1812; Pres. AMON CARTER EVANS; Publ. JOHN SEIGENTHALER; Dem.; M.S.; circ. 144,510 (M.), 246,531 (S.).

TEXAS

Abilene Reporter News: 100 Block Cypress St., Abilene, Tex. 79604; f. 1881; Publ. A. B. SHELTON; Editor E. N. WISCHAMPER; Ind.-Dem.; M.E.S.; circ. 41,663 (M.), 19,384 (E.), 54,263 (S.).

Amarillo News (M.), Amarillo Globe Times (E. ex. Sat.), Amarillo News-Globe (S.): 900 Harrison St., Amarillo, Tex. 79105; f. 1909 (News), 1924 (Globe); Editor (News) WES IZZARD, (Globe Times) T. THOMPSON; Man. Editor JIM CLARK; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 49,525 (M.), 35,513 (E.), 75,600 (S.).

Austin American (M.), Austin Statesman (E.), Austin American-Statesman (S.): 308 Guadalupe St., P.O.B. 670, Austin, Tex. 78767; f. 1914 (American), 1871 (Statesman), 1924 (American-Statesman); Publ. RICHARD F. BROWN; Editor SAM WOOD; Dem.; circ. 58,768 (M.), 32,725 (E.), 89,040 (S.).

Beaumont Enterprise (M.S.), Beaumont Journal (E.): 380 Walnut St., Beaumont, Tex. 77704; f. 1880 (Enterprise), 1889 (Journal); Pres. J. THOMAS RICKETSON; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 62,574 (M.), 18,042 (E.), 72,506 (S.).

Corpus Christi Caller (M.), Corpus Christi Times (E.), Corpus Christi Caller (S.): 820 Lower Broadway, Corpus Christi, Tex. 78401; Editor and Publ. EDWARD H. HARTE, Exec. Editor JOHN L. STALLINGS; Ind.; circ. 62,525 (M.), 31,865 (E.), 86,055 (S.).

Dallas News: "Communications Center", Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1885; Pres. JOE M. DEALEY; Editor DICK WEST; Ind.-Dem.; M.S.; circ. 264,750 (M.), 312,346 (S.).

Dallas Times Herald: 1101 Pacific, Dallas, Tex. 75202; f. 1876; Publ. JAS. F. CHAMBERS, Jr.; Editor FELIX R. MCKNIGHT; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 245,206 (E.), 309,043 (S.).

El Paso Times (M.S.), El Paso Herald-Post (E.): 401 Mills St., El Paso, Tex. 79999; f. 1881; Pres. (Times) DORRANCE D. RODERICK, (Herald-Post) FRANK POWERS; Editor (Times) WILLIAM A. LATHAM, (Herald-Post) ROBERT W. LEE; Ind.; circ. 59,348 (M.), 43,867 (E.), 87,117 (S.).

Fort Worth Press: 507 Jones, Fort Worth, Tex. 76102; f. 1921; Editor DELBERT WILLIS; Ind.; E.S. (ex. Sat.); circ. 44,401 (E.), 49,008 (S.).

Fort Worth Star-Telegram: 400 W. 7th St., Fort Worth, Tex. 76101; Publ. AMON G. CARTER, Jr.; Editor JACK L. BUTLER; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 230,840 (M.E.), 228,272 (S.).

Houston Chronicle: 512-20 Travis St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1901; Editor EVERETT D. COLLIER; Ind.-Dem.; E.S.; circ. 303,309 (E.), 373,323 (S.).

Houston Post: 4747 Southwest Freeway, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1885; Exec. Editor W. P. HOBBY, Jr.; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 289,119 (M.), 349,534 (S.).

Lubbock Avalanche-Journal: 8th St. and Ave. J, Lubbock, Tex. 79408; Editor J. HARRIS; Exec. Editor D. KNAPP; Ind.; M.E.S.; circ. 59,321 (M.), 22,024 (E.), 76,102 (S.).

San Angelo Standard-Times: 34 West Harris St., San Angelo, Tex. 76901; Publ. TUCKER SUTHERLAND; Editor BILL MARTIN; M.E.S.; circ. 39,814 (M.), 8,911 (E.), 42,718 (S.).

San Antonio Express (M.), San Antonio News (E.), San Antonio Express-News (S.): Ave. E. and 3rd St., San Antonio, Tex. 78205; f. 1865; Publ. HOUSTON H. HARTE; Exec. Editor C. O. KILPATRICK; Ind.; circ. 85,692 (M.), 62,909 (E.), 135,162 (S.).

San Antonio Light: Hearst Corp., 5th and Broadway, San Antonio 6, Tex. 78206; f. 1881; Publ. and Editor F. A. BENNACK, Jr.; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 129,283 (E.), 177,593 (S.).

Waco News-Tribune (M.), Waco Times-Herald (E.), Waco Tribune-Herald (S.): 900 Franklin, Waco, Tex. 76703; f. 1895 (News-Tribune), 1891 (Times-Herald); Publ. PAT TAGGAGT; Editor HARRY PROVENCE; Ind.; circ. 27,304 (M.), 21,364 (E.), 51,054 (S.).

Wall Street Journal (Southwest Edition): see under New York; circ. 130,479.

Wichita Falls Record News (M., except Sunday), Wichita Fall Times (E.S.): 1301 Lamar St., Wichita, Tex. 76307; f. 1907; Publ. and Editor RHEA HOWARD; Dem.; circ. 33,382 (M.), 18,793 (E.), 46,909 (S.).

UTAH

Salt Lake City Deseret News: 34 East First St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1850; Editor W. B. SMART; Ind.; E.; circ. 75,108.

Salt Lake City Tribune: 143 South Main St., Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1871; Publ. J. W. GALLIVAN; Editor ARTHUR C. DECK; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 101,981 (M.), 173,619 (S.).

VERMONT

Burlington Free Press: 189 College St., Burlington, Vt. 05401; f. 1827; Publ. URBAN L. BERGERON; Editor GORDON T. MILLS; Ind.-Rep.; M.; circ. 48,223.

VIRGINIA

Newport News Daily Press (M.S.), Newport News Times-Herald (E.): 7505 Warwick Blvd., Newport Va. 23607; f. 1896 (Press) 1900 (Times-Herald); Editor Mrs. DOROTHY R. BOTTOM; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 51,259 (M.), 41,618 (E.), 81,410 (S.).

Norfolk Virginian-Pilot (M.S.) f. 1865, Norfolk Ledger-Star (E.) f. 1876: 150 W. Brambleton Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23501; Publ. FRANK BATTEN; Editor (Virginian-Pilot) ROBERT MASON, (Ledger-Star) GEORGE J. HEBERT; Ind.; circ. 130,046 (M.), 101,982 (E.), 187,972 (S.).

Richmond Times-Dispatch (M.S.) f. 1850, Richmond News Leader (E.) f. 1896: 333 E. Grace St., Richmond, Va. 23219; Publ. D. TENNANT BRYAN; Exec. Editor J. E. LEARD; Ind.; circ. 133,337 (M.), 112,390 (E.), 184,991 (S.).

Roanoke Times (M.S.), Roanoke World-News (E.): 201-209 W. Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va. 24011; Publ. BARTON W. MORRIS, Jr.; Ind.; circ. 62,636 (M.), 50,428 (E.), 108,999 (S.).

WASHINGTON

Seattle Post-Intelligencer: Hearst Publishing Co., 6th and Wall Sts., Seattle, Wash. 98121; f. 1863; Publ. D. STARR; Editor J. DOUGHTY; Ind.; M.S.; circ. 205,159 (M.), 254,066 (S.).

Seattle Times: Fairview Ave N. and John, Seattle, Wash. 98111; f. 1896; Publ. J. A. BLETHEN; Man. Editor HENRY MACLEOD; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 243,278 (E.), 301,369 (S.).

Spokane Chronicle: West 926 Sprague, Spokane, Wash. 99210; f. 1881; Publ. W. H. COWLES; Editor H. C. CLEAVINGER; Ind.; E.; circ. 68,610.

Spokane Spokesman-Review: West 927 Riverside, Spokane Wash. 99210; f. 1883; Publ. W. H. COWLES 3rd.; Editor JAMES L. BRACKEN; Ind.-Rep.; M.S.; circ. 82,619 (M.), 128,003 (S.).

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Tacoma News Tribune (E.) f. 1918, **Tacoma News Tribune and Sunday Ledger** (S.) f. 1907; 1950 S. State St., Tacoma, Wa. 98411; Publ. ELBERT H. BAKER II; Editor D. A. PUGNETT; Ind.; circ. 97,232 (E.), 97,129 (S.).

WEST VIRGINIA

Charleston Gazette (M.), **Charleston Gazette-Mail** (S.): 1001 Virginia St. E., Charleston, W. Va. 25330; f. 1883 (Gazette), 1887 (Mail); Editor HARRY G. HOFFMAN; Ind.-Dem.; circ. 59,701 (M.), 105,699 (S.).

Charleston Mail: 1001 Virginia St. E., Charleston, W. Va. 25330; f. 1887; Editor J. D. MAURICE; Ind.-Rep.; E.; circ. 59,171.

Huntington Herald-Dispatch (M.), **Huntington Advertiser** (E.), **Huntington Herald-Advertiser** (S.): 946 5th Ave., Huntington, W. Va. 25701; f. 1927; Publ. (Herald-Dispatch, Advertiser) N. S. HAYDEN; Editor-in-Chief GEORGE H. CLARK; Man. Editor (Herald-Dispatch and Herald Advertiser) DONALD G. MAYNE, (Huntington Advertiser) JOHN H. McMILLEN; Rep. (Herald-Dispatch), Dem. (Advertiser), Ind. (Herald-Advertiser); circ. 52,000 (M.), 16,000 (E.), 57,000 (S.).

Wheeling Intelligencer (M.) f. 1852, **Wheeling News-Register** (E. ex. Sat., S.) f. 1890; News Publishing Co., 1500 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.; Editor (Intelligencer) FRANCIS HOLLENDONNER (News-Register) HARRY HAMM; Rep. (Intelligencer), Ind.-Dem. (News-Register); circ. 25,577 (M.), 30,476 (E.), 65,351 (S.).

WISCONSIN

Green Bay Press-Gazette: 435 E. Walnut St., Green Bay, Wis. 54305; f. 1915; Editor DAVID A. YUENGER; Ind.; E.S.; circ. 53,000 (E.), 64,000 (S.).

Milwaukee Sentinel (M.) f. 1837, **Milwaukee Journal** (E.S.) f. 1882; 333 W. State St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53201; Publ. DONALD B. ABERT; Editor (Sentinel) Harvey W. SCHWANDNER, (Journal) RICHARD LEONARD; Ind.; circ. 178,219 (M.), 356,213 (E.), 545,859 (S.).

Post Crescent: 306 West Washington St., Appleton, Wis. 54911; Editor JOHN B. TORINUS; E.S.; circ. approx. 45,353 (E.), 49,345 (S.).

Wisconsin State Journal (M.S.) f. 1839; Ind.-Rep., **Capital Times** (E.) f. 1917; Ind.-Dem.: 115 South Carroll St., Madison, Wis. 53701; Publ. (Journal) J. MARTIN WOLMAN; Editor (Journal) WILLIAM C. ROBBINS; Publ. and Editor (Times) MILES McMILLIN; circ. 78,258 (M.), 46,788 (E.), 120,566 (S.).

WYOMING

Casper Star-Tribune: 111 South Jefferson, Casper, Wyo.; f. 1914; Publ. and Editor THOMAS W. HOWARD; Ind.; circ. 29,637 (D.), 30,727 (S.).

SELECTED PERIODICALS

(Q=quarterly; M=monthly; F=fortnightly; W=weekly)

AAUW Journal (*American Association of University Women*): 2401 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1882; Editor JEAN FOX; circ. 185,000; 7 a year.

Africa Report: 833 United Nations Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; circ. 11,000; 6 a year.

Agricultural Situation: Statistical Reporting Service; Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1921; agricultural economics; Editor GERALDINE C. SCHUMACHER; circ. 155,000; M.

America: 106 West 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1909; Roman Catholic; Editor D. R. CAMPION; circ. 65,000; W.

American Anthropologist: 1703 New Hampshire Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20016; Editor WARD H. GOODENOUGH; circ. 12,000; two-monthly.

American Artist: Billboard Publishing Co., Inc., 1 Astor Place, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1937; Editor SUSAN E. MEYER; circ. 110,000; M.

American Child, The: 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1919; Editor LILA ROSENBLUM; Lib.; M.

American Cinematographer: American Society of Cinematographers Inc., 1782 N. Orange Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 90028; f. 1920; Editor HERB A. LIGHTMAN; circ. 18,000; M.

American Economic Review: American Economic Asscn., 1313 21st Ave., South Nashville, Tenn. 37212; f. 1911; Editor GEORGE H. BORTS; circ. 25,000; Q.

American Federationist: A.F.L.-C.I.O., Washington, D.C. 20006; Editor GEORGE MEANY; M.

American Heritage: 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; Editor O. JENSEN; circ. 203,000; 6 a year.

American Historical Review, The: 400 A St., S.E., Washington, D.C. 20003; Editor R. K. WEBB; circ. 25,000; 5 issues annually.

American Home: 641 Lexington Ave, New York 10022; f. 1928; Editor HUBBARD H. COBB; circ. 3,734,934; M.

American Journal of Cardiology, **American Journal of Surgery**, **American Journal of Medicine**: 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Editors W. J. GRACE, M.D. (Medicine), ROBERT M. ZOLLINGER, M.D. (Surgery), SIMON DACK, M.D. (Cardiology).

American Journal of International Law: 2223 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008; f. 1906; Pres. and Editor-in-Chief R. R. BAXTER; circ. 9,000; Q.

American Journal of Psychiatry: American Psychiatric Association, 1700 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor FRANCIS J. BRACELAND, M.D.; circ. 26,290; M.

American Journal of Public Health: 1740 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1911; Editor GEORGE ROSEN, M.D.; circ. 30,000; M.; also publish *The Nation's Health*, Editor PATRICK FLANAGAN.

American Legion Magazine: 1345 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1919; organ of the American Legion; Editor ROBERT B. PITKIN; circ. 2,664,000; M.

American Motorist: AAA, 8111 Gatehouse Rd., Falls Church, Va. 22042; Editor GLENN T. LASHLEY; circ. 163,000; M.

American Observer: Scholastic Magazines Inc., 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1931; Editor LE ROY HAYMAN; circ. 414,037; W.

American Photograph: American Photographic Publishing Company, 421 Fifth Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.; f. 1889; Editor GEORGE WRIGHT; M.

American Political Science Review: 1527 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editorial Offices 210 Barrows Hall, University of California, Berkeley, Calif. 94720; f. 1903; Editor NELSON POLSBY; circ. 18,000; Q.

American Scholar: 1811 Q. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; Editor JOSEPH EPSTEIN; circ. 47,000; Q.

- American Sociological Review:** American Sociological Association, 1722 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor MORRIS ZELDITCH; circ. 18,000; two-monthly.
- American Teacher:** 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1916; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 450,000; m., excluding July and August.
- Analytical Chemistry:** American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1928; Editor Prof. HERBERT A. LAITINEN; circ. 30,000; m.
- Architectural Record:** c/o McGraw Hill Inc., 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; Editor WALTER F. WAGNER, Jr.; circ. 54,000; m.
- Argosy Magazine:** 205 East 42nd St., New York 10017; f. 1882; Editor HENRY STEELER; circ. 1,000,252; m.
- Armed Forces Journal International:** 1710 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1863; Publ. M. ERTEL; Editor BENJAMIN SCHEMMER; circ. 25,000; m.
- Atlantic Monthly, The:** 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1857; Editor ROBERT MANNING; Ind.; circ. 325,000; m.
- Barrons National Business & Financial Weekly:** 22 Courtlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1921; Editor ROBERT M. BLEIBERG; circ. 221,321; w.
- Better Homes and Gardens:** Meredith Corporation, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Ia. 50336; f. 1922; Editor JAMES A. AUTRY; circ. 8,000,000; m.
- British-American Trade News:** British-American Chamber of Commerce, 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1964; q.
- Broadcasting:** 1735 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1931; Chair. and Editor SOL TAISHOFF; Ind.; circ. 40,000; w.
- Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists:** c/o Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, 1020-24 East St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; Editor SAMUEL H. DAY; circ. 18,000; 10 issues a year.
- Business Week:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York 10020; f. 1929; Editorial Chair. LEWIS H. YOUNG; Ind.; circ. 738,110; w.
- Changing Education:** 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1966; Editor DAVID A. ELSILA; circ. 425,000; q.
- Changing Times:** 1729 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1947; family economics and self-help; Publ. A. H. KIPLINGER; Editor SIDNEY SULKIN; circ. 1,500,000; m.
- Chemical and Engineering News:** American Chemical Society, 1155 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1923; Director RICHARD L. KENYON, Editor PATRICK P. MCCURDY; circ. 135,000; w.
- Chemical Week:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1914; Editor-in-Chief RALPH R. SCHULZ; circ. 55,000; w.
- Child Life:** 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1921; Publ. M. ALICE SIMPSON; circ. 151,000.
- Childhood Education:** Assn. for Childhood Education International, 3615 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1924; Editor MONROE D. COHEN; circ. 27,000; 6 issues a year.
- Christian Century, The:** 407 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1908; Editor M. WALL; circ. 30,000; w.
- Christian Herald:** 40 Overlook Drive, Chappaqua, N.Y. 10514; f. 1878; Editor K. L. WILSON; circ. 300,000; m.
- Christianity Today:** 1014 Washington Building, 15th and New York Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Editor and Publ. Dr. HAROLD LINDSELL; circ. 140,000; f.
- Civil Engineering:** 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1930; Editor K. A. GODFREY, Jr.; circ. 74,000.
- Civil Liberties:** American Civil Liberties Union, 22 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1920; Editor ARI KORPIVAARA; circ. 200,000.
- Congressional Digest:** 3231 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1921; Publ. N. T. N. ROBINSON III; Editor JOHN E. SHIELDS; m.
- Consumer Reports:** Consumers Union of U.S., Inc., 256 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N.Y. 10550; f. 1936; Pres. COLSTON E. WARNE; Exec. Dir. RHODA KARPATKIN; circ. 2,225,000; m.
- Contemporary Psychology:** American Psychological Asscn., 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Editor GARDNER LINDZEY; circ. 15,000; m.
- Cosmopolitan:** 1775 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; women's; Editor HELEN GURLEY BROWN; circ. 1,810,362; m.
- Co-ed:** 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1956; Editor MARGARET HAUSER; circ. 904,116; m.
- Crisis, The:** 1790 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1910; civil rights; Editor WARREN MARR; circ. 100,000; m.
- Cumulative Book Index:** 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Editor GARY L. INK; circ. 10,649; m.
- Current Biography:** 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1940; Editor CHARLES MORITZ; circ. 19,241; m. (except August).
- Daedalus:** 7 Linden, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; published by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Editor STEPHEN R. GRAUBARD; Man. Editor GENO A. BALLOTTI; circ. 60,000; q.
- Design:** 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; Publ. PHYLLIS L. THORN; Editor BARBARA L. ALBERT; two-monthly.
- Dun's:** Dun and Bradstreet Publications Corp., 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Editor RAYMOND J. BRADY; circ. 215,000; m.
- Ebony:** 820 S. Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1945; news and illustrated; for Negroes; Editor HERBERT NIPSON; circ. 1,289,284; m.
- Editor & Publisher:** 850 Third Ave., New York 10022; f. 1884; Editor ROBERT U. BROWN; circ. 25,271; w.
- Educational Record:** American Council on Education, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1920; Editor C. B. FAIR; circ. 10,000; q.
- Electricity on the Farm:** 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1927; Publ. and Editorial Dir. H. J. HANSEN; circ. 500,000; m.
- Electronics:** 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1930; Editor KEMP ANDERSON; 87,500; w.
- Elks Magazine:** 386 Park Avenue South, New York 10016; Gen. Man. W. H. MAGRATH; circ. 1,561,981; m.
- Esquire:** 488 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; f. 1933; U.S. and International editions; Publ. SAMUEL FERBER; circ. 1,250,000; m.
- Evergreen Review:** Evergreen Review, Inc., 53 E. 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor BARNEY ROSSET; literary; circ. 180,000; q.

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- Export Trade:** 20 Vesey St., New York 7, N.Y.; f. 1919; Editor REDINGTON FISKE; w.
- Extension Service Review:** U.S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; f. 1930; Editorial Dir. JEAN BRAND; circ. 18,000; m.
- Family Circle:** New York Times Media Co., 488 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor ARTHUR HETTICH; circ. 8,200,000; m.
- Farm Journal:** Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1877; Editor LANE PALMER; circ. 1,500,000; m.
- Federationist:** American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, 815 16th St., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1886; m.
- Foreign Affairs:** 58 East 68th St., New York City, N.Y. 10021; f. 1922; Editor W. P. BUNDY; circ. 75,000; q.
- Forest Industries:** Miller Freeman Publications, 500 Howard St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Editor HERBERT G. LAMBERT; Vice-Pres. and Publ. JAMES C. WALLACE; circ. 23,000.
- Fortune:** Time and Life Building, New York City, N.Y. 10020; business and industry; Man. Editor ROBERT LUBAR; circ. 669,133; m.
- Glamour:** 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; Publ. RALPH F. TIMMS; circ. 1,743,127; m.
- Good Housekeeping:** 959 8th Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10019; women's magazine; Editor WADE H. NICHOLS; circ. 5,700,000; m.
- Graphic Arts Monthly, The:** 7373 North Lincoln Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; f. 1929; Editor PAUL J. HARTSUCH; circ. 66,000; m.
- Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies:** Duke University, Durham, N.C.; f. 1958; Sen. Editor WILLIAM H. WILLIS; q.
- Harper's Bazaar:** 717 Fifth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; women's fashion and general magazine; Editor-in-Chief ANTHONY T. MAZZOLA; circ. 440,229; m.
- Harper's Magazine:** 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1850; public affairs, literary; Editor ROBERT SHNAVERSON; circ. 325,000; m.
- Harvard Business Review:** Soldiers Field, Boston, Mass. 02163; f. 1922; Editor and Publ. RALPH F. LEWIS; circ. 160,000; two-monthly.
- High Fidelity:** Great Barrington, Mass. 01230; f. 1951; Editor LEONARD MARCUS; High Fidelity/Musical America Edition; circ. 275,000; m.
- Highlights for Children:** 2300 West Fifth Ave., Columbus, O. 43216; f. 1946; Editor W. B. BARBE; circ. 995,000.
- Holiday:** Curtis Publishing Co., 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1946; Man. Editor KATHRYN KLASSEN; circ. 500,000; bi-monthly.
- Horizon:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; Editor SHIRLEY TOMKIEVICZ; circ. 106,000; q.
- Hotel & Motel Management:** 845 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60202; Editor and Publisher ROBERT C. FREEMAN.
- House & Garden:** 350 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editor-in-Chief MARY JANE POOL; circ. 1,145,380; m.
- House Beautiful:** 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor WALLACE GUENTHER; circ. 882,548; m.
- Industrial Marketing:** Crain Communications Inc., 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1916; Man. Editor SALLY R. STRONG; Editor GEORGE YOUNG; circ. 23,000; m.
- Industry Week:** Penton Publishing Co., Penton Plaza, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1882; Editor STANLEY J. MODIC; w.; circ. 180,000.
- Intellect:** Society for the Advancement of Education, 1860 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10023; f. 1915; Editor and Sec. Dr. WILLIAM W. BRICKMAN; circ. 10,000; m. (Oct.-May).
- Journal of Abnormal Psychology:** American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1906; Editor L. D. ERON; circ. 7,400; two-monthly.
- Journal of Accountancy, The:** 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1905; Editor WILLIAM O. DOHERTY; circ. 170,000; m.
- Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA):** 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; Editor R. H. MOSER, M.D.; circ. 230,204; w.
- Journal of Applied Psychology:** American Psychological Association, 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Editor EDWIN A. FLEISHMAN; circ. 7,600; two-monthly.
- Journal of Home Economics:** American Home Economics Association, 2010 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1909; Editor MARY K. OVERHOLT; circ. 53,000; every 2 months.
- Journal of Marketing:** American Marketing Association, 222 S. Riverside Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1934; Editor E. W. CUNDIFF; circ. 24,000; q.
- Journal of Personality and Social Psychology:** American Psychological Association, 1200 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1965; Editor J. T. LANZETTA; circ. 6,000; m.
- Journal of Religion:** University of Chicago Press, 5801 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1920; Editors NATHAN A. SCOTT, JR., BRIAN GERRISH; q.
- Kenyon Review:** Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio 43022; f. 1939; Editor GEORGE LANNING; arts and letters; circ. 6,300; 5 times a year.
- Labor:** Labor Cooperative Educational & Publishing Society, 400 First St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1919; Editor RUBEN LEVIN; circ. 353,825; f.
- Ladies' Home Journal:** Downe Publishing Co. Inc., 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1883; Editor JOHN MACK CARTER; circ. 7,081,855; m.
- Library Journal:** R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York 10036; f. 1876; Editor JOHN N. BERRY III; circ. 38,055; f.
- McCall's Magazine:** McCall Corporation, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1870; Editor PATRICIA CARBINE; circ. 7,509,000; m.
- Management Adviser:** 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1964; Editor ROBERT M. SMITH; circ. 13,790; two-monthly.
- Management Review:** American Management Association, 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Editor KRISTIN ANUNDSEN; circ. 60,000; m.
- Marketing/Communications:** Decker Communications Inc., 501 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1888; Editor WALTER JOYCE; circ. 71,000; m.
- Materials Engineering:** Reinhold Publishing Company, 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1929; Editor J. E. HAUCK; m.
- Mechanix & Electronics Illustrated:** 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1928; Editor ROBERT G. BEASON; circ. 1,545,241; m.

- Modern Packaging:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1927; Publ. J. C. PAGE; Editor THOMAS M. JONES; circ. 53,000; m.
- Modern Screen:** 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editor JOAN THURSH; circ. 845,132; m.
- Motion Picture Product Digest:** Quigley Publishing Company, 1270 Ave. of the Americas, N.Y. 10020; f. 1907; Publ. MARTIN QUIGLEY, Jr.; Editor RICHARD GERTNER; circ. 11,000; e.
- Motor:** 250 West 55th St., New York City, N.Y. 10019; circ. 134,965; m.
- Ms:** 370 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1972; Publ. PATRICIA CARBINE; Editor GLORIA STEINEM; circ. 350,000.
- Nation:** 333 Sixth Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10014; Editor CAREY MCWILLIAMS; politics and the arts; circ. 25,000; w.
- Nation's Business:** 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Chamber of Commerce Journal; Editor JACK WOOLDRIDGE; circ. 874,291; m.
- National Geographic Magazine:** National Geographic Society, 17th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1888; Editor GILBERT M. GROSVENOR; circ. 8,276,668.
- National Lampoon:** 635 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Editor DOUGLAS C. KENNEY; circ. 765,997; m.
- National Review:** 150 East 35th St., New York City, N.Y. 10016; f. 1955; Editor W. F. BUCKLEY, Jr.; circ. 120,000; w.
- Natural History Magazine:** American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79 St., New York 10024; Editor ALAN TERNES; circ. 350,000; 10 a year.
- New Republic:** New Republic, Inc., 1244 19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1914; Editor GILBERT A. HARRISON; circ. 97,579; w.
- New York Times Book Review:** Times Square, New York City, N.Y.; w.
- New Yorker:** 25 West 43rd St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; f. 1925; fiction, commentary and humour; Editor WILLIAM SHAWN; circ. 484,876; w.
- Newsweek:** Newsweek Building, 444 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; f. 1933; Editor OSBORN ELLIOTT; circ. 2,898,743; w.
- Office, The:** 1200 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; f. 1935; Editor WILLIAM R. SCHULHOF; circ. 117,699; m.
- Oui:** Chicago, Ill.; f. 1972; men's; circ. 1,583,615; m.
- Outdoor Life:** 1380 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1898; Editor CHET FISH; circ. 1,775,000; m.
- Paper Trade Journal:** Lockwood Trade Journal Company, Inc., 49 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor JOHN C. W. EVANS; circ. 11,299; w.
- Parents' Magazine:** Parents' Magazine Enterprises Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1926; Publ. GEORGE J. HECHT; Editor GENEVIEVE MILLET LANDAU; circ. 2,017,000; m.
- Parks and Recreation:** 1601 North Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1906; Editor CHARLES B. FOWLER; circ. 23,000; m.
- Partisan Review:** 1 Richardson St., New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; f. 1934; Editor WILLIAM PHILLIPS; Associate Editor STEVEN MARCUS; Lib.; circ. 10,000; q.
- Penthouse:** 909 Third Ave., New York, N.Y.; f. 1969; Editor BOB GUCCIONE; circ. 3,923,606; m.
- Personnel:** American Management Associations, 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Exec. Editor FRANCES FORE; circ. 67,000; two-monthly.
- Photoplay:** 205 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1912; Editor BERNADETTE CARROZZA; circ. 1,104,153; m.
- Physics Today:** 335 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1948; Editor HAROLD L. DAVIS; circ. 62,000; m.
- Playboy:** 919 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1953; men's magazine; Editor-Publisher HUGH M. HEFNER; circ. 6,503,000; m.
- Plays:** 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1941; Editor A. S. BURACK; circ. 31,000; 9 a year.
- Poetry:** 1228 North Dearborn Pkwy., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1912; Editor DARYL HINE; circ. 10,000; m.
- Political Science Quarterly:** 49 Claremont Ave., New York, N.Y. 10027; Editor D. CARALEY; circ. 10,650; q.
- Popular Mechanics:** 224 West 57 St., New York, N.Y. 10019; subsidiary of the Hearst Corporation; f. 1902; Editor JIM LISTON; circ. 1,687,540; m.
- Popular Science:** 355 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editor HUBERT P. LUCKETT; circ. 1,791,548.
- Popular Photography:** 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; Editor KENNETH POLI; circ. 645,536; m.
- Power:** McGraw-Hill Inc., 1221 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1882; Editor-in-Chief JAMES J. O'CONNOR; Publ. JOHN E. SLATER; circ. 52,411; m.
- Printing Management:** 19 Church St., Berea, Ohio 44017; f. 1894; Publ. P. B. HOLDER; Editor JEREMIAH E. FLYNN; circ. 30,000; m.
- Progressive Architecture:** 600 Summer St., Stamford, Conn. 06904; Publ. ROBERT N. SILLARS, Jr.; Editor JOHN MORRIS DIXON; circ. 66,000; m.
- Progressive Farmer, The:** 820 Shades Creek Parkway, Box 2581, Birmingham, Ala. 35209; f. 1886; Editor-in-Chief EUGENE BUTLER; circ. 1,037,746; m.
- Psychology Today:** 317 14th St., Del Mar, Calif. 92014; Editor GEORGE HARRIS; circ. 835,082; m.
- PTA Magazine:** National Congress of Parents and Teachers, 700 North Rush St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1906; Editor D. MAHONEY; circ. 91,867; m.
- Public Administration Review:** American Society for Public Administration, 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1940; Pres. FRANK P. SHERWOOD; two-monthly; circ. 14,000; also publish *Public Administration News and Views*.
- Public Management:** International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; Editor MARY MARGARET GRANT; circ. 14,059; m.
- Publishers Weekly:** R. R. Bowker Company, 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; Editor ARNOLD W. EHRLICH; circ. 30,168; w.
- QST:** American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, Conn. 06111; f. 1915; Editor JOHN HUNTOON; circ. 110,000; m.
- Railway Age:** Simmons-Boardman Publishing Corporation; 350 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10013; f. 1856; Editor LUTHER S. MILLER; circ. 14,773; twice monthly.
- Reader's Digest:** Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570; Chair. H. LEWIS; Pres. W. W. HITESMAN; circ. 18,198,402; m.
- Redbook Magazine:** 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Editor SEY CHASSLER; circ. 4,918,600; m.

- Review of Educational Research:** American Educational Research Association, 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Editor SAMUEL MESSICK; circ. 13,200; q. also *American Educational Research Journal* q., *Educational Researcher* m.
- Rotarian, The:** Rotary International, 1600 Ridge Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1911; Editor W. L. WHITE; circ. 447,991; m.
- Saturday Evening Post:** 1100 Waterway Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46202; f. 1728; Editor FREDERICK BIRMINGHAM; circ. 625,779; every 2 months.
- Saturday Review, The:** 380 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1924; literary; Editor NICHOLAS H. CHARNEY; circ. 664,022; w.
- Scholastic Teacher:** Scholastic Magazines, Inc., 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1946; Editor LORETTA HUNT MARION; circ. 440,000; m. Sept.-May.
- School & Community:** Missouri State Teachers' Association, M.S.T.A. Building, Columbia, Mo. 65201; f. 1920; Editor Dr. INKS FRANKLIN; circ. 52,000; w.
- Science:** 1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1883; official organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; Editor PHILIP H. ABELSON; circ. 310,115; w.
- Science and Mechanics:** Davis Publishing Co., 229 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1930; Editor TONY HOGG; circ. 154,177; m.
- Science Digest:** 224 West 57th St., New York 10019; f. 1937; Editor RICHARD F. DEMPEWOLFF; circ. 155,619; m.
- Science News:** Science Service, Inc., 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Editor KENDRICK FRAZIER; circ. 107,000; w.
- Science World:** 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y., 10036; publ. by Scholastic Magazines and Book Services, Inc.; Editorial Dir. CARL PROUJAN; circ. 594,516; f.
- Scientific American:** 415 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1845; popular science; Publ. GERARD PIEL; Editor DENNIS FLANAGAN; Gen. Man. DONALD H. MILLER, Jr.; circ. 539,657; m.
- Seventeen:** 320 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1944; circ. 1,519,888; m.
- Social Casework:** Family Service Association of America, 44 East 23rd St., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1920; Editor MARGARET M. MANGOLD; circ. 15,000; m.
- Southern Living:** P.O.B. 523, Birmingham, Ala. 35202; f. 1966; Editor GARY E. McALLA; circ. 1,067,231; m.
- Special Libraries:** Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1909; Editor JANET D. BAILEY; circ. 9,891; m.
- Sport:** 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Editor AL SILVERMAN; circ. 1,372,217; m.
- Sports Illustrated:** Time Inc., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; Man. Editor R. TERRELL; circ. 2,270,731; w.
- Successful Farming:** Meredith Publishing Corp., 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50336; f. 1902; Editor DICK HANSON; circ. 804,880; m.
- Technical Book Review Index:** Special Libraries Association, 235 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor ALBERT F. KAMPER; m.
- Technology Week:** American Aviation Publications, Inc., 1001 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1956; Editor W. J. COUGHLIN; circ. 45,000; w.
- Teen:** 8490 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069; f. 1957; Editor ROBERT F. MACLEOD; circ. 787,808; m.
- TV Guide:** Radnor, Pa.; Editorial Dir. MERRILL PANITT; Exec. Editor ALEXANDER H. JOSEPH; Man. Editor ROGER J. YOUNMAN; circ. 18,702,000; w.
- TV Radio Mirror:** 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; circ. 801,775; m.
- Textile World:** McGraw-Hill Inc., 1175 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30361; f. 1868; Editor LAURENCE CHRISTIANSEN, Jr.; Publ. S. C. CROFT; circ. 32,052; m.
- Time:** Time and Life Building, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923 (Atlantic Edition; f. 1946); Man. Editor H. A. GRUNDWALD; circ. 4,672,355; w.; also publish *Time Asia*, *Time South Pacific*, *Time Latin America*, *Time Canada*, *Time Atlantic*, and Military edition.
- Today's Education:** 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1921; Editor Dr. MILDRED S. FENNER; circ. 1,418,067; m.
- Today's Health:** 535 North Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1923; published by the Amer. Med. Assn.; Editor DAVID SENDLER; circ. 710,000.
- Town & Country:** 717 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1846; Editor F. ZACHARY; circ. 120,000; m.
- Trap & Field:** 1100 Waterway Boulevard, Indianapolis, Indiana 46202; f. 1890; Publisher and Editor BETTY ANN FOXWORTHY; circ. 18,500; m.
- Travel:** Travel Building, Floral Park, 51 Atlantic Ave., New York, N.Y. 11001; f. 1901; Editor R. H. RUFA; circ. 554,370; m.
- True:** 8490 Sunset Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90069; f. 1927; non-fiction; Editor STEVEN SPENCE; circ. 1,112,862; m.
- True Story Magazine:** MacFadden-Bartell Corp., 205 East 42nd St., New York 10017; f. 1919; Editor SUZANNE HILLIARD; circ. 1,824,619; m.
- U.S. News & World Report:** 2300 N Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1933; Chair. JOHN H. SWEET; Editor HOWARD FLIEGER; Ind.; circ. 2,005,800; w.
- Variety:** 154 West 46th St., New York City, N.Y. 10036; films, television, theatres, radio, music, night clubs, vaudeville, drama; legit., news, reviews, etc.; f. 1905; Publ. and Exec. Editor SYD SILVERMAN; Man. Editor ROBERT J. LANDRY; circ. 45,000; w.
- Village Voice:** 80 University Pl., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; reviews; Editor DANIEL WOLF; Publ. EDWIN FANCHER; circ. 152,000; w.
- Vital Speeches:** Box 606 Southold, N.Y. 11971; f. 1934; Man. Editor THOMAS F. DALY III; f.
- Vogue and Vanity Fair:** 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1892; Editor GRACE MIRABELLA; circ. 581,713; f.
- Washington Examiner:** Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1967; Publ. O. ROY CHALK; Editor JACK LIMPET; circ. 250,000; w.
- Wilson Library Bulletin:** 950 University Ave., Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1914; Editor Wm. R. ESHELMAN; circ. 36,398; m. (excl. July and Aug.).
- Woman's Day:** 1515 Broadway, New York City, N.Y. 10036; Editor GERALDINE RHOADS; circ. 8,000,000; m.
- World Aviation Directory including World Space Directory:** Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., 1156 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Editor and Publ. D. W. DEAN; circ. 8,300; twice-yearly (Feb. and Aug.).
- Writer's Digest:** 9933 Alliance Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45242; f. 1920; Editor S. WEINER; circ. 125,000; m.; also publish *The Writer's Market* and *Writer's Yearbook*.
- Yale Review:** 1902A Yale Station, New Haven, Conn. 06520; Editor J. E. PALMER; circ. 6,000; q.

NEWS AGENCIES

Associated Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1848; Chair. PAUL MILLER (*Rochester Times Union*); Pres. WES GALLAGHER; Sec. HARRY T. MONTGOMERY; 4,200 U.S. members and 5,200 subscribers abroad.

Central News of America: 67 Wall St., New York City; Editor WALTER ZOUBECK; Man. J. P. REDINGTON.

Central Press Association: 1380 Dodge Court, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; Editor COURTLAND C. SMITH; Gen. Man. FRANK C. McLEARN.

Dow Jones & Co. Inc.: 22 Cortlandt St., New York, N.Y. 10004; publishes the *Wall Street Journal* (circ. 1,400,000), *Barron's National Business and Financial Weekly* (circ. 225,000), *The National Observer* (circ. 529,390) and the Dow Jones News Service; operates the AP-Dow Jones Economic Report and the AP-Dow Jones Financial Wire in association with Associated Press; Pres. WARREN PHILLIPS.

Jewish Telegraphic Agency Inc.: 660 First Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1917; Pres. ROBERT H. ARNOW; Editor MURRAY ZUCKOFF.

Newspaper Enterprise Association Inc.: 1200 West Third St., Cleveland, Ohio 44113; ncws features; f. 1902; Pres. and Editor R. R. METZ, 230 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. E. H. ANDERSON, Cleveland.

North American Newspaper Alliance: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; ncws features; f. 1922; Pres. W. C. PAYETTE; Exec. Editor SID GOLDBERG; 143 newspaper subscribers; circ. 24m.

United Press International: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1907; Chair. of the Board MRS THOMASON; Pres. RODERICK W. BEATON; Vice-Pres. and Editor H. L. STEVENSON; serves clients in 114 countries and territories; in the United States it serves 1,140 newspapers and 3,234 radio stations and 593 television stations.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France-Presse: 914 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; Chief FERNAND MOULIER.

Agence Tunis Afrique Presse: 40 East 71st St., New York.

ANSA (Italian National News Agency): 220 East 42nd St., New York 17; North American Bureau Chief CARLO SCARSINI; 2475 Virginia Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.; Washington Correspondent ALDO BAGNALASTA.

Canadian Press: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief GEORGE KITCHEN; 1300 Connecticut, N.W., Washington, D.C. 202, Chief A. M. MACKENZIE.

Central News Agency of China: 1231 News Building, 220 East 42nd St., New York 10017; 549 National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C. 20004; 681 Market St., Room 772, San Francisco, Calif. 94105.

Četeka (Czechoslovak News Agency): 1444 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Ghana News Agency: 300 East 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

Kyodo News Service: Room 1188, National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20045, Chief TAKASHIGE OTSUKA; Room 811, AP Building, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020, Chief ASAHI KAMEI.

Reuters: 1700 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Tass: 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020.

Antara, DPA, Jiji Press, and Novosti, also have bureaux in the U.S.A.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS AND CLUBS

American Newspaper Publishers Association: 11600 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Va. 22070; f. 1887; Pres. and Gen. Man. STANFORD SMITH; over 1,000 daily newspapers.

American Society of Newspaper Editors: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. C. A. MCKNIGHT (*Charlotte Observer*); Exec. Sec. GENE GIANCARLO; 740 mems. publ. *Bulletin*.

Audit Bureau of Circulations: 123 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1914; Chair. of Board H. A. LEHRER; Sec. PRESTON W. BALMER; Pres. and Man. Dir. ALAN T. WOLCOTT; 3,900 mems.

Coordinating Council of Literary Magazines—C.C.L.M.: 80 Eighth Ave., New York 10011; f. 1967; aids non-commercial literary publishing; Chair. of the Board WILLIAM PHILLIPS; Exec. Dir. GAIL KONG; Sec. HOWARD McCORD.

Educational Press Association of America: Newhouse Communications Center, Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York; f. 1895; Pres. Miss BARBARA KROHN; Sec.-Treas. MARVIN REED; 800 mems.; publs. *Directory of Educational Periodicals* (biennially), *Edpress News Letter* (14 issues).

Gridiron Club: 315 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1885; Sec. JULIUS FRANDSEN; 50 active mems., 15 limited mems., associated membership varies.

Magazine Publishers' Association Inc.: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Pres. STEPHEN E. KELLY; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT E. KENYON; Chair. HARRY C. THOMPSON; membership: 130 publishers of 450 magazines.

Media Credit Association: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. GARDNER; 130 mems.

National Newspaper Association: 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1885; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. THEODORE A. SERRILL; 6,800 mems.; publs. *Publishers' Auxiliary*.

National Newspaper Publishers Association: 2400 South Michigan, Chicago, Ill. 60616; Pres. JOHN H. SENGSTACKE; Vice-Pres. GARTH C. REEVES; Sec. WILLIAM H. LEE; Exec. Dir. HOWARD H. MURPHY.

National Press Club: National Press Building, Washington 4, D.C.; f. 1908; Pres. ED. EDSTROM; approx. 5,000 mems.

The Newspaper Guild: 1125 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; affiliated to AFL-CIO, Canadian Labor Congress, International Federation of Journalists; Chair. BARNEY PETERSON; Pres. C. A. PERLIK, Jr.

PUBLISHERS

- Abelard-Schuman Ltd.:** 257 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10010; Vice-Pres. FRANCES SCHWARTZ; juvenile, non-fiction; science.
- Abingdon Press:** 201 Eighth Ave., South Nashville, Tenn. 37202; f. 1789; Man. CHARLES O. McNISH; religious, juvenile, general, biography, music.
- Harry N. Abrams, Inc.:** 110 East 59th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; acquired by Times-Mirror Co. 1966; Pres. HARRY N. ABRAMS; art.
- Academic Press, Inc.:** 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1942; Pres. CHARLES M. HUTT; scientific and technical books and journals.
- Ace Books:** 1120 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; Pres. A. BARRY MERIN; science fiction, westerns, gothic, occult.
- Addison-Wesley Publishing Company, Inc.:** Reading, Mass. 01867; 3220 Porter Drive, Palo Alto, Calif.; f. 1942; Pres. MELBOURNE W. CUMMINGS; scientific, engineering, textbooks for universities, technical institutes, secondary and elementary schools.
- Aldine Publishing Company:** 529 South Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605; Chair. and Publisher ALEXANDER J. MORIN; Pres. LAWRENCE I. GOLDBERG; reference, professional, college textbooks.
- Allyn and Bacon, Inc.:** 470 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. 02110; Pres. W. B. ANSBRO; educational.
- American Book Company:** 450 West 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001; Pres. CHARLES W. PEPPER; college and school textbooks.
- American Elsevier Publishing Co., Inc.:** 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, 10017; Chair. Dr. E. VAN TONGEREN; Pres. PAUL B. HOEBER; scientific, medical, technical, multilingual technical journals.
- American Heritage Publishing Co. Inc.:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; Pres. PAUL GOTTLIEB; general non-fiction.
- American Technical Society:** 848 East 58th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; Pres. D. N. McCARL; technical and vocational.
- Arco Publishing Co., Inc.:** 219 Park Ave. South, New York 10003; Pres. MILTON GLADSTONE; business, technical.
- Association Press:** 291 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; Dir. ROBERT W. HILL; publication department of National Board of YMCAs.
- Atheneum Publishers:** 122 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. ALFRED KNOPF, Jr.; Pres. SIMON MICHAEL BESSIE; fiction and non-fiction, poetry, drama.
- Atlantic Monthly Press:** 8 Arlington St., Boston, Mass. 02116; Pres. MARION D. CAMPBELL; fiction, biography, history, social science, poetry.
- Augsburg Publishing House:** 426 South 5th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55415; f. 1890; Gen. Man. ALBERT E. ANDERSON; religious.
- Avon Book Division of Hearst Corp.:** 959 Eighth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Publ. and Editor-in-Chief PETER MAYER; reprints and original.
- Baker Book House:** 1019 Wealthy St., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1939; Pres. HERMAN BAKER; Vice-Pres. RICHARD BAKER, PETER BAKER; religious (Protestant).
- Ballantine Books, Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Chair. IAN BALLANTINE; fiction, non-fiction originals and reprints.
- Bantam Books, Inc.:** 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; Pres. OSCAR DYSTEL; paperbacks.
- A. S. Barnes & Co.:** Forsgate Drive, Cranbury, N.J. 08512; f. 1838; Pres. JULIEN YOSELOFF; sports, outdoor, cinema and general books.
- Barnes and Noble Books:** 10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022; a division of Harper and Row Publishers, Inc.; Vice-Pres. and Publ. TADASHI AKAISHI; educational, scholarly.
- Basic Books, Inc.:** 10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1953; Pres. E. A. GLIKES; social, physical and political sciences, natural history, behavioural sciences.
- Beacon Press:** 25 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02108; f. 1902; Dir. GOBIN STAIR; Business Man. PAUL SIDMAN; world affairs, ethics, liberal religion, general non-fiction.
- Benefic Press:** 10300 West Roosevelt Rd., Westchester, Ill. 60153; Pres. J. C. SINDELAR; textbooks.
- W. A. Benjamin, Inc.:** 2725 Sand Hill Rd., Menlo Park, Calif. 94025; Vice-Pres. PHILIP M. RIDEOUT; Editor BRUCE ARMBRUSTER; science.
- Benziger, Bruce and Glencoe, Inc.:** 8701 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, Calif. 90211; f. 1792; Pres. JACK E. WITNER; textbooks.
- Berkley Publishing Corp.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; owned by G. P. Putnam & Sons; Pres. STEPHEN CONLAND; paperback originals and reprints.
- Benjamin Blom, Inc.:** 2521 Broadway, N.Y. 10025; f. 1963; Pres. BENJAMIN BLON; Sec. and Treas. Miss ANETTE RENDAR; literature, the arts, humanities.
- Bobbs-Merrill Co., Inc.:** 4300 W. 62nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46268; f. 1838; subsidiary of Howard W. Sams & Co. Inc.; Pres. LEO C. GOBIN; fiction, biography, history, popular science, travel, children's books, religious, technical, law, education, paperbacks.
- The Book House for Children:** Tangley Oaks Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.
- R. R. Bowker Co.:** 1180 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1872; part of Xerox Corp.; Pres. RICHARD P. ZELDIN; publishing trade journals; reference and bibliography books.
- George Braziller, Inc.:** 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. GEORGE BRAZILLER; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief EDWIN SEAVER; high-quality fiction and non-fiction, art books.
- Broadman Press:** 127 Ninth Ave. N., Nashville, Tenn. 37234; f. 1891; Pres. JAMES L. SULLIVAN; religious, non-fiction.
- Brookings Institution:** 1775 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. KERMIT GORDON; Dir. of Publications ROLAND A. HOOVER; economics, government, foreign policy, social sciences.
- Brown University Press:** 129 Waterman St., Providence, R.I. 02912; Dir. GRANT DUGDALE; scholarly.
- William C. Brown Co.:** 2460 Kerper Blvd., Dubuque, Iowa 52001; Pres. WILLIAM C. BROWN; Vice-Pres. JOHN W. GORSUCH; college textbooks.
- Burgess Publishing Co.:** 7108 Ohms Lane, Minneapolis, Minn. 55435; f. 1925; Pres. M. C. BURGESS; Exec. Vice-Pres. C. S. HUTCHINSON; college textbooks and manuals.
- Cahners Books:** 89 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1946; Vice-Pres. WALTER J. CAHNERS; general non-fiction.

- Cambridge University Press:** 32 E. 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Dir. JACK SCHULMAN.
- Catholic University of America Press:** Affiliated to Consortium Press; 620 Michigan Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20005; Mgr. MARIAN E. GOODE; scholarly.
- The Caxton Printers Ltd.:** Caldwell, Ida. 83605; Pres. JAMES H. GIPSON, Jr.; general non-fiction.
- Chandler Publishing Company:** 124 Spear St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Pres. and Man. Ed. H. CHANDLER; college texts.
- Children's Press:** 1224 West Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60607; Pres. TED WINTER.
- Chilton Book Co.:** Chilton Way, Radnor, Pa. 19089; Gen. Man. WILLIAM D. BYRNE; Editor-in-Chief J. D. KELLY; arts and crafts, automotive, technical and trade.
- The Christian Science Publishing Society:** One Norway St., Boston, Mass. 02115; Man. ZADIE HATFIELD.
- Citadel Press:** 120 Enterprise Ave., Secaucus, N.J. 07094; Pres. ROBERT SALOMON; general.
- Collego and University Press:** 263 Chapel St., New Haven, Conn. 06513; f. 1958; Pres. I. FREDERICK DODUCK; college and school textbooks, scholarly books and paperbacks.
- Collins & World:** 2080 West 117th St., Cleveland, Ohio; Pres. PAUL J. SCHERER; Exec. Vice-Pres. PETER LLOYD-TAYLOR; bibles, dictionaries, juveniles, general.
- Columbia University Press:** 562 West 113 St., New York, N.Y. 10025; f. 1893; Chair. CHARLES G. PROFFIT; Pres. and Dir. ROBERT G. BARNES; trade, educational, scientific, reference.
- Commerce Clearing House, Inc.:** 4025 West Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60646; Pres. ROBERT C. BARTLETT; Man. Editor GEORGE HARRIS; taxation and business law subjects.
- F. E. Compton Co.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; division of Encyclopedia Britannica; Editor-in-Chief AUDREY MITCHELL; reference.
- Concordia Publishing House:** 3558 South Jefferson Avenue, St. Louis, Mo. 63118; Pres. R. L. REINKE; religious (Protestant).
- Cooper Square Publishers, Inc.:** 59 Fourth Ave., New York 10003; f. 1960; Pres. HENRY CHAFETZ; Vice-Pres. SIDNEY B. SOLOMON; scholarly, reference.
- Cornell University Press:** 124 Roberts Place, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850; f. 1869; Publ. ROGER HOWLEY; scholarly, non-fiction.
- Council on Foreign Relations, Inc.:** 58 East 68th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1921; Chair. of Board DAVID ROCKEFELLER; Pres. BAYLESS MANNING; non-fiction, international affairs.
- Coward-McCann and Geoghegan, Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1928; Pres. JOHN J. GEOGHEGAN; fiction, non-fiction, juveniles, plays, translations.
- Creative Educational Society, Inc.:** 123 South Broad St., Mankato, Minn. 56002; Pres. G. R. PETERSON, Jr.
- Thomas Y. Crowell Company:** 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1876; Pres. L. W. GILLENSON; reference, general fiction and non-fiction, juvenile, college texts, linguistics, art, music.
- Crown Publishers, Inc.:** 419 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. NAT WARTELS; general fiction and non-fiction, illustrated books, educational records, art and gift books, hard-cover reprints.
- Curtis Books:** 600 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Publ. JAMES F. GALTON; general, reprints.
- Da Capo Press Inc.:** 227 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. EARL M. COLEMAN; scholarly.
- Daughters of St. Paul:** 50 St. Paul's Ave., Jamonon Plain, Boston, Mass. 02130; religious, sociology, textbooks.
- F. A. Davis Co.:** 1915 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1879; Pres. ROBERT H. CRAVEN; medical and scientific.
- John De Graff, Inc.:** P.O.B. 218, Tuckahoe, N.Y. 10707; Pres. JOHN G. DE GRAFF; pleasure boating.
- Marcel Dekker, Inc.:** 305 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. MARCEL DEKKER; scientific and reference.
- Dell Publishing Co., Inc.:** 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. HELEN MEYER; general.
- Delmar Publishers, Inc.:** 50 Wolf Rd., Albany, N.Y. 12205; Exec. Vice-Pres. L. JACKEL; textbooks.
- Devin-Adair Co.:** 143 Sound Beach Ave., Old Greenwich, Conn. 06870; f. 1911; Pres. DEVIN A. GARRITY; general non-fiction, nature, Irish and health.
- Dial Press:** 1 Dag Hammarskjold Plaza, 245 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; a subsidiary of Dell Publishing Co., Inc.; Editor-in-Chief RICHARD MAREK; general fiction, non-fiction, children's books.
- Diplomatic Press, Inc.:** Box 604, Times Sq., New York, N.Y. 10036; Pres. ANTHONY M. PANETH; general.
- Dodd, Mead & Co.:** 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1839; Pres. S. PHELPS PLATT, Jr.; Vice-Pres. WILLIAM M. OMAN; fiction, biography, belles-lettres, juvenile.
- Doubleday & Company Inc.:** Garden City, N.Y. 11530; f. 1897; Pres. JOHN T. SARGENT; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. NELSON DOUBLEDAY; general.
- Dover Publications, Inc.:** 180 Varick St., New York, N.Y. 10014; Pres. HAYWARD CIRKER; trade, scientific, classics, language.
- Dow Jones Books:** Box 300, Princeton, N.J. 08540; Pres. W. PHILLIPS; business.
- Dufour Editions, Inc.:** Chester Springs, Pa. 19425; Pres. Mrs. JEANNE H. DUFOUR; literary, art, English imports.
- Duke University Press:** Box 6697, College Station, Durham, N.C. 27708; f. 1922; Chair. OLIVER W. FERGUSON; Scholarly.
- Duquesne University Press:** Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.
- E. P. Dutton & Co.:** 201 Park Ave., South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN MACRAE III; Chair. JOHN MACRAE, Jr.; Editor-in-Chief THOMAS CONGOON; general.
- W. B. Eerdmans Publishing Co.:** 255 Jefferson Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49502; Pres. WILLIAM B. EERDMANS, Jr.; Vice-Pres. HERO BRATT; religious (Protestant), some fiction, juveniles.
- Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc.:** 425 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611; Chair. of Board R. P. GWINN; Pres. CHARLES E. SWANSON.
- M. Evans & Company, Inc.:** 216 East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1960; Pres. and Treas. GEORGE C. DE KAY; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief HERBERT M. KATZ; adult and juvenile fiction and non-fiction.
- Farrar, Straus & Giroux, Inc.:** 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. ROGER W. STRAUS, Jr.; Chair. ROBERT GIROUX; general, new writing.
- Fawcett World Library:** 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1950; Pres. ROGER FAWCETT; paperback fiction and non-fiction.
- J. G. Ferguson Publishing Company:** 6 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60602; Pres. G. M. PLEWS; reference.

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Field Enterprises Educational Corp.: 510 Merchandise Mart Plaza, Chicago, Ill. 60654; Chair. W. BRANHAM; Editorial Dir. Dr. W. H. NAULT; reference.

Follett Publishing Co.: 1010 West Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60607; Pres. ROBERT J. R. FOLLETT; Vice-Pres. RICHARD G. SCHERER; juveniles, dictionaries and reference books, sports books, Big Table books.

Fordham University Press: University Box L, Bronx, N.Y. 10458; f. 1907; Dir. H. GEORGE FLETCHER; scholarly.

Fortress Press: 2900 Queen Lane, Philadelphia, Pa. 191290; Gen. Man. FRANK G. RHODY; religious education.

Foundation Press, Inc.: 170 Old Country Rd., Mineola, N.Y. 11501; f. 1931; Pres. HAROLD R. ERIV; law, business, political science.

The Free Press (Div. of Macmillan Co.): 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. EDWARD BARRY; non-fiction, college textbooks.

W. H. Freeman & Company, Publishers: 660 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; Pres. R. W. WARRINGTON; textbooks.

Samuel French, Inc.: 25 West 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Man. Dir. ABBOTT VAN NOSTRAND; plays.

Friendship Press: 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027; f. 1902; Excc. Dir. WILLIAM C. WALZER; books, maps, plays, filmstrips on the church and its work.

Funk & Wagnalls Publishing Co. (a subsidiary of Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.); 55 East 77th St., New York, N.Y. 10021; f. 1877; Pres. and Chief Exec. FRANK J. SCULLY; dictionaries, general reference, trade, juvenile.

Gale Research Co.: Book Tower, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1954; Pres. F. G. RUFFNER; Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir. JAMES M. ETHRIDGE; reference, reprints.

Garland Publishing Inc.: 10 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1969; Chair. GAVIN G. BORDEN; reprints, reference.

Garrard Publishing Company: 1607 North Market St., Champaign, Ill. 61820; Pres. ROBERT J. GARRARD; juvenile.

Bernard Geis Associates: 128 East 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; general fiction and non-fiction.

Genealogical Publishing Co.: 521-523 St. Paul Place, Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1959; Pres. B. CHODAK; reprints of books on genealogy and heraldry.

General Learning Corporation: 250 James St., Morristown, N.J. 07960; Chair. FRANCIS KEPPEL; Pres. WILLIAM K. CORDIER; textbooks, professional.

K. S. Giniger Co., Inc.: 1727 South Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60616; f. 1965; Pres. KENNETH S. GINIGER; joint imprint publishers of general non-fiction.

Ginn & Co.: 191 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173; f. 1867; Pres. Dr. ROBERT F. BAKER; Senior Vice-Pres. ROBERT D. YEO; textbooks.

Gordon and Breach, Science Publishers, Inc.: One Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1961; Pres. ENA ADAM; Vice-Pres. and Editor-in-Chief Dr. E. H. IMMERGUT; Chair. MARTIN B. GORDON; scientific and technical books and journals.

Warren H. Green, Inc.: 10 South Brentwood Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63105; f. 1966; Pres. WARREN H. GREEN; medical, dental, science, technology, philosophy.

Stephen Greene Press: Box 1000, Brattleboro, Vt. 05301; f. 1957; Pres. STEPHEN GREENE; general non-fiction.

Greenwood Press: 51 Riverside Ave., Westport, Conn. 06880; f. 1967; Pres. ROBERT HAGELSTEIN; journals, reprints, bibliographic, scholarly, original monographs, micropublishing, Index to Current Urban Documents.

Grolier Incorporated: 575 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1895; Chair. E. J. McCABE, Jr.; Pres. W. J. MURPHY; encyclopaedias, reference, educational.

Grosset & Dunlap, Inc.: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1898; Pres. HAROLD ROTH; original, reprint, adult, juvenile.

Grossman Publishers: 625 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1962; Editorial Dir. RICHARD L. GROSSMAN; Editor and Asst. Editorial Dir. D. OKRENT; general fiction and non-fiction, poetry, photography and art.

Grove Press, Inc.: 53 East 11th St., New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. BARNEY ROSSET; fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks.

Grune & Stratton, Inc.: 111 Fifth Ave., S., New York, N.Y. 10013; Chair. and Pres. CHARLES M. HUTT; medical.

G. K. Hall & Co.: 70 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. 02111; Pres. PHILLIPS A. TRELEAVEN, reference, reprints, science.

Hammond Incorporated: 515 Valley St., Maplewood, N.J. 07040; Pres. STUART L. HAMMOND; maps, atlases.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Inc.: 757 Third Ave., New York 10017; f. 1919; Chair. WILLIAM JOVANOVIH; Pres. PAUL D. CORBETT; textbooks, general.

Harper & Row: 10 East 53rd St., New York, N.Y. 10022, f. 1817; Chair. of Board JOHN COWLES, Jr.; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer WINTHROP KNOWLTON; fiction, non-fiction, educational, medical, general.

Hart Publishing Company, Inc.: 15 West 4th St., New York, N.Y. 10012; Editor and Publ. HAROLD H. HART; non-fiction.

Harvard University Press: 79 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. 02138; British Agents, Oxford University Press; f. 1913; Dir. ARTHUR J. ROSENTHAL; educational, scientific, classics, fine arts, philosophy, religion, history and government.

Haskell House Publishers Ltd.: 280 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y. 10012; f. 1964; literary, scholarly.

Hastings House Publishers, Inc.: 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1936; Pres. and Editor WALTER W. FRESE; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Editor RUSSELL F. NEALE; general, regional, Americana, decorative and graphic arts, communications, photography, children's.

Hawthorn Books, Inc.: 260 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1952; Pres. A. DALE TIMPE; general non-fiction, reference, business, religious, history, biography, cookery and juveniles.

Hayden Book Company Inc.: 50 Essex St., Rochelle Park, N.J. 07662; Pres. JAMES S. MULHOLLAND, Jr.; scientific, technical, professional.

D. C. Heath & Co.: 125 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173; f. 1885; Pres. FRANCIS S. FOX; textbooks.

Hill and Wang: 19 Union Sq. W., New York, N.Y. 10011; Editor-in-Chief A. W. WANG; fiction, non-fiction, drama, history.

Hillary House Publishers: 450 Park Ave., South, New York, N.Y. 10016; division of Humanities Press Inc.; college textbooks.

History Book Club Inc.: 40 Guernsey St., Stamford, Conn. 06904.

Holden-Day, Inc.: 500 Sansome St., San Francisco, Calif. 94111; Pres. FREDERICK H. MURPHY; textbooks, scientific, reference.

Holiday House: 18 E. 56th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. JOHN H. BRIGGS, Jr.; juveniles.

- Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc.:** 383 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1866; subsidiary of C.B.S.; Pres. STANLEY D. FRANK; textbooks and general.
- Houghton Mifflin Company:** 2 Park St., Boston, Mass. 02107; f. 1832; Pres. H. T. MILLER; Vice-Pres. Finance and Admin. EDWARD REYNOLDS, Jr.; general.
- Humanities Press:** 450 Park Ave. South, New York 10016; f. 1950; Pres. and Editor SIMON SILVERMAN; scholarly.
- Indiana University Press:** 10th and Morton Streets, Bloomington, Indiana 47401; f. 1950; Dir. BERNARD B. PERRY; trade and scholarly non-fiction.
- Initial Teaching Alphabet Pubns., Inc.:** 6 E. 43rd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. E. M. CRANE JR.; elementary reading series.
- International Universities Press:** 239 Park Ave., S., New York, N.Y. 10003; Pres. MARTIN V. AZARIAN; psychiatry, social sciences.
- Intext Publishers Group:** 257 Park Ave., South, New York 10010; Chair. R. W. KISLIK; Pres. T. B. DOLMATECH; college textbooks in engineering, business, humanities, natural and social sciences, adult and juvenile fiction and non-fiction, elementary textbooks.
- Iowa State University Press:** 5 State Ave., Ames, Ia. 50010; Dir. MERRITT BAILEY; agriculture, engineering, science, home economics, veterinary, journalism, economics, flight instruction.
- Richard D. Irwin, Inc.:** 1818 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill. 60430; f. 1933; Chair. of Board RICHARD D. IRWIN; Pres. IRVIN L. GRIMES; economics, business.
- Jewish Publication Society of America:** 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; Pres. JEROME J. SHESTACK.
- Johnson Reprint Corp.:** 111 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1945; affiliated to the Academic Press Inc.; Pres. C. HURT; Vice-Pres. J. K. BURGESS; scientific reprints and fine arts.
- Johns Hopkins University Press:** Baltimore, Md. 21218; f. 1878; Dir. JACK G. GOELLNER; Editor-in-Chief M. A. ARONSON; social sciences, humanities, science.
- Augustus M. Kelley, Publishers:** 305 Allwood Rd., Clifton, N.J. 07012; f. 1947; reprints of economic classics.
- Kendall/Hunt Publishing Co.:** 2460 Kerper Blvd., Dubuque, Iowa 52001; Pres. WILLIAM C. BROWN; college textbooks.
- Kennikat Press Inc.:** 90 South Bayles Ave., Port Washington, N.Y. 11050; f. 1963; Pres. and Editor CORNELL JARAY; scholarly reprints and originals.
- Alfred A. Knopf, Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1915; subsidiary of Random House Inc. Chair. WILLIAM A. KOSHLAND; Pres. R. GOTTLIEB; fiction, textbooks, general literature.
- John Knox Press:** 341 Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Georgia 30308; f. 1938; Publ. J. HOWARD MONTGOMERY; Editor RICHARD A. RAY; religious.
- Kraus Reprint Co.:** Route 100 Millwood, New York, N.Y. 10546; a U.S. division of Kraus-Thomson Organization Ltd.; Pres. FREDERICK ALTMANN.
- Laidlaw Brothers:** Thatcher and Madison Streets, River Forest, Ill. 60305; a division of Doubleday; f. 1919; Pres. ROBERT L. LAIDLAW.
- Lancer Books Inc.:** 18 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. W. ZACHARIUS; Editors ROBERT HOSKINS, RUTH BRONSTEEN, EVAN HEYMAN; paperback reprints and originals.
- Lea & Febiger:** 600 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; f. 1785; Editorial Adviser JOHN F. SPAHR; medical, dental, veterinary and other life sciences.
- Lenox Hill Press:** 419 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; a division of Crown Publishers, Inc.; Pres. NAT WARELS; light fiction, Gothic romances, westerns.
- J. B. Lippincott Company:** East Washington Square, Philadelphia; Pa. 19105; f. 1792; Chair. and Pres. JOSEPH W. LIPPINCOTT, Jr.; Sec. W. B. ROUTT; fiction, biography, history, scientific, medical, educational, juvenile, religious.
- Little, Brown and Company Inc.:** 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1837; Chair. of Board and Pres. ARTHUR H. THORNHILL, Jr.; Sec. JAMES B. PLATE; fiction, biography, history, current affairs, general trade, juveniles, medical, law, college textbooks.
- Louisiana State University Press:** Baton Rouge, La. 70803; f. 1935; Dir. CHARLES EAST; Associate Dir. LESLIE E. PHILLABAUM; scholarly, regional and general.
- Loyola University Press:** 3441 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60657; Dir. Rcv. JOHN B. AMBERG.
- M.I.T. Press:** 28 Carlton St., Cambridge, Mass. 02142; f. 1932; Dir. HOWARD R. WEBBER; Editor-in-Chief A. TOVELL; scholarly, advanced textbooks, research monographs, non-fiction trade books, paperbooks.
- McCormick-Mathers Publishing Co. Inc.:** 450 West 33rd St., New York 10001; Pres. CHARLES PEPPER; textbooks.
- McCutchan Publishing Corporation:** 2526 Grove St.; Berkeley, Calif. 94704; Chair. STEPHEN A. ZELLERBACH; college textbooks.
- McGraw-Hill Book Co.:** 1221 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1909; Pres. HAROLD W. MCGRAW, Jr.; college and school textbooks, technical, scientific and business, medical, legal, religious, art, fiction, general non-fiction and young people's books, encyclopaedias and reference books, text-films and film-strips, subscription and home-study books and programmes, tapes, records, transparencies, science kits, instructional systems and tests, planetariums and special instructional equipment.
- David McKay Co. Inc.:** 750 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. and Ed. KENNETH L. RAWSON; general fiction, non-fiction, juvenile, college texts, languages, dictionaries.
- Macmillan, Inc.:** 866 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; Pres. and Chair. of Board RAYMOND C. HAGEL; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. A. BARTON, J. KAPLAN, W. B. SMITH, J. F. BOND; reference, textbooks, trade, home study courses, professional magazines.
- Macrae Smith Company:** 225 South 15th St., Lewis Tower Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1925; Pres. and Editor DONALD P. MACRAE; fiction, non-fiction, biography, travel, sports, juvenile.
- Manor Books Inc.:** 329 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1972; Pres. and Publ. WALTER WIEDENBAUM; paperbacks.
- Meredith Corp.:** Book Division, 1716 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50303; f. 1961; Chair. E. T. MEREDITH; Pres. ROBERT A. BURNETT.
- G. and C. Merriam Co.:** 47 Federal St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1831; Pres. DAVID R. REPLOGLE; Vice-Pres. CRAWFORD LINCOLN, VICTOR W. WEIDMAN; affiliate of Encyclopaedia Britannica Inc.; Merriam-Webster dictionaries, reference.
- Charles E. Merrill Publishing Co.:** 1300 Alum Creek Drive, Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1842; a division of Bell and Howell; Pres. GARY D. EISENBERGER; textbooks and supplementary material.

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- Julian Messner:** 1 West 39th St., New York, N.Y. 10018; a Div. of Simon and Schuster Inc.; Pres. DORIS FLOWERS; non-fiction.
- Michigan State University Press:** Box 550, East Lansing, Mich. 48823; Chair. of Board. LYLE BLAIR; Pres. RUSSEL B. NYE.
- Milford House, Inc.:** 85 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1967; Chair. and Pres. JOHN PIZEY; scholarly.
- Monarch:** 1 West St., New York, N.Y. 10018; a division of Simon & Schuster Inc.; Dir. WILLIAM MLAWER.
- Moody Press:** 820 North La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1894; Chair. ELMER EDMAN; Dir. PETER F. GUNTHER; religious.
- William Morrow & Co. Inc.:** 105 Madison Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; subsidiary of Scott, Foresman & Co.; Pres. LAWRENCE HUGHES; Exec. Vice-Pres. RIDLEY M. ENSLOW; fiction, non-fiction, juvenile.
- G. V. Mosby Co.:** 11830 Westline Industrial Drive, St. Louis, Mo. 36141; a subsidiary of The Times Mirror Co.; Pres. ROBERT C. STRAIN; medical, dental, nursing education, nursing science, bio-sciences, physical education and social sciences books and journals.
- National Academy of Sciences—National Academy of Engineering—Institute of Medicine—National Research Council:** 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418; f. 1863; Pres. Dr. PHILIP HANDLER; scientific and technical reports, abstracts, bibliographies, catalogues.
- National Education Association Publications:** 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Gen. Man. GORDON H. FELTON; professional.
- National Learning Corporation:** 20 Du Pont St., Plainview, N.Y. 11803; Pres. JACK RUDMAN; learning aids.
- Thomas Nelson Inc.:** 407 Seventh Ave., South, Nashville, Tenn. 37203; Pres. S. MOORE; bibles, religious, trade, juveniles.
- The New American Library, Inc.:** 1301 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Chair. MARTIN P. LEVIN; Pres. H. K. SCHNALL; all categories except text; a subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.
- New Directions Pub. Corp.:** 333 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10014; f. 1936; Pres. and Publ. JAMES LAUGHLIN; modern literature, poetry, criticism, belles-lettres.
- New York University Press:** 21 West Fourth St., New York N.Y. 10003; f. 1916; Man. Editor ROBERT L. BULL; scholarly.
- Noble and Noble, Publishers, Inc.:** 1 Dag Hammarskjöld Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1886; Pres. HELEN MEYER; textbooks.
- Northwestern University Press:** 1735 Benson Ave., Evanston, Ill. 60201; f. 1958; scholarly.
- W. W. Norton & Co. Inc.:** 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1924; Pres. GEORGE P. BROCKWAY; general fiction and non-fiction, college textbooks.
- Oceana Publications Inc.:** 40 Cedar St., Dobbs Ferry, N.Y. 10522; f. 1957; Pres. PHILIP F. COHEN; Vice-Pres. DAVID R. COHEN; trade, general, juveniles, law, politics, directories.
- Octagon Books:** 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003; Editor-in-Chief HENRY G. SCHLANGER; scholarly reprints.
- Ohio State University Press:** 2070 Neil Ave., Columbus, O. 43210; Dir. WELDON A. KEFAUVER.
- Ohio University Press:** Admin. Annex, Ohio University, Athens, O. 45701; Dir. PATRICIA FITCH.
- Orbis Books:** Maryknoll, N.Y. 10545; Editor-in-Chief PHILLIP SCHARPER; contemporary culture and religion and economics of the Third World.
- Ottenheimer Publishers, Inc.:** 1330 Reisterstown Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21208; f. 1890; Pres. ALLAN T. HIRSH; encyclopaedias, dictionaries.
- Oxford University Press Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1896; Pres. JAMES Y. HUWS-DAVIES; all non-fiction, trade books, religious, reference, Bibles, college textbooks, medical, music, technical.
- Pantheon Books:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; division of Random House Inc.; Man. Dir. ANDRÉ SCHIFFRIN; fiction, non-fiction, history, philosophy, art, juvenile, illustrated editions.
- Parents' Magazine Press:** 52 Vanderbilt Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. EDWARD A. SAND; juveniles.
- Penguin Books Inc.:** 7110 Ambassador Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21207; f. 1949; Pres. PETER CALVOCORESSI; Vice-Pres. DEREK SHIPTON; reprints and originals.
- Pennsylvania State University Press:** 215 Wagner Bldg., University Park, Pa. 16802; f. 1956; Dir. C. W. KENTERA; Editorial Dir. J. M. PICKERING; scholarly non-fiction.
- Pergamon Press Inc.:** Fairview Park, Elmsford, N.Y. 10523; f. 1952; Pres. ROBERT MAXWELL; science, medicine.
- Philosophical Library, Inc.:** 15 East 40th St., New York 10016; f. 1941; Pres. DAGOBERT D. RUNES, PH.D.; Editor REGEEN KIERNAN; educational and reference.
- Pinnacle Books:** 275 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. DAVID ZENTNER; paperback fiction and non-fiction.
- Pitman Publishing Corporation:** 6 East 43 St., New York 10017; Chair. of Board MICHAEL PITMAN, Pres. E. M. CRANE; business education, technical, college, arts and crafts, and general non-fiction.
- Plenum Publishing Corp.:** 227 West 17th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. EARL M. COLEMAN; scientific and technical books and journals, dictionaries, translations, music, Americana, exploration, art, architecture and general reprints.
- Pocket Books Inc.:** 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 10020; f. 1939; a division of Simon & Schuster Inc.; Pres. W. EWALD; reprints and originals.
- Popular Library:** 600 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Editor-in-Chief P. O'CONNOR; reprints and originals.
- Clarkson N. Potter, Inc.:** 419 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1959; Pres. NAT WARTELS; general.
- Praeger Publishers, Inc.:** 111 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1950; Pres. DAVID R. REPLOGLE; Editor-in-Chief ARNOLD DOLIN; general non-fiction.
- Prentice-Hall Inc.:** Engelwood Cliffs, N.J. 07632, and 70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10011; f. 1913; Chair. PAUL R. ANDREWS; Pres. and Chief Exec. FRANK J. DUNNIGAN; scientific, industrial, educational, textbooks, general.
- Press of Case Western Reserve University:** Quail Bldg., Cleveland, O. 44106; Mgr. MARGARET HENNING.
- Princeton University Press:** Princeton, New Jersey 08540; f. 1905; Dir. HERBERT S. BAILEY, JR.; scholarly books.
- The Psychological Corporation:** 304 East 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Chair. and Pres. ROGER T. LENNON.

- G. P. Putnam's Sons:** 200 Madison Avenue, New York 10016; f. 1838; Pres. WALTER J. MINTON; general.
- Pyramid Communications Inc.:** 919 Third Ave., New York 10022; Pres. MATTHEW HUTTNER, Vice-Pres. and Asst. Publ. N. GOLDFIND; paperback reprints and originals.
- Quadrangle/The New York Times Book Co.:** 10 E St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1959; Pres. HERBERT NAGOURNEY; non-fiction, texts, paperbacks.
- Rand McNally & Co.:** Box 7600, Chicago, Ill. 60680; f. 1856; Pres. ANDREW McNALLY III; Excc. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM BOLD, THOMAS J. HERMES; juvenile, non-fiction, school, college textbooks, atlases, maps.
- Random House Inc.:** 201 East 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; Chair. of Board DONALD S. KLOPPER; Pres. ROBERT L. BERNSTEIN; originals; reprints; paperbacks; juvenile, series, textbooks.
- Reader's Digest Association:** Pleasantville, N.Y. 10570.
- Henry Regnery Co.:** 114 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill. 60610; f. 1947; Chair. HENRY REGNERY; Pres. HARVEY PLOTNICK; general, non-fiction, poetry, fiction.
- Fleming H. Revell Co.:** Old Tappan, N.J. 07675; f. 1870; Pres. WILLIAM R. BARBOUR, Jr.; religious.
- Ward Ritchie Press:** 3044 Riverside Drive, Los Angeles, Calif. 90039; f. 1932; Chair. WARD RITCHIE; Pres. JOSEPH SIMON; Western Americana, Western travel guides to the U.S.A., cook books, wine books.
- Ronald Press Co., The:** 79 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1900; Pres. and Treas. PHILIP J. WARNER; Excc. Vice-Pres. EUGENE SIMONOFF; non-fiction, college textbooks, reference books.
- Russell & Russell, Publishers** (Division of Atheneum Publishers, Inc.): 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1953; Man. Editor Mrs. E. SOSCHIN; reprints of scholarly books.
- Rutgers University Press:** 30 College Avenue, New Brunswick, N.J. 08903; Assoc. Dir. HELEN STEWART; scholarly and regional.
- William H. Sadlier Inc.:** 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1832; Chief Exec. Officer F. SADLIER DINGER; Pres. FRANK M. POWER; elementary and secondary school textbooks.
- St. Martin's Press Inc.:** 175 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1952; Chair. F. WHITEHEAD; Pres. THOMAS J. MCCORMACK; general and technical trade, textbooks.
- Howard W. Sams & Co., Inc.:** 4300 W. 62nd Street, Indianapolis, Ind. 46268; Pres. STANLEY S. SILLS; Vice-Pres. Engineering and Technical Editorial LESTER H. NELSON; text and technical books.
- W. B. Saunders Co.:** West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. 19105; f. 1888; Pres. T. VANDEN BEEMT; Editor JOHN L. DUSSEAU; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT R. ROWAN; medical, technical and scientific textbooks.
- Scarecrow Press, Inc.:** 52 Liberty St., Metuchen, N.J. 08840; Pres. ERIC MOON; reference, library science.
- Schenkman Publishing Co. Inc.:** 3 Mt. Auburn Place, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. 02138; f. 1961; politics, sociology, economics, biology, trade.
- Schocken Books, Inc.:** 200 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. THEODORE SCHOCKEN; primarily non-fiction.
- Scholastic Book Services:** 50 West 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1920; Chair. MAURICE R. ROBINSON; Pres. JOHN P. SPAULDING; educational paperbacks and periodicals for elementary and secondary schools; includes Scholastic Book Services Division.
- Science Research Associates, Inc.:** 259 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1938; Pres. RICHARD A. GIESEN; educational.
- Scott, Foresman & Co.:** 1900 East Lake Ave., Glenview, Ill. 60025; f. 1896; Chair. DARREL E. PETERSON; Pres. GORDON HJALMARSON; textbooks.
- Charles Scribner's Sons:** 597 Fifth Ave., New York 10017; f. 1846; Chair. G. MCKAY SCHIEFFELIN; Pres. CHARLES SCRIBNER, Jr.; general.
- The Seabury Press Inc.:** 815 Second Ave., New York 10017; Pres. WERNER MARK LINZ; religious, education, psychology, sociology, literature, juvenile.
- Sheed & Ward:** 475 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. and Editor J. F. ANDREWS; history, biography, juvenile, theology, sociology, philosophy, Catholic.
- Shoe String Press Inc., The:** 995 Sherman Ave., Hamden, Conn. 06514; f. 1952; Pres. and Man. Editor Mrs. FRANCES T. RUTTER; scholarly literature, reprints and originals, bibliography and documentation; publisher for Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.
- Simon & Schuster, Inc.:** 630 Fifth Ave., New York 10020; f. 1924; Pres. SEYMOUR TURK; general.
- The L. W. Singer Company, Inc.:** 249 W. Erie Blvd., Syracuse, N.Y. 13201.
- Peter Smith:** 6 Lexington Ave., Gloucester, Mass. 01932; Pres. PETER SMITH; reprints.
- Smithsonian Institution Press:** Washington, D.C. 20560; academic.
- Southern Illinois University Press:** P.O.B. 3697 Carbondale, Ill. 62901; f. 1953; Dir. and Editor VERNON STERNBERG; scholarly non-fiction and standard fiction reprints.
- Southern Methodist University Press:** Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1937; Dir. ALLEN MAXWELL; Associate Dir. and Editor MARGARET L. HARTLEY.
- The Southwestern Company:** 1-65 Moorcs Lane, P.O.B. 820, Nashville, Tenn. 37202; Pres. S. HAYS; religious, educational.
- South-Western Publishing Company:** 5101 Madison Rd., Cincinnati, O. 45227; Pres. R. D. COOPER; textbooks.
- Springer-Verlag New York, Inc.:** 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10010; Exec. Vice-Pres. BERND GROSSMANN; scientific, technical, research and reference books.
- Stackpole Books:** Cameron and Kelker Streets, Harrisburg, Pa. 17105; f. 1930; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Editorial Dir. C. P. PETERS; outdoor, general trade, politico-military, juvenile, gun care and repair.
- Standard Educational Corporation:** 130 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1909; reference materials.
- Stanford University Press:** Stanford, Calif. 94305; f. 1925; Dir. LEON E. SELTZER; Editor J. G. BELL.
- State University of New York Press:** 99 Washington Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12210; f. 1966; Dir. NORMAN MANGOUNI; scholarly books and journals.
- Steck-Vaughn Company:** P.O.B. 2028, Austin, Tex. 78767.
- Sterling Publishing Co., Inc.:** 419 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1949; Pres. DAVID A. BOEHM; non-fiction, reference, textbooks.
- Summy-Birchard Company:** Evanston, Ill. 60204; f. 1872; Pres. DAVID K. SENGSTACK; education and music.
- Swallow Press Inc., The:** 1139 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1940; Pres. MORTON P. WEISMAN; Vice-Pres. and Editor DURRETT WAGNER; poetry, fiction, criticism, biography, reprints and originals.
- Syracuse University Press:** P.O.B. 8, University Station, Syracuse, N.Y. 13210.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Publishers

Taplinger Publishing Co. Inc.: 200 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1955; Pres. T. TAPLINGER; general.

Theatre Arts Books: 333 6th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10014.

Charles C. Thomas, Publisher: 301 East Lawrence Ave., Springfield, Ill. 62703; f. 1927; Pres. PAYNE E. L. THOMAS; medical, law, technical, textbooks.

Time-Life Books: Time & Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020; Publ. Mrs. JOAN D. MANLEY; Gen. Man. J. D. MCSWEENEY; international political, cultural, social; U.S. history, science, art, music.

Times-Mirror Co.: Times-Mirror Square, Los Angeles, Calif. 90053; f. 1887; Division: Los Angeles Times; subsidiaries: Harry N. Abrams, Inc., Matthew Bender & Co., Inc., Fuller & Dees Marketing Group, Inc., The C. V. Mosby Co., Times Mirror Magazines, Inc., New American Library, Inc., New English Library Ltd., Southwestern Co., The World Publishing Co. Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.; Chair. Dr. FRANKLIN D. MURPHY; Pres. ALBERT V. CASEY.

Tower Publications Inc.: 185 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1960; Pres. HARRY SHORTEN; Editor in-Chief P. McCURTIN; paperback reprints and originals, fiction and non-fiction.

Twayne Publishers Inc.: 70 Lincoln St., Boston, Mass. 02111; f. 1949; Exec. Editor T. T. BEELER; biography, literary criticism, monographs.

Charles E. Tuttle Co., Inc.: 28 Main St., Rutland, Vt. 05701; f. 1832; Pres. CHARLES E. TUTTLE; books on the Orient, particularly Japan, language, art, culture, juveniles.

Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., Inc.: 250 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1940; Pres. FREDERICK UNGAR; Vice-Pres. and Exec. Editor Miss RUTH SELDEN; Asst. to Publ. BERTRAND T. UNGAR; reference works, non-fiction, literature and criticism, languages, engineering, mathematics.

The United Educators, Inc.: Tangle Oak Educational Center, Lake Bluff, Ill. 60044.

United Nations: Sales Section, Publishing Service, New York, N.Y. 10017; Chief of Section W. SCOTT LAING; trade and textbooks on world and national economy, international trade, social questions, human rights, international law.

Universal Publishing and Distributing Corp.: 235 East 45th St., New York 10017; f. 1945; Pres. and Publ. ARNOLD E. ABRAMSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT J. ABRAMSON; paperback originals and reprints, fiction and non-fiction.

University of Alabama Press: Drawer 2877, University, Ala. 35486; f. 1945; Dir. MORGAN L. WALTERS; Editor FRANCIS P. SQUIBB; scholarly books, especially political science, public administration, history, linguistics and philology, philosophy and religion.

University of Arizona Press: Box 3398, Tucson, Ariz. 85722; f. 1959; Dir. MARSHALL TOWNSEND; scholarly, popular regional.

University of California Press: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; f. 1893; Los Angeles Office: 60 Powell Library, U.C., Los Angeles, Calif. 90024; New York Office: 25 W. 45th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1893; Dir. AUGUST FRUGÉ; Assoc. Dir. PHILIP E. LILIENTHAL; L.A. Editor ROBERT ZACHARY.

University of Chicago Press: 5801 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1891; Dir. MORRIS PHILIPSON; scholarly books and journals, textbooks, general.

University of Florida Press: 15 N.W. 15th St. Gainesville, Fla. 32601; f. 1945; Dir. WILLIAM B. HARVEY; Editor PAUL CHALKER; general, scholarly, regional.

University of Georgia Press: Athens, Ga. 30602; f. 1939; Dir. RALPH STEPHENS; academic, scholarly.

University of Hawaii Press: 535 Ward Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814.

University of Illinois Press: Urbana, Ill. 61801; f. 1918; Dir. MIODRAG MUNTJAN; Editor RICHARD L. WENTWORTH; scholarly books and journals.

University of Kansas Press: 366 Watson Library, Lawrence, Kan. 66045.

University of Massachusetts Press: Amherst, Mass. 01002; f. 1964; Dir. LEONE STEIN; scholarly, poetry, regional, general.

University of Miami Press: Drawer 9088, Coral Gables, Fla. 33124.

University of Michigan Press, The: Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106; f. 1930; Dir. W. SEARS; Assoc. Dir. JOHN SCOTT MABON; non-fiction, textbooks, paperbacks.

University of Minnesota Press: 2037 University Ave. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn. 55455; f. 1927; Dir. JOHN ERVIN JR.; Editor JEANNE SINNEN; scholarly, general.

University of Missouri Press: 107 Swallow Hall, Columbia, Mo. 65201.

University of Nebraska Press: Lincoln, Nebr. 68508; f. 1941; Acting Dir. F. M. LINKI; Editor VIRGINIA FAULKNER; general scholarly non-fiction, regional history.

University of New Mexico Press: Albuquerque, New Mex. 87106; f. 1931; Dir. H. W. TREADWELL; general, scholarly.

University of North Carolina Press: Box 2288, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514; f. 1922; Dir. MATTHEW HODGSON; biographical, regional, general non-fiction, general college.

University of Notre Dame Press: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; f. 1949; Chair. of Board Rev. PAUL E. BEICHER; Dir. JOHN E. EHMANN (acting); scholarly in humanities and social sciences.

University of Oklahoma Press: Norman, Okla. 73069; f. 1928; Dir. ED SHAW; Editor MARY STITH; scholarly books in all fields.

University of Pennsylvania Press: 3933 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19174; Acting Dir. R. L. WARREN; scholarly.

University of Pittsburgh Press: 127 North Bellefield Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15260; f. 1936; Dir. FREDERICK A. HETZEL; scholarly books.

University Press of Kentucky: Lafferty Hall, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky. 40506; f. 1943; Dir. BRUCE F. DENBO; Editor JEROME CROUCH; scholarly, regional.

University Press of Virginia: Box 3608, University Sta., Charlottesville, Va. 22903; f. 1963; Dir. WALKER COWEN; bibliography.

University of South Carolina Press: Columbia, S.C. 29208; Dir. ROBERT T. KING; scholarly books.

University of Tennessee Press: Communications Bldg., Knoxville, Tenn. 37916.

University of Texas Press: P.O.B. 7819 Austin, Texas 78712; f. 1950; Dir. FRANK H. WARDLAW; Latin American studies, folklore, southwest regional, general scholarly.

University of Washington Press: Seattle, Wash. 98195; f. 1909; Dir. DONALD R. ELLEGOOD; Editor-in-Chief CHARLES E. CUNNINGHAM; general, scholarly, non-fiction, reprints.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Publishers, Radio and Television

University of Wisconsin Press: Box 1379, Madison, Wis. 53701; Dir. THOMPSON WEBB, Jr.; Assoc. Dir. EZRA DIMAN; non-fiction.

Vanderbilt University Press: Nashville, Tenn. 37235; Dir. and Editor DAVID HOWELL JONES

Vanguard Press, Inc.: 424 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. EVELYN SHRIFTE.

D. Van Nostrand Reinhold Co.: 450 West 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1848; Pres. ROBERT E. EWING; Vice-Pres. and Publ. JEAN KOEFOED; technical, scientific, general non-fiction.

The Viking Press, Inc.: 625 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1925; Pres. THOMAS H. GUINZBURG; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Wadsworth Publishing Co., Inc.: Belmont, Calif. 94002; f. 1956; Chair. of Board RICHARD P. ETTINGER, Jr.; Pres. JAMES F. LEISY; college textbooks.

Henry Z. Walck, Inc.: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; juveniles.

Walker & Co.: 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1959; a division of Walker Publishing Co. Inc.; Pres. SAMUEL S. WALKER, Jr.; Chair. SAMUEL W. MEEK; fiction, non-fiction and juvenile.

Franklin Watts, Inc.: 730 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1942; Pres. H. B. GRAHAM; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. T. BRINN; a division of Grolier, Inc.; juvenile, adult non-fiction.

Wayne State University Press: 5980 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202.

Wesleyan University Press: Middletown, Conn. 06457.

Western Publishing Co., Inc.: 1220 Mound Ave., Racine, Wis. 53404; f. 1907; Chair., Chief Exec. and Pres. GERALD J. SLADE; juvenile, general.

The Westminster Press: Witherspoon Building, Juniper and Sansom Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107; Gen. Man.

CHARLES COLMAN III; Religious Editor PAUL L. MEACHAM; Juvenile Editor BARBARA BATES; juvenile, fiction, non-fiction, religious.

Weybright and Talley, Inc.: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

David White Company, Publishers: 60 E. 55th St., New York, N.Y. 10022.

John Wiley and Sons, Inc.: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1807; Chair. W. BRADFORD WILEY; scientific, technical, medical and social science books, research monographs and periodicals under the imprints of Wiley, Wiley-Interscience, Hampton Publishing Co., Wiley Systems Inc. and Melville Publishing Co., including Audio-Visual materials.

Williams & Wilkins Co., The: 428 East Preston St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1925; Pres. CHARLES O. REVILLE, Jr.; medical, dental, veterinary, scientific.

H. W. Wilson Co.: 950 University Ave, Bronx, N.Y. 10452; f. 1898; Chair. of Board HOWARD HAYCRAFT; Pres. LEO M. WEINS; book and periodical indexes, library reference.

Xerox College Publishing: 191 Spring St., Lexington, Mass. 02173; Publ. and Gen. Man. RICHARD P. ZELDIN; Vice-Pres. Editorial Development WILLIAM FROHLICH; college textbooks.

Yale University Press: 149 York Street, New Haven, Conn. 06511; f. 1908; Dir. CHESTER KERR; scholarly non-fiction.

Year Book Medical Publishers, Inc.: 35 E. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; subsidiary of Times-Mirror Co.; Pres. WILLIAM F. KELLER.

Zondervan Corporation: 1415 Lake Drive, S.E. Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506; f. 1931; Pres. PETER KLADDER, Jr.; Chair. P. J. ZONDERVAN; religious.

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

American Booksellers' Association: 800 Second Ave., New York, 10017; f. 1900; 4,100 mems.; Exec. Dir. G. ROYSCIE SMITH.

American Educational Publishers Institute: 432 Park Ave. S., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. H. M. WARRINGTON.

Association of American Publishers, Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1970; 245 mems.; Pres. T. HOOPES.

Association of American University Presses Inc.: 1 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1937; 67 mems.; Exec. Dir. JOHN B. PUTNAM; publ. *Directory*.

National Association of Book Editors: 59 4th Ave., New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1962; 100 mems.; Pres. HANS SANTESSON; publ. *Nabe News* (monthly).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Federal Communications Commissions (FCC): Washington, D.C. 20554; f. 1934; Seven Commissioners appointed by the President for seven years; regulates inter-state and foreign communication by radio, wire and cable; Chair. DEAN BURCH.

National Association of Broadcasters (NAB): 1771 N. St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; over 4,500 mems.; a private body of Radio and TV stations and networks; lays down Operating Codes for Radio and TV, and provides other services; funds subscribed by members.

RADIO

Number of licensed and operating stations: A.M. 4,343, F.M. over 2,307. Number of radios; 383 million (1973).

COMMERCIAL NETWORKS

American Broadcasting Cos., Inc.: 1330 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; Chair. and Chief Exec. LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer ELTON H. RULE; 7 owned A.M./F.M. radio stations; 5 television stations; TV and radio networks.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.: 51 West 52nd St., New York, 10019; Chair. WILLIAM S. PALEY; Pres. ARTHUR TAYLOR; Pres. C.B.S. Radio Division S. COOK DIGGES; 7 owned and operated A.M., 7 owned and operated F.M., 244 affiliated stations.

Mutual Broadcasting System: 135 West 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; Pres. C. EDWARD LITTLE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

National Broadcasting Company Inc.: 30 Rockefeller Plaza New York, N.Y. 10020; Chair. of Board JULIAN GOODMAN; Vice-Chair. DAVID C. ADAMS; 5 owned television stations, 218 television affiliated stations; 4 owned radio stations, 232 radio affiliated stations.

Keystone Broadcasting System: 111 W. Washington St., Chicago, Ill. 60602; and 527 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; branches in Los Angeles, San Francisco and Detroit; transcription network for rural America; approx. 1,140 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. D. H. MCGANNON; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. V. TOOKE and L. H. ISRAEL; 6 AM, 3 FM, 5 VHF-TV owned and operated stations.

EDUCATIONAL

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1925; Pres. WILLIAM G. HARLEY; 190 member educational radio stations, 5,000 individual members; publs. *Newsletter* (monthly), *Educational Broadcasting Review* (two-monthly), *Annual Directory of Educational Telecommunications*.

U.S. Office of Education: Washington, D.C. 20202; Asst; Sec. and Commr. of Education JAMES E. ALLEN, Jr.; 100 stations.

TELEVISION

Number of receiving sets: 117 million (1973).

Number of licensed and operating stations: 7047 (1973).

COMMERCIAL

(see also Radio Section for full addresses)

American Broadcasting Companies, Inc.: New York; Chair. and Chief Exec. LEONARD H. GOLDENSON; Pres. and Chief Operating Officer ELTON H. RULE; 5 owned TV stations; 170 primary TV network affiliates; 119 secondary TV network affiliates.

American Broadcasting Company: Pres. of ABC Television Network THOMAS W. MOORE; 140 primary affiliates; 132 secondary TV network affiliates.

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.: Pres. C.B.S. T.V. Network Division ROBERT D. WOOD; Pres. C.B.S. Television Stations D. THOMAS MILLER; 5 owned and operated, 215 affiliated stations.

Westinghouse Broadcasting Company: National T.V. Sales Man. ROBERT MCGREY; 5 stations.

EDUCATIONAL

U.S. Office of Education: Washington, D.C. 20202.

National Association of Educational Broadcasters: Washington; represents more than 135 educational television stations, 100 school closed-circuit television installations and 5,000 individuals (see also under Radio).

Public Broadcasting Service: H.Q.: 475 L'Enfant Plaza, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20024; non-profit-making; provides programming to 250 affiliated non-commercial educational television stations; Pres. H. N. GUNN Jr.

Radio and Television

Net Television, Inc.: 2715 Pachard Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.; videotape duplication-distribution and television post-production services.

Many universities and colleges have closed circuit systems.

FOREIGN RADIO SERVICES

GOVERNMENT

Voice of America: U.S. Information Agency, 330 Independence Ave., S.W. Washington, D.C. 20547; Dir. U.S. Information Agency JAMES KEOGH; Asst. Dir. (Broadcasting) KENNETH R. GIDDENS; broadcasts in 36 languages to all areas of the world.

Department of Defense, American Forces Radio and Television Service (AFRTS): Office of Information for the Armed Forces OASD (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 20305; *European Pacific and Southeast Asia Service:* American Forces Radio and Television Service, Washington, Office of Information for the Armed Forces OASD (M and RA), Washington, D.C. 22209; Commander LTC F. L. CASPIT.

Radio and TV broadcasts in English to Europe, Middle and Far East, South-east Asia, Caribbean, North Atlantic, Pacific, North Africa.

PRIVATE

ABC International: 1330 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; subsidiary of American Broadcasting Company Inc.; Pres. RICHARD O'LEARY; 50 stations in Latin America, Japan, Australia; Canada etc.

KFRM: Ferney, Texas; f. 1960; operated by Globe Broadcasting Co.; serves Central and South America.

Radio Free Europe: Englischer Garten 1, Munich 22, Germany; Dir. RALPH WALTER; a division of Free Europe Inc., 2 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; Pres. WILLIAM P. DURKEE.

Broadcasts to Eastern Europe in Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Hungarian, Polish, Romanian.

Radio Liberty: 8 Munich 81, Arabellastrasse 18, Germany; Exec. Dir. WALTER K. SCOTT; supported by the Radio Liberty Committee Inc., whose funds are from private persons and organizations in the United States; 30 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. HOWLAND H. SARGEANT.

Broadcasts 24 hours daily in 20 national languages of the Soviet Union.

Radio New York Worldwide Inc.: 485 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. 10022; Pres. and Gen. Man. JOHN C. MOLER; operates New York City stereo FM station WRFM.

Radio Station KGEI Inc. The Voice of Friendship: Friendship Station, Redwood City, Calif. 94063; f. 1939; owned and operated by Far East Broadcasting Co. Inc.; Pres. R. H. BOWMAN; Station Man. JIM R. BOWMAN; broadcasts in English, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Ukrainian, Japanese, Mandarin, Chinese.

FINANCE

BANKING

FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

(Washington, D.C. 20551)

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

Chairman: DR. ARTHUR F. BURNS.**Vice-Chairman:** GEORGE W. MITCHELL.**Governors:**

JEFFREY M. BUCHER	HENRY C. WALLICH
JOHN E. SHEEHAN	PHILIP E. COLDWELL
ROBERT C. HOLLAND	

Advisers to the Board:

ROBERT SOLOMON	STEPHEN H. AXILROD
SAMUEL B. CHASE	

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JOSEPH R. COYNE	FREDERIC SOLOMON
JOHN S. RIPPEY	ARTHUR L. BROIDA

Special Assistants to the Board:

JOHN J. HART	DONALD J. WINN
FRANK O'BRIEN	MURRAY ALTMANN

Secretary of the Board: THEODORE E. ALLISON.**General Counsel:** THOMAS J. O'CONNELL.**Director, Division of Research and Statistics:** LYLE E. GRAMLEY.**Director, Division of International Finance:** RALPH C. BRYANT.

The Federal Reserve System comprises the Board of Governors, the Federal Open Market Committee, the

Federal Advisory Council, the 12 Federal Reserve Banks with 24 branches, and the member banks. Founded 1913.

The Board of Governors is composed of seven members appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate.

The Reserve Banks are empowered to issue Federal Reserve notes fully secured by the following assets, alone or in any combination: (1) Gold certificates; (2) U.S. Government securities; (3) Eligible paper as described by statute. The Reserve Banks may discount paper for member banks and make properly secured advances to member banks. At the direction of the Federal Open Market Committee the Federal Reserve Banks engage in open market operations, chiefly concerned with U.S. Government securities; the Reserve Banks function as collectors and clearing houses for member banks and act as fiscal agents of the United States Government.

All national banks are members of the Federal Reserve System, and State-chartered banks may apply for membership and be admitted upon qualification.

The Comptroller of the Currency has primary supervisory authority over national banks, and the banking supervisors of the States have similar jurisdiction over banks organized under State laws. State member banks are examined by the Federal Reserve, and all member banks are subject to regulations issued by the Board of Governors.

FEDERAL RESERVE BANKS

<i>Federal Reserve Bank of:</i>	<i>Chairman</i>	<i>President</i>
<i>Boston</i> .	. JAMES S. DUESENBERY	FRANK E. MORRIS
<i>New York</i> .	. ROSWELL L. GILPATRICK	PAUL VOLCKER
<i>Philadelphia</i> .	. JOHN R. COLEMAN	DAVID P. EASTBURN
<i>Cleveland</i> .	. HORACE A. SHEPARD	WILLIS J. WINN
<i>Richmond</i> .	. ROBERT W. LAWSON, Jr.	ROBERT P. BLACK
<i>Atlanta</i> .	. H. G. PATILLO	MONROE KIMBREL
<i>Chicago</i> .	. WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN	ROBERT P. MAYO
<i>St. Louis</i> .	. EDWARD J. SCHNUCK	DARRYL R. FRANCIS
<i>Minneapolis</i> .	. BRUCE B. DAYTON	BRUCE K. MACLAURY
<i>Kansas City</i> .	. ROBERT W. WAGSTAFF	GEORGE H. CLAY
<i>Dallas</i> .	. JOHN LAWRENCE	PHILIP E. COLDWELL
<i>San Francisco</i> .	. O. MEREDITH WILSON	JOHN J. BALLES

COMPTROLLER OF CURRENCY

Comptroller: JOHN KAKELEC.

The Comptroller of Currency has supervisory control over all Federal chartered banks (the national banks), comprising more than half the U.S. banking system.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

First Washington Securities Corporation: Washington, D.C.; f. 1970; international finance, particularly in Europe, Latin America and the Far East.

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

Export-Import Bank of the United States: 811 Vermont Ave., Washington, D.C. 20571; f. 1934, and made a permanent independent agency of the United States in 1945; auth. cap. stock \$1,000,000,000; Board of Directors appointed by the President, finances and facilitates U.S. trade with other countries, general banking business in the foreign trade field, guarantees payment to American foreign traders and banks, extends credit to foreign government and private concerns; First Vice-

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Finance

Pres. and Vice-Chair. WALTER C. SAUER; Dirs. M. P. KOBELINSKI, R. ALEX McCULLOUGH, JOHN C. CLARK; Acting Excc. Vice-Pres. WARREN W. GLICK; Sen. Vice-Pres. DELIO E. GIANTURCO, ROSEMARY A. MAZON.

COMMERCIAL BANKING SYSTEM

As might be expected the United States banking system is the largest and in most respects the most comprehensive and sophisticated in the world, and it includes the four largest banks in terms of deposits. Banking has, however, been largely subject to state rather than federal jurisdiction, and this has created a structure very different from that in other advanced industrial countries. In general no bank may open branches or acquire subsidiaries in states other than that in which it is based. Some states also restrict banks to a single branch, or to operating only in certain counties of the state. The strict federal anti-trust laws also limit mergers of banks within a state. The effect of these measures has been to preserve the independence of a very large number of banks—over 14,652 in 1973. Nevertheless, the dominant banks are the main banks in the big industrial states; of the ten largest, six are based in New York, two each in California and Illinois.

BANKING AND THE INDIVIDUAL

The possession of bank accounts and the use of banking facilities are perhaps more widespread amongst all classes and regions than in any other country. This has had important effects on monetary theory and policy, as bank credit has become much more important than currency supply in the regulation of the economy. Use of current accounts and credit cards are so common that many authorities claim the U.S. can be regarded as effectively a cashless society.

EXPANSION OVERSEAS

Since 1960 the leading banks have rapidly built up substantial banking interests overseas. There were then only about 15 branches of U.S. banks in Europe and a negligible number elsewhere; by early 1970 some 400 branches had opened overseas (over 100 in Europe), owned by more than 40 banks. Over 300 of these are owned by the largest three banks; these three, and several others, also own or have taken large minority interests in a number of foreign banks. Overseas branches as a whole are estimated to account for over 20 per cent of American bank deposits. The main factors behind the expansion overseas are the geographical limitations imposed by law at home; the rapid expansion of U.S. business interests abroad and their preference for dealing with an American bank; the faster economic growth of certain foreign countries; and finally the profitability of the "Euro-dollar" capital market in Europe.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

The following list is based on a minimum of \$10 million capital. In states where no such bank exists the bank with the largest capital is listed.
(cap. = total capital including surplus, profits and reserve;
dep. = deposits; m. = million.)

ALABAMA

First National Bank of Birmingham: P.O.B. 11007, Birmingham, Ala. 35288; f. 1873; cap. \$77m.; dep. \$881m. (June 1973); Chair. of the Board and Chief Exec. Officer ROBERT H. WOODROW, Jr.; Pres. M. E. MOORE, Jr.

ALASKA

National Bank of Alaska: Fourth and E, Box 600, Anchorage; f. 1916; cap. \$17.6m.; dep. \$226.1m. (June 1972); Chair. E. RASMUSON; Pres. D. L. MELLISH.

ARIZONA

First National Bank of Arizona: First National Bank Plaza, P.O.B. 20551, Phoenix 85036; f. 1877; cap. \$104.100m. (1973); dep. \$1,544.4m. (June 1974); Chair. S. HAZELTINE; Pres. R. D. WILLIAMS.

Valley National Bank of Arizona: 241 North Central Ave., Phoenix; f. 1899; cap. \$124.6m. (1972); dep. \$2,342.8m. (June 1973); Chair. JAMES B. MAYER; Pres. G. F. BRADLEY.

ARKANSAS

Simmons First National Bank of Pine Bluff: Main and Fifth Streets, Pine Bluff, Ark.; f. 1903; cap. \$3.5m.; dep. \$130.8m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer LOUIS L. RAMSAY, Jr.

CALIFORNIA

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Asscn.: Bank of America Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1904; cap. \$1,526m. (1971); dep. \$47,377.5m. (June 1974); 1,100 banking offices; Pres. A. W. CLAUSEN; Chair. of the Board C. J. MEDBERRY.

Bank of California, N.A.: 400 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; f. 1864; cap. \$100.6m. (1971); dep. \$2,373m. (June 1974); Chair. of Board CHARLES DE BRETTEVILLE.

Crocker National Bank: One Montgomery St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; cap. \$368m.; dep. \$8,211m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. and Pres. THOMAS R. WILCOX; Exec. Vice-Pres. International Div. A. TAAPKEN.

Lloyds Bank California: 548 South Spring St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90013; f. 1961; cap. \$78m.; dep. \$1,333m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Pres. STAFFORD R. GRADY; Senior Vice-Pres. and Man. International Div. JACOB SITSER.

Security Pacific National Bank: Sixth and Spring Sts., Los Angeles, Calif. 90013; f. 1929 as Security-First National Bank of Los Angeles; cap. \$594m. (1971); dep. \$12,571.3m. (June 1974); Pres. CARL E. HARTNACK; Senior Vice-Pres. and Administrator International Banking Dept. RALPH E. BELVILLE.

Union Bank: 445 South Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; f. 1914; cap. \$218m. (1973); dep. \$3,312.1m. (June 1974); Pres. GEORGE A. THATCHER.

United California Bank: 707 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; f. 1903; cap. \$417.7m.; dep. \$7,523m. (June 1974); Chair. NORMAN BARKER, Jr.; Pres. ROBERT A. BURLEY.

Wells Fargo Bank N.A.: 464 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; f. 1960; cap. \$502m. (1973); dep. \$8,884.2m. (June 1974); Chair. of Board ERNEST C. ARBUCKLE.

COLORADO

United Bank of Denver N.A.: United Bank Center, 1740 Broadway, Denver 80217; f. 1958; cap. \$44m.; dep. \$5,860m. (June 1973); Chair. R. D. KNIGHT, Jr.; Vice-Chair. NEIL F. ROBERTS; Pres. JOHN D. HERSHNER.

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut Bank and Trust Co.: 1 Constitution Pl. Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1792; cap. \$107m. (1973); dep. \$1,393.1m. (June 1974); Pres. WALTER J. CONNOLLY, Jr.; Chair. JAMES F. ENGLISH, Jr.

Hartford National Bank and Trust Co.: 777 Main St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1792; cap. \$18m. (1973); dep. \$1,418.7m. (June 1974); Pres. C. E. LORD.

DELAWARE

Bank of Delaware: 300 Delaware Ave., Wilmington 19899; f. 1885; cap. \$34m.; dep. \$349m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. and Pres. JAMES H. DAWSON; Treas. FRANCIS J. KARPINSKI.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Finance

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Riggs National Bank of Washington, D.C.: 1503 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20013; f. 1836; cap. \$102m.; dep. \$1,194m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. JOHN M. CHRISTIE; Pres. VINCENT C. BURKE, Jr.

FLORIDA

First National Bank of Miami: 100 South Biscayne Blvd., Miami 33131; f. 1902; cap. \$75m. (1973); dep. \$1,302m. (June 1974); Chair. H. H. BASSETT; Pres. J. B. SHUMATE.

GEORGIA

Citizens and Southern National Bank, The: 35 Broad St. N.W., Atlanta, Ga. 30301; f. 1887; cap. \$217.5m. (1973); dep. \$2,126.3m. (June 1974); Pres. RICHARD L. KATTEL; Exec. Vice-Pres. Int. Dept. JAMES E. GREEN, Jr.

First National Bank of Atlanta: P.O.B. 4148, 2 Peachtree St., Five Points, Atlanta, Ga. 30302; f. 1865; cap. \$84m. (1973); dep. \$1,376m. (June 1974); Chair. E. D. SMITH; Pres. T. R. WILLIAMS.

Trust Company of Georgia: Atlanta; cap. \$21.6m.; dep. \$1,216.2m. (June 1974); Chair. AUGUSTUS H. STERNE; Pres. ROBERT STRICKLAND.

HAWAII

Bank of Hawaii: 111 South King St., Honolulu 96813; f. 1897; cap. \$55m.; dep. \$920m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. and Chief Exce. CLIFTON D. TERRY; Pres. WILSON P. CANNON, Jr.

IDAHO

Idaho First National Bank: P.O.B. 7009, Boise; f. 1867; cap. \$36m.; dep. \$591.6m. (June 1970); Pres. THOMAS C. FRYE; Chair. WILLIAM E. IRVIN.

ILLINOIS

American National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: La Salle St. at Washington, Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1928; cap. \$85.9m.; dep. \$1,134.6m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. A. P. STULTS; Pres. W. G. ERICSSON.

Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago: 231 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60693; f. 1857; cap. \$728.7m. (Dec. 1973); dep. \$13,585.7m. (June 1974); Chair. of Board R. E. ANDERSON; Pres. J. H. PERKINS.

First Chicago Corporation: 1 First National Pl., Chicago, Ill. 60670; f. 1893; cap. \$751.6m.; dep. \$13,793.6m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. GAYLORD A. FREEMAN, Jr.

Harris Trust and Savings Bank: 111 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1882; inc. 1907; cap. \$225m.; dep. \$3,141.2m. (June 1974); Chair. W. F. MURRAY.

Northern Trust Co., The: 50 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60690; f. 1889; cap. \$169m.; dep. \$3,264m. (June 1974); Chair. EDWARD B. SMITH; Vice-Chair. DOUGLAS R. FULLER.

INDIANA

Indiana National Bank, The: 1 Indiana Square, Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1834; cap. \$89m. (1971); dep. \$1,414.4m. (June 1974); Chair. J. FRED RISK; Pres. JOHN R. BENBOW.

Merchants National Bank and Trust Co. of Indianapolis: 11 South Meridian St., Indianapolis; f. 1865; cap. \$59m. (1973); dep. \$1,406m. (June 1974); Chair. of the Board OTTO N. FRENZEL; Pres. D. TANSALLE.

IOWA

Iowa-Des Moines National Bank: 7th and Walnut Sts., Des Moines 50309; f. 1869; cap. \$25m.; dep. \$342m.

(Oct. 1974); Chair. and Chief Exce. JOHN R. FITZ-GIBBON; Pres. ROBERT A. KRANE.

KANSAS

Fourth National Bank and Trust Co., Wichita: Broadway at Douglas Ave., Wichita, Kan. 67201; f. 1887; cap. \$34m.; dep. \$318m. (June 1974); Pres. JORDAN L. HAINES.

KENTUCKY

First National Bank of Louisville: 101 South 5th St., Louisville 40202; f. 1863; cap. \$87.6m.; dep. \$734.3m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. HUGH M. SCHWAB; Pres. A. STEVENS MILES.

LOUISIANA

First National Bank of Commerce, New Orleans: 210 Baronne St., New Orleans; f. 1933; cap. \$46m.; dep. \$546m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JAMES H. JONES; Vice-Pres. EDWIN G. JEWETT, Jr.

MAINE

Maine National Bank: 400 Congress St., Portland 04112; f. 1889; cap. \$5.4m.; dep. \$181.6m. (June 1971); Chair. HUBERT H. HAUCK.

MARYLAND

First National Bank of Maryland: 25 South Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1806; cap. \$76.8m.; dep. \$870.2m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. of the Board ADRIAN L. MCCARDELL; Pres. J. OWEN COLE; publ. *International Trade Winds* (two-monthly).

Maryland National Bank: Baltimore and Light Sts., Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1933; cap. \$96m. (1971); dep. 1,499.3m. (June 1974); Chair. R. D. H. HARVEY.

MASSACHUSETTS

First National Bank of Boston: 100 Federal St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1784; cap. \$433m. (1973); dep. \$7,122.3m. (June 1974); Chair. of the Board RICHARD D. HILL; Pres. WILLIAM L. BROWN.

National Shawmut Bank of Boston: 40 Water St., Boston, Mass. 02106; f. 1836; cap. \$84m. (1972); dep. \$1,173.6m. (June 1974); Chair. and Pres. D. THOMAS TRIGG; Sen. Vice-Pres. International J. VAN Vollenhoven.

New England Merchants National Bank: Boston; dep. \$1,013.3m. (June 1974).

State Street Bank and Trust Co.: 225 Franklin St., Boston, Mass. 02101; f. 1792; cap. \$95m. (1971); dep. \$1,094.8m. (June 1974); Chair. and Pres. H. FREDERICK HAGEMANN, Jr.

MICHIGAN

Detroit Bank and Trust Co.: Fort at Washington, Detroit, Mich. 48231; f. 1849; cap. \$171.8m. (1972); dep. \$2,410.7m. (June 1974); Chair. RAYMOND T. PERRING; Pres. C. BOYD STOCKMEYER.

Manufacturers' National Bank of Detroit: Mich. 48231; f. 1933; cap. \$169m. (1973); dep. \$2,395.3m. (June 1974); Pres. L. G. ALLEN.

Michigan National Bank: Lansing; f. 1940; cap. \$117m. (1973); dep. \$1,281m. (June 1974); Chair. STANFORD C. STODDARD; Pres. PAUL C. SOUDER; Controller H. PERRY DRIGGS, Jr.

National Bank of Detroit: 611 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48232; f. 1933; cap. \$354m.; dep. \$6,298.8m. (June 1974); Chair. ROBERT M. SURDAM; Pres. C. T. FISHER III.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Finance

MINNESOTA

First National Bank of Minneapolis: 120 South Sixth St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55402; f. 1857; cap. \$116m. (1973); dep. \$1,141.8m. (June 1974); Chair. of the Board and Pres. GEORGE H. DIXON.

First National Bank of St. Paul: 332 Minnesota St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1853; cap. \$7.4m. (1971); dep. \$1,054.9m. (June 1974); Pres. PHILIP H. NASON.

Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis: Seventh and Marquette, Minneapolis, Minn. 55480; f. 1872; cap. \$108m. (1973); dep. \$1,140.8m. (June 1974); Chair. J. A. MOORHEAD; Pres. P. B. HARRIS; Int. Dept. Vice-Pres. J. W. JOHNSON.

MISSISSIPPI

Deposit Guaranty National Bank: 200 East Capitol St., Jackson, Miss. 39201; f. 1952; cap. \$52m.; dep. \$620m. Chair. RUSS M. JOHNSON; Pres. J. H. HINES.

MISSOURI

First National Bank in St. Louis: Broadway, Olive, Locust and Sixth, P.O. Box 267, St. Louis, Mo. 63166; f. 1919; cap. \$88m. (1973); dep. \$1,163.2m. (June 1974); Chair. and Chief Exec. EDWIN S. JONES; Pres. CLARENCE C. BARSDALE.

Mercantile Trust Co.: 721 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo. 63166; f. 1855; cap. \$120m. (1972); dep. \$1,184.3m. (June 1974); Chair. DONALD E. LASATER; Pres. HARRISON F. COEVER.

United Missouri Bank of Kansas City, N.A.: P.O.B. 226, 10th and Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64141; f. 1913; cap. \$38.8m.; dep. \$390.5m. (Sept. 1973); Pres. J. H. SCOTT.

MONTANA

First National Bank: 101 North Main St., Butte; f. 1877; cap. \$2.8m.; dep. \$45.6m.; Pres. WILLIAM R. TAIT.

NEBRASKA

Omaha National Bank: 17th and Farnam Sts., Omaha 68102; f. 1966; cap. \$10m.; res. \$508.3m. (June 1972); Chair. MORRIS F. MILLER; Pres. F. O. STARR.

NEVADA

First National Bank of Nevada: One East First St., Reno; f. 1903; cap. \$53m.; dep. \$807m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. A. M. SMITH; Pres. E. MARTINELLI.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Concord National Bank: 43 North Main St., Concord 03301; f. 1864; cap. \$4.9m.; dep. \$37m. (June 1973); Chair. and Pres. F. N. SOUTHWORTH.

NEW JERSEY

Commercial Trust Company of New Jersey: 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City 07302; f. 1899; cap. \$28.5m.; dep. \$222m. (June 1974); Chair. HARRY C. ZIMMER; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer ROBERT SWANSON.

Midlantic National Bank: 744 Broad St., Newark, N.J. 07101; dep. \$825.4m. (June 1974); Chair. THERON L. MARSH; Pres. R. VAN BUREN.

NEW MEXICO

Albuquerque National Bank: 123 Central Ave. N.W., Albuquerque 87101; f. 1924; cap. \$3.9m.; dep. \$205.3m. (Dec. 1969); Pres. ROBERT L. TRIPP.

NEW YORK

Allied Bank International: 116 East St., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1968; cap. \$27m.; dep. \$307m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. JACQUES R. STUNZL.

Bank of America: P.O.B. 466, Church St. Station, New York, N.Y. 10015; wholly owned subsidiary of Bank of American National Trust and Savings Association; f. 1950; cap. \$1,526m.; dep. \$27,820m. (June 1971); Chair. C. J. MEDBERRY; Pres. A. W. CLAUSEN.

Bank of New York, The: 48 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1784; cap. \$159.6m. (1971); dep. \$2,085.6m. (June 1974); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer SAMUEL H. WOOLLEY; Pres. ELLIOTT OVERETT.

Bank of Tokyo Trust Company: 100 Broadway; dep. \$1,398.6m. (June 1974).

Bankers' Trust Company: 16 Wall St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1903; cap. \$507m.; dep. \$17,215.4m. (June 1974); Chair. of the Board WILLIAM H. MOORE.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., The: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1955; cap. \$1,418m. (1970); dep. \$35,156.2m. (June 1974); Chair. of the Board DAVID ROCKEFELLER; Pres. WILLARD BUTCHER.

Chemical Bank: 20 Pine St., New York City, N.Y. 10015; f. 1824; cap. \$918m.; dep. \$16,731m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. D. C. PLATTEN.

First National City Bank: 55 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1812; subsidiary of First National City Corporation; cap. \$1,724m. (1971); dep. \$41,438.9m. (June 1974); Chair. W. B. WRISTON; Pres. W. I. SPENCER; Chair. Exec. Cttee. E. L. PALMER.

Franklin National Bank: Merriek; dep. \$208,336m. (June 1974).

Irving Trust Company: 1 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1851; cap. \$328m.; dep. \$8,499.1m. (June 1974); Chair. GORDON T. WALLIS; Pres. JOSEPH A. RICE.

Lincoln First Bank: 183 East Main St., Rochester 3; f. 1893; cap. \$66.6m. (1971); dep. \$1,030.6m. (June 1974); Pres. WILMOT R. CRAIG.

Manufacturers' and Traders' Trust Company: 1 M and T Plaza, Buffalo, N.Y. 14240; f. 1856; cap. \$77.9m. (1969); dep. \$1,185.3m. (June 1974); Chair. and Pres. CLAUDE F. SHUCHTER.

Manufacturers' Hanover Trust Company: 350 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1961; cap. \$837m. (1971); dep. \$21,739.8m. (June 1974); Chair. GABRIEL HAUGE; Pres. JOHN F. MCGILLICUDDY.

Marine Midland Bank—New York: 140 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1907; cap. \$229m.; dep. \$6,725m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. of Board and Pres. JOHN S. LAWSON.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York: 23 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10015; f. 1959; cap. \$1,060m. (1972); dep. \$18,309m. (June 1974); Chair. ELLMORE C. PATTERSON; Pres. WALTER H. PAGE.

National Bank of North America: 44 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1967; cap. \$197m. (1971); dep. \$2,430.9m. (June 1974); Chair. S. FRIEDMAN; Pres. J. H. VOGEL.

United States Trust Company (of New York): 45 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1853; cap. \$73m.; dep. \$424m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. HOYT AMMIDON; Pres. CHARLES W. BUEK.

NORTH CAROLINA

First Union National Bank: Asheville; dep. \$1,492.7m. (June 1974).

Wachovia Bank and Trust Company N.A.: Third and Main Sts., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1879; cap. \$51m. (1972); dep. \$2,634.9m. (June 1974); Pres. JOHN F. WATLINGTON, Jr.

North Carolina National Bank: 200 South Tryon St., Charlotte; f. 1874; cap. \$163.8m. (1973); dep. \$2,785.4m. (June 1974); Chair. L. H. HODGES; Pres. H. L. McCULL.

NORTH DAKOTA

Bank of North Dakota: 700 First St., Bismarek, N.D. 58501; f. 1919; cap. \$20.8m.; dep. \$137m. (June 1971); owned and operated by the State of North Dakota; Pres. and Man. H. L. THORND.

OHIO

Central National Bank of Cleveland: 800 Superior Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1890; cap. \$106m.; dep. \$1,424m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. and Pres. JOHN A. GELBACH.

Central Trust Company: Fourth and Vine Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1862; cap. \$63m.; dep. \$537.7m. (June 1972); Chair. FLETCHER E. NYCE; Pres. O. W. BIRCKHEAD.

Cleveland Trust Company: 900 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1894; cap. \$314m. (1972); dep. \$2,812m. (June 1974); Chair. G. F. KARCH; Pres. EVERETT WARE SMITH.

Fifth Third Bank: Fifth Third Center, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1858; cap. \$15m.; dep. \$501m. (Sept. 1971); Chair. and Pres. W. S. ROWE.

First National Bank of Cincinnati, The: S.E. enr. 4th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1863; cap. \$87.2m.; dep. \$684m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. WILLIAM N. LIGGETT.

National City Bank: 623 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1845; cap. \$171.9m. (1973); dep. \$1,522.6m. (June 1974); Chair. CLAUDE M. BLAIR; Pres. JULIEN L. McCALL.

Society National Bank of Cleveland: 127 Public Square, Cleveland, Ohio 44114; f. 1849; cap. \$73m.; dep. \$942.4m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. WALTER F. LINEBERGER, Jr.; Pres. J. MAURICE STRUCHEN.

Toledo Trust Company: 245 Summit St., Toledo, Ohio 43603; f. 1868; cap. \$59.6m.; dep. \$466.3m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. of the Board DONALD M. DRESSER; Pres. SAMUEL G. CARSON.

Union Commerce Bank: 917 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44101; f. 1938; cap. \$87m. (1972); dep. \$1,203.2m. (June 1974); Chair. ALFRED L. JONES.

OKLAHOMA

First National Bank and Trust Co. of Oklahoma City: 120 N Robinson Ave., Oklahoma City 73102; f. 1889; cap. \$63m.; dep. \$532m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. FELIX N. PORTER.

OREGON

First National Bank of Oregon: 1300 S.W. Fifth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1865; cap. \$2,590.4m.; dep. \$2,115.6m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. ROBERT F. WALLACE.

United States National Bank of Oregon: 309 S.W. Sixth Ave., Portland, Ore. 97208; f. 1891; subsidiary of U.S. Bancorp; cap. \$177m. (1973); dep. \$2,052.9m. (June 1974); Chair. LEROY B. STAVES; Pres. J. A. ELORRAGA; Vice-Pres. and Man. Int. Div. R. L. GIBBS.

PENNSYLVANIA

Equibank: Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; dep. \$1,484m. (June 1974).

First Pennsylvania Banking N.A.: Center Square, 15th and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1782; cap. \$354m.; dep. \$3,876m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. JOHN R. BUNTING; Pres. JAMES F. BODINE.

Girard Trust Bank: 1 Girard Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; cap. \$209m.; dep. \$2,742m. (Dec. 1973); Chair. WILLIAM B. EAGLESON, Jr.

Mellon National Bank and Trust Company: Mellon Square, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15230; f. 1902; cap. \$536m. (1971); dep. \$7,430.6m. (June 1974); Chair. JOHN A. MAYER; Pres. A. BRUCE BOWDEN.

Philadelphia National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1803; cap. \$233.2m.; dep. \$2,239.2m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. G. MORRIS DORRANCE, Jr.

Pittsburgh National Bank: Pittsburgh National Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; f. 1864; cap. \$181m. (1971); dep. \$2,046.4m. (June 1974); Chair. M. E. GILLIAND; Pres. ROBERT C. MILSON.

Provident National Bank: Broad and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1847; cap. \$84.2m. (1969); dep. \$1,245.4m. (June 1974); Chair. WILLIAM G. FOULKE; Pres. ROGER S. HILLAS; Sen. Vice-Pres. Int. Div. ALAIN DE MAYNADIER.

RHODE ISLAND

Industrial National Bank of Rhode Island: 111 Westminster St., Providence 02903; f. 1791; cap. \$102m.; dep. \$1,487m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. JOHN J. CUMMINGS, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT D. KILMARX; LOUIS A. MCCARTEN; J. TERRENCE MURRAY.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina National Bank: P.O.B. 168, Columbia, S.C. 29202; f. 1834; cap. \$66m.; dep. \$724m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. JOHN H. LUMPKIN; Pres. CHARLES K. CROSS.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Northwestern National Bank of Sioux Falls: 9th and Main Sts., Sioux Falls; f. 1890; cap. \$15m.; dep. \$199m.; Pres. CURTIS A. LOVRE.

TENNESSEE

First American National Bank of Nashville: First American Center, Nashville, Tenn. 37237; f. 1883; cap. \$71.5m.; dep. \$916m.; Pres. SCOTT FILLEBROWN.

Union Planters National Bank of Memphis: 67 Madison Ave., Memphis 38147; f. 1869; cap. \$64.5m.; dep. \$837.5m. (1974); Chair. of the Board WILLIAM M. MATTHEWS.

TEXAS

Bank of the Southwest N.A.: P.O.B. 2629, Houston, Tex. 77001; f. 1907; cap. \$85.5m.; dep. \$822.4m. (Sept. 1973); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer A. G. McNEESE, Jr.; Vice-Pres. and Man. International Banking M. R. CROCKARD.

First City National Bank of Houston: P.O.B. 2557, Houston, Tex. 77001; est. 1956; cap. \$123.8m. (1973); dep. \$2,097m. (June 1974); Pres. N. S. ROGERS; Sen. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. HOWARD.

First National Bank of Dallas: P.O.B. 6031, Dallas, Tex. 75283; f. 1875; shareholder's equity \$164.9m. (1973); dep. \$3,088.6m. (June 1974); Chair. HARRY A. SHUFORD; Pres. J. RAWLES FULGHAM, Jr.

Mercantile National Bank at Dallas: 1704 Main St., Dallas, Tex. 75201; f. 1916; cap. \$74m.; dep. \$625m. (June 1972); Chair. and Chief Excc. J. D. FRANCIS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Finance

Republic National Bank in Dallas: Pacific and Ervay Sts., Dallas, Tex. 75222; f. 1920; cap. \$149m. (1972); dep. \$3,087m. (June 1974); Chair. of Board JAMES W. ASTON; Pres. JAMES W. KEAY.

Texas Commerce Bank N.A.: 712 Main St., Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1964; cap. \$119.5m.; dep. \$1,934.4m. (Sept. 1974); Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer BEN F. LOVE; Pres. JOHN T. CATER.

UTAH

First Security Bank of Utah National Association: P.O.B. 1289, Salt Lake City, Utah 84110; f. 1881; cap. \$67.8m.; dep. \$747m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. HAROLD J. STEELE.

VERMONT

Howard Bank of Vermont, The: 111 Main St., Burlington; f. 1870; cap. \$9m.; dep. \$145m. (June 1972); Pres. L. F. JOHNSON.

VIRGINIA

First and Merchants' National Bank: 827 East Main St., Richmond, Va. 23261; f. 1865; cap. \$92m.; dep. \$1,012m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. C. COLEMAN McGEHEE.

Virginia National Bank: Norfolk; dep. \$1,394m. (June 1974).

WASHINGTON (STATE)

Rainier National Bank: P.O.B. 3966, 1100 Second Ave., Seattle; f. 1889; cap. \$35m. (1973); dep. \$1,879.6m. (June 1974); Chair. R. TRUEX; Vice-Chair. ANDREW PRICE, Jr.

Seattle-First National Bank: 1001 Fourth Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98124; f. 1870; cap. \$192m. (1973); dep. \$3,135.6m. (June 1974); Chair. WILLIAM M. JENKINS; Pres. ROBERT S. BEAUPRE.

WEST VIRGINIA

Security National Bank and Trust Co.: 1114 Market St., Wheeling 26003; f. 1962; cap. \$7m.; dep. \$41m. (June 1972); Pres. H. B. DAVIS.

WISCONSIN

First Wisconsin National Bank of Milwaukee: 777 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 53201; f. 1853; cap. \$121.2m.; dep. \$2,215.9m. (June 1974); Chair. GEORGE F. KASTEN; Pres. HAL C. KUEHL.

WYOMING

First National Bank of Casper: P.O.B. 40, Casper 82601; f. 1889; cap. \$7.1m.; dep. \$84m. (June 1972); Chair. and Pres. ROBERT E. BRYANS.

BANKING ASSOCIATIONS

There is a State Bankers Association in each state.

American Bankers Association: 1120 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1875; 96 per cent of American banks are members; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIS W. ALEXANDER; Sec. GEORGE H. GUSTAFSON.

National Association of Mutual Savings Banks: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1920; Pres. SAMUEL W. HAWLEY; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. ENSLEY; 515 mems.

New York Clearing House Association: 100 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 1004; f. 1853; Pres. WALTER B. WRISTON; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN F. LEE.

Securities and Exchange Commission: 500 N. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20549; federal body which administers the Federal securities laws; Chair. RAY GARRETT.

STOCK EXCHANGES

American Stock Exchange: 86 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1849; Chair. of the Board FRANK P. KOLTON; Pres. R. M. BURDGE; mems. 650 regular, 190 associate.

Baltimore Stock Exchange: Baltimore Stock Exchange Building, Baltimore, Md. 21202.

Boston Stock Exchange: 53 State St., Boston, Mass. 02109; f. 1834; Pres. JAMES E. DOWD; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. E. HALLAGAN; 200 mems.

Cincinnati Stock Exchange: 205 Dixie Terminal Building, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1885; Pres. D. E. WESTON; Sec. D. R. GOODRICH.

Detroit Stock Exchange: 2314 Penobscot Building, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1907; 63 mems.; Pres. PETER M. MACPHERSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. M. EDWARD DENNY.

Honolulu Stock Exchange: 843 Fort St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96813; f. 1898; Pres. P. C. T. LOO; 10 mems.

Intermountain Stock Exchange: 39 Exchange Place, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111; f. 1888; Pres. ERNEST MUTH; Exec. Sec. CLYDE D. SUMMERHAYS.

Midwest Stock Exchange: 120 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1882; Chair. of Board RICHARD W. SIMMONS; Pres. MICHAEL E. TOBIN; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Sec. JOHN G. WEITHERS; 435 mems.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Stock Exchange: Roanoke Building, Minneapolis, Minn. 55402.

National Stock Exchange: 91 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10013; registered 1960; opened 1962; Pres. JOHN D. GIRARD; Sec. MICHAEL J. GEOGHAN.

New Orleans Stock Exchange: 740 Gravier St., New Orleans, La. 71212.

New York Stock Exchange Inc.: 11 Wall St., New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1972; Chair. J. J. NEEDHAM; Sec. JAMES E. BUCK; 1,366 mems.

Pacific Stock Exchange: 301 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; f. 1957; 207 mems.; Pres. G. R. ACKERMAN; Sec. Treas. HOWARD R. HELWIG.

Philadelphia-Baltimore-Washington Stock Exchange: Stock Exchange, 17th St. and Stock Exchange Place, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1790; Pres. ELKINS WETHERILL; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. CHARLES L. WILSON.

Pittsburgh Stock Exchange: 333 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; org. 1895, inc. 1896; Pres. K. B. CUNNINGHAM; Sec. A. M. NEDBALETZ.

Richmond Stock Exchange: P.O.B. 77, Zone 1, Richmond, Va.; f. 1873; Pres. JOHN R. REYNOLDS; Vice-Pres. RICHARD W. HEWARD; Sec. Treas. MYRL L. HAIRFIELD.

San Francisco Mining Exchange: 249 Pine St., San Francisco, Calif. 94104; Pres. GEORGE J. FLACH.

Spokane Stock Exchange: Radio Central Building, Spokane 8; Wash.; f. 1927; Pres. BENJAMIN A. HARRISON; Sec. JOHN R. MEEK; 12 mems.

INSURANCE

INSURANCE COMPANIES

(With assets of \$10,000,000 or more)

- Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company:** 51 Louisiana Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1869; Chair. of the Board and Pres. DANIEL L. HURSON; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.
- Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.:** 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1907; Chair. J. H. FILER; operating in all States and Canada.
- Aetna Insurance Company:** 55 Elm St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1819; Pres. F. D. WATKINS.
- Aetna Life Insurance Company:** 151 Farmington Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1850; Chair. J. H. FILER; Pres. D. M. JOHNSON; operating in all States in the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.
- American Equitable Assurance Co. of New York:** 92 William St., New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1918.
- American General Insurance Co.:** 2727 Allen Parkway, Houston, Texas; f. 1926; Chair. of Board B. N. WOODSON; Pres. W. D. STERLING; operating in Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Texas.
- American Insurance Company:** 15 Washington Street, Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1846; Pres. F. H. MERRILL.
- American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.:** Route 128 Wakefield, Mass.; f. 1887; Pres. R. E. ROBERSON.
- American Mutual Life Insurance Company:** Liberty Building, Des Moines 7, Iowa 50307; f. 1897; Pres. G. F. N. SMITH; Vice-Pres. and Treas. W. E. ENGEL; operating in 23 States.
- American National Insurance Company:** One Moody Plaza, Galveston, Tex.; f. 1905; Chair. of the Board and Pres. GLENDON E. JOHNSON; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia, Canada, Western Europe, Puerto Rico and Guam.
- American United Life Insurance Company:** 1 West 26th St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46206; f. 1877; Chair. of Board and Pres. JACK E. REICH; Senior Vice-Pres. L. S. NORMAN; Sec. and Gen. Counsel K. B. WILSON; operating in 44 States, District of Columbia and Ontario, Canada; authorized reinsurer in all States.
- American-Amicable Life Insurance Company:** 4th Ave. and 23rd St. North, Birmingham 1, Alabama; f. 1909; Pres. MATHEW S. HOBBS; operating in 21 States, Panama Canal Zone and Japan.
- Amica Mutual Insurance Company:** 10 Weybosset St., P.O. Drawer 6008, Providence, R.I. 02904.
- Arkwright-Boston Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co.:** 225 Wyman St., Waltham, Mass. 02154; f. 1850; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer R. L. JOHNSTON.
- Baltimore Life Insurance Company:** Mount Royal Plaza, Baltimore 1, Md.; f. 1882; Pres. G. G. RADCLIFFE; operating in 7 States and the District of Columbia.
- Bankers Life Company:** 711 High St., Des Moines, Iowa 50307; f. 1879; Chair. H. G. ALLEN; Pres. R. N. HOUSER; operating in District of Columbia, all States and in Manitoba, Ontario, Alberta, Quebec, Canada.
- Bankers' Life and Casualty Co.:** 4444 Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60630; f. 1880; Chair. and Pres. JOHN D. MACARTHUR; operates in the District of Columbia and all States except California, New Jersey and New York.
- Bankers Life Nebraska:** Cotner at O St., Lincoln, Nebraska 68501; f. 1887; Chair. HARRY P. SEWARD; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.
- Bankers' National Life Insurance Company:** 1599 Littleton Rd., Parsippany, N.J. 07054; f. 1927; Chair. STANLEY GOLDBLUM; Pres. FRED LEVIN; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. F. GOOD, J. C. SMITH; Sec. S. B. LOWELL; Vice-Pres. and Actuary A. S. LEWIS; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
- Berkshire Life Insurance Company:** 700 South St., Pittsfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. LAWRENCE W. STRATTNER, Jr.; operating in 25 States and the District of Columbia.
- Business Men's Assurance Company of America:** B.M.A.; Tower, 1 Penn Valley Park, Kansas City, Mo. 64141. f. 1909; Chief Exec. W. D. GRANT; operating in 48 States, Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia.
- California-Western States Life Insurance Company:** 2020 L St., Sacramento, Calif. 95814; f. 1910; Pres. H. S. HOOK; operating in 28 States and Canada.
- Capitol Life Insurance Company:** 1600 Sherman St., Denver, Colo.; f. 1905; Pres. HARLAND W. FARRAR; operating in 49 States, Europe and Puerto Rico.
- Central Life Assurance Company:** 611 Fifth Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50306; f. 1896; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer N. T. FUHLRODT; operating in 26 States and District of Columbia.
- Colonial Life Insurance Company of America:** P.O.B. 191, East Orange, New Jersey; f. 1897; Pres. JOHN S. THATCHER; operating in 42 States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- Columbus Mutual Life Insurance Company:** East Broad St., Columbus 16, Ohio; f. 1907; Pres. RALPH E. WALDO; Vice-Pres. and Sec. ORVAL J. MILLER; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.
- Commonwealth Life Insurance Company:** Commonwealth Building, 4th and Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201; f. 1905; Chair. of Board WILLIAM H. ABELL; Pres. J. T. PARKER; operating in 7 States.
- Connecticut General Insurance Company:** Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1865; Pres. HENRY R. ROBERTS; operating in District of Columbia and all States of the U.S.A.; also in Canada and Puerto Rico.
- Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company:** 140 Garden St., Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1846; Pres. EDWARD B. BATES; operating in District of Columbia and all States in U.S.A. except North Dakota.
- Continental American Life Insurance Company:** 11th and King Street, Wilmington, Del. 19899; f. 1907; Pres. WILLIAM G. COPELAND; operating in 41 States and the District of Columbia.
- Continental Assurance Company; Continental Casualty Company:** 310 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Chair. J. W. SAMMET; operating in all States, Canada and Puerto Rico.
- Continental Insurance Company:** 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1853; Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. MILTON W. MAYES.
- Country Life Insurance Co.:** 1701 Towanda Ave., Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1928; Pres. HAROLD B. STEELE.
- Country Mutual Insurance Co.:** 1701 Towanda Avenue, Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1925; Pres. H. B. STEELE.
- Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States:** 1285 Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1859; Chair. J. HENRY SMITH; Pres. C. EKLUND; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.
- Equitable Life Insurance Company:** 3900 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1885; Chair. of Board C. E. PHILLIPS; Pres. G. C. BODDIGER; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Finance

- Equitable Life Insurance Company of Iowa:** 604 Locust St., Des Moines, Iowa 50306; f. 1867; Pres. K. R. AUSTIN; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.
- Farmers' and Traders' Life Insurance Company:** 960 James St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13203; f. 1912; Pres. MATTHIAS E. SMITH; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM T. BOLTON; operating in 27 States and the District of Columbia.
- Farmers' Insurance Exchange:** 4680 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, Calif. 90051; f. 1928.
- Farmers New World Life Insurance Co.:** Sunset Highway, Mercer Island, Wash. 98040; f. 1920; Pres. C. D. BESHEARS; operating in 25 States.
- Federal Insurance Company:** Millburn Township, N.J.; f. 1901; Chair. W. M. REES; Pres. H. U. HARDER.
- Federal Life Insurance Company:** 6100 N. Cicero Avenue, Chicago 46; Ill.; f. 1899; Pres. and Chair. A. G. WILLIAMSON; operating in 32 States.
- Fidelity & Casualty Company of New York:** 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1875; Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. M. W. MAYS.
- Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company:** Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1878; Pres. J. C. LADD; operating in 39 States.
- Fireman's Fund Insurance Company:** 3333 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94119; f. 1863; Pres. MYRON DUBAIN.
- Fireman's Insurance Company of Newark, N.J.:** 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1855; Chair. N. H. WENTWORTH; Pres. M. W. MAYS.
- Franklin Life Insurance Company:** Franklin Square, Springfield, Ill. 62705; f. 1884; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer GEORGE E. HATMAKER; operating in the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Canada and all States except New York.
- General American Life Insurance Company:** N.W. Corner 15th and Locust Streets, St. Louis, Mo. 63166; f. 1933; Pres. A. C. STALNAKER; operating in 49 States.
- Great American Insurance Co.:** 99 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1872; Chair. MARVIN FINELL.
- Great Southern Life Insurance Co.:** 3121 Buffalo Speedway, Houston, Tex. 77006; f. 1909; Chair. PAT M. GREENWOOD; operates in 14 States.
- Guarantee Mutual Life Company:** Guarantee Mutual Life Bldg., 8721 Indian Hills Drive, Omaha, Nebraska 68114; f. 1901; Pres. J. D. ANDERSON; operating in 22 States.
- Guardian Life Insurance Company of America, The:** 201 Park Avenue South, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1860; Pres. M. S. HOBBS; Chair. of Board E. G. FITTS; operating in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
- Gulf Insurance Co.:** 4333 Madison, Kansas City, Missouri 64111; f. 1925; Pres. E. L. KALE.
- Gulf Life Insurance Co.:** 1301 Gulf Life Drive, Jacksonville, Fla. 32207; f. 1911; Pres. M. S. HOBBS; operates in 18 States and District of Columbia.
- John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company:** 200 Berkeley St., Boston, Mass. 02117; f. 1862; Chair. GERHARD D. BLEICKEN; Pres. FRANK B. MAHER; operates in all States.
- Hanover Insurance Co.:** 111 John Street, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN ADAM, Jr.
- Hartford Life Insurance Co.:** Hartford Plaza, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1902; Pres. H. P. SCHOEN; operating in all States.
- Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection & Insurance Co.:** 56 Prospect St., Hartford, Conn. 06102; f. 1866; Vice-Pres. of Engineering E. L. KENMLER.
- Home Beneficial Life Insurance Company:** 3901 West Broad St., Richmond, Va. 23230; f. 1899; Hon. Chair. of Board W. E. WILTSHIRE; Chair. of Board M. D. NUNNALLY, Jr.; Pres. R. W. WILTSHIRE; operating in 6 States and the District of Columbia.
- Home Insurance Company Ltd.:** 59 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1853; Chair. of Board J. H. WASHBURN.
- Home Life Insurance Company:** 253 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1860; Pres. GERALD K. RUGGER; operating in all States of the U.S.A. and Puerto Rico.
- Indianapolis Life Insurance Company:** 2960 North Meridian St., Indianapolis, Indiana 46208; f. 1905; Pres. WALTER H. HUEHL; operating in 31 States and the District of Columbia.
- Insurance Company of North America:** 1600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19101; f. 1792; Pres. CHARLES K. COX.
- Integon Life Insurance Corp.:** 420 N. Spruce St., Winston-Salem, N.C. 27102; f. 1920; Pres. J. EDWIN COLLETTE; operating in 26 States.
- Inter-Insurance Exchange of the Chicago Motor Club:** 66 East South Water Street, Chicago 1, Ill.; f. 1917.
- Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company:** Jefferson Square, Greensboro, N.C. 27401; f. 1907; Pres. W. ROGER SOLES; operating in 32 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
- Kansas City Life Insurance Company:** 3520 Broadway, Box No. 139, Kansas City 41, Mo.; f. 1895; Chair. of Board and Pres. JOSEPH R. BIXBY; Exec. Vice-Pres. H. W. KENNEY; Sen. Vice-Pres. D. W. GILMORE; Admin. Vice-Pres. W. E. BIXBY, Jr. operating in 42 States and the District of Columbia.
- Lamar Life Insurance Company:** P.O. Box 880, 317 East Capitol Street, Jackson, Miss.; f. 1906; Pres. HARLAND L. KNIGHT; operating in 11 States.
- Liberty Life Insurance Company:** Liberty Life Building, Wade Hampton Blvd., Greenville, S.C., 29602; f. 1905; Chair. of the Board FRANCIS M. HIPP; Pres. HERMAN N. HIPP; licensed in 23 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
- Life and Casualty Insurance of Tennessee:** Life and Casualty Tower, Nashville, Tenn.; f. 1903; Chair. B. N. WOODSON; Pres. A. M. STEELE; operating in 27 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
- Life Insurance Co. of Georgia:** Life of Georgia Tower, Atlanta, Ga. 30308; f. 1891; Chair. R. HOWARD DOBBS, Jr.; Pres. RANKIN M. SMITH; operates in 11 South-eastern States.
- Life Insurance Company of Virginia:** 914 Capitol St., Richmond, Va. 23219; f. 1871; Pres. JAMES F. BETTS; licensed in 28 States and the District of Columbia.
- Lincoln National Life Insurance Company:** South Harrison St., Fort Wayne, Indiana 46801; f. 1905; Chair. T. A. WATSON; operating in Panama Canal Zone, Canada, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, District of Columbia and all States of U.S. except New York.
- Lutheran Mutual Life Insurance Company:** First St., S.E., Waverly, Iowa; f. 1879; Pres. E. T. KOOPMAN; operating in 30 States and the District of Columbia.
- Manhattan Life Insurance Company:** 111 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019; f. 1850; Chair. THOMAS E. LOVEJOY, Jr.; operating in all 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company: State St., Springfield, Mass.; f. 1851; Pres. JAMES R. MARTIN; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia; also in Puerto Rico and the Dominion of Canada, with provincial licenses in Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario, New Brunswick, and Quebec.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company: 1 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1868; Chair. of the Board GEORGE P. JENKINS; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer RICHARD R. SHINN; licensed in all States, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and Canada.

Midland Mutual Life Insurance Company, The: 250 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1905; Pres. JAMES B. MCINTOSH; Vice-Pres. GERALD E. MAYO; Agency Vice-Pres. RONALD W. ALBEE; operating in 23 States.

Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company: Victory Square, Saint Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1880; Pres. COLMAN BLOOMFIELD; operating in all the Continental United States, also Canada and Puerto Rico.

Monarch Life Insurance Company: 1250 State St., Springfield, Mass. 01101; f. 1901; Chair. of Board WILLIAM C. GILES, Jr.; Pres. BENJAMIN F. JONES; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.

Monumental Life Insurance Company: Charles and Chase Streets, Baltimore, Md. 21202; f. 1858; Chair. FRANK BAKER, Jr.; Pres. DONALD H. WILSON, Jr.; operating in 20 States and the District of Columbia.

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company: 520 Broad St., Newark 1, N.J.; f. 1845; Pres. ROBERT V. VAN FOSSAN; operating in all States (except Alaska) and District of Columbia.

Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York: 1740 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1842; Chair. of Excc. Cttee. LEWIS W. DOUGLAS; operating in all States of the Union, the District of Columbia and Canada.

Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co.: 77 S. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1904; Chair. V. F. DOWLING; operates in 31 States and the District of Columbia.

National Guardian Life Insurance Company: 2 East Gilman St., Madison, Wis. 53703; f. 1909; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer L. J. LARSON; operating in 31 States.

National Life and Accident Insurance Company: National Life Center, Nashville, Tenn. 37203; f. 1898; Chair. of Board G. D. BROOKS; Pres. WILLIAM C. WEAVER, Jr.; operating in 23 States.

National Life Insurance Company: National Life Drive, Montpelier, Vt.; f. 1848; Pres. J. T. FRY; licensed for sale of life insurance in all States of the Union, including the District of Columbia.

Nationwide Mutual Insurance Co.: 246 North High St., Columbus, Ohio 43216; f. 1933.

New York Life Insurance Company: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1845; Pres. MARSHALL P. BISSELL; Chair. R. MANNING BROWN, Jr.; operating in all States, the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.

Niagara Fire Insurance Co.: 80 Maiden Lane, New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1850.

North American Life Insurance Company of Chicago: 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1907; Pres. F. D. GUYNN; operating in 46 States including the District of Columbia.

North American Reassurance Company: 245 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. R. R. GALLAGHER; operating in all States and Canada (this office writes

life reassurance business only but is included in this list because its assets exceed \$10,000,000).

Northern Assurance Company of America: One Beacon St., Boston, Mass.; f. 1954; Pres. HENRY S. STONE.

Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co.: 720 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1857; Pres. FRANCIS E. FERGUSON; operates in all States, except Alaska, also in District of Columbia.

Northwestern National Life Insurance Company: 20 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55440; f. 1885; Chair. T. PARKER LOWE; Pres. F. R. ELIASON; operating in 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Occidental Life Insurance Company of California: 12th St. at Hill and Olive at 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90015; f. 1906; Chair. EARL CLARK; Pres. MENO T. LAKE; operating in 49 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, Canada, Australia, United Kingdom, Hong Kong and Japan.

Ohio National Life Insurance Company: W. Howard Taft Road at Highland Avenue, Cincinnati 1, Ohio; f. 1909; Pres. M. R. DODSON; operating in 34 States and the District of Columbia.

Ohio State Life Insurance Company: 100 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; f. 1906; Pres. JAMES M. BATES; operating in 22 States and the District of Columbia.

Old Line Life Insurance Company of America: 707 N. 11th Street, Milwaukee 3, Wis.; f. 1931; Pres. F. D. GUYNN; Vice-Pres. FRANKLIN P. GRAF; operating in 29 States.

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company: 700 Newport Centre Drive, Newport Beach, Calif. 92663; f. 1868; Chair. STANTON G. HALL; Pres. WALTER B. GERKEN; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.

Pan-American Life Insurance Company: Pan American Life Building, 2400 Canal Street, New Orleans, La. 70119; f. 1911; Chair. of Board, Pres. and Chief Excc. G. FRANK PURVIS, Jr.; operating in 28 States and the District of Columbia and in Central and South America.

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.: Independence Square, Philadelphia, Penn. 19172; f. 1847; Pres. F. K. TARBOX; operates in all States and District of Columbia; also Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Ontario, Canada.

People's-Home Life Insurance Company of Indiana and Federal Life and Casualty Company: 78 West Michigan Avenue, Battle Creek, Michigan 49016; f. 1906; Pres. J. T. GRIMALDI; operating in 50 States and the District of Columbia.

People's Life Insurance Company: 601 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington 7, D.C.; f. 1903; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer W. T. LEITH; Pres. and Chief Oper. Officer E. L. HOGAN; operating in 10 States and the District of Columbia.

Philadelphia Life Insurance Company: 111 N. Broad Street, Philadelphia 7, Pa.; f. 1906; Pres. JOSEPH E. BOETTNER; operating in 25 States and the District of Columbia.

Phoenix Insurance Co.: 61, Woodland Street, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1854; Pres. M. H. BEACH.

Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company: One American Row, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1851; Pres. ROBERT T. JACKSON; operating in 45 States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

Pilot Life Insurance Company: Greensboro, N.C.; f. 1890; Pres. L. C. STEPHENS, Jr.; operating in 26 States, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Finance

- Protective Life Insurance Company:** Protective Life Bldg., 2027 First Ave. North, Birmingham, Ala. 35203; f. 1907; Chair. of Board Col. WILLIAM J. RUSHTON; operating in 14 States and the District of Columbia.
- Provident Life and Accident Insurance Company:** Fountain Square, Chattanooga, Tenn. 37402; f. 1887; Pres. HUGH O. MACLELLAN; Chair. HENRY C. UNRUH; operating in 47 States of the Union; also Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Canada.
- Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company of Philadelphia:** 4601 Market St., Philadelphia 1, Pa.; f. 1865; Pres. E. L. STANLEY; operating in 46 States and the District of Columbia.
- Prudential Insurance Company of America, The:** Prudential Plaza, Newark, N.J. 07101; f. 1875; Pres. C. K. FOSTER; operating throughout the U.S.A. and Canada.
- Reliance Insurance Co.:** 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1817; Pres. A. ADDISON ROBERTS.
- Reliance Standard Life Insurance Co.:** 175 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; Exec. Offices 4 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1907 as Central Standard Life Insurance Co., name changed 1965; Chair. A. A. ROBERTS; operates in 47 States and the District of Columbia.
- Paul Revere Life Insurance Co.:** 18 Chestnut St., Worcester, Mass.; f. 1930; Pres. GEORGE L. HOGEMAN; operates in all States, District of Columbia and all Provinces in Canada except Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.
- SAFECO Corp.:** 4347 Brooklyn Ave. N.E., Seattle, Wash. 98105; Pres. G. H. SWEANY.
- St. Paul Fire & Marine Insurance Co.:** 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn. 55102; f. 1925; Chair. C. B. DRAKE, Jr.; Pres. W. G. SMITH.
- Security Insurance Co. of Hartford:** 1000 Asylum Ave., Hartford, Conn. 06101; f. 1841; Pres. and Chief Exec. D. H. GARLOCK.
- Security Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York:** Court House Square, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902; f. 1886; Chair. of Board RICHARD E. PILLE; Pres. ROBERT M. BEST; Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH P. LORD; operating in the District of Columbia and all States except Alaska, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, Wyoming.
- Southland Life Insurance Company:** Southland Center, Dallas 1, Texas; f. 1908; Pres. JAMES B. GOODSON; operating in 45 States, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.
- Southwestern Life Insurance Company:** Southwestern Life Building, 1807 Ross Ave., Dallas, Tex. 75201; f. 1903; purchased Atlantic Life Insurance Co., Richmond, Va. in 1964; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer WILLIAM H. SEAY; operating in 35 States and the District of Columbia.
- Standard Insurance Company:** P.O.B. 711, Portland, Oregon 97207; f. 1906; Pres. LOUIS B. PERRY; Sec. WM. F. GAARENSTROOM; operating in 10 States.
- State Farm Life Insurance Co.:** State Farm Insurance Building, 112 East Washington St., Bloomington, Ill.; f. 1929; Chair. EARLE B. JOHNSON; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST; operates in 48 States, District of Columbia and Canada (Alberta, British Columbia, Ontario and New Brunswick).
- State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.:** 112 East Washington St., Bloomington, Ill. 61701; f. 1922; Pres. EDWARD B. RUST.
- State Life Insurance Company:** 141 East Washington, Indianapolis, Indiana; f. 1894; Pres. WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN; operating in 26 States, and the District of Columbia.
- State Mutual Life Assurance Company of America:** 440 Lincoln Street, Worcester, Mass. 01605; f. 1844; Chair. of Board H. LADD PLUMLEY; Pres. W. DOUGLAS BELL; licensed in all States of the Union and the District of Columbia, Canada and Puerto Rico.
- Sun Life Insurance Company of America:** Sun Life Building, Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1890; Pres. S. Z. ROTHSCHILD, Jr.; operating in 31 States and the District of Columbia.
- Travelers Insurance Company:** One Tower Square, Hartford, Conn. 06115; f. 1864; Chair. of Board ROGER C. WILKINS; Pres. MORRISON H. BEACH; operating in all States of the Union, District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and Canada.
- Unigard Insurance Group:** 1215 4th Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98161; f. 1901.
- Union Central Life Insurance Company:** P.O.B. 179, Cincinnati, Ohio 45201; f. 1867; Hon. Chair. W. HOWARD COX; Chair. JOHN A. LLOYD; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer ELMER R. BEST; operating in all 50 States of the Union and the District of Columbia.
- Union Mutual Life Insurance Company:** 2211 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04112; f. 1848; Pres. COLIN C. HAMPTON; operating in the District of Columbia, all States, in Puerto Rico and Canada.
- United Benefit Life Insurance Company:** Dodge at 33rd St., Omaha, Nebraska 68131; f. 1926; Chair. of the Board V. J. SKUTT; Pres. GALE E. DAVIS; Virgin Islands, Okinawa, Korea, Guam, Canal Zone, Panama, Puerto Rico, Europe, Japan, Taiwan and the Philippines.
- United Life and Accident Insurance Company:** United Life Building, 2 White Street, Concord, New Hampshire; f. 1913; Pres. T. BENSON LEAVITT; operating in 49 States and the District of Columbia.
- United States Fidelity & Guaranty Co.:** United States Fidelity & Guaranty Building, Baltimore, Md. 21203; f. 1896; Chair. and Pres. WILLIFORD GRAGG.
- United States Life Insurance Company in the City of New York:** 125 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1850; Pres. GORDON E. CROSBY, Jr.; operating in 50 States, the District of Columbia, and several foreign countries.
- Volunteer State Life Insurance Company:** Volunteer Building, Chattanooga 2, Tenn.; f. 1903; Chair. of the Board and Chief Exec. Officer J. H. DAVENPORT, Jr.; Pres. and Chief Admin. Officer CARTER J. LYNCH, Jr.; Agency Vice-Pres. S. RUSSELL McGEE, Jr.; C.L.U.; operating in 42 States and District of Columbia.
- Washington National Insurance Company:** Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; f. 1911; Chair. of Board G. P. KENDALL; Pres. J. L. ELLIOT; operating in all States, District of Columbia and Alberta and Ontario, Canada.
- West Coast Life Insurance Company:** 605 Market St., San Francisco 5, Calif.; f. 1906; Chair. FRANCIS V. KEESLING, Jr.; Pres. H. CURTIS REED; operating in 13 States.
- Western Life Insurance Company:** 385 Washington St., St. Paul, Minn.; f. 1910; Pres. RALPH E. YOUNG; operating in 49 States.
- Western-Southern Life Insurance Company:** 400 Broadway, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1888; Pres. C. M. BARRETT; operating in 42 States and District of Columbia.
- Wisconsin National Life Insurance Company:** 220-222 Washington Ave., Oshkosh, Wis.; f. 1908; Pres. A. DEAN ARGANBRIGHT; operating in 23 States.

INSURANCE ORGANIZATIONS

AFIA: 1700 Valley Rd., Wayne, N.J. 07470; f. 1918; operates in over 80 countries for 10 members American capital stock insurance; Chair. of Board LOUIS W. NIGGEMAN; Vice-Chair. JOHN H. WASHBURN and A. ADDISON ROBERTS; Pres. F. A. MAYES.

American Institute of Marine Underwriters: 99 John St., New York 38, N.Y.; f. 1898; membership: 118 marine insurance companies represented by 248 individuals; Pres. G. DORNE MCCARTHY; Exec. Vice-Pres. CARL E. McDOWELL; Sec. JOHN C. HERMAN.

American Insurance Association: 85 John St., New York, N.Y. 10038; f. 1866; Pres. T. LAWRENCE JONES.

American International Underwriters Corporation: 102 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. 10005; f. 1926; Chair. E. A. G. MANTON; Pres. J. J. ROBERTS; Exec. Vice-Pres. A. WEBER.

Casualty Actuarial Society: 200 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; 545 mems.; Pres. P. S. LISCORD; Sec.-Treas. R. B. FOSTER.

Institute of Life Insurance: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1939; 212 mem. companies; Pres. BLAKE T. NEWTON, Jr.; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM K. PAYNTER.

Insurance Services Office: 160 Water St., New York, N.Y. 10038.

Life Insurance Association of America: 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; Pres. BENJAMIN F. SMALL.

Life Insurance Marketing and Research Association: 170 Sigourney St., Hartford, Conn. 06105; f. 1916; over 500 mems.; a world-wide sales research and service organization of life insurance companies; Chair. of Board W. J. CLARK; Pres. BURKETT W. HUEY.

Life Office Management Association: 100 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017; 500 mem. companies; Pres. L. MERRITT; Vice-Pres. and Sec.-Treas. ALDEN F. JACOBS.

National Association of Mutual Insurance Companies: 2511 East 46th St., Suite H, Indianapolis, Ind. 46205; 1,028 mems.; Pres. HAROLD W. WALTERS; Chair. of the Board O. C. LEE.

Society of Actuaries: 208 S. La Salle Street, Chicago 4, Ill.; f. 1949; 1,259 fellows, 940 associates; Pres. JOHN H. MILLER; Sec. W. L. GRACE; Treas. GATHINGS STEWART.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chamber of Commerce of the United States: 1615 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1912; Pres. ARCH N. BOOTH.

Membership: more than 3,700 organization mems. (Chambers of Commerce, associations, etc.), more than 48,000 business mems. (persons, firms and corporations).

British-American Chamber of Commerce: 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1920; Exec. Dir. DAVID FARQUHARSON; publs. *BAT News* (10 issues a year). *Yearbook, Directory*.

GENERAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Management Association: 135 W. 50th St., New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1923; Pres. ALEXANDER B. TROWBRIDGE; 60,000 company and individual mems.

American Mining Congress: Ring Building, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1897; Pres. J. ALLEN OVERTON, Jr.; Sec. and Treas. HENRY I. DWORSHAK; publ. *Mining Congress Journal* (monthly).

Farmers Educational & Co-operative Union of America (National Farmers Union): 12025 East 45th Ave., P.O.B. 2251, Denver, Colo. 80201; Pres. TONY T. DECHANT.

National Association of Manufacturers: 277 Park Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1895; Pres. W. P. GULLANDER; Chair. of Board M. P. VENEMA; Sec. JOHN MCGRAW; Treas. A. F. AMBROSE; approx. 13,000 mems.

National Grange: 1616 H Street, N.W., Washington, 20006; f. 1867; farmers' organization.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

In 1972 there were 177 unions with a total membership of 20,894,000.

American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organisations: 815 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. GEORGE MEANY; Sec.-Treas. LANE KIRK-

LAND; 113 affiliated unions with a total membership of 11,507,000 in 1972; publs. *AFL-CIO News* (weekly) and *Federationist* (monthly) (official magazine).

CHEMICALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Institute of Chemists, Inc.: 60 E. 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1923; Pres. Dr. EMMETT B. CARMICHAEL; Treas. Dr. F. A. HESSEL; Editor V. F. KIMBALL; Sec. JOHN KOTRADY; publ. *The Chemist* (monthly); 3,100 mems.

American Pharmaceutical Association: 2215 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1852; 48,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. WILLIAM S. APPLE; publ. *Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association* (monthly), *Journal of Pharmaceutical Science* (monthly).

Fertilizer Institute, The: 1015 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; inc. July 1955; Pres. EDWIN M. WHEELER; Sec.-Treas. GARY D. MYERS.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, Inc.: 1825 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1872; Pres. WILLIAM J. DRIVER; Sec.-Treas. GEORGE E. BEST; 189 mems.

National Association of Retail Druggists: One East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1898; Exec. Sec. and Gen. Man. WILLARD B. SIMMONS; 36,000 mems.; publ. *N.A.R.D. Journal*.

National Paint and Coatings Association: 1500 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 1,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT A. ROLAND; Sec. ALLAN W. GATES.

National Wholesale Druggists' Association: 220 East 42nd St., New York City, N.Y. 10017; f. 1876; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM L. FORD; 800 mems.

Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association: 1155 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1958; Chair. of Board R. M. FURLAUD; Pres. C. JOSEPH STETLER; mems. 115.

Soap and Detergent Association: 475 Park Ave. South, New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1926; Pres. THEODORE E. BRENNER; Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. SINGER.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

International Chemical Workers' Union: 1655 W. Market St., Akron, Ohio 44313; f. 1940; Pres. THOMAS E. BOYLE; Sec.-Treas. F. D. MARTINO; 70,000 mems. (1973); publ. *Chemical Worker*.

CONSTRUCTION

(see also Electricity and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Associated General Contractors of America: 1957 E St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; mems. 9,500 (1973); Exec. Dir. J. M. SPROUSE; publ. *Constructor* (monthly).

Building Owners and Managers Association International: 224 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1908; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS D. LANEY; 3,500 mems.; publ. *Skyscraper Management* (monthly).

International Association of Wall and Ceiling Contractors: 1775 Church St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1918; 500 mems.; Pres. E. M. RUTLIFF.

Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Inc.: 666 Third Avenue, Suite 1464, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1889; Exec. Vice-Pres. LEON B. KROMER, Jr.; publ. *Mechanical Contractor* (monthly).

National Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors: 1016 20th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1883; 10,000 mems.; Exec. Dir. H. G. McCOMAS.

Tile Contractors' Association of America, Inc.: Investment Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1928; Sec. FRED T. WINDSOR.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union of America: 813 15th St., Washington, D.C. 20005; Pres. THOMAS F. MURPHY; 134,000 mems. (1973).

International Brotherhood of Painters and Allied Trades: United Nations Bldg., 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington D.C. 20006; Gen. Sec. MICHAEL DI-SILVESTRO; 160,000 mems. (1973).

Laborers' International Union of North America: 905 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1903; Pres. PETER FOSCO; 475,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The Laborer*.

Operative Plasters' and Cement Masons' International Association of the U.S. and Canada: 1125 Seventeenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1864; Pres. J. T. POWER; Sec.-Treas. JOHN J. HAUCK; 68,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The Plasterer and Cement Mason* (monthly).

Service Employees' International Union (AFL-CIO-CLC): 900 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN; 439,000 mems. (1973).

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America: 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; f. 1881; Gen. Pres. WILLIAM SIDELL; Gen. Sec. RICHARD E. LIVINGSTON; 700,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The Carpenter* (monthly).

United Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' International Union: 7830 West Lawrence Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60656; f. 1939; Pres. THOMAS F. MIECHUR; 30,000 mems. (1973).

ELECTRICITY

See also Construction, and Engineering and Machinery)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Edison Electric Institute: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1933; Man. Dir. E. VENNARD.

Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc.: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017.

National Association of Electrical Distributors: 600 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. ARTHUR W. HOOPER.

National Electrical Contractors' Association: 7315 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20014; f. 1901; Sec.-Treas. J. C. MCCREIGHT.

National Electrical Manufacturers' Association: 155 East 44th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1926; 540 mems.; Pres. BERNARD H. FALK; Chair. of the Board M. P. KARTALIA.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers: 1200 15th St., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; 340,000 mems.; Pres. DAVID SULLIVAN; 779,000 mems. (1973).

International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers: 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1949; Pres. PAUL JENNINGS; Sec.-Treas. DAVID J. FITZMAURICE; 227,000 mems. (1973); publ. *IUE News* (monthly).

United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America: 11 East 51st St., New York, N.Y. 10022; 165,000 mems.; Pres. ALBERT FITZGERALD; publ. *UE News*.

ENGINEERING AND MACHINERY

(see also Electricity and Construction)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Institute: 1815 N. Fort Myer Drive, Arlington, Va. 22209; f. 1953; Pres. W. C. YOCUM; Man. Dir. L. N. HUNTER.

American Institute of Consulting Engineers: United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1910; Pres. ROBERT B. RICHARDS; Sec. GILBERT I. ROSS; 435 mems.; publs. *Engineering Consultants*, *Consulting Engineering* (monthly).

American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical and Petroleum Engineers, Inc.: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1871; 48,303 mems.; Pres. JOHN S. BELL; Exec. Dir. JOE B. ALFORD; publs. *Journal of Metals*, *Mining Engineering*, *Journal of Petroleum Technology* (monthlies), *Society of Petroleum Engineers Journal* (quarterly), *Society of Mining Engineers Transactions Quarterly*, *Transactions of the Metallurgical Society* (quarterly).

American Pipe Fittings Association: Room 2122, 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1938; Exec. Dir. RAY H. GOODRIDGE.

American Railway Engineering Association: 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1899; Exec. Man. E. W. HODGKINS; 3,400 mems. (international); publ. *AREA Bulletin*.

American Society of Civil Engineers: 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1852; 64,000 mems.; Pres. THOMAS M. NILES; Exec. Dir. W. H. WISELY; publ. *Civil Engineering*.

American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers: 62 Worth Street, New York 13, N.Y.; f. 1895; Exec. Sec. A. V. HUTCHINSON; 18,545 mems.; publs. *Air Conditioning and Refrigerating Data Books*, *Heating Ventilating Air Conditioning Guide* (annually), *ASHRAE Journal* (monthly).

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The: United Engineering Center, 345 E. 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1880; Exec. Dir. and Sec. ROGERS B. FINCH.

American Society of Naval Engineers Inc.: Suite 807, 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1888; 4,000 mems.; Sec.-Treas. Capt. FRANK G. LAW; publ. *Naval Engineers Journal* (every two months).

Engineering Foundation: United Engineering Center, 345 East 47th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1914; Sec. JOHN A. ZECCA; publs. *Engineering Foundation News-letter*, *Annual Report*, etc.

Machinery and Allied Products Institute: 1200 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; long-range economic studies in capital goods industries for 22 associations; f. 1933; Pres. C. W. STEWART; publ. *Capital Goods Review*.

National Machine Tool Builders' Association: 7901 Westpark Drive, McLean, Va. 22101; f. 1902; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES A. GRAY; 280 mems.; publs. *Directory of Machine Tools*, *Training Texts on Blueprint Reading*, *Precision Measurement*, *Shop Theory* (I and II), *Instructor's Guide*, *Machine Tools... Today*, *Film Catalog*, *America's Muscles*, *Profile of a Distributor*, *Directory of NC Machine Tool and Related Products*, *Industrial Training for the Machine Tool Industry*, *NMTBA Training Tests*, *Economic Handbook of the Machine Tool Industry*.

Society of Automotive Engineers Inc.: 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1905; Pres. W. A. GEBHARDT; Sec. and Gen. Man. JOSEPH GILBERT; 27,000 mems.; publs. *Automotive Engineering* (monthly), *S.A.E. Transactions* and *S.A.E. Handbook* (annually).

Society of Motion Picture and Television Engineers: 9 East 41st St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1916; Pres. WILTON R. HOLM; Exec. Sec. DENIS A. COURTNEY; 8,000 mems.; publ. *S M P T E Journal*; circ. 10,500.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers: 74 Trinity Place, New York, N.Y. 10006; f. 1893; Sec. ROBERT G. MENDE; 10,000 mems.

The Valve Manufacturers' Association: Room 310, 6845 Elm St., P.O.B. 539, McLean, Va. 22101; f. 1938; Exec. Vice-Pres. R. W. SULLIVAN.

World Safety Research Institute Inc.: 2 Pennsylvania Plaza, Suite 1500, New York, N.Y. 10001; worldwide co-operation in all accident prevention matters; Pres. THOMAS N. BOATE; Vice-Pres. ALBERT S. REGULA; Sec.-Treas. JOHN F. SCHWEITERS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers: 3615 Olive Street, St. Louis 8, Mo.; Pres. JOHN H. LYONS; 138,789 mems.

International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers: Machinists' Building, 1300 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1889; International Pres. FLOYD E. SMITH; Gen. Sec.-Treas. EUGENE GLOVER; 952,137 mems.; publ. *The Machinist* (weekly).

International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers: 8th at State Ave., Kansas City, Kan. 66101; org. 1880; Pres. H. J. BUOY; Sec.-Treas. E. F. MORAN; 115,000 mems. (1973).

International Molders' and Allied Workers' Union of North America: 1225 East McMillan Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45206; f. 1859; Pres. D. DOYAL; Sec. W. F. CATES; 50,000 mems.; (1973).

International Union, Allied Industrial Workers of America: 3520 West Oklahoma Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis. 53215; Pres. GILBERT JEWELL; 88,000 mems. (1973).

International Union of Operating Engineers: 1125 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., 20036; f. 1896; 292,000 mems.; Gen. Pres. HUNTER P. WHARTON; 300,000 mems.

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: 8000 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48214; f. 1935; Pres. LEONARD WOODCOCK; Sec.-Treas. EMIL MAZEY; 1,400,000 mems. (1973); publ. *UAW Solidarity*.

FOOD

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Grain Millers: 4949 Olson Memorial Highway, Minneapolis 22, Minn.; Pres. ROY O. WELLBORN; 60,000 mems.

American Meat Institute: P.O.B. 3556, Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1906; Dir. Public Relations BRUCE BUTTERFIELD.

Boston Fisheries Association Incorporated: Administration Building, Fish Pier, Boston, Mass. 02210; f. 1959; Pres. FRANCIS SHINNEY; Exec. Sec. HUGH F. O'ROURKE; 64 mems.

Distilled Spirits Institute of the United States (DISCUS): 1300 Pennsylvania Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1933; Pres. MALCOLM E. HARRIS.

D.F.A. of California: 303 Brokaw Rd., P.O.B. 270-A, Santa Clara, Calif. 95052; f. 1908; 37 mems.; Excc. Vice-Pres. W. W. DADA.

Grocery Manufacturers of America, Inc.: 1425 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1908; Pres. GEORGE W. KOCH.

Millers' National Federation: 1776 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1902; Pres. WAYNE E. SWEGLE.

National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association Inc.: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1906; Chair. of Board G. W. MCKAY; Pres. C. R. HOERR III; Excc. Vice-Pres. GERALD E. PECK.

National Association of Food Chains: 1725 Eyc St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1934; Pres. CLARENCE G. ADAMY; Chair. of Board J. B. DANZANSKY; publ. *Washington Food Industry Newsletter*.

National Canners Association: 1133 20th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1907; 600 mems.

National Confectioners Association: 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1884; 400 mems.; Adm. J. E. MACK; Sec.-Treas. L. W. ELSTON; publ. *Confection-NEWS* (monthly).

National Council of Farmer Cooperatives: 1200-17th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1929; Exec. Vice-Pres. KENNETH D. NADEN; Dir. of Public Relations RUSSELL O. TALL; 128 direct mems.

National Dairy Council: 111 North Canal St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; f. 1915; 3,000 mems.; Pres. M. F. BRINK, PH.D.

National Grain Trade Council: 604 Folger Building, Washington, D.C.; Pres. WILLIAM F. BROOKS.

National Live Stock and Meat Board: 36 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60603; f. 1923; Pres. DAVID H. STROUD.

National Soft Drink Association: 1101 Sixteenth St., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919; 1,939 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. THOMAS F. BAKER; publ. *National Soft Drink Bulletin* (monthly).

United Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Association: 1019-19th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1904; 2,800 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. B. J. IMMING; publs. *United Fresh Outlook*, *United Spotlight* (weeklies), etc.

United States Brewers' Association: 535 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1862; Pres. HENRY B. KING.

Vegetable Growers' Association of America Inc.: 1616 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1908; Exec. Sec. A. E. MERCKER.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of N.A.: 2800 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60657; f. 1897; Sec.-Treas. PATRICK E. GORMAN; 470,000 mems. (1973).

Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America (AFL-CIO-CLC): 1828 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; chartered 1886; Pres. DANIEL E. CONWAY; 130,000 mems. (1973).

International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink, and Distillery Workers of America: 2347-51 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio 45219; f. 1886; Pres. KARL F. FELLER; Sec.-Treas. ARTHUR P. GILDEA; 75,000 mems.

National Brotherhood of Packinghouse and Dairy Workers: 1201 East Court Ave., Des Moines, Iowa 50316; f. 1939; Nat. Pres. DON MAHON; Nat. Sec.-Treas. CHESTER C. GREEN.

United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers of America: 608 S. Dearborn Street, 1800 Transportation Building, Chicago 5, Ill.; f. 1937; Sec.-Treas. G. R. HATHAWAY.

IRON AND STEEL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Hardware Manufacturers' Association: 2130 Keith Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; f. 1901; Man. Dir. F. A. PETERSEN.

American Iron and Steel Institute: 150 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; 79 company mems., 2,700 individual mems.; Chair. STEWART S. CORT; Pres. JOHN P. ROCHE; Vice-Pres. and Sec. and Treas. E. O. SOMMER, Jr.; publ. *Steel Facts* (five times a year).

Gray and Ductile Iron Founders' Society, Inc.: Cast Metals Federation Bldg., 20611 Center Ridge Rd., Rocky River, Ohio 44116; f. 1928; 200 mem. companies; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. H. WORKMAN; Tech. Dir. C. F. WALTON; publ. *Iron Castings Handbook, Cost Accounting, Manual for Foundries, Sources for Iron Castings*.

National Retail Hardware Association: 964 N. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46204; f. 1901; 18,000 mems.; Man. Dir. WILLIAM G. MASHAW; publ. *Hardware Retailing* (monthly).

National Wholesale Hardware Association: 1900 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1894; Man. Dir. THOMAS A. FERNLEY III; Exec. Sec. THOMAS A. FERNLEY, JR.

Steel Founders' Society of America: Cast Metals Federation Bldg., 20611 Center Ridge Rd., Rocky River, Ohio 44116; f. 1902; 128 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JACK McNAUGHTON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers: 1126 16th St., N.W., Suite 100, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Pres. ANDREW A. PETTIS; Vice-Pres. EUGENE L. McCABE.

United Asscn. of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipefitting Industry of the U.S. and Canada: 901 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; Gen. Pres. MARTIN J. WARD; Sec.-Treas. JOSEPH A. WALSH; 228,000 mems. (1973); publ. *United Association Journal* (monthly).

LEATHER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Footwear Industries Association Inc.: 1611 N. Kent St., Arlington, Va. 22209; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. MAXWELL FIELD.

American Footwear Manufacturers Association: 342 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1905; Pres. MARK E. RICHARDSON.

National Shoe Retailers' Association: 274 Madison Ave., New York City; Exec. Vice-Pres. E. J. McDONALD.

Tanners' Council of America, Inc.: 411 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1917; Pres. IRVING R. GLASS.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Shoe Workers of America: Suite 222, 120 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. 02116; f. 1937; Pres. GEORGE FECTEAU; Sec.-Treas. ANGELO G. GEORGIAN; 33,000 mems. (1973).

Upholsterers' International Union of North America: 25 North 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMAN; 50,000 mems. (1973).

LUMBER

(see also Paper)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers: 8401 Connecticut Ave., Suite 911, Washington, D.C. 20015; f. 1928; 500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN M. SNOW.

National Forest Products Association (Federation of 25 associations): 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902.

National Hardwood Lumber Association: 59 East Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill. 60605; f. 1898; 1,600 mems.; Sec.-Man. E. H. GATEWOOD.

National Home Furnishings Association Inc.: 1150 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654; inc. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Sec. S. A. JOHNSON.

National Lumber and Building Material Dealers Association: Suite 302, Ring Bldg., 18th and M Sts., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1922; Pres. SAMSON WIENER; Exec. Vice-Pres. LOREN F. DORMAN; publ. *National News*.

National Wooden Pallet and Container Association: 1619 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1947; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM H. SARDO, JR.

North American Wholesale Lumber Association: 180 Madison Av., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1893; Exec. Vice-Pres. JOHN J. MULROONEY.

Southern Forest Products Association: P.O.B. 52468, New Orleans, La. 70152; f. 1914; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM R. GANSER; 125 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Woodworkers of America: 1622 N. Lombard Street, Portland 17, Ore.; f. 1936; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM BOTKIN; 55,000 mems. (1973).

United Furniture Workers of America: 700 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1937; Pres. MORRIS PIZER; Sec.-Treas. FRED FULFORD; 30,000 mems. (1973); publ. *Furniture Workers Press*.

METALS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aluminum Association, The: 750 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1935; Exec. Vice-Pres. S. L. GOLDSMITH, JR.; Exec. Sec. and Treas. RICHARD A. LILLQUIST.

American Society for Metals: Metals Park, Ohio 44073; f. 1913; Man. Dir. ALLAN RAY PUTMAN; 40,000 mems.; publs. *Metal Progress*, *Metallurgical Transactions* (with TMS-AIME), *ASM News*, *Metals Abstracts and Index* (with Institute of Metals, Great Britain), *Metals Engineering Quarterly*, etc.

Copper and Brass Fabricators Council Inc.: 225 Park Ave., Room 315, New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Man. Dir. T. E. VELTFOOT.

Copper Institute: 26 Broadway, New York City. (R. R. ECKERT.)

Lead Industries Association: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1928; Exec. Vice-Pres. P. E. ROBINSON; publ. *Lead* (quarterly).

Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths of America, Inc.: 340 Howard Bldg., 155 Westminster St., Providence, R.I. 02903; f. 1880, inc. 1903; 1200 mems.; Exec. Dir. GEORGE R. FRANKOVICH; publ. *American Jewelry Manufacturer* (monthly).

Retail Jewelers of America: 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; f. and inc. 1906; Exec. Vice-Pres. P. E. ROBINSON; 4,500 mems.; publ. *The RJA Bulletin* (monthly).

Zinc Institute Inc.: 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1918; Exec. Vice-Pres. P. E. ROBINSON.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Sheet Metal Workers' International Association: 1750 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1888; Gen. Pres. EDWARD J. CARLOUGH; Gen. Sec.-Treas. DAVID S. TURNER; 120,000 mems. (1973).

United Steelworkers of America: 1500 Commonwealth Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222; Pres. I. W. ABEL; 945,000 mems. (1973).

PAPER

(see also Lumber)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Paper Institute, Inc.: 122 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1964; Chair. WILLIAM R. ADAMS; Pres. ROBERT E. O'CONNOR.

National Paper Box Association: 231 Kings Highway East, Haddonfield, N.J. 08033; f. 1918; Exec. Dir. NORMAN T. BALDWIN.

National Paper Trade Association Inc.: 220 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1903; Pres. DONALD J. RAMAKER; Exec. Vice-Pres. GLENN LEACH.

National Office Products Association: Suite 1200, 1500 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va. 22209; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM W. GOSS.

Paperboard Packaging Council: 1800 K St. N.W., Suite 600, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1933; Pres. S. E. ICIEK.

The Wall Paper Institute: 509 Madison Ave., New York 22, N.Y.; f. 1935; 12 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH ROBY.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers: John P. Burke Building, Fort Edward, New York 12828; f. 1901; Pres.-Sec. JOSEPH P. TONELLI.

PETROLEUM AND COAL

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Petroleum Institute: 1801 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1919; 8,000 mems.; Pres. FRANK N. IKARD; Sec. E. E. HAMMERBECK.

National Coal Association: Coal Building, 1130 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1917; Pres. C. E. BAGGE.

National Petroleum Refiners Association: 1725 Desales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1902; Pres. A. W. WINTER; 115 mems., 22 assoc. mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Oil Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union: P.O.B. 2812, 1636 Champa St., Denver, Colo. 80201; f. 1918; 145,000 mems. (1973); Pres. A. F. GROSPIRON; Sec.-Treas. B. J. SCHAFER; publ. *OCAW Union News*.

United Mine Workers of America: United Mine Workers' Building, Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1890; Pres. ARNOLD MILLER; Vice-Pres. MIKE TRBOVICH; Sec.-Treas. HARRY PATRICK; 450,000 mems. (1973).

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Book Publishers Council, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1946; Man. Dir. DAN LACY; 181 mems.

American Booksellers' Association: 800 Second Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; Exec. Dir. G. ROYCE SMITH.

American Business Press Inc.: 205 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1965; 86 member companies; Pres. CHARLES S. MILL.

Book Manufacturers' Institute: 161 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1933; Pres. ROBERT A. WUNSCH; Exec. Dir. ROBERT M. PECK.

Lithographers National Association: 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1888, org. 1906; Exec. Dir. W. F. MAXWELL; Sec. EDWARD D. MORRIS.

National Book Committee, Inc.: 58 West 40th Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1954; 100 mems.; Chair. NORMAN H. STROUSE; Exec. Sec. MARGARET W. DUDLEY.

National Newspaper Association: 491 National Press Building, Washington, D.C. 20004; Exec. Vice-Pres. THEODORE A. SERRILL; Sec. and Gen. Counsel WILLIAM G. MULLEN; 6,800 mems.

Printing Industries of America, Inc.: 5223 River Rd., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1887 as United Typothetae of America; membership of over 7,000 commercial printing and allied industry firms in U.S.A., Canada and elsewhere; Chair. of Board JOSEPH H. HENNAGE; Pres. RODNEY L. BORUM; Vice-Chair. JAMES F. CONWAY; Treas. O. T. HAMILTON; Sec. FRANK LIEDTKE; publ. *Pia Bulletin* (monthly).

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

International Brotherhood of Bookbinders: 900 City Building, 1612 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1892; 70,000 mems.; Pres. JOHN CONNOLLY; Sec.-Treas. WESLEY A. TAYLOR; publ. *International Bookbinder*.

International Printing and Graphic Communications Union: 1730 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1889; Sec.-Treas. BURTON F. RILEY; 140,000 mems. (1973).

International Typographical Union: P.O.B. 157, Colorado Springs, Colo.; f. 1852; Pres. JOHN J. PILCH; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM R. CLOUD; 81,000 mems. (1973); publs. *The Typographical Journal*, *The Bulletin*, *ITU Review*.

Lithographers and Photoengravers International Union: 1900 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1964; Int. Pres. KENNETH J. BROWN; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM J. HALL; 46,000 mems. (1973).

PUBLIC UTILITIES

(see also Transport)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Gas Association: 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1918; Pres. J. W. HEINEY; Man. Dir. F. DONALD HART; Sec. VAUGHAN O'BRIEN; 7,000 mems.

American Public Utilities Bureau: 280 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.; organized to assist municipalities, other public bodies, and consumers in public utility matters, especially rates and policies in the public interest; Dir. JOHN BAUER; Sec. RUFUS H. REED.

American Public Works Association: 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1894; Exec. Dir. ROBERT D. BUGHER; 1,6000 mems.; the Association represents public works officials in the U.S. and foreign countries; publs. *APWA Reporter* (monthly), books on refuse collection, disposal, etc., research reports.

American Water Works Association: 6666 West Quincy Ave., Denver, Colorado 80235; f. 1881; Exec. Sec. ERIC F. JOHNSON; 23,000 mems.; publ. *Journal AWWA* (monthly).

Public Administration Service: 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Ill. 60637; f. 1933; Exec. Dir. E. F. RICKETTS.

State of New York Public Service Commission: 44 Holland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208; f. 1907; Chair. ALFRED E. KAHN; Deputy Chair. ALAN J. ROTH.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Alliance of Independent Telephone Unions: P.O.B. 5462, Hamden, Conn. 06518; Pres. JOHN W. SHAUGHNESSY, Jr.; 53,098 mems. (1973).

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees: 1625 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1936; Pres. JERRY WURF; Sec.-Treas. W. LUCY; 700,000 mems.

American Postal Workers Union—AFL-CIO: 817 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1906; Gen. Pres. and Editor FRANCIS S. FILBEY; Gen. Sec.-Treas. J. LOVE; 234,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The American Postal Worker* (monthly).

National Association of Letter Carriers: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1889; Pres. JAMES H. RADEMACHER; Sec.-Treas. A. B. CARLSON; 151,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The Postal Record* (monthly).

National Association of Postmasters of the U.S.: 927 Munsey Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1904; Pres. EUGENE DALTON; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALTON A. ELLIS; Sec.-Treas. WANDA FEIDNER; 28,270 mems. (1973); publ. *Postmaster's Advocate*.

Transportation-Communication Div., Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; f. 1886; Grand Sec.-Treas. L. H. FREEMAN; 153,000 mems. (1973).

United Public Workers of America: New York, N.Y.; f. April 1946 by merger of State County and Municipal Workers of America and United Federal Workers of America; Sec.-Treas. EWART GUINIER.

Utility Workers' Union of America—AFL-CIO: 1875 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20009; f. 1945; Pres. HAROLD T. RIGLEY; Sec.-Treas. MARSHALL M. HICKS; 54,000 mems. (1973).

RUBBER

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

National Tire Dealers and Retreaders Association Inc.: 1343 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; f. 1921; 4,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. W. W. MARSH; publ. *Dealer News* (weekly).

Rubber Manufacturers' Association: 1901 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. MALCOLM R. LOVELL.

Rubber Trade Association of New York, Inc.: 15 William Street, New York 5, N.Y.; f. 1914; Pres. A. J. GARRY.

Tire Retreading Institute: 1343 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Dir. PHILIP H. TAFT.

LABOUR ORGANIZATION

United Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America: 87 South High St., Akron 8, Ohio; f. 1935; Pres. PETER BOMMARITO; Vice-Pres. KENNETH OLDHAM; Sec.-Treas. I. GOLD; 169,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The United Rubber Worker* (monthly).

STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Glassware Association: 60 East 42nd St., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1934; Man. Dir. DONALD V. REED.

Glass Container Manufacturers' Institute: 1800 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Chair. EARLE W. INGELS; Pres. and Gen. Man. WILLIAM W. SADD.

National Crushed Stone Association: 1415 Elliot Place, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; f. 1918; Pres. W. L. CARTER; Vice-Pres. Eng. F. P. NICHOLS, Jr.; publs. engineering and marketing bulletins.

National Lime Association: 5010 Wisconsin St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; f. 1902, inc. 1922; Exec. Dir. ROBERT S. BOYNTON; Man. Tech. Service KENNETH A. GUTSCHICK.

National Sand and Gravel Association: 900 Spring St., Silver Spring, Md. 20910; f. 1917; Man. Dir. KENNETH E. TOBIN, Jr.

Structural Clay Products Institute: 1520 18th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C.; f. 1934; 160 mems.; Sec. J. J. CERMAK; publ. *SCPI News*.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Glass Bottle Blowers Association: 226 S. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19102; f. 1840; International Sec.-Treas. HARRY A. TULLEY; 74,000 mems. (1973).

United Glass & Ceramic Workers of America: 556 East Town St., Columbus, Ohio 43215; f. 1941; Pres. JOSEPH ROMAN; 30,000 mems. (1973).

TEXTILES

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Affiliated Dress Manufacturers Inc.: 1440 Broadway, New York City.

American Carpet Institute, Inc.: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1927; Pres. PAUL M. JONES.

American Textile Manufacturers Institute, Inc.: 1501 Johnston Building, Charlotte, N.C. 28281; Exec. Vice-Pres. ROBERT C. JACKSON; Sec.-Treas. F. SADLER LOVE.

Custom Tailors and Designers Association of America, The, Inc.: 400 Madison Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.; f. 1881; Sec. C. D. HUNTER; 850 mems.; publ. *The Custom Tailor* (every 2 months).

Hat Institute, Inc.: 358 5th Avenue, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1929; Sec. WARREN S. SMITH.

International Association of Garment Manufacturers: 347 5th Avenue, New York 6, N.Y.; f. 1908; Exec. Dir. J. GOLDSTEIN.

Limited Price Variety Stores Association: 25 West 43rd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1933; Sec. J. J. MYLER.

Man-Made Fiber Producers Association Inc.: 1150 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. CHARLIE W. JONES; Exec. Asst. & Sec. Treas. L. K. MARTIN.

Menswear Retailers of America: 390 National Press Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20004; f. 1914; Exec. Dir. DON J. DEBOLT.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Trade and Industry

National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers: 468 Park Avenue South, New York 16, N.Y., and 901 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.; f. 1905; Pres. REUBEN C. BALL; Sec. MATTHEW C. KURTZ.

National Association of Wool Manufacturers: 1200 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; New York Office: 386 Park Ave. South, New York 10016; f. 1864; Pres. JACK A. CROWDER.

National Board of the Coat and Suit Industry: 450 7th Ave., New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1935; 1,200 mcms.

National Knitted Outerwear Association: 51 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10010; f. 1918; Pres. GEORGE VARGISH; Chair. of Board JAMES F. NIELDS; Exec. Dir. and Counsel S. S. KORZENIK; Sec. EDWARD A. BRANDWEIN; publ. *Knitting Times* (weekly), and 3 annuals.

National Knitwear Manufacturers Association: 350 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1866; Pres. ROBERT D. MCCABE, C.A.E., J.D.

National Retail Merchants Association Inc.: 100 West 31st St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1911; Chair. of Board JOHN M. BELK; Pres. R. J. WILLIAMS; Vice-Pres. International A. L. TROTTA; publ. *Stores* (monthly).

New York Coat and Suit Association, Inc.: 225 West 34th Street, New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1962 after merger of Industrial Council of Cloak, Suit and Skirt Manufacturers and Merchants Ladies Garment Association; Pres. DAVID ZELINKA; Exec. Dir. SAMUEL SANDHAUS.

Northern Textile Association: 211 Congress St., Boston, Mass. 02110; f. 1854; inc. 1894; Pres. WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN.

United Infants' and Children's Wear Association Inc.: 225 West 34th St. New York 1, N.Y.; f. 1933; Pres. HENRY RIEGEL; Exec. Sec. MAX H. ZUCKERMAN.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, AFL-CIO-GLC: 15 Union Square, New York, N.Y. 10003; f. 1914; 257,000 mems. (1973); Gen. Pres. MURRAY H. FINLEY; Gen. Sec.-Treas. JACOB SHEINKMAN; publ. *The Advance*.

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union: 1710 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.; f. 1900; Pres. LOUIS STULBERG.

Textile Workers Union of America: 99 University Place, New York 3, N.Y.; f. 1939; Pres. SOL STETIN; Sec.-Treas. W. M. DuCHESSE; 117,000 mems. (1973); publ. *Textile Labor* (monthly).

TOBACCO

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Retail Tobacco Dealers of America, Inc.: Statler Hilton Hotel, 7th Avenue and 33rd Street, New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1932; Man. Dir. MALCOM L. FLEISCHER; publ. *Tobacco Retailers Almanac*.

Tobacco Association of the United States: Raleigh, North Carolina.

Tobacco Merchants Association of the U.S.: Statler Hilton, Seventh Ave. and 33rd St., New York, N.Y. 10001; f. 1915; Exec. Dir. M. K. BLOOM; publ. *Tobacco Barometer*, *Tobacco Trade Barometer*, *International Tobacco Report*, *Tobacco Update*.

TRANSPORT

(see also Public Utilities)

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Aerospace Industries Association of America, Inc.: 1725 De Sales St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1919;

Pres. KARL G. HARR, Jr.; Sec. SAMUEL L. WRIGHT; 49 mems.; publs. *Aerospace Facts and Figures*, etc.

Air Transport Association of America: 1709 New York Ave., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1936; Chair. of Board STUART G. TIPTON; Pres. PAUL R. IGNATIUS; Sec. FREDERICK DAVIS; 27 certificated airlines of U.S. and Canada; publs. *Air Transport Facts and Figures* (annual).

American Institute of Merchant Shipping: 1625 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1969; Pres. J. J. REYNOLDS; Sec.-Treas. WILLIAM J. COFFEY; 35 mem. companies.

American Transit Association: 815 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1882; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Sec. ROBERT SLOAN; publ. *Passenger Transport*.

American Trucking Associations: 1616 P St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1933; Pres. WILLIAM A. BRESNAHAN; 50 affiliated State Associations and District of Columbia; publ. *Transport Topics* (weekly).

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads Bldg., 1920 L St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1934; Pres. and Chief Excc. STEPHEN AILES; Sen. Vice-Pres. CARL V. LYON; mems. 89 system lines comprising 167 railroads; 79 associate mems. in U.S.A., Canada and Mexico, incl. 24 outside North America.

Motor Vehicle Manufacturers Association: 320 New Center Bldg., Detroit, Mich. 48202; f. 1913; Chair. ROY D. CHAPIN; Pres. FRANKLIN M. KREML.

National Association of Motor Bus Owners: 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1926; Pres. C. A. WEBB; Sec. Man. S. WIEDER; 700 mems.; publ. *Bus Facts*.

National Automobile Dealers' Association: 2000 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1917; 22,000 mems.; Pres. H. GIBSON.

Shipbuilders Council of America: Watergate Six Hundred, Washington, D.C. 20037; f. 1921; Pres. EDWIN M. HOOD; 40 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Air Line Pilots Association: 1625 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; Pres. JOHN J. O'DONNELL; 40,000 mems. (1973).

Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America: 5025 Wisconsin Avenue, N.W., Washington 16, D.C.; Pres. JOHN M. ELLIOTT; 134,000 mems.

Amalgamated Transit Union: 5025 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20016; chartered 1892; Pres. D. V. MARONEY; Sec.-Treas. JAMES J. HILL; 87,000 mems. (1973).

Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers: Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers' Building, Cleveland 14, Ohio; f. 1863; Pres. C. J. COUGHLIN; Gen. Sec.-Treas. J. F. SYTSMA; 39,000 mems. (1973).

Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees: 12050 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich. 48203; f. 1887; Pres. H. C. CROTTY; Sec.-Treas. B. L. SORAH; 71,000 mems. (1973).

Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; Chief Exec. Officer GEORGE M. HARRISON; International Pres. C. L. DENNIS; International Sec.-Treas. D. J. SULLIVAN; 153,000 mems. (1973).

Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of the United States and Canada: 4929 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. 64112; f. 1888; Gen. Sec.-Treas. O. P. CHANNEL; 57,000 mems. (1973).

Communications Workers of America: 1925 K St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; Pres. JOSEPH A. BEIRNE; Sec.-Treas. GLENN E. WATTS; 438,000 mems. (1973); publ. *CWA News* (monthly).

International Brotherhood of Firemen and Oilers: 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D.C.; Pres. and Sec.-Treas. ANTHONY MATZ; 40,000 mems. (1973).

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America: 25 Louisiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1903; Gen. Pres. FRANK FITZSIMMONS; Gen. Sec.-Treas. MURRAY W. MILLER; 2,000,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The International Teamster* (monthly).

International Longshoremen's Association: 265 West 14th Street, New York City, N.Y.; Sec.-Treas. HARRY R. HASSELGREN; 60,000 mems. (1973).

International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union: 1188 Franklin St., San Francisco, Calif. 94109; f. 1937; Pres. HARRY BRIDGES; Sec.-Treas. LOUIS GOLDBLATT; 60,000 mems. (1973); publ. *Dispatcher* (bi-weekly).

International Union, United Automobile, Aerospace and Agricultural Implement Workers of America: see under Engineering and Machinery.

Seafarers' International Union of N.A.: 675 4th Ave., Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.; f. 1938; Pres. PAUL HALL; Sec.-Treas. J. D. GIORGIO; 80,000 mems. (1973).

Transport Workers' Union of America: 210 West 50th Street, New York 19, N.Y.; org. 1935, chartered 1937; Sec.-Treas. MATHEW GUINAN; 95,000 mems. (1973).

Transportation-Communication Div., Brotherhood of Railway, Airline and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees: 6300 River Rd., Rosemont, Ill. 60018; Pres. A. R. LOWRY.

United Transportation Union: 15401 Detroit Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44107; org. 1969; Pres. CHARLES LUNA; Gen. Sec.-Treas. J. H. SHEPHERD; 134,000 mems. (1973); publ. *UTU Transportation News* (weekly).

MISCELLANEOUS

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

American Advertising Federation: 1225 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1905; Pres. HOWARD H. BELL; Chair. J. R. McCARTY; Sec.-Treas. D. R. CUNNINGHAM; 40,000 mems.; publs. *AAF Washington Report* and *AAF Exchange* (both 12 times a year).

American Brush Manufacturers' Association: 1900 Arch Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.; f. 1917; Pres. PHILIP A. SINGLETON; Exec. Sec. ROBERT C. FERNLEY; 200 mems.

American Importers Association Inc.: 420 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1921; Exec. Vice-Pres. GERALD H. O'BRIEN.

American Institute of Certified Public Accountants: 1211 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1887; Pres. W. E. OLSON; 105,082 mems.; publs. *The Journal of Accountancy* (monthly), *The Tax Advisor* (monthly).

American National Standards Institute, Inc.: 1430 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10018; f. 1918 as American Engineering Standards Committee; Man. Dir. DONALD L. PEYTON; 170 national trade associations, technical and professional societies and consumer groups; U.S.A. member of the International Organisation for Stan-

dardisation and The International Electrotechnical Commission; 900 company mems.

American Society of Association Executives: 1101 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1920; Exec. Vice-Pres. JAMES P. LOW; 5,000 mems.

American Warehousemen's Association: 222 West Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Exec. Vice-Pres. D. E. HORTON.

Bowling Proprietors Association of America Inc.: P.O.B. 5802, Arlington, Texas, 76011; f. 1923; Pres. NICHOLAS F. NORMANDO; Excc. Dir. V. A. WAPENSKY; publ. *The Bowling Proprietor* (monthly).

Co-operative League Fund: 1828 L St., N.W., Suite 1100, Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1944; Exec. Vice-Pres. Dr. ALLIE C. FELDER; publ. *Fund Report*.

Electronic Industries Association: 2001 Eye St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1924; Pres. V. J. ADDUCI.

International Accountants' Society, Inc.: 209 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 6, Ill.; Pres. BYRON MENIDES.

Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.: 522 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10036; f. 1922; Pres. JACK J. VALENTI; Sec. SIDNEY SCHREIBER.

National Association of Accountants: 919 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1919; Exec. Dir. W. M. YOUNG, Jr.; 67,000 mems., 295 chapters in U.S., France, Italy, Switzerland, Colombia, Peru, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Japan; publ. *Management Accounting* (monthly).

National Association of Broadcasters: 1771 N St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; org. 1922; Pres. VINCENT T. WASILEWSKI; Sec.-Treas. E. E. REVERCOMB; 4,708 mems.

National Association of Purchasing Management: 11 Park Place, New York, N.Y. 10007; f. 1915; 19,500 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. G. W. H. AHL; publ. *Bulletin* (monthly), *Journal of Purchasing* (quarterly).

National Association of Realtors: 155 E. Superior St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; f. 1908; 115,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. H. JACKSON PONTIUS; Vice-Pres. Admin. W. R. MAGEL; publ. *Realtor's Headlines* (weekly news-letter).

National Education Association of the United States: 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1857; Pres. JAMES A. HARRIS; Sec. TERRY HERNDON; 1,400,000 mems.; publs. educational periodicals and books.

National Funeral Director's Association of the United States, Inc.: 135 W. Wells St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53203; f. 1882; Excc. Dir. HOWARD C. RAETHER.

National Furniture Warehousemen's Association: 222 West Adams St., Chicago - Ill. 60606; f. 1920; 1,300 mems.; Exec. Dir. ROBERT O. WOGSTAD; publ. *NFWA Direction* (monthly).

National Ice Association: 7979 Old Georgetown Rd., Washington, D.C. 20014; f. 1917; Pres. and Sec. J. MICHAEL PAYNE.

National Institute of Drycleaning: 909 Burlington Ave., Silver Spring, Maryland; f. 1907; Exec. Gen. Man. CHARLES R. RIGGOTT; 11,000 mems.

LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

American Federation of Government Employees: 1325 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005; Sec.-Treas. NICHOLAS J. NOLAN; 270,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The Government Standard* (monthly).

American Federation of Musicians of the U.S. and Canada: 641 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022; f. 1896; Pres. H. C. DAVIS; Sec.-Treas. STANLEY BALLARD, 220 Mt. Pleasant, Newark 4, N.J.; 204,000 mems. (1973); publ. *International Musician* (monthly).

American Federation of Teachers: 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001; f. 1916; Pres. DAVID SELDEN; 254,000 mems. (1973); publs. *The American Teacher*, *Changing Education*.

Associated Actors and Artists of America: 165 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Pres. F. O'NEAL; 72,000 mems. (1973).

Barbers, Beauticians and Allied Industries International Association: 7050 West Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind. 46241; f. 1887; Gen. Pres. R. A. PLUMB; publ. *Journeyman Barber and Beauty Culture*.

Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union: 120 East Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; f. 1891; Sec. J. GIBSON; 328,000 mems. (1973).

International Association of Fire Fighters: AFL-CIO, CLC; 1750 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1918; 105,000 mems. (1973); Pres. WM. HOWARD MCCLENNAN; Sec.-Treas. F. A. PALUMBO; publ. *International Fire Fighter*.

International Alliance of Theatrical, Stage Employees and Moving Picture Operators of U.S. and Canada: 1270

Ave. of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1893; Internat. Pres. RICHARD F. WALSH; Gen. Sec.-Treas. PATRICK H. RYAN; Int. Rep. JOHN C. HALL Jr.

National Federation of Federal Employees: Ind.; 1737 H St., N.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1917; Pres. NATHAN T. WOLKOMIR; Sec.-Treas. RITA M. HARTZ; 100,000 mems. (1973); publ. *The Federal Employee*.

Office and Professional Employees International Union: 265 West 14th St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Pres. HOWARD COUGHLIN; 68,000 mems. (1973); publ. *White Collar*.

Retail Clerks International Association: Suffridge Building, Washington, D.C. 20006; f. 1888; Pres. JAMES T. HOUSEWRIGHT; Sec.-Treas. P. L. HALL.

Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union: 100 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.; f. 1937; Pres. MAX GREENBERG.

Upholsterers' International Union of N.A.: 25 North 4th Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19106; f. 1882; Pres. SAL B. HOFFMANN; Vice-Pres. M. L. GARBER; Treas. L. FORMAN; 50,000 mems. (1973); publ. *U.I.U. Journal* (monthly).

TRANSPORT

Interstate Commerce Commission: 12th Street and Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20423; f. 1887; federal body with regulatory authority over domestic surface common carriers; jurisdiction extends over rail, inland waterway, oil pipelines and motorised traffic; Chair. GEORGE M. STAFFORD.

PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS

Alaska Railroad: Anchorage, Alaska 99510; 840 km.

Amtrack (National Railroad Passenger Corporation): 955 L'enfant Plaza North, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20024; f. 1971; public corporation, took over passenger services of 13 investor-owned railroads; Pres. ROGER LEWIS; Exec. Vice-Pres. J. RICHARD TOMLINSON.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Co.: 80 East Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ill. 60604; 120 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10005; Chair. of Board, Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer JOHN S. REED; Vice-Pres. Exec. Dept. J. C. DAVIS; 20,231 km.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., The: Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1827; Chair. G. S. DEVINE; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer H. T. WATKINS, Jr.; 8,837 km.

Boston and Maine Corporation: 150 Causeway St., Boston, Mass. 02114; f. 1835; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer P. W. HERINGTON; First Vice-Pres. J. J. NEE.

Burlington Northern Inc.: Head Office: 176 East Fifth St., St. Paul, Minn. 55101; f. 1970; Chair. and Chief Exec. Officer LOUIS M. MENK; Pres. ROBERT W. DOWNING; 37,180 km..

Central of Georgia Railway: 227 West Broad Street, Savannah, Ga. 31401; Chair. of Board and Chief Exec. Officer W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, Jr.; Pres. R. E. FRANKLIN.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co.: Terminal Tower, Cleveland, Ohio 44101; Chair. CYRUS S. EATON; Pres. and Chief Exec. H. T. WATKINS; 8,051 km.

Chicago, Milwaukee, Saint Paul and Pacific Railroad: Union Station, Chicago, Ill. 60606; Chair. and Chief Exec. W. J. QUINN; Pres. WORTHINGTON L. SMITH; 16,465 km

Chicago and North Western Transportation Co.: 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill. 60606; Pres. L. S. PROVO; 16,500 km.

Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co.: La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill. 60605; Chair. and Chief Exec. THEODORE E. DESCH; Pres. W. J. DIXON; 11,850 km.

Delaware and Hudson Railway Company: Heartland Bldg., Albany, N.Y. 12207; Pres. C. B. STERZING JR.; Vice-Pres. Traffic R. H. GEORGE; 1,154 km.

Denver and Rio Grande Western Railroad Co.: One Park Central, 1515 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo. 80217; Chair. G. B. AYDELOTT; Vice-Pres. H. W. BUSHACHER; 3,056 km.

Erie Lackawanna Railway Co.: Midland Building, Cleveland, Ohio 44115; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer GREGORY W. MAXWELL; Sen. Vice-Pres. J. R. NEIKIRK; 4,575 km.

Illinois Central Gulf Railroad Co.: 233 North Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60601; f. 1851; Chair. Exec. Cttee. WILLIAM B. JOHNSON; Pres. ALAN S. BOYD; 15,504 km.

Lehigh Valley Railroad: 466 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1846; Pres. J. F. NASH; Vice-Pres. W. C. WIETERS (Operation), J. A. BROWN (Traffic); 1,489 km.

Louisville and Nashville Railroad: 908 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40201; f. 1850; Pres. PRIME F. OSBORN III; 10,572 km.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad Co.: Katy Bldg., Dallas, Tex. 75202; Line originated 1870, inc. 1922; Chair. and Pres. R. N. WHITMAN; 3,666 km.

Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.: Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. 63103; f. 1849; Chair. D. B. JENKS; Pres. J. H. LLOYD; 12,757 km.

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Norfolk and Western Railway: Roanoke, Va.; f. 1896
Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer J. P. FISHWICK; Exec.
Vice-Pres. R. B. CLAYTOR; 12,221 km.

Penn Central Transportation Co: Six Penn Center Plaza,
Philadelphia, Pa. 19104; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer
WILLIAM H. MOORE; Sec. ROBERT W. CARROLL;
31,310 km.

Reading Company: Reading Terminal, Philadelphia, Pa.
19107; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer C. E. BERTRAND;
Vice-Pres. LAW A. W. HESSE, Jr.; 1,816 km.

St. Louis-San Francisco Railway Company: 906 Olive St.,
St. Louis, Mo. 63101; f. 1916; Chair. J. E. GILLILAND;
Pres. R. C. GRAYSON; Vice-Pres. W. F. THOMPSON;
8,198 km.

Seaboard Coast Line Railroad Co.: 3600 West Broad St.,
Richmond, Va. 23230 and 500 Water St., Jacksonville,
Fla. 32202; Chair. of Board W. THOMAS RICE; Pres.
PRIME F. OSBORN; 15,143 km.

SOO Line Railroad Company: Minneapolis, Minn. 55440;
f. 1961; Pres. LEONARD H. MURRAY; Exec. Vice-Pres.
T. R. KLINGEL; 1,435 km.

Southern Pacific Transportation Company: 1 Market St.,
San Francisco, Calif. 94105; Pres. B. F. BIAGGINI;
21,890 km.; principal subsidiary: **St. Louis South-
western Railway,** 1517 West Front St., Tyler, Tex.
75701; Pres. B. F. BIAGGINI; 21,890 km.

Southern Railway System: 920 15th St., Washington, D.C.
20005; Pres. W. GRAHAM CLAYTOR, Jr.; 16,128 km.

Union Pacific Railroad: 345 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
10022; inc. Utah 1897; Chair. Board of Dirs. and Chief
Exec. Officer F. E. BARNETT; Vice-Chair. Board of
Dirs. J. H. EVANS; Chair. Exec. Cttee. E. T. GERRY;
Pres. J. C. KENEFFICK (Omaha, Neb.); 15,579 km.

Western Pacific Railroad Company: 526 Mission St., San
Francisco, Calif. 94105; f. 1916; Chair. A. E. PERLMAN;
Pres. R. G. FLANNERY; 2,155 km.

ASSOCIATIONS

Association of American Railroads: American Railroads
Bldg., 1920 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036;
f. 1934; Pres. and Chief Exec. Officer STEPHEN AILES;
Sen. Vice-Pres. CARL V. LYON.

American Short Line Railroad Assn.: 2000 Massachusetts
Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036; f. 1913; Pres.
and Treas. P. HOWARD CROFT; Vice-Pres. and Gen.
Counsel C. H. JOHNS; 252 mems.

Eastern Railroad Association: 2 Penn Plaza, New York,
N.Y. 10001; f. 1923; Chair. E. SPENCER MILLER.

Public Relations Office, Western Railroad Association:
222 South Riverside Plaza, Suite 1200, Chicago, Ill.
60606; Dir. of Personnel and Public Relations FRANK
J. STANTON.

OCEAN SHIPPING

Federal Maritime Commission: 1405 I St., N.W., Washing-
ton, D.C. 20573; f. 1961 to regulate the waterborne
foreign and domestic offshore commerce of the U.S.;
Commission is composed of 5 mems., appointed by the
President, with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Maritime Administration/Maritime Subsidy Board: Dept.
of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230; concerned
with administration of Government aid to shipbuilding,
shipping and port development; Sec. JAMES S. DAWSON,
Jr.

ROADS

**Federal Highway Administration of the U.S. Department of
Transportation:** Includes Bureau of Public Roads and
Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety; Fed. Highway
Administrator ROBERT T. TIEMAN; publs. *Public Roads*,
A Journal of Highway Research (quarterly), *Highway
Statistics* (annual).

In 1972 there were 6,178,740 km. of roads, of which
56,346 km. were motorway, 670,737 were main or national
roads and 80 per cent were paved.

MOTORING ORGANIZATIONS

American Automobile Association: 8111 Gatehouse Rd.,
Falls Church, Va. 22042; f. 1902; 16,500,000 mems.;
Pres. CHARLES F. BULOTTI.

American Automobile Touring Alliance: 2040 Market St.,
Philadelphia, Pa. 19103; f. 1932; 1,000,000 mems.;
Gen. Sec. JOHN K. SHOCKLEY.

National Automobile Club: 65 Battery St., San Francisco,
Calif. 94111; 400,000 mems.; Gen. Man. G. HALLI-
BURTON.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Day Line, Inc. (Inc. 1962): Pier 81, Foot of West 41st St.,
New York 36, N.Y.; seasonal services on the Hudson
River between New York and Bear Mt. State Park,
West Pt. U.S. Military Academy and Poughkeepsie;
Pres. FRANCIS J. BARRY.

Interlake Steamship Co.: 200 Union Commerce Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio 44115; Gen. Man. D. A. GROH; con-
tractors for freight carriage on the Great Lakes; 19
vessels.

Federal Barge Lines, Inc.: 611 East Marceau Street, St.
Louis 11, Mo.; f. 1918; year-round direct service on
Lower Mississippi, Illinois and Warrior-Tombigbee
Rivers; seasonal direct service on Upper Mississippi and
Missouri Rivers; year-round connecting service on
Ohio River system and Gulf Intra-coastal Waterway;
Pres. PETER FANCHI, Jr.; Vice-Pres. J. F. LYNCH
(Sales), J. S. McDERMOTT (Operations); B. O. CAPLENER
(Marine Operation), Sec.-Treas. H. W. BRUNE.

Kinsman Marine Transit Co.: 1548 Rockefeller Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio 44113; bulk cargo on the Great Lakes;
Pres. G. M. STEINBRENNER III.

Nicholson Lines: 1465 West Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.;
daily service across Lake Michigan for loaded road
vehicles, petroleum tanker service; Pres. F. L. HEWITT;
Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. P. G. FINDLAY.

United States Steel Corporation, Lake Shipping: 600 Grant
St., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-Pres. C. F. BEUKEMA (Lake
Shipping); Gen. Man. W. R. RANSOM; 50 vessels.

Wilson Marine Transit Company: 55 Public Square;
Cleveland, Ohio 44113; services on the Great Lakes,
Pres. J. C. RIEGER; 14 vessels.

PRINCIPAL PORTS

The two largest ports in the U.S.A. in terms of traffic
handled are New York, handling over 196 million short
tons in 1972, and New Orleans, Louisiana (125 million
short tons); many other large ports serve each coast, 41
of them handling between 9 and 71 million tons of traffic
annually. The deepening of channels and locks on the
St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Waterway, allowing the passage
of large ocean-going vessels, has increased the importance
of the Great Lakes ports, of which 13 handle over 10 million

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short tons. The largest of the inland ports, Chicago, handled over 46 million short tons in 1972.

PRINCIPAL COMPANIES

Alcoa Steamship Company, Inc.: Two Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, 10001; services worldwide; Pres. G. C. HALSTEAD; Vice-Pres. O. A. SWENSON.

American Export Isbrandtsen Lines Inc.: 26 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; break-bulk freight services; U.S. Atlantic, Great Lakes to Mediterranean; U.S. Atlantic to Red Sea, India, Pakistan, Far East; Great Lakes to Europe and England; container freight services; between Northern Europe, England and Mediterranean; passenger freighter services; to India and North Africa, Lebanon, Greece, Turkey, Spain; Chair. of Board Admiral JOHN M. WILL; Pres. MANUEL DIAZ; Exec. Dir. DONALD G. ALDRIDGE; Sec. ROBERT P. WHITMAN, Jr.; 38 vessels.

American President Lines Ltd.: 601 California St., San Francisco, Calif. 94108; f. 1929; Services: east and west coasts N. America, Far East; Pres. N. SCOTT; Sec. J. D. KENNY; 23 vessels.

Amoco Shipping Co.: 200 East Randolph Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601; Marine Transportation Dept.; Pres. R. S. HADDOW; Vice-Pres. C. D. PHILLIPS; Man. of Engineering C. J. BYSAROVICH.

Barber Steamship Lines Inc.: 17 Battery Place, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to the Mediterranean, Middle East, Far East, and West Africa; Pres. E. J. BARBER.

Bull & Co. (Inc.), A. H.: 115 Broad St., New York 4, N.Y.; Pres. M. F. BLOOMENSTIEL; Sec. J. HATGIS; 8 vessels.

Chevron Shipping Company: 555 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. 94120; world-wide tanker services; Pres. L. C. FORD; Vice-Pres. W. H. BANKS, G. W. COLBERG, R. W. MACAULAY; 71 tankers.

Columbia Transportation Division, Oglebay Norton Company: 1200 Hanna Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44115; services on the Great Lakes; Pres. JOHN J. DWYER; 19 vessels.

Delta Steamship Lines Inc. (Delta Line): P.O.B. 50250, 1700 International Trade Mart, New Orleans, La.; Chair. F. E. FARWELL; Pres. Capt. J. W. CLARK; 11 vessels.

Exxon Company, U.S.A.: Marine Dept., P.O.B. 1512, Houston, Tex. 77001; Gen. Man. O. R. MENTON; 17 tankers.

Farrell Lines Inc.: One Whitehall St., New York, N.Y. 10004; f. 1926; regular mail, passenger and freight services from New York and other U.S. Atlantic ports to South, East and West Africa, and from U.S. Atlantic ports and the Gulf to Australia, New Zealand; Chair. JAMES A. FARRELL, Jr.; Pres. THOMAS J. SMITH; Exec. Vice-Pres. C. W. SWENSON.

Global Marine Inc.: 811 West 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017; Chair. of Board R. F. BAUER; Pres. A. J. FIELD; 13 vessels.

Hudson Waterways Corp.: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10005; Pres. S. KAHN; Exec. Vice-Pres. N. KAHN; tramp services; 17 vessels and 4 containers.

Interocean Shipping Company: 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. F. S. SHERMAN; carriage of bulk materials in foreign trade; 3 vessels.

Lykes Bros. Steamship Co. Inc.: Lykes Center, 300 Poydras St., New Orleans, La. 70130, and at Houston, Galveston, Washington, New York; f. 1900; routes to west coast, South America, Far East, South and East Africa and Europe; Chair. Jos T. LYKES, Jr.; Pres. W. J. AMOSS; 41 vessels.

Marino Transport Line, Inc.: 60 Broad St., New York, N.Y. 10004; tanker and cargo services with 2 associated companies; Chair. C. Y. CHEN; 55 vessels.

Matson Navigation Company: 100 Mission St., San Francisco, Calif. 94105; inc. 1901; container and other freight services between U.S. West Coast, Hawaii and Guam; Pres. M. H. BLAISDELL.

Moore-McCormack Lines Inc.: 2 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; services to North and South America, South and East Africa; Pres. ROBERT E. O'BRIEN; 14 vessels.

Pacific Far East Line Inc.: One Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, Calif. 94111; container services to Guam, Pacific, Far East; Pres. L. C. ROSS; Vice-Pres. K. S. LYNCH; G. J. GMECH.

Prudential-Grace Lines Inc.: 1 New York Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10004; Pres. S. S. SKOURAS; serves U.S.A.-Panama Canal, South and Central America, Caribbean, Mediterranean and Levant ports; 28 vessels.

States Marine International Inc.: High Ridge Park, P.O.B. 1540, Stamford, Conn. 06904; freight and passenger services to Far East, South East Asia, Persian Gulf and Mediterranean; Pres. D. D. MERCER; Chair. R. G. STONE, Jr.; 24 vessels.

United Fruit Company: (Steamship Service) (Inc. 1899): 30 St. James Avenue, Boston 16, Mass.; services New York to Latin America and Europe; Pres. JOHN M. FOX; Sec. FRANKLIN MOORE; 15 vessels.

United States Lines, Inc. (Del.): 1 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; freight service to Europe, Far East; Pres. EDWARD J. HEINE; 30 vessels.

Waterman Steamship Corporation: 61 Saint Joseph St., Mobile, Ala.; services to Europe, the Far East; Pres. E. P. WALSH; Sec. R. S. WALSH; 16 vessels.

ASSOCIATIONS

American Steamship Owners' Mutual Protection and Indemnity Assn. Inc.: 25 Broad St., New York City.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aeronautics Board: Universal Building, Washington, D.C. 20428; f. 1938; five mems. appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate; regulates aspects of and promotes domestic and international civil aviation; Chair. ROBERT D. TIMM.

Federal Aviation Administration: Dept. of Transportation, 800 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20591; f. 1958; promotes safety in the air; Administrator (vacant)

PRINCIPAL SCHEDULED COMPANIES

American Airlines Inc.: 633 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1934; internal flights, services to Canada, Mexico, Caribbean; Chair., Pres. and Chief Exec. ALBERT V. CASEY; fleet of 9 Boeing 707, 9 Boeing 747, 101 Boeing 727, 25 DC-10.

Braniff Airways Inc.: Braniff Tower, P.O.B. 35001, Dallas, Tex. 75235; f. 1928; Chair of Board and Chief Exec. Officer HARDING L. LAWRENCE; Pres. and Chief

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- Operating Officer C. EDWARD ACKER; serves U.S. mainland and Hawaii, Mexico and South America; fleet of 67 Boeing 727, 11 Douglas DC8, 1 Boeing 747.
- Continental Air Lines Inc.:** Los Angeles International Airport, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; f. 1934; Pres. R. F. SIX; Sen. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. A. DAMM; international and domestic services; fleet of 3 Boeing 747, 12 DC-10-34, 34 Boeing 727, 5 Boeing 720B.
- Delta Air Lines Inc.:** Hartsfield, Atlanta International Airport, Atlanta, Ga. 30320; Chair. and Chief Exec. W. T. BEEBE; Pres. D. C. GARRETT; domestic services and services to Venezuela, Puerto Rico, Jamaica, Canada, Bermuda and the Bahamas; fleet of 75 DC-9, 34 DC-8, 54 Boeing 727, 5 DC-10, 4 Boeing 747, 14 Lockheed 1-1011, 2 FH-227.
- Eastern Air Lines Inc.:** Eastern Air Lines Bldg., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10020; f. 1938; Chair. and Pres. F. D. HALL; serves entire eastern half of U.S., Texas, Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, California, Nebraska, U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico; international services to Canada, Mexico, Bahamas, Jamaica and Bermuda; fleet of 5 DC-8, 81 DC-9, 114 Boeing 727, 15 Lockheed Electra, 29 Tri-Star.
- Frontier Airlines:** Denver, Colo. 80207; f. 1950; Pres. A. L. FELDMAN; fleet of 32 Convair 580, 16 Boeing 737, 5 Twin Otter.
- Hawaiian Airlines Inc.:** P.O.B. 30008, Honolulu International Airport, Honolulu, Hawaii 96820; f. 1929; Pres., Chair. and Chief Exec. JOHN H. MAGOON, Jr.; fleet of 10 Douglas DC-9.
- Hughes Airwest:** San Francisco International Airport, San Francisco, Calif. 94128; f. 1968; Vice-Pres. and Gen.-Man. IRVING T. TAGUE; fleet of 33 DC-9, 10 Fairchild F-27.
- National Airlines Inc.:** P.O.B. 592055, Airport Mail Facility, Miami, Fla. 33159; f. 1934; Chair. and Chief Exec. L. B. MAYTAG; Sec. J. M. LINDSEY; fleet of 2 DC-8, 38 Boeing 727, 2 Boeing 747, 15 Douglas DC-10.
- Northwest Orient Airlines, Inc.:** Minneapolis St. Paul International Airport, St. Paul, Minn. 55111; f. 1926; Pres. DONALD W. NYROP; coast to coast domestic services and services to Canada, Alaska, Japan, Hong Kong, Philippines, Okinawa, Taiwan and Hawaii; fleet of 32 Boeing 727-100, 24 Boeing 727-200, 13 320 B/C, 22 DC-10-40, 15 Boeing 747.
- Pan American World Airways:** The Pan Am. Bldg., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1927; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM T. SEAWELL; services connect 119 cities in 81 countries on all continents; fleet of 33 Boeing 747, 84 Boeing 707, 20 Boeing 727.
- Trans World Airlines Inc. (TWA):** 605 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016; f. 1925; Chair. CHARLES C. TILLINGHAST, Jr.; Pres. FORWOOD C. WISER; domestic and international services connecting 21 countries; fleet of 91 Boeing 707, 74 Boeing 727, 19 Boeing 747, 15 Douglas DC-9, 25 Tristar.
- United Air Lines Inc.:** P.O.B. 66100, Chicago, Ill. 60666; Pres. EDWARD E. CARLSON; Exec. Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. C. F. McERLEAN; domestic services from coast to coast, Canada and to the Hawaiian Islands; fleet of 18 Boeing 747, 112 DC-8, 151 Boeing 727, 69 Boeing 737, 15 DC-8 Freighters, 30 DC-10.
- Western Airlines Inc.:** 6060 Avion Drive, P.O.B. 92005, Los Angeles, Calif. 90009; f. 1925; Chair. of Board FRED BENNINGER; Pres. ARTHUR F. KELLY; North American and Hawaiian services; fleet of 18 Boeing 720, 5 Boeing 707, 27 Boeing 737, 18 Boeing 727, 5 DC-10.

ASSOCIATION

National Aeronautic Association: 806 15th St., N.W., Washington 20005, D.C.; f. 1905; over 100,000 mems.; Chair. F. B. LEE; Pres. J. B. MONTGOMERY; publ. *National Aeronautics Magazine*.

TOURISM

United States Travel Service: U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230; f. 1961; Government Agency; Dir. C. L. WASHBURN.

OVERSEAS OFFICES

Canada: Toronto-Dominion Centre, Toronto, Ontario M5K 1K7.

France: 23, Place Vendome, 75001 Paris.

Germany (Federal Republic): 6 Frankfurt/Main, Boersenstrasse 1.

Japan: Kokusai Bldg., 3-1-1 Marunouchi, Chiyoda-Ku, Tokyo.

United Kingdom: 22 Sackville St., London W1X 2EA.

CONVENTION OFFICE

International Conventions Office: c/o American Embassy, Bldg. A, Room 211, 2 ave. Gabriel, Paris.

American Society of Travel Agents Inc.: 360 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017; f. 1931; over 11,000 mems.; Exec. Vice-Pres. GEORGE L. FICHTENBAUM; publ. *ASTA Travel News*; *ASTA notes*.

Discover America Travel Organizations: 1100 Connecticut Ave., N.W. Washington; D.C. 20036; Pres. WILLIAM D. TOOMEY.

Travelers Aid Society of New York: 204 East 39th Street, New York 16, N.Y.; 5,800 mems.; Gen. Dir. J. J. RYAN.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATIONS

The communications media have played a crucial part in the development of a homogeneous American culture. Jazz, pop-rock music, advertising, comic-books, television and films are all aspects of America's popular culture which have had a great impact on the development of the arts both in the U.S.A. and the rest of the world.

New art museums open at the rate of two per month. There are over one thousand symphony orchestras, the most famous being in Boston, Philadelphia, New York, Cleveland and Chicago. The main theatrical centre is the area of New York City on and near Broadway, but there are also over five thousand community theatres and four hundred

summer theatres. For the first fifty years of this century Hollywood, California was known as the film capital of the world although in recent years the cinema has suffered from competition with television.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities: 806 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506; f. 1965 to develop and promote national support for the arts and humanities in the U.S.; consists of the following bodies:

National Endowment for the Arts: supports the development and growth of cultural resources in the U.S. by giving matched grants to non-profit organizations, and unmatched grants to individuals; Chair. NANCY HANKS.

National Endowment for the Humanities: supports research, teaching, public programmes, improved university curricula and state and community programmes to encourage development and appreciation of the humanities; Chair. RONALD S. BERMAN.

National Council on the Arts and National Council on the Humanities: advise the respective endowment

Chairmen on policies and procedures; each Council has 26 members chosen by the President.

Federal Council on the Arts and the Humanities: co-ordinates the activities of the endowments with the work of other Federal agencies; Chair. JOHN RICHARDSON, Jr.

The Federal Government grants aid to the arts under the following programmes: literary and music programmes of the Library of Congress and the National Gallery, the Office of Education (Arts and Humanities Branch), John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts. Direct aid to the arts is also granted as an incidental part of wider programmes, such as the Cultural Presentations Program, the cultural exchange agreements with the U.S.S.R., the Urban Renewal Program. The 1974 budget proposes doubling aid to \$80 million.

Most states organize their own arts councils, which play a significant role in giving official support to the arts, notably in the states of New York, North Carolina and California. City and county governments have also developed a variety of channels for economic aid to the arts, and business corporations, charitable foundations and wealthy individuals frequently contribute at both state and county levels.

PRINCIPAL THEATRES

There are some 50 permanent professional theatre companies operating in the U.S.A., mostly created as non-profit undertakings. The following is a selection of the most important companies:

The Actors Studio Theater: New York, N.Y.; f. 1962; Dir. LEE STRASBERG.

The Actor's Workshop: San Francisco, Calif.

Alloy Theatre: Houston, Tex.

The American Place Theater: 111 West 46th St., New York, N.Y. 10036; Dir. WYNN HANDMAN; Assoc. Dir. JULIA MILES.

The American Shakespeare Theater: East 31, Highway 95, Stratford, Conn.; 1,500 seats; April to Sept.

APA-Phoenix (formerly Phoenix Theatre): New York, N.Y.; f. 1953.

Arena Stage and the Kreeger Theater: 6th and M Sts. S.W., Washington, D.C.; f. 1950; Prod. Dir. ZELDA FICHANDLER; Exec. Dir. THOMAS C. FICHANDLER.

Center Stage: Baltimore, Md.; Prod. Dir. J. CARTIER; Artistic Dir. JOHN STIX.

Cincinnati Playhouse in the Park: 962 Mt. Adams Circle, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; Prod. Dir. THOMAS KELLY.

The Cleveland Play House: 2040 East 86th St., Cleveland, Ohio 44106; f. 1915; Dir. RICHARD OBERLIN.

The Guthrie Theater: Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn.; Artistic Dir. MICHAEL LANGHAM; Man. Dir. DONALD SCHOENBAUM.

J. F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts: 2700 F St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20566; f. 1971; has facilities for drama and all the performing arts; Chair. ROGER L. STEVENS.

Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts: Vivian Beaumont Theater Bldg., 150 West 65th St., New York, N.Y. 10023; facilities for all the performing arts; Producer J. PAPP.

Milwaukee Repertory Theater: Milwaukee, Wis. 53202; f. 1954; Man. Dir. SARA O'CONNOR; Artistic Dir. NAGLE JACKSON.

Minnesota Theater Company, Tyrone Guthrie Theater: 725 Vineland Place, Minneapolis, Minn. 55403; f. 1967.

New York Shakespeare Festival: 425 Lafayette St., New York, N.Y.; f. 1952; Producer JOSEPH PAPP; Assoc. Producer BERNARD GERSTEN; produces at several theatres, including a mobile theatre, throughout New York.

Ypsilanti Greek Theater: Ypsilanti, Mich.

There are 754 opera-producing groups in the U.S.A., the most important being the New York Metropolitan Opera (Pres. GEORGE S. MOORE), the New York City Opera, the Chicago Lyric Opera and the San Francisco Opera (Dir. MERCE CUNNINGHAM).

The New York City Ballet, under the direction of GEORGE BALANCHINE, the San Francisco Ballet, the National Ballet in Washington, are among the most important ballet companies. The world-famous modern dance company of Martha Graham has no permanent home.

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRAS

There were 1,463 symphony orchestras in 1973. The following are the major orchestras:

Atlanta Symphony Orchestra: Atlanta Memorial Arts Center, 1280 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta, Ga. 30309; f. 1945; Music Dir. ROBERT SHAW; Gen. Man. F. RATKA.

Baltimore Symphony: 120 W. Mt. Royal Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21201; f. 1916; Pres. JOSEPH MEYERHOFF; Gen. Man. J. LEAVITT; Conductor SERGIU COMISSIONA.

Boston Symphony: Boston, Mass.; f. 1881; Music Dir. SEIJI OZAWA; Principal guest conductors, COLIN DAVIS, MICHAEL TILSON THOMAS; **Boston Pops Orchestra,** Boston, Mass.; f. 1885; Conductor ARTHUR FIEDLER.

Buffalo Philharmonic: Philharmonic House, 26 Richmond Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14222; f. 1936; Conductor and Music Dir. MICHAEL TILSON THOMAS; Pres. HOWARD A. BRADLEY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Tourism, Atomic Energy

Chicago Symphony: 220 South Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60604; f. 1891; Pres. STUART S. BALL; Chair. of Board LOUIS SUDLER; Gen. Man. JOHN S. EDWARDS; Music Dir. Sir GEORG SOLT.

Cincinnati Symphony: 1313 Central Trust Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202; Resident conductor ERICH KUNZEL; Music Dir. THOMAS SCHIPPERS; Gen. Man. ALBERT K. WEBSTER.

Cleveland Orchestra: 11001 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44106; Musical Dir. LORIN MAZEL; Gen. Man. MICHAEL MAXWELL.

Dallas Symphony: P.O.B. 26207, Dallas, Tex. 75226; f. 1900; Gen. Man. K. R. MEINE.

Denver Symphony: 1615 California St., Denver, Colo. 80202; Conductor BRIAN PRIESTMAN; Man. DAVID G. KENT.

Detroit Symphony: Ford Auditorium, Detroit, Mich. 48226; f. 1914; Music Dir. ALDO CECCATO; Excc. Dir. MARSHALL W. TURKIN.

Houston Symphony: Jones Hall, Houston, Tex. 77002; f. 1913; Music Dir. LAWRENCE FOSTER.

Indianapolis Symphony: Clowes Memorial Hall, cap. 2200, 4600 Sunset Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. 46208; Musical Dir. IZLER SOLOMON.

Kansas City Philharmonic: 210 W. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64105; Exec. Dir. HOWARD JARRATT; Music Dir. JORGE MESTER.

Los Angeles Philharmonic: 135 N. Grand Ave., Los Angeles, Calif. 90012; f. 1919; Conductor ZUBIN MEHTA; Exec. Dir. ERNEST FLEISCHMANN.

National Symphony Orchestra: John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington, D.C. 20566; f. 1931; Music Dir. ANTON DORATI.

New Orleans Philharmonic-Symphony: New Orleans, La. 70130.

New York Philharmonic: New York, N.Y.; f. 1842; Music Dir. PIERRE BOULEZ; Laureate Conductor LEONARD BERNSTEIN.

Philadelphia Orchestra: Philadelphia, Penn.; Musical Dir. EUGENE ORMANDY.

Pittsburgh Symphony: Pittsburgh, Penn.; Musical Dir. WILLIAM STEINBERG.

Rochester Philharmonic: Rochester, N.Y.; Music Dir. D. ZINMAN; Assoc. Conductor I. JACKSON.

San Antonio Symphony: 600 Hemisfair Plaza Way, San Antonio, Tex. 78205; f. 1939; Conductor VICTOR ALESSANDRO.

San Francisco Symphony: 107 War Memorial Veteran's Bldg., San Francisco, Calif.; Music Dir. and Conductor SEIJI OZAWA; Gen. Man. J. A. SCARFI.

Seattle Symphony: 305 Harrison St., Seattle, Wash. 98109; f. 1903; Pres. Dr. ELLSWORTH C. ALVORD, Jr.; Gen. Man. LANHAM DEAL; Music Dir. and Conductor MILTON KATIMS.

Utah Symphony Orchestra: 55 West First South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84101; Pres. WENDELL J. ASHTON; Exec. Dir. HEROLD L. GREGORY.

There are also 82 metropolitan orchestras, with budgets between \$100,000 and \$500,000.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA): f. 1974; Administrator Dr. ROBERT C. SEAMANS.

Energy Resources Council: f. 1974; interagency in the Executive office of the President; Chair., Secretary of the Interior STANLEY HATHAWAY.

Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NEC): f. 1974; licensing and regulatory body; Chair. WILLIAM ALSTON ANDERS.

MAJOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTALLATIONS

Ames Laboratory: Ames, Iowa; Dir. Dr. ROBERT S. HANSEN.

Argonne National Laboratory: Argonne, Ill.; Dir. Dr. ROBERT B. DUFFIELD.

Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory: Pittsburgh, Pa.; Gen. Man. W. H. HAMILTON.

Brookhaven National Laboratory: Upton, Long Island, N.Y.; Dir. Dr. MAURICE GOLDBERGER.

Burlington Plant: Burlington, Iowa; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Feed Materials Production Center: Fernald, Ohio; Man. JAMES H. NOYES.

Handford Facilities: Richland, Wash.; nine contracts, including Pacific Northwest Laboratory (see below).

Kansas City Plant: The Bendix Corp., Kansas City, Mo.; Gen. Man. R. J. QUIRK.

Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory: Schenectady, N.Y.; Gen. Man. H. E. STONE.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory: P.O.B. 1663, Los Alamos, N. Mex.; Dir. RONALD S. PAUL.

Mound Laboratory: Miamisburg, Ohio; Project Dir. H. K. NASON.

National Reactor Testing Station: Idaho Falls, Idaho; Nuclear Systems Man. Dr. J. W. MORFITT.

Nevada Test Site: Mercury, Nev.; Gen. Man. J. R. CROCKETT.

Notre Dame Radiation Laboratory: Notre Dame, Ind. 46556; Dir. Prof. MILTON BURTON.

Nuclear Materials and Propulsion Operation: P.O.B. 15132, Cincinnati, Ohio 45215; Man. W. H. LONG.

Nuclear Rocket Development Station: Jackass Flats, Nev.; Project Man. R. L. YORDY.

Oak Ridge National Laboratory: Oak Ridge, Tenn.; Dir. A. M. WEINBERG.

Oak Ridge Production Facilities: Paducah, Ky.; Vice-Pres. R. F. HIBBS.

Pacific Northwest Laboratory: 3000 Stevens Drive, P.O.B. 999, Richland, Wash. 99352; Dir. Dr. F. W. ALBAUGH.

Pantex Plant: Amarillo, Tex.; Man. R. B. JEWELL.

Portsmouth Gaseous Diffusion Plant: Piketon, Ohio; Gen. Man. C. H. REYNOLDS.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory: James Forrestal Research Center, Princeton, N.J.; Dir. Dr. MELVIN B. GOTTLIEB.

Rocky Flats Plant: Rocky Flats, Colo.; Gen. Man. Dr. LLOYD M. JOSHEL.

Sandia Laboratory: Sandia Base, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Pres. J. A. HORNBECK.

Atomic Energy, Universities and Colleges

Savannah River Laboratory: Aiken, S.C.; Dir. F. E. KRUESI.

Stanford Linear Accelerator: Palo Alto, Calif.; Dir. W. K. H. PANOFKY.

E. O. Lawrence Radiation Laboratory: Berkeley and Livermore, Calif.; Dir. (vacant).

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES

Universities and colleges providing higher education to doctorate level with 6,000 and over students.

Adelphi University: Garden City, N.Y. 11530; 577 teachers, 8,000 students.

University of Akron: Akron, Ohio; 1,362 teachers, 18,139 students.

University of Alabama: University, Ala.; 733 teachers, 13,563 students.

University of Alaska: Fairbanks, Alaska; 350 teachers, 22,000 students.

American University: Washington, D.C.; 400 teachers, 13,500 students.

Arizona State University: Tempe, Arizona; 1,151 teachers, 28,724 students.

University of Arizona: Tucson, Arizona; 1,750 teachers, 27,458 students.

University of Arkansas: Fayetteville, Arkansas; 676 teachers, 11,804 students.

Auburn University: Auburn, Ala.; 903 teachers, 15,000 students.

Ball State University: Muncie, Indiana; 930 teachers, 17,500 students.

Baylor University: Waco, Dallas and Houston, Texas; 400 teachers, 8,050 students.

Boston College: Chestnut Hill, Mass.; 945 teachers, 12,381 students.

Boston University: Boston, Mass.; 1,260 teachers, 25,000 students.

Bowling Green State University: Bowling Green, Ohio; 700 teachers, 14,499 students.

Brigham Young University: Provo, Utah; 1,033 teachers, 25,000 students.

Brown University: Providence, R.I.; 1,350 teachers, 6,212 students.

University of California: Berkeley, Calif. 94720; 8,041 teachers, 118,800 students.

Berkeley Campus: Berkeley, Calif.; 3,050 teachers, 28,000 students.

Davis Campus: Davis, Calif.; 906 teachers, 15,294 students.

Irvine Campus: Irvine, Calif.; 580 teachers, 7,364 students.

Los Angeles Campus: Los Angeles, Calif.; 3,100 teachers, 27,700 students.

Riverside Campus: Riverside, Calif.; 500 teachers, 5,400 students.

San Diego Campus: La Jolla, Calif.; 475 teachers, 7,951 students.

San Francisco Medical Center: San Francisco, Calif.; 798 teachers, 2,600 students.

Santa Barbara Campus: Santa Barbara, Calif.; 800 teachers, 13,000 students.

Santa Cruz Campus: Santa Cruz, Calif.; 275 teachers, 4,807 students.

Case Western Reserve University: University Circle, Cleveland, Ohio; 1,150 teachers, 8,466 students.

Catholic University of America: Washington, D.C.; 531 teachers, 6,113 students.

University of Chicago: Chicago, Ill.; 1,122 teachers, 8,497 students.

University of Cincinnati: Cincinnati, Ohio; 2,800 teachers, 25,866 students.

City University of New York: 13,480 teachers, 180,729 students.

Clemson University: Clemson, S. Carolina; 702 teachers, 9,460 students.

Colorado State University: Fort Collins, Col.; 1,200 teachers, 18,000 students.

University of Colorado: Boulder, Col.; 1,800 teachers, 33,000 students.

Columbia University: New York, N.Y.; 4,616 teachers, 15,157 students.

University of Connecticut: Storrs, Conn.; 1,915 full-time teachers, 20,725 students.

Cornell University: Ithaca, N.Y.; 1,743 teachers, 17,387 students.

University of Delaware: Newark, Del.; 678 teachers, 16,801 students.

University of Denver: Denver, Col.; 640 teachers, 8,000 students.

University of Detroit: Detroit, Mich.; 318 teachers, 9,308 students.

Drexel University: Philadelphia, Pa.; 600 teachers, 8,600 students.

Duke University: Durham, N.C.; 1,392 teachers, 8,682 students.

Duquesne University: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 421 teachers, 8,348 students.

East Texas State University: Commerce, Texas; 365 teachers, 8,900 students.

Florida State University: Tallahassee, Fla.; 1,233 teachers, 20,033 students.

University of Florida: Gainesville, Fla.; 2,614 teachers, 25,641 students.

Fordham University: New York, N.Y.; 810 teachers, 13,863 students.

George Washington University: Washington, D.C.; 2,259 teachers, 21,542 students.

Georgetown University: Washington, D.C.; 800 teachers, 9,274 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Universities and Colleges

- Georgia Institute of Technology:** Atlanta, Ga.; 860 teachers, 8,050 students.
- University of Georgia:** Athens, Ga.; 1,520 teachers, 19,000 students.
- University of Hartford:** West Hartford, Conn.; 266 teachers, 5,763 students.
- Harvard University:** Cambridge, Mass.; 5,170 teachers, 19,322 students.
- University of Hawaii:** Honolulu, Hawaii; 1,612 teachers, 24,364 students.
- University of Houston:** Houston, Texas; 944 teachers, 27,550 students.
- Howard University:** Washington, D.C.; 1,658 teachers, 10,905 students.
- Illinois Institute of Technology:** Chicago, Ill.; 665 teachers, 6,325 students.
- Illinois State University:** Normal, Ill.; 1,050 teachers, 18,000 students.
- University of Illinois:** Urbana, Chicago, Ill.; 7,572 teachers, 59,733 students.
- Indiana State University:** Terre Haute, Indiana; 750 teachers, 16,700 students.
- Indiana University:** Bloomington and Indianapolis, Ind.; 3,038 teachers, 68,869 students.
- Iowa State University:** Ames, Iowa; 1,995 teachers, 19,267 students.
- University of Iowa:** Iowa City, Iowa; 2,460 teachers, 20,528 students.
- Johns Hopkins University:** Baltimore, Md.; 1,091 teachers, 9,626 students.
- Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science:** Manhattan, Kansas; 748 teachers, 15,477 students.
- University of Kansas:** Lawrence, Kansas; 1,300 teachers, 18,200 students.
- Kent State University:** Kent, Ohio; 1,060 teachers, 26,200 students.
- University of Kentucky:** Lexington, Ky.; 1,639 teachers, 30,880 students.
- Louisiana State University:** Baton Rouge, La.; 2,968 teachers, 40,774 students.
- University of Louisville:** Louisville, Ky.; 1,402 teachers, 10,781 students.
- Loyola University:** Chicago, Ill.; 1,800 teachers, 15,202 students.
- University of Maine:** Orono, Maine; 313 teachers, 8,548 students.
- Marquette University:** Milwaukee, Wis.; 701 teachers, 10,671 students.
- University of Maryland:** Baltimore, Md.; 3,500 teachers, 55,204 students.
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology:** Cambridge, Mass.; 1,677 teachers, 7,888 students.
- University of Massachusetts:** Amherst, Mass.; 1,000 teachers, 23,710 students.
- University of Miami:** Coral Gables, Fla.; 1,157 teachers, 16,066 students.
- Michigan State University:** East Lansing, Mich.; 2,600 teachers, 41,649 students.
- University of Michigan:** Ann Arbor, Mich.; 4,733 teachers, 37,549 students.
- University of Minnesota:** Minneapolis, Minn.; 3,610 teachers, 49,929 students.
- Mississippi State University:** State College, Miss.; 600 teachers, 9,605 students.
- University of Mississippi:** nr. Oxford, Miss.; 498 teachers, 7,804 students.
- University of Missouri, Columbia:** Columbia, Mo.; 1,616 teachers, 22,101 students.
- University of Missouri, Kansas City:** Kansas City, Mo.; 490 teachers, 10,228 students.
- University of Missouri, Rolla:** Rolla, Mo.; 371 teachers, 6,542 students.
- University of Missouri, St. Louis:** St. Louis, Mo.; 310 teachers, 11,477 students.
- Montana State University:** Bozeman, Mont.; 548 teachers, 8,000 students.
- University of Montana:** Missoula, Mont.; 439 teachers, 8,500 students.
- University of Nebraska:** Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.; 1,932 teachers, 34,681 students.
- University of Nevada:** Las Vegas and Reno; 907 teachers, 16,530 students.
- University of New Hampshire:** Durham, N.H.; 400 teachers, 8,835 students.
- University of New Mexico:** Albuquerque, N.M.; 819 teachers, 19,637 students.
- New Mexico State University:** Las Cruces, N.M.; 426 teachers, 9,199 students.
- State University of New York:** Albany, N.Y.; 15,000 teachers, 384,899 students.
- New York University:** New York, N.Y.; 4,603 teachers, 38,125 students.
- University of North Carolina:** 3,547 teachers, 46,611 students.
- North Dakota State University:** Fargo, N. Dak.; 573 teachers, 6,700 students.
- University of North Dakota:** Grand Forks, N.D.; 460 teachers, 8,274 students.
- North Texas State University:** Denton, Texas; 1,004 teachers, 14,582 students.
- Northeastern University:** Boston, Mass.; 1,800 teachers, 34,250 students.
- University of Northern Colorado:** Greeley, Col.; 599 teachers, 10,815 students.
- Northern Illinois University:** DeKalb; 1,400 teachers, 19,971 students.
- Northwestern University:** Evanston and Chicago, Ill.; 1,201 teachers, 11,224 students.
- University of Notre Dame:** Notre Dame, Indiana; 749 teachers, 8,575 students.
- Ohio State University:** Columbus, Ohio; 3,637 teachers, 51,491 students.
- Ohio University:** Athens, Ohio; 850 teachers, 14,600 students.
- Oklahoma State University:** Stillwater, Okla.; 1,150 teachers, 18,500 students.
- University of Oklahoma:** Norman, Okla.; 1,356 teachers, 19,647 students.
- Oregon State University:** Corvallis, Ore.; 1,260 teachers, 15,500 students.
- University of Oregon:** Eugene, Oregon; 1,380 teachers, 17,849 students.
- Pennsylvania State University:** University Park, Pa.; 3,450 teachers, 55,600 students.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

University of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia, Pa.; 4,635 teachers, 19,435 students.

University of Pittsburgh: Pittsburgh, Pa.; 2,141 teachers, 31,852 students.

Purdue University: Lafayette, Ind.; 2,390 teachers, 36,857 students.

University of Rhode Island: Kingston, R.I.; 683 teachers, 17,270 students.

University of Rochester: Rochester, N.Y.; 1,450 teachers, 6,000 students.

Rutgers University: New Brunswick, N.J.; 1,700 teachers, 38,358 students.

Saint John's University: Jamaica, N.Y.; 656 teachers, 13,626 students.

Saint Louis University: St. Louis, Mo.; 1,759 teachers, 10,307 students.

Seton Hall University: South Orange, N.J.; 343 teachers, 9,064 students.

University of South Carolina: Columbia, S.C.; 1,500 teachers, 25,000 students.

South Dakota State University: Brookings, S.D.; 392 teachers, 6,217 students.

University of South Dakota: Vermillion, S.D.; 438 teachers, 6,115 students.

University of Southern California: Los Angeles, Calif.; 2,425 teachers, 19,898 students.

Southern Illinois University: Carbondale, Ill.; 2,466 teachers, 19,147 students.

Southern Methodist University: Dallas, Texas; 808 teachers, 10,402 students.

University of Southern Mississippi: Hattiesburg, Miss.; 515 teachers, 8,899 students.

Stanford University: Stanford, Calif.; 2,563 teachers, 11,557 students.

Syracuse University: Syracuse, N.Y.; 1,303 teachers, 24,468 students.

Temple University: Philadelphia, Pa.; 3,000 teachers, 31,000 students.

University of Tennessee System: Knoxville, Tenn.; 2,705 teachers, 43,333 students.

Texas A. & M. University System: College Station, Texas; 1,636 teachers, 27,600 students.

Universities and Colleges

Texas Christian University: Fort Worth, Tex.; 471 teachers, 6,500 students.

Texas Tech University: Lubbock, Texas; 1,337 teachers, 21,300 students.

University of Texas System: Austin, Texas; 3,864 teachers, 68,068 students.

University of Toledo: Toledo, Ohio; 542 teachers, 14,700 students.

Tulane University of Louisiana: New Orleans, La.; 870 teachers, 8,782 students.

Utah State University: Logan, Utah; 484 teachers, 9,000 students.

University of Utah: Salt Lake City, Utah; 1,350 teachers, 20,000 students.

Vanderbilt University: Nashville, Tenn.; 1,400 teachers, 6,600 students.

University of Vermont: Burlington, Vt.; 960 teachers, 9,350 students.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute: Blacksburg, Va.; 1,405 teachers, 13,976 students.

University of Virginia: Charlottesville, Va.; 1,368 teachers, 13,732 students.

Washington State University: Pullman, Wash.; 889 teachers, 14,735 students.

Washington University: St. Louis, Mo.; 1,969 teachers, 10,806 students.

University of Washington: Seattle, Wash.; 2,334 teachers, 31,633 students.

Wayne State University: Detroit, Mich.; 1,856 teachers, 33,837 students.

West Virginia University: Morgantown, W. Va.; 834 teachers, 15,203 students.

Wichita State University: Wichita, Kansas; 604 teachers, 14,766 students.

University of Wisconsin: Madison, Wis.; 7,000 teachers, 134,000 students.

University of Wyoming: Laramie, Wyoming; 732 teachers, 7,791 students.

Yale University: New Haven, Conn.; 1,365 teachers, 9,245 students.

Yeshiva University: New York, N.Y.; 2,500 teachers, 7,000 students.

UNITED STATES EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

AMERICAN SAMOA

GUAM

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa is an island group in the southern Central Pacific along latitude 14°S. at about longitude 170°W. Its seven islands lie some 2,300 miles southwest of Hawaii and 1,600 miles northeast of New Zealand. It is an unincorporated territory of the United States.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 76.1 square miles.

Population (1970 census): Total 28,000; Ofu 411, Olosega 410, Ta'u 1,317, Tutuila 25,357, Swains 74, Rose (uninhabited); Pago Pago (capital, on Tutuila Island) 2,291. Total population (1973): 29,296.

Agriculture (1970) (lb.): Bananas 522,144, Taro 547,727, Vegetables 125,506, Fruit 90,942, Coconuts 943,973, Breadfruit 141,815. Papayas and pineapples are grown. There are about 112 cattle, 7,000 pigs and 27,000 chickens.

Industry (1973): Canned Fish \$64,000,000. Electricity 55.7 million kWh worth \$1.6 million.

Currency: United States currency: 100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar (\$). Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar. Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars. Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = U.S. \$2.36; \$100 = £42.41.

Budget (1973): Local Revenue \$9,836,000; Congressional grants and direct appropriation \$30,411,000; Other receipts \$3,510,000; Total receipts \$33,921,000.

External Trade (1973—U.S. \$): *Imports:* \$35,952,859; *Exports:* \$66,576,005.

Transport (1973): *Roads:* Cars 2,064, Trucks 69, Taxis 89; *Shipping:* Ships entered 1,042; cleared 1,051; *Civil Aviation:* Planes arriving at Pago Pago airport 6,036. Passenger arrivals and departures 165,250.

THE CONSTITUTION

American Samoa is administered by the United States Department of the Interior. A new Constitution was proposed by the Constitutional Convention and the Secretary of the Interior and approved by a territory-wide election in November 1966. Executive power is vested in the Governor, who is appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, but the new Constitution limits his authority in favour of the legislature. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives have an equal voice with the Governor in choosing heads of Departments. Local government is carried out by indigenous officials. The Fono (Legislature) consists of two Houses. The Senate is composed of 18 members elected according to Samoan custom from local Chiefs. The House of Representatives consists of 20 members elected by popular vote. The Fono meets twice a year, in February and July, for not more than 30 days and at such special sessions as the Governor may call. Since 1972 several referenda on proposals for the popular election of a Governor and Lieut.-Governor for the territory have rejected the plans.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: (vacant).

Executive Departments: Administrative Services, Agriculture, Audit, Communications, Education, Information, Legal Affairs, Public Safety, Local Government, Medical Services, Personnel, Port Administration, Public Defender, Public Works and Development Planning Office.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

High Court: Consists of four Divisions: Appellate, Trial, Probate and Land and Title. Appellate Division has limited original jurisdiction and hears appeals from the other three. Trial Division hears original cases \$300 and over in civil as well as criminal cases. It serves as appellate court for 59 District Courts; Traffic Courts Small Claims Court. Land and Title Division hears cases involving communal land questions and disposition of Matai titles to family litigants.

Chief Justice: WILLIAM J. MCKNIGHT, III.

Associate Justice: LESLIE JOCHIMSEN.

RELIGION

The population is largely Christian. Roman Catholics come under the jurisdiction of the Vicar Apostolic for Samoa and the Tokelau Islands (Catholic Mission, Apia, Western Samoa) Cardinal Pio. Protestant denominations active in the Territory include the Congregational Christian Church, the Methodist Church, the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter-Day Saints, Assemblies of God, Church of the Nazarene, Seventh Day Adventists and Jehovah's Witnesses.

THE PRESS

Daily Bulletin: Office of Samoan Information, Pago Pago; English; daily; circ. 6,500.

Samoa News: P.O.B. 57, Pago Pago; twice a week; circ. 3,000.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Station WVUV: Pago Pago; Government station administered by the Office of Samoan Information; programmes in English and Samoan; 113 hours a week; Man. JAMES JAEGER; Samoan Co-ordinator VAA PULA.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

American Samoa, Guam

TELEVISION

KVZK: Pago Pago; f. 1964; Government-owned station administered by the Department of Education; programmes in English and Samoan; operates on channels 2, 4, 5, 8, 10 and 12 for seven hours a day, broadcasting instructional programme for school use; channels 4 and 5 for six hours daily for adult education, public information, entertainment; channel 4 for 10 hours, channel 5 for six hours, on Saturday and Sunday; Gen. Man. RICHARD W. STEVENS.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of Hawaii: Pago Pago; f. 1969; total assets \$6,404,654 (June 1972); Pres. WILSON P. CANNON; Man. DENNIS K. PEARSON.

Development Bank of American Samoa: Pago Pago; f. 1969; cap. \$3m.; a non-commercial undertaking; Chair. and Pres. WILLIAM H. CRAVENS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

DEVELOPMENT

Office of Economic Development and Planning and The Economic Development Commission: Pago Pago; f. 1969 by Legislative action; two offices co-ordinate economic development.

American Samoa Development Corporation: Pago Pago, f. 1962; financed by Samoan private shareholders; a luxury hotel employing 115 people has been built.

Division of Agricultural Development and Extension Services: f. 1973 out of other departments to co-ordinate agricultural development on behalf of the Department of Agriculture.

INSURANCE

G.H.C. Reid and Co. Ltd.

Burns Philp (SS) Company Ltd.

Hartford Insurance Co.

Richard Gebauer.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Non-scheduled commercial buses operate a service over 42 miles of main and secondary roads.

SHIPPING

Pacific Far East Lines Inc.: 50 Young St., Sydney, Australia; ships call every three weeks *en route* from the U.S.A. and Canada to New Zealand, Australia and Tasmania, and on return journey also.

There are various other passenger services originating from the U.S. Pacific coast and from Australia (mainly Sydney), that call at Pago Pago. A number of inter-island boats operate frequently between Western and American Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Pan American World Airways: P.O.B. 728, Pago Pago; service to Honolulu, Tahiti and New Zealand.

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 280, Pago Pago 96799; daily service to Western Samoa; also three times weekly to Tonga and four times weekly to Fiji.

Air New Zealand: Pago Pago; twice-weekly service to New Zealand.

American Airlines: P.O.B. 280, Pago Pago 96799.

EDUCATION

Education is compulsory from the age of 6 to 18. The Government maintains 27 consolidated elementary schools, 4 senior high schools and 1 community college. It also operated in 1973 156 village early childhood education centres. Total enrolment in elementary and secondary public schools (1972/73): 8,207 pupils; 390 teachers. The community college had more than 700 students in 1973 and at that time there were altogether nearly 1,000 students in higher education. Total educational enrolment in 1973 was over 12,000.

GUAM

Guam is an unincorporated territory of the United States under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior. It is the southernmost and largest of the Mariana Islands, situated about 1,500 miles south-east of Manila (Philippines).

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: 209 square miles.

Population (1973): 104,572; Servicemen and dependants, about 30,952. Capital: Agaña.

Agriculture: Production (1972): Fruits and vegetables 2,504,000 lb.; Eggs 2,065,270 dozen; Pigs 8,325 head; Cattle 4,112 head; Fish 143,629 lb.

Industry: Construction companies, retail stores, watch assembly factories, soft drink bottling plants and

tourist facilities are the major employers in private industry. The island's economy, once basically military-oriented, is quickly becoming civilian with the rapid growth in tourism. The Government of Guam is the island's largest single employer.

Tourism: No. of visitors ('000): (1971) 119.1; (1972) 185.4; (1973—projected) 242.7.

FINANCE

United States currency: 100 cents=1 U.S. dollar (\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=U.S. \$2.36; \$100=£42.41.

BUDGET
(1972—U.S. \$ million)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Income Taxes	44.11	Current Operating Programmes:	
Gross Receipts Tax	13.77	General Government	11.94
Real Estate Property Tax	2.11	Public Safety	4.02
Other Local Taxes	0.35	Highways*	—
Licences and Permits	0.45	Personnel Benefits	2.90
Court Fines and Forfeits	0.27	Conservation of Health	2.32
Use of Money and Property	0.09	Social and Community Services†	4.39
Federal Grants-in-Aid	9.57	Public Schools	27.95
Charges for Current Services	3.91	Public Library	0.29
Other Revenues	0.35	Recreation	0.36
		Protection and Development of Resources	1.85
		Utilities, Hospitals and Other Enterprises	6.20
		Repayment of Rehabilitation Loans	1.88
		Previous Years' Operating Encumbrances	1.28
		Capital Improvement Projects	4.23
		Other Continuing Projects	1.13
		Appropriated Receipts	1.19
		TOTAL EXPENDITURE	71.93
TOTAL REVENUE	74.98	Overall Surplus	3.05

* 1972 Statement does not include this figure (\$1,074,079) due to transfer to Government of Guam Revolving Fund.

† Includes sanitation and waste removal.

External Trade: Imports (1972) \$166.8 million; Exports (1972) \$16.4 million.

Shipping: Vessels entered (1972) 829; Freight (1972) entered 596,000 tons, cleared 117,300 tons, in transi 25,700 tons.

THE CONSTITUTION

Guam is governed under the Organic Act of Guam of 1950, which gave the island statutory local power of self-government and made its inhabitants citizens of the United States, although they cannot vote in national elections. Their Delegate to the House of Representatives is elected every two years. Executive power is vested in a civilian Governor, first elected in 1970. Elections for the governorship occur every four years. The government has 14 executive departments, whose heads are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Guam Legislature. The Legislature consists of 21 members elected by popular vote every two years. It is empowered to pass laws on local matters, including taxation and fiscal appropriations.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: CARLOS GARCIA CAMACHO.

Lieutenant Governor: KURT SCOTT MOYLAN.

The 14 executive departments are as follows: Law, Revenue and Taxation, Labour, Public Safety, Public Works, Agriculture, Land Management, Commerce, Education, Public Health and Social Services, Commercial Port, Administration, Corrections and Public Utility Agency.

LEGISLATURE

Speaker: FLORENCIO T. RAMIREZ.

Elections: November 1972. The Democratic Party won 15 seats, the Republican Party six seats.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of Guam: Judge appointed by the President. The court has the jurisdiction of a district court of the United States in all cases arising under the law of the United States and original jurisdiction over such other cases arising in Guam as the Guam Legislature does not transfer to courts of its own creation. Appeals may be made to the Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit and to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Presiding Judge: Hon. CRISTOBAL C. DUENAS.

Clerk of Court: EDWARD L. G. AGUON.

There are also the Island Court, the Police Court, Traffic Court, Juvenile Court and the Small Claims Court.

RELIGION

The population is largely Roman Catholic; Bishop of the Diocese of Agaña (Bishop's House, Cuesta San Ramon, Agaña) Most Rev. FELIXBERTO C. FLORES, O.F.M.CAP.; Apostolic Administrator, *sede plena*, of the Diocese of Agaña Mgr. JOSÉ LEÓN GUERRERO.

THE PRESS

Pacific Daily News: P.O.B. DN, Agaña; f. 1950; daily and Sunday; morning; Publisher ROBERT UNICK; circ. 20,600.

Pacific Dateline: P.O.B. DN, Agaña; f. 1970; daily; evening; Editor THOMAS BRISLIN; circ. 1,400.

Pacific Sunday News: P.O.B. DN, Agaña; f. 1950; Sunday; Editor GLENDA MOORE; circ. 19,000.

Pacific Voice: Agaña; Sunday; Ed. JOHN L. MITCHELL circ. 5,500.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Guam (KUAM): P.O.B. 368, Agaña; relays N.B.C. C.B.S. and A.B.C. programmes; Pres. H. SCOTT KILLGORE; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM B. NIELSEN.

There were 100,000 radio receivers in 1970.

TELEVISION

Guam-Agaña (KUAM-TV): P.O.B. 368, Agaña; relays N.B.C., C.B.S. and A.B.C. programmes; operates colour service; Pres. H. SCOTT KILLGORE; Exec. Vice-Pres. WILLIAM B. NIELSEN.

There were 10,000 television receivers in 1971.

BANKING

American Savings and Loan Association: P.O.B. 811, Agaña; Pres. WILLIAM THOMASSON.

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: San Francisco, Calif., U.S.A.; P.O.B. BA, Agaña; 2 agencies; Man. KARL HAEUSER.

Bank of Guam: P.O.B. 3988, Agaña; Pres. Jesus LEON GUERRERO.

Bank of Hawaii: Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.; P.O.B. BH, Agaña, Guam 96910; Vice-Pres. and District Administrator W. M. ORD.

Chase Manhattan Bank of New York: P.O.B. AE, Agaña; Man. F. J. MCGINITY.

First National City Bank of New York: Agaña; Man. ROBERT S. WILCOX.

First Hawaiian Bank: Honolulu, Hawaii, U.S.A.; P.O.B. AD, Agaña; Vice-Pres. E. W. SCHAAERT.

Guam Savings and Loan Association: P.O.B. 216, Agaña; Pres. JOSEPH FLORES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

PRINCIPAL TRADE UNIONS

International Operating Engineers Local No. 3.

Guam Federation of Teachers.

American Communications Association (Teamsters).

Transport Workers Union.

DEVELOPMENT

Guam Economic Development Authority (GEDA): P.O.B. 3280, Agaña, Guam 96910.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

Getz Bros. and Co. (U.S.): P.O.B. 6128 Tamuning, Guam 96911; General Agents for P & O Lines, American President Lines, American Pioneer Lines, Chandris Lines (Aust.) Pty., Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Matson Navigation Co., Moore-McCormack Steamship Co., Nedlloyd Lines, U.S. Lines Inc., etc.; Gen. Agent R. M. ASH.

Micronesian InterOcean Line Inc.: P.O.B. 365, Agaña; Man. FILEMON GO.

Nauru Pacific Line: 227 Collins St., Melbourne, Australia.

Pacific Navigation System: P.O.B. 7, Agaña; f. 1946; Pres. KENNETH T. JONES, Jr.

Pacific Far East Line (Guam) Ltd.: P.O.B. EE, Agaña 96910; Vice-Pres. and Gen. Man. ROBERT E. HAHN.

Atkins Kroll (Guam) Ltd.: Agents: PNS, P.O.B. 7, Agaña; Man. DAVID PORTER.

AVIATION

Pan American World Airways: Skinner Plaza, P.O.B. BB, Agaña; Dir. JAMES L. BARTON.

Trans-World Airlines Inc.: P.O.B. 7297, Agaña; Gen. Man. G. H. HOLLENBECK.

Continental Airlines-Air Micronesia: P.O.B. 138, Saipan, Mariana Islands, 96950; Gen. Man. B. DUGGAN.

Japan Air Lines: P.O.B. 7659, Tamuning, 96911; Dir. TARO KANAI.

TOURISM

Guam Visitors Bureau: P.O.B. 3520, Agaña 96910.

EDUCATION

There were 35 public and 18 private schools operating on the island in 1972, including seven senior high schools (4 private, 3 public). At September total school enrolment was nearly 32,000.

UNIVERSITY

University of Guam: P.O.B. EK, Agaña, Guam 96910; 200 teachers, 3,500 students.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana Islands (except Guam), the Caroline Islands and the Marshall Islands in the Western Pacific. There are in all 2,141 islands, 90 of which are inhabited, grouped into 6 administrative districts. The Territory lies within the area (which includes the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and other territories) known as Micronesia.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

Area: Total area of the Territory: 3 million square miles; Land area: 700 square miles; the largest islands are Babelthuap (153 square miles) in Palau District and Ponape Island (129 square miles) in Ponape District.

Population (1972): Total 114,645; Mariana Islands 13,381, Marshall Islands 24,248, Palau 13,025, Ponape 23,723, Truk 32,738, Yap 7,536. Administration centre: Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Agriculture: The chief crops are Coconut, Breadfruit, Bananas, Taro, Yams, Cocoa, Pepper and Citrus. Sub-

sistence crop production predominates and, except for copra from all districts and vegetables from the Mariana Islands, little is marketed. Estimated copra production for 1972 was 10,300 short tons.

Livestock (1972): Goats 5,831, Cattle 13,189, Carabao 135, Pigs 17,250, Poultry 150,750.

Fishing* (1972): Trochus Shells 103 short tons, Tuna and other fish n.a.

* Exports only.

FINANCE

United States currency: 100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar (\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = U.S. \$2.36; \$100 = £42.41.

BUDGET

(1972-73—U.S. \$)

REVENUE	
Territorial Taxes, Fees and Licences	4,455,327
Miscellaneous Income	310,521
Reimbursements	936,335
Grant from U.S. Congress	59,362,000
Carried over	13,903,313
TOTAL	79,605,496

EXPENDITURE	
General Administration	4,799,648
Construction	16,283,318
Legal and Public Safety	2,105,059
Health	7,070,941
Education	12,020,620
Other	30,532,862
TOTAL	62,812,448

TRADE

External Trade (1973): Imports: \$30 million est. (including foodstuffs \$8.9 million, beverages \$3.04 million, building materials \$2.88 million). Exports: \$1.9 million (including copra \$946,765, fish \$525,715, handicraft \$191,451, and vegetables \$102,071).

TRANSPORT

(1973)

Roads: Trucks 428; pickups 1,962; sedans 5,290; jeeps 611; motorcycles, etc. 623; other motor vehicles 309.

Shipping: Passengers 1,546 (TransPacific Lines Inc.); Freight 140,132 tons; other American vessels also entered and cleared in external trade.

Civil Aviation: Passengers flown 149,120; Passenger miles flown 80,596,000. Freight flown 7,988,897 lb.; freight ton miles flown 3,356,847.

EDUCATION

(1973)

	SCHOOLS	PUPILS
Elementary	224	30,751
High School	27	7,174
MOC* (Secondary Programme)	1	72

* Micronesian Occupational Centre. Also provides post-secondary and adult education. During 1973 871 Micronesian students were pursuing post-secondary courses outside the Trust Territory.

THE CONSTITUTION

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is a United Nations Trusteeship administered by the United States of America. Executive and administrative authority is exercised by a High Commissioner, appointed by the President of the United States with the consent and approval of the U.S. Senate. The High Commissioner is under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The High Commissioner is represented in each district by a District Administrator and has his headquarters at Saipan, Mariana Islands.

Legislative authority is vested in the Congress of Micronesia, a bicameral legislature consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives. There are twelve Senators, two elected at large from each of the six districts for a term of four years. The House of Representatives has twenty-one members elected for two-year terms from single-member election districts of approximately equal population. The present apportionment of Representatives is: Mariana Islands District, three; Marshall Islands District, four; Palau District, three; Ponape District, four; Truk District, five; and Yap District, two.

The Mariana Islands, Marshall Islands, Palau, Ponape, Truk, and Yap Districts have formally constituted legislatures. Local governmental units are the municipalities and villages. Elected Magistrates and Councils govern the municipalities. Village government is largely traditional.

Talks which began in 1969 produced in 1974 a draft agreement on the formation of a Government of Micronesia, which will give the Trust Territory greater independence from the United States. However, the latter will retain responsibility for defence and foreign affairs and will continue to provide aid. The proposals for the future of the Trust Territory are not yet agreed upon by the constituent island groups.

THE GOVERNMENT

High Commissioner: The Hon. EDWARD E. JOHNSTON.

Deputy High Commissioner: The Hon. PETER T. COLEMAN.

Director of Resources and Development: EUSEBIO RECHUCHER.

Director of Public Works: JAMES R. WHEELER.

Director of Education: DAVID RAMARUI.

Director of Finance: RON PETERSON.

Director of Health Services: MASAO KUMANGAI, M.D.

Director of Personnel: ARTHUR AKINA.

Director of Public Affairs: STRIK YOMA.

Director of Transportation and Communications: JOSEPH BEADLES.

Attorney-General: RICHARD MIYAMOTO.

District Administrators: FRANCISCO C. ADA (Mariana Islands), OSCAR DE BRUM (Marshall Islands), THOMAS REMENGESAU (Palau), LEO A. FALCAM (Ponape; acting), JUAN A. SABLAN (Truk), LEONARD AGUIGUI (Yap).

Under the proposals for the Trust Territory's future status it is planned that a Government of Micronesia should replace the present administration.

CONGRESS OF MICRONESIA

President of the Senate: Hon. TOSIWO NAKAYAMA.

Speaker of the House of Representatives: Hon. BETHWEL HENRY.

DISTRICT LEGISLATURES

Mariana Islands District Legislature: 16 members serving for three years.

Marshall Islands District Legislature: 24 members serving for two years.

Palau District Legislature (Olbiil era Kelulau): 16 chiefs (non-voting members) and 28 elected representatives serving for four years.

Ponape District Legislature: 24 representatives elected for four years (terms staggered).

Truk District Legislature: 27 members, serving for three years.

Yap District Legislature: 20 members, 12 elected from the Yap Islands proper and 8 elected from the Outer Islands of Ulithi and Woleai, for a two-year term.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Trust Territory laws derive from the Trusteeship Agreement, certain applicable laws of the United States and Executive Orders of the President, Secretarial Orders of the Secretary of the Interior, laws and regulations of the Government of the Trust Territory, District Administrator's orders and enactments of the Congress of Micronesia and district legislative bodies approved by the High Commissioner, and municipal ordinances. Recognized customary law has full force where it does not conflict with aforementioned laws.

High Court: Appellate and Trial Divisions; Chief Justice Hon. HAROLD W. BURNETT; Associate Justices Hon. ARVIN H. BROWN, Hon. ROBERT A. HERNER (Eastern Carolines).

District Courts: 3 judges Mariana Islands; 3 Marshall Islands; 3 Palau; 5 Ponape; 4 Truk; 3 Yap.

Community Courts: a number in each District; 103 judges.

RELIGION

The population is predominantly Christian. Christian missionaries (Catholic and Protestant) number 150.

Roman Catholicism: Vicar Apostolic for Caroline and Marshall Islands H.E. Bishop MARTIN NEYLON, S.J.; Bishop for Mariana Islands H.E. Bishop FELIXBERTO C. FLORES, D.D.

Protestantism: Marshall Islands and Eastern Caroline Islands: U.S. effort under the auspices of the United Church Board for World Ministries (475 Riverside Drive, New York City, N.Y. 10027); Pacific Regional Sec.: Rev. PAUL GREGORY.

Western Carolines: under auspices of the Liebenzcll Mission of Germany and the U.S.A.; Rev. PETER ERMEL, Truk, Caroline Islands 96942.

THE PRESS

Highlights: newsletter from Office of the High Commissioner; semi-monthly; circ. 9,700.

Marianas Variety: f. 1972; P.O.B. 231, Saipan; Marianas district weekly; independent; English, Chamorro; circ. 2,000.

Micronesian Reporter: Public Information Office; journal of Micronesia; 4 times a year; circ. 5,300.

Micronitor: Marshall Islands; f. 1970; weekly; Editor JOE MURPHY (Marshall); circ. 2,500 throughout Micronesia.

Tia Belau: P.O.B. 569, Koror, Palau; f. 1972; bi-weekly; independent; Editor MOSES ULUDONG; circ. 1,000.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

RADIO AND TELEVISION

All stations are government owned, broadcasting between 6 a.m. and midnight daily.

RADIO

Station KJQR: Saipan, Mariana Is. 96950; programmes in English and Chamorro; 1 kW; Man. R. SABLON.

Station WSZA: Colonia, Yap, W. Caroline Is. 96943; programmes in English and Yapese; 1 kW; Man. A. YUG.

Station WSZB: Koror, Palau, W. Caroline Is. 96940; member of the Micronesian Broadcasting System; 1 kW; 18 hours a day; Man. H. RODAS.

Station WSZC: Moen, Truk, E. Caroline Is. 96942; programmes in English and Trukese; 5 kW; Man. K. PETER.

Station WSZD: Kolonia, Ponape, E. Caroline Is. 96941; programmes in English, Kusaiean and Ponapean; 10 kW; Man. H. JOHNNY (Acting).

Station WSZE-AM-FM: Saipan, Mariana Is.; commercial station owned by Micronesian Broadcasting Corp.

Station WSZO: Majuro, Marshall Islands 96960; owned and operated by the Government of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands; programmes in English and Marshallese; 1 kW broadcasts on 1440 kc.; on the air 18 hours a day Monday to Friday, 16 hours on Sundays and holidays; Station Man. LAURENCE N. EDWARDS.

TELEVISION

WSZE/WSZF-TV: Saipan, Mariana Is. 96950; two-channel commercial station owned by Micronesian Broadcasting Corp., broadcasts 6 hours of American shows daily.

In 1972 there were 48,250 radio receivers and in 1973 3,150 TV sets.

FINANCE

BANKING

Bank of America, National Trust and Savings Association: Saipan Branch, P.O.B. 67, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950; Man. DALE BRANCHCOMB; brs. also in Truk and Majuro, Marshall Islands.

Bank of Hawaii: brs. in Kwajalein (Marshall Is.), Koror, Ponape, Saipan, Yap, Wake, Midway.

Banking services for the rest of the territory are available in Guam, Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland.

INSURANCE

There are two firms on Saipan which sell insurance:

Micronesian Insurance Underwriters Inc.

Microl Corporation: P.O.B. 267, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950.

CO-OPERATIVES

Mariana Islands: Mariana Islands District Co-operative Association, Rota Producers, Tinian Producers Association.

Palau: Palau Fishermen's Co-operative, Palau Boat-builders' Association, Palau Handicraft and Woodworkers' Guild.

Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands

Ponape: Ponape Federation of Co-operative Associations (P.O.B. 100, Ponape ECI, 96941), Ponape Handicraft Co-operative, Ponape Fishermen's Co-operative, Uh Soumwet Co-operative Association, Kolonia Consumers and Producers Co-operative Association, Kitti Minimum Co-operative Association, Kapingamarangi Copra Producers' Association, Metalanim Copra Co-operative Association, PICS Co-operative Association, Mokil Island Co-operative Association, Ngatik Island Co-operative Association, Nukuoro Island Co-operative Association, Knsaie Island Co-operative Association, Pingelap Consumers Co-operative Association.

Truk: Truk Co-operative, Faichuk Cacao and Copra Co-operative Association, Pis Fishermen's Co-operative, Fefan Women's Co-operative.

Yap: Yap Co-operative Association (P.O.B. 159, Colonia Yap 96943, Western Caroline Islands), Yap Shipping Co-operative Association.

Co-operative organizations have been set up for the sale of school supplies and sundries, one at the Truk High School and one at the Ponape High School.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

Macadam and concrete roads are found in the more important islands. Other islands have stone and coral surfaced roads and tracks.

SHIPPING

Most shipping in the Territory is government-organized. Six vessels are operated by Micronesia Inter-ocean Lines Inc. and other private carrier services are being set up with government subsidies.

Micronesia Inter-ocean Lines Inc.: P.O.B. 468, Saipan, Mariana Islands 96950; f. 1968.

Marshall Islands Import-Export Co.: Marshall Islands District; service began 1956; carry more than half the inter-district trade; 2 motor vessels; deals with imports from U.S., Japan and Australia.

Ponape Federation of Co-operative Assns.: P.O.B. 127, Kolonia, Ponape; inter-island tramp.

Saipan Shipping Co.: Mariana Islands District; services Guam, Micronesia and Far East.

Truk Transportation Co.: Box 99, Moen, Truk; f. 1967; inter-island tramp; Pres. MASATAKA MORI.

Yap Shipping Co-operative Assn.: Palau and Yap; inter-island tramp.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air services in the Trust Territory is provided by *Air Micronesia*, a corporation which is jointly owned by Continental Air Lines, Aloha Air Lines, and the United Micronesia Development Association (U.M.D.A.).

Services: daily flight Guam-Saipan by Boeing 727-QC and/or DC-6 aircraft; four flights a week by DC-6 of B-727 from Gnam to Yap-Palau; 4 times weekly by Boeing 727-QC from Guam to Ponape-Truk-Marshalls; Trust Territory now connected to Hawaii and Okinawa (Ryukyus) by this air service.

UNITED STATES VIRGIN ISLANDS

The U.S. Virgin Islands consist of three main islands (St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix) and about 40 smaller islands (mostly uninhabited), situated at the eastern end of the Greater Antilles about 40 miles east of Puerto Rico in the Caribbean.

Recent History

The U.S. bought the Virgin Islands from Denmark in 1917, and they were administered through the Navy Department. In 1931 their administration was moved to the Department of the Interior and civilian as opposed to Naval Governors were appointed, usually of the same political allegiance as the President of the United States. The Democratic Party has been the majority party for many years, and Republican governors tended to be in conflict with the local Legislature, though over political rather than racial issues. In November 1970 the first gubernatorial election took place and was hotly contested by the three parties; the Republican incumbent, Melvin

Evans, retained office. 1971 was the tricentenary of Denmark's colonization of the Islands.

Since 1945 the Virgin Islands have become a popular tourist centre as well as a place of settlement for a rapidly increasing number of Americans. The tourist trade has brought a measure of prosperity, but at the same time, in conjunction with the increase in population, it has created serious social problems and a drastic labour shortage. The basic amenities have been unable to keep pace with the demand; there has been a sharp increase in crime, and the Black Power Movement, imported from America, has begun to make itself felt. Nearly a third of the population are aliens due to the importation of labour, and this has resulted in a serious problem for the U.S. Federal Immigration Service. At the same time, unless a regular supply of bona fide alien labour is established in most of the manual categories, the economy of the Islands is likely to receive a sharp set-back.

Area: 133 square miles.

Population (unofficial estimate for 1972): over 100,000; St. Croix 50,000, St. Thomas 48,000, St. John 2,000.

Immigration: (est. total 1971 legally and illegally resident) 21,000; employed 16,000, of which 5,000 came from St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla; 2,840 from Antigua and 2,200 from Trinidad and Tobago.

FINANCE

United States currency: 100 cents = 1 U.S. dollar (\$).

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents; 1 dollar.

Notes: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 dollars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = U.S. \$2.36; U.S. \$100 = £42.41.

TWO-YEAR BUDGET
(1967-69 estimate—U.S. dollars)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Estimated Balance	500,000	Health	8,921,563
General Fund	36,612,000	Education	8,896,662
Matching Fund	12,000,000	Public Works	6,930,266
		Public Safety	2,849,300
		Welfare	2,713,343
		Legislature	450,000
		Commerce	1,716,726
		Agriculture	2,044,868
		Labour	431,056
		Other Administrative Agencies	9,024,702
TOTAL REVENUE	49,112,000	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	43,978,486

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$ million)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Imports c.i.f.	138.2	172.2	260.2	327.2	410.6	551.9
Exports f.o.b.	56.3	92.3	153.9	200.0	262.2	327.1

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

Employment (1967): Mining and Manufacturing 1,969, Wholesale Trade 599, Retail Trade 3,954, Selected Services 2,945. (1973 est.) total labour force 40,000.

Agriculture: Some sugar is produced on St. Croix and vegetables on St. Croix and St. Thomas but most of the land is unsuitable for cultivation on a significant scale. Cattle are also raised on St. Croix, and meat is exported to Puerto Rico.

Fishing: Commercial fishing is on a small scale but there is considerable scope for game fishing, particularly for marlin.

Industry: The chief industries are tourism, watches, jewellery, metal articles and parts, rum distilling, textiles and petroleum products. Value of crushed stone produced in 1967 was \$851,000.

Principal imports from U.S.A.: Food, building materials, motor vehicles, electrical equipment.

Principal exports to U.S.A.: Sugar cane, rum and gin, jewellery, watches, perfumery, woollen and worsted fabrics.

Tourism: Number of Tourists (1972/73) 1,311,541; Expenditure \$100,018,582.

Roads: (number of registered motor vehicles, 1973): 32,397.

Shipping: (1972/73) Cruise Ship arrivals: 941; Passenger arrivals: 490,961.

Civil Aviation: (1972/73): Passenger arrivals: 681,908.

EDUCATION

(1966)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Public . . .	26	359	10,850
Parochial . .	9	103	3,261
Private . . .	2	22	208

THE CONSTITUTION

The government of the U.S. Virgin Islands is organised under the provisions of the Revised Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, enacted by the Congress of the United States on July 22nd, 1954. Executive power was vested in a Governor, appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate until 1968, when Congress passed an act providing for an elected Governor. The Governor appoints, with the advice and consent of the Legislature, the heads of the executive Departments and may also appoint administrative assistants as his representatives on St. John and St. Croix. Legislative power is vested in the Legislature of the Virgin Islands, a unicameral body composed of fifteen Senators elected by popular vote. Legislation is subject to the approval of the Governor. Bills disapproved by the Governor may be passed over his veto by a two-thirds majority, but if a bill is vetoed twice by the Governor, it must be sent to the President of the United States for final approval or disapproval. All residents of the islands, who are citizens of the United States and aged over 21, have the right to vote in local elections. They do not send representatives to the Federal Congress nor participate in national elections. In January 1971, the first elected Governor assumed office and in April 1973 a Bill was passed allowing one non-voting delegate to be sent to the U.S. House of Representatives.

United States Virgin Islands

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: MELVIN H. EVANS.

Lieutenant-Governor: DAVID E. MAAS.

Government Secretary: CYRIL KING.

Administrative Assistant for St. Croix: AUBREY ANDUZE.

Administrative Assistant for St. John: CARL NELTHROPE.

President of the Legislature: EARL B. OTTLEY.

Secretary of the Legislature: DAVID PURITZ.

The Senate: all fifteen seats are held by Democrats.

The executive Departments (headed by Commissioners) are as follows: Agriculture, Labour, Education, Finance, Health, Property and Procurement, Public Safety, Public Works, Social Welfare and Commerce, Housing and Community Renewal.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Democratic Party: loosely connected with the Democratic Party in the U.S.; leader: Senator EARLE B. OTTLEY; 13,000 mems.

Republican Party: leader: MELVIN EVANS.

Independent Citizens Movement: leader: CYRIL KING.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

District Court of the Virgin Islands: Local jurisdiction and jurisdiction of cases under Federal law; the judge and district attorney are appointed by the President of the United States with the advice and consent of the Senate. There is also one municipal court.

Judge of the District Court: Hon. ALMERIC L. CHRISTIAN (Chief Judge), Hon. WARREN H. YOUNG.

RELIGION

The population is mainly Christian. The main churches with followings in the Islands are the Roman Catholic, Anglican, Lutheran, Methodist, Moravian and Seventh-Day Adventists. There are also a number of Jews.

THE PRESS

Daily News: P.O.B. 644, St. Thomas; f. 1930; morning; Ind.; Editor ARIEL MELCHIOR; circ. 8,700.

Home Journal: P.O.B. 987, St. Thomas; f. 1950; evening except Mon.; Ind.; Editor EARLE B. OTTLEY; circ. 2,000.

St. Croix Avis: P.O.B. 750, Christiansted; f. 1844; morning; Ind.; Man. Editor JEROME DREYER; circ. 1,790.

West End News: Frederiksted; f. 1912; morning; Ind.; Editor CEPHUS N. ROGERS; circ. 900.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Caribbean Communications Corp.: P.O.B. 2632 St. Thomas 00801.

H.R.H. Inc. (Station WIVI-STEREO): P.O.B. 310, Christiansted, St. Croix; commercial station; Pres. Mrs. HAZEL M. HIGDON; Vice-Pres. RAYMOND E. HIGDON; Gen. Man. WINONA L. PHAIRE.

Island Teleradio Service, Inc.: P.O.B. 1947, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; commercial radio and TV stations; Pres. ROBERT MOSS.

Quality Telecasting Corp.: Recovery Hill, Christiansted, St. Croix 00708; Man. R. BURTON.

U.S. EXTERNAL TERRITORIES

Radio Station WSTA: P.O.B. 489, St. Thomas, 00801; commercial radio station; Gen. Man. Big SAUL.

Thousand Islands Broadcasting Corp. WWVI: P.O.B. 5170, St. Thomas; commercial radio; Pres. R. E. NOBLE.

There were 13,000 television receivers and 35,000 radio receivers in 1971.

FINANCE

BANKING

Virgin Islands National Bank: 80 Kronprindsens Gade, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas 00801; affiliated to First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company of Philadelphia; f. 1935; cap. \$400,000; dep. \$135.0m. (1971); Pres. EDWARD C. BOWER.

Bank of America N.T. & S.A.: San Francisco; 1-B King St., Christiansted, St. Croix.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas; Man. G. W. ROBINSON.

Barclays Bank D.C.O.: London; St. Thomas.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas (4 hrs.); Christiansted and Frederiksted, St. Croix (4 hrs.); Cruz Bay, St. John.

First Federal Saving and Loan Association of Puerto Rico: St. Thomas branch: Veteran's Drive; Man. OSCAR A. HERNANDEZ; also a branch at St. Croix.

First National City Bank: St. Thomas.

INSURANCE

The principal American companies have agencies in the Virgin Islands.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Thomas-St. John Chamber of Commerce: Box 324, St. Thomas; Pres. J. W. BASFORD.

United States Virgin Islands

St. Croix Chamber of Commerce: Christiansted, St. Croix; f. 1925; 450 mems.; Pres. JAMES L. HILL; Exec. Sec. JOHN K. THOMAS; publ. *Newsletter* (twice monthly).

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are good roads on St. Thomas and St. Croix; the roads on St. John are being improved.

SHIPPING

Cruise ships and cargo vessels of the Alcoa Steamship Co., Atlantic Lines, Berwin Lines, Delta Line, Eastern Shipping Corporation, Florida Lines and Sea-Way Lines call at the Virgin Islands. Ships entering St. Thomas and Christiansted harbours can avail themselves of pilot services. A bi-monthly passenger service is maintained during the eight months tourist season between Miami and Charlotte Amalie.

CIVIL AVIATION

Antilles Air Boats: 39, Strand Street, Christiansted, St. Croix; inter-island seaplane services and connections with Puerto Rico and Philipsburg, St. Maarten (Netherlands Antilles) and Tortola (British Virgin Islands).

There are international airports on St. Thomas and St. Croix, served by the following airlines: Caribair (Puerto Rico), Eastern Airlines, L.I.A.T. (Antigua) Pan Am, Prinair (Puerto Rico) and Trans Caribbean Airlines (U.S.A.).

TOURISM

Department of Commerce (Visitors' Bureau): Frederiksted (St. Croix); Office in New York: 16 West 49th St.; Office in Puerto Rico: 104 La Fortaleza, San Juan.

THE UPPER VOLTA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Upper Volta is a landlocked state in West Africa surrounded by Mali, Niger, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana and the Ivory Coast. The climate is hot and mainly dry with temperatures averaging 27°C (83°F); humidity reaches 80 per cent in the south during the rainy season, which occurs between June and October but is often very short. French is the official language and there are three principal native tongues with many dialects. About 75 per cent of the population follow animist beliefs, some 20 per cent are Muslims and the remainder are Christians, chiefly Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of black, white and red. The capital is Ouagadougou.

Recent History

Formerly a province of French West Africa, Upper Volta became a self-governing Republic within the French Community in 1958, achieving full independence in 1960. In January 1966 Lt.-Col. (later Gen.) Sangoulé Lamizana deposed President Maurice Yaméogo, dissolved the National Assembly, suspended the constitution and assumed the position of Head of State. In December 1966 the Supreme Council of the Armed Forces announced that military rule would continue for four years. Restrictions on political activities were lifted in November 1969, and in June 1970 the Government introduced a new constitution which provided for a return to civilian rule after a four-year interim period of joint military and civilian administration. Elections for a 57-member National Assembly were held in December with the participation of all the political parties, and the *Union démocratique voltaïque* (UDV) won a majority of the seats. In January 1971 the President appointed as Prime Minister the UDV leader, Gérard Ouédraogo, under whom a government was formed a month later. This government aroused the opposition of the local chiefs, the trade unions and the students. In late 1973 differences between the Prime Minister and the Secretary-General of the UDV, Joseph Ouédraogo, led to calls for the Prime Minister's resignation but he refused to step down. Deadlock resulted between the Government and the National Assembly. In February 1974 the President, Gen. Lamizana, announced that the army had assumed power. The National Assembly was dismissed and political activity banned. The new Government declared its intention of taking strenuous measures to deal with the critical economic situation. However, corruption and profiteering in the distribution of relief food continued.

Despite the Upper Volta's dependence on France and its close ties with the Ivory Coast, the Government attempts to pursue an independent and moderately radical foreign policy. In December 1974 a long-standing border dispute with Mali led to armed clashes between the two countries.

Government

In February 1974 the army assumed power and the June 1970 Constitution was suspended. All political activities were banned but freedom of the press, labour unions and worship were guaranteed. The National Assembly was

dissolved and replaced by a National Consultative Council of Renewal. Local administration is through ten *départements* divided and subdivided into small units.

Defence

Military service is compulsory and lasts for eighteen months. Liability for service lasts for twenty-eight years. Armed forces number 2,050, including a small air force, and there are also about 2,100 in the national guard and *gendarmérie*.

Economic Affairs

The economy is agricultural and most of the population are farmers or livestock-raising nomads. Settled agriculture is confined to the river valleys and oases and efforts are being made to extend the area of irrigated land. The chief crops are sorghum, millet, yams, beans and maize, most of which are consumed within the country. Livestock, meat, poultry, hides, beans and karité nuts and butter are the principal exports. Several new projects financed by foreign aid and the UNDP were begun in 1973 to apply modern methods to agriculture and stock-rearing. However, lack of water, disease and soil erosion are constant problems.

Considerable mineral reserves exist but they are not yet being exploited. In 1970 the Liptako-Gourma authority was established by the Upper Volta, Mali and Niger to develop the mineral-rich area on their common borders. However, the projected development of transport infrastructure, mining and industry has not occurred. Industrial activity in Upper Volta is rudimentary, supplying only 5 per cent of G.N.P.

By a policy of austerity the Government has greatly improved its financial position since 1966. With the help of French aid, which provides about 40 per cent of revenue, a budgetary surplus is maintained. The Upper Volta remains, however, an exceptionally poor country even by Third World standards. Population density is high for a country with such poor resources. Several hundred thousand citizens leave annually to seek work in the Ivory Coast.

Despite the success of the 1974 rainy season, the effects of the drought which began in 1971 are still serious. A large part of the livestock herds has died and much of the population is on the brink of starvation. The Upper Volta has joined with other affected countries to organize the distribution of international aid.

It is a member of the Conseil de l'Entente, the OAU, CEAO, UMOA, OCAM and the Niger River Commission, and an associate member of the EEC.

Transport and Communications

The Abidjan-Niger railway, jointly operated with the Ivory Coast, extends for 517 km. into Upper Volta and gives an outlet to the sea at Abidjan (Ivory Coast). The first part of a tarred road to link Ouagadougou with the port of Tema (Ghana) was begun in 1972, and other major roads are being built or improved, especially in the north-east. There are about 17,700 km. of roads, of which over

THE UPPER VOLTA

half are open all the year round. The international airports are at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, and there are 49 airfields used for internal transport. The national airline is Air Volta and the country is also a member of Air Afrique. In addition three foreign lines provide international flights.

Social Welfare

The Government provides hospitals and rural medical services. A special medical service for schools is in operation. In 1971 there were 1,953 hospital beds and 74 physicians, one for every 74,000 inhabitants. An old-age and veterans' pension system was introduced in 1960, and extended workers' insurance schemes have been in operation since 1967.

Education

Education is free but not compulsory with about 11 per cent of children receiving some schooling. There is a university in Ouagadougou, and government grants are available for higher education in Europe and African universities. A rural radio service is being established to further general and technical education standards in rural areas.

Tourism

The principal tourist attraction is big game hunting in the East and South West and along the river banks of the Black Volta. There is a wide variety of wild animals in the

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

game reserves. In 1972, 4,600 tourists visited the Upper Volta.

Visas are not required to visit Upper Volta by nationals of France or, for visits of up to three months, by nationals of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Sport

There is little organized sport but football and basketball are popular.

Public Holidays

1975: August 15th (Assumption), October 7th (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 11th (Proclamation of the Republic), December 14th (Id ul Adha), December 25th (Christmas).

1976: January 1st (New Year), January 3rd (January 1966 Revolution), March 13th (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet), April 19th (Easter Monday), May 1st (May Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 6th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine (CFA).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes;

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA;

U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	POPULATION
(sq. km.)	(1972 estimate)
274,122	5,541,000

Mid-1974 Population: 5,870,000 (UN estimate).

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1970 estimates)

Ouagadougou (capital)	110,000	Kaya	17,609
Bobo-Dioulasso	78,478	Ouahigouya	18,988*
Koudougou	41,200	Banfora	8,500

* 1972 estimate.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.4 per 1,000; death rate 29.1 per 1,000 (UN estimate for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT

Economically active population (1972-'000)

TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
2,797	1,350	1,446

More than 88 per cent of the labour force is in agriculture (FAO estimate for 1970).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1970
(⁰000 hectares)

Arable Land	5,315
Under Permanent Crops	62
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	13,755
Forest Land	4,101
Other Land	4,147
TOTAL LAND AREA	27,380
Inland Water	40
TOTAL AREA	27,420

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS
(metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Maize	55,000	55,000	42,000*
Millet	378,000	277,000	258,000
Sorghum	563,000	493,000	477,000
Rice (paddy)	34,000	36,000	37,000
Sweet Potatoes	30,000*	30,000*	30,000*
Yams	34,000*	34,000*	34,000*
Cassava (Manioc)	30,000*	30,000*	30,000*
Tomatoes	16,000*	15,000*	17,000*
Cow Peas	70,000*	70,000*	70,000*
Other Pulses	80,000*	80,000*	80,000*
Groundnuts (in shell)	68,000	66,000	60,000
Cottonseed	20,172	18,000	20,000
Cotton (lint)	10,886	10,000	12,000
Sesame Seed	6,310	4,000	5,646
Tobacco	800*	800*	800*

* FAO estimate.

1973 (⁰000 metric tons): Millet 403, Sorghum 625, Groundnuts 63.

Source: mainly FAO, *Production Yearbook* and *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Economics and Statistics*.

LIVESTOCK

('000 head)

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72*
Cattle . . .	2,500	2,550	2,400
Sheep . . .	1,500*	1,525*	1,450
Goats . . .	2,500*	2,675*	2,600
Pigs . . .	150	170	170
Horses . . .	95	100	100
Asses . . .	250	260*	260
Camels . . .	5	5	5
Chickens . . .	10,420*	10,640*	10,640

1972/73 (FAO estimate): Cattle 1,600,000.

* FAO estimates.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

(FAO estimates—metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Beef and Veal	21,000	22,000	20,000
Mutton, Lamb and Goats' Meat	12,000	13,000	13,000
Pig Meat	3,000	3,000	3,000
Horse Meat	1,000	1,000	1,000
Poultry Meat	6,000	6,000	6,000
Other Meat	2,000	2,000	1,000
Edible Offals	6,815	7,112	7,065
Cows' Milk	68,000	69,000	69,000
Goats' Milk	19,000	20,000	20,000
Butter	1,000	1,000	1,000
Hen Eggs	3,200	3,300	3,300
Cattle Hides	3,601	3,780	3,690
Sheep Skins	797*	783*	783
Goat Skins	1,260	1,348	1,371

* Official estimate.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS
(cubic metres)

1969 . . .	3,687,000
1970 . . .	4,092,000
1971 . . .	4,182,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING

(metric tons)

1969 . . .	5,000
1970 . . .	5,000
1971 . . .	5,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1971*.

INDUSTRY

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Soap	metric tons	2,711	2,301	2,786	2,854
Groundnut Oil	" "	630	377	884	852
Karité Butter	" "	1,222	945	843	858
Oil Cakes	" "	n.a.	454	1,167	1,176
Refined Sugar	'000 metric tons	n.a.	11.2	13.0	13.7
Beer	hectolitres	57,923	59,243	65,194	78,000
Soft Drinks	'000	23,198	28,334	32,704	40,000
Bicycles, Motor Cycles and Scooters	'000	35	33	33	29
Bicycle and Motor Cycle Tyres	" "	958	962	320	926
Electric Power	'000 kWh.	25,194	27,164	32,719	37,130

FINANCE

100 centimes = 1 franc de la Communauté financière africaine.

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25, 50 and 100 francs CFA.

Notes: 100, 500, 1,000 and 5,000 francs CFA.

Exchange rates (January 1975): 1 franc CFA = 2 French centimes.

£1 sterling = 514.50 francs CFA; U.S. \$1 = 218.375 francs CFA.

1,000 francs CFA = £1.944 = \$4.579.

Note: For details of previous changes in the exchange rate, see the chapter on Cameroon.

BUDGET
(million francs CFA)

REVENUE	1971	1972*	1973*	EXPENDITURE	1971	1972*	1973*
Direct Taxes . . .	2,352	2,696	2,911	Current budget . . .	9,156	9,876	10,765
Import Duties . . .	4,344	4,644	5,279	General public services			
Export Duties . . .	174	182	254	and defence . . .	2,395	2,659	2,889
Other Indirect Taxes . . .	2,555	2,627	2,430	Education, youth and			
External Receipts . . .	130	—	—	sport . . .	1,567	1,734	1,890
Extraordinary Receipts . . .	516	115	852	Health and population . . .	781	864	959
Other Revenue . . .	895	558		Agriculture . . .	412	499	545
				Other economic services			
				and finance . . .	631	750	802
				Public debt interest and			
				repayments . . .	696	730	3,680
				Other . . .	2,674	2,640	
				Capital budget . . .	890	946	961
TOTAL . . .	10,966	10,822	11,726	TOTAL . . .	10,046	10,822	11,726

* Estimates.

Source: UN Economic Commission for Africa, *Statistical Yearbook 1973* and *Statistical and Economic Information Bulletin for Africa*.

Second Development Plan (1972-75): Investment 62,133 million francs CFA; Rural Development 31.8 per cent, Modern Sector 20.4 per cent, Infrastructure 28 per cent.

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million francs CFA)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports c.i.f. . . .	9,293	8,970	10,119	12,450	12,963	14,054	15,312	15,953
Exports f.o.b. . . .	3,869	4,429	5,290	5,329	5,055	4,408	5,141	6,053

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Food, Beverages and Tobacco . . .	2,526	2,402	3,406	Live Animals	1,578	1,602	2,099
Petrol and Oil	1,168	1,173	1,296	Hides and Skins	75	84	164
Other Raw Materials	832	n.a.	n.a.	Meat	204	264	193
Cotton, Textiles and Clothing . . .	1,008	1,399	1,171	Cotton Fibre	1,298	834	1,021
Iron, Steel and Metal Products . . .	1,044	760	7,974	Cotton Seed	194	76	94
Vehicles and Parts	1,626	1,649	715	Groundnuts (shelled)	318	447	373
Electrical Equipment	599	659	834	Karité Nuts and butter	601	277	132
Other Machinery	1,324	1,275	1,146	Sesame Seed	251	219	255
				Fruit and Vegetables	205	n.a.	111

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million francs CFA)

IMPORTS				EXPORTS			
	1970	1971	1972		1970	1971	1972
Congo People's Republic	304	267	370	France	624	983	989
France	5,852	6,246	8,250	Ghana	507	447	281
Federal Germany	785	767	702	Italy	454	440	364
Ivory Coast	2,111	2,171	2,600	Ivory Coast	1,705	1,693	2,350
Mali	510	622	683	Japan	782	200	75
Netherlands	392	474	385	Mali	138	164	264
Senegal	286	217	400	United Kingdom	157	97	110
U.S.A.	590	714	378				

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972
Tourist Arrivals	4,331	6,369	4,600

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

	1970	1971	1972
Passengers Carried	2,565	2,631	2,595
Passenger-km. ('000)	380,942	454,854	519,542
Freight Carried ('000 metric tons)	756	801	810
Ton-km. ('000)	303,409	331,643	343,818

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972
Aircraft Arrivals and Departures	2,690	3,317	3,416
Passenger Arrivals	15,983	16,140	18,605
Passenger Departures	12,295	14,446	19,442
Freight Unloaded (tons)	747	845	837
Freight Loaded (tons)	410	459	607

ROAD TRAFFIC

(motor vehicles in use)

	1969	1970	1971
Cars	5,824	6,428	7,063
Buses	144	156	162
Lorries	6,136	6,755	7,289
Tractors	389	415	318
Motor-bicycles	1,292	1,393	1,459

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS		STUDENTS	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
Primary	609	28	107,643	4,404
Country Schools	783	—	26,992	—
Secondary	25	33	5,267	3,730
Technical	1	10	682	1,214
Teacher Training	3	—	1,212	—

The higher education centre (*Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur*) had 345 students in 1971-72.

In 1972-73 there were 108,000 pupils in primary schools and 10,400 in secondary schools.

Source: (except where otherwise stated) Direction de la Statistique et de la Mécanographie, Haut Commissariat au Plan, Ouagadougou.

THE CONSTITUTION

In February 1974 the army assumed power in the Upper Volta and the Constitution of June 21st, 1970, was suspended. Political activities were banned, but freedom of the press, trade unions and worship were guaranteed. The National Assembly was dissolved and replaced by a National Consultative Council of Renewal. Power at both national and regional levels is in the hands of the army. The Government is pledged to work for social justice.

THE GOVERNMENT**HEAD OF STATE****President:** Gen. SANGOULÉ LAMIZANA.**COUNCIL OF MINISTERS***(March 1975)***President of the Council of Ministers:** Gen. SANGOULÉ LAMIZANA.**Minister of the Interior and Security:** Col. BILA ZAGRÉ.**Minister of Foreign Affairs:** Maj. SAYE ZERBO.**Minister of National Defence and Ex-Servicemen:** Col. BABA SY.**Minister of Finance:** TIEMOKO MARC GARANGO.**Minister of Planning, Rural Development, the Environment and Tourism:** Maj. ANTOINE DAKOURÉ.**Minister of Trade, Industrial Development and Mines:** EMMANUEL ZOMA.**Minister of Public Works, Transport and Town Planning:** Capt MAHAMOUDOU OUDRAOGO.**Minister of National Education:** ALI LANKOANDÉ.**Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs:** Dr. RASMANE SAWADOGO.**Minister of Civil Service and Labour:** GUILIOU CHRISTOPHE KAM.**Minister of Information and Posts and Telecommunications:** Capt. HOUNSOUHO CHARLES BAMBARA.**Minister of Youth and Sports and Culture:** Maj. FÉLIX TIENTARABOUM.**Minister of Justice and Keeper of the Seals:** Capt. BAG-NAMOU BONDÉ.**Secretary of State for Planning, Rural Development, the Environment and Tourism:** Lt. LÉONARD KALMOGO.**SUPREME COUNCIL OF THE ARMED FORCES**

Since 1966 the army has had the power to assume responsibility for making a final decision on State matters. It acts through a council consisting of army officers in the government, the Chief of Staff, staff-officers and regimental commanding officers. Its president is the Minister of National Defence.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

The National Assembly was dissolved in February 1974. It was replaced in July by a National Consultative Council for Renewal (CNR) composed of 65 members including 12 soldiers or veterans, 11 representatives of the rural sector, 8 trade unionists and representatives of various other social groups or organizations. The members of the Council are nominated by the President and have only a consultative role.

POLITICAL PARTIES

All political parties were banned in May 1974. Before that date the leading parties were the *Union démocratique voltaïque*, the *Parti du regroupement africain* and the *Mouvement de libération nationale*.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE UPPER VOLTA***(In Ouagadougou unless otherwise stated)***Algeria:** Niamey, Niger.**Austria:** Dakar, Senegal.**Belgium:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast.**Bulgaria:** Accra, Ghana.**Canada:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast.**China, People's Republic:** *Ambassador:* HSIEH PANG-SHI.**Denmark:** Accra, Ghana.**Egypt:** Bamako, Mali.**Ethiopia:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast.**France:** B.P. 504; *Ambassador:* PAUL BLANC.**Gabon:** *Ambassador:* JOSÉ JOSEPH AMIAR.**German Democratic Republic:** *Ambassador:* JOHANNES SCHOECHT.**Germany, Federal Republic:** B.P. 600; *Ambassador:* HANS-JOACHIM VERGAU.**Ghana:** B.P. 212; *Ambassador:* CHRISTIAN CHARLES LOKKO.**Guinea:** Bamako, Mali.**Hungary:** Accra, Ghana.**India:** Dakar, Senegal.**Italy:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast.**Japan:** Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

UPPER VOLTA

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion, The Press, etc.

Korea, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Lebanon: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mali: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Mauritania: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Morocco: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Netherlands: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Nigeria: Niamey, Niger.

Pakistan: Accra, Ghana.

Romania: Brussels, Belgium.

Senegal: Bamako, Mali.

Upper Volta also has diplomatic relations with the Ivory Coast, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liberia and Luxembourg.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Supreme Court: Ouagadougou; has four chambers: Constitutional, Judicial, Administrative and Fiscal; Pres. CHARLES TRAORÉ SÉRIBA.

Other courts include a High Court of Justice, composed of deputies in the National Assembly; a Court of Appeal at Ouagadougou; and four courts of First Instance at Ouagadougou, Bobo-Dioulasso, Ouahigouya and Fada N'Gourma competent in criminal, commercial and civil law. For cases involving common law there is a court at Ouagadougou and several Magistrates' Courts in the *départements*.

In 1967 a Special Tribunal was set up under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, to try crimes against internal and external security, crimes of embezzlement of public funds, corruption and theft.

RELIGION

Most people follow Animist beliefs. There are about a million Muslims and over 260,000 Catholics.

Roman Catholic Church: There are 85 parishes with 104 African priests and 350 non-African priests.

Archbishop of Ouagadougou: H. E. Cardinal PAUL ZOUNGRANA; B.P. 90, Ouagadougou.

PRESS

DAILY

Bulletin Quotidien d'Information: B.P. 507, Ouagadougou; f. 1957; publ. by the Direction de l'Information; simultaneously published in Bobo-Dioulasso.

L'Observateur: Sonepress, Ouagadougou; f. 1973; Editor EDOUARD OUDRAOGO.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin Douanier et Fiscal: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; 10 issues per year.

Bulletin mensuel de statistique: B.P. 374, Ouagadougou; published by National Statistics Office; monthly.

Carrefour Africain: B.P. 368, Ouagadougou; f. 1960; weekly; Government sponsored; Editor in Chief ALPHONSE YAOGHO.

Courrier Consulaire de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; published by the Chamber of Commerce; monthly.

L'Eclair: MLN, Ouagadougou; fortnightly.

Sierra Leone: Accra, Ghana.

Spain: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Sweden: Lagos, Nigeria.

Switzerland: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Tunisia: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 643; *Ambassador:* VADIM TIKOUNOV.

United Kingdom: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

U.S.A.: B.P. 35; *Ambassador:* PIERRE GRAHAM.

Viet-Nam, Republic: Abidjan, Ivory Coast.

Yugoslavia: Bamako, Mali.

Journal Officiel de la République de Haute-Volta: B.P. 294, Ouagadougou; weekly.

Kibaré.

Le Soleil de Haute-Volta.

PRESS AGENCIES

Agence Voltaïque de Presse (A.V.P.): Ouagadougou; f. 1963 under UNESCO auspices.

Agence France-Presse: B.P. 391, Ouagadougou; Chief of Bureau BERNARD LOTH.

Tass also has a bureau in Ouagadougou.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

La Voix du Renouveau: B.P. 7029, Ouagadougou; f. 1959; services in French and 13 vernacular languages; Dir. of Radio and Television PAUL ISMAEL OUDRAOGO; Dir. of Programmes KI SATURNIAN. There is a second station at Bobo-Dioulasso.

There are 88,000 radio sets.

TELEVISION

Voltavision: B.P. 511, Ouagadougou; f. 1963; Government-owned; transmissions on two days a week; currently received only in Ouagadougou; public viewing centres are being set up; Dir. of Programmes O. SANOGH.

There are about 3,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(Amounts in francs CFA unless otherwise stated)

BANKS

CENTRAL BANK

Banque Centrale des Etats de l'Afrique de l'Ouest: 29 rue du Colisée, Paris 8e, France; B.P. 356, Ouagadougou; f. 1955; bank of issue of several West African states including Upper Volta; cap. 3,600m.; Pres. EDOUARD KODJO; Gen. Man. ROBERT JULIENNE; Man. in Upper Volta KASSOUM CONGO; publs. *Notes d'information et statistiques* (monthly), *Rapport d'activité* (annual).

Banque Internationale pour le Commerce, l'Industrie et l'Agriculture de la Haute Volta: B.P. 8, Ouagadougou; cap. 150m.; Dir. ANDRÉ PRIEZ.

Banque Nationale de Développement (B.N.D.): B.P. 148, Ouagadougou; f. 1961; cap. 355m., 63 per cent state-owned; Dir.-Gen. E. ZOMA.

Caisse Centrale de Coopération Economique: ave. de l'Indépendance, B.P. 529, Ouagadougou; Dir. RENÉ MALLORGA.

FOREIGN BANK

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique Occidentale: 9 ave. de Messine, Paris 8, France; B.P. 362, Ouagadougou; branch at Bobo Dioulasso; cap. 3,312m.; Man. in Ouagadougou **RENÉ MARCEL**.

INSURANCE

Société National d'Assurance et de Réassurance (SONARE): Ouagadougou; f. 1973; cap. 80m., 51 per cent state-owned.

Eight French insurance companies and one British are also represented.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Artisanat de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 502, Ouagadougou; Pres. **ANDRÉ AUBARET**; publ. *Bulletin Douanier et Fiscal, Courrier Consulaire*.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Syndicat des Entrepreneurs et Industriels de Haute-Volta: B.P. 446, Ouagadougou; Pres. **BENJAMIN BOUKOUM-GOU**.

Syndicat des Commerçants, Importateurs et Exportateurs (SCIMPEX): B.P. 552, Ouagadougou; mems. are commercial employers.

Syndicat d'Entreprises du Bâtiment et des Travaux Publiques: Ouagadougou.

Syndicat de Transporteurs Publiques: B.P. 198, Ouagadougou.

CO-OPERATIVE

SOVOLCOM: Ouagadougou; f. 1967 by the amalgamation of the Coopérative Centrale de Consommation and the government Office de Commercialisation; aims to supply peasants and sell their harvests; Dir.-Gen. **INOUSSA MAIGA**.

TRADE UNIONS

Out of a total of 33,000 wage earners, trade union membership is about 12,500.

Comité inter-syndical: Pres. **SALIF OUÉDRAOGO**.

Confédération Africaine des Travailleurs Croyants (CATC): B.P. 445, Ouagadougou; f. 1950; 3,000 mems. in 10 affiliated unions; Pres. **JOSEPH OUÉDRAOGO**; Sec.-Gen. **LUCIEN ZONGO**.

Confédération nationale des travailleurs voltaïques (CNT).

Fédération syndicale du commerce et de l'industrie.

Organization Voltaïque des Syndicats Libres (OVSL): B.P. 99, Ouagadougou; f. 1960 as Union Nationale des Syndicats des Travailleurs de Haute Volta; 2,500 mems. in 7 affiliated unions; affiliated to Int. Confed. of Free Trade Unions; Sec.-Gen. **BONIFACE KABORE**.

Union Syndicale des Travailleurs Voltaïques (USTV): B.P. 381, Ouagadougou; f. 1958 as Union Générale des Travailleurs d'Afrique Noire; 4,300 mems. in 14 affiliated unions; affiliated to the All-African Trade Union Federation; Sec.-Gen. **ZOUMANA TRAORÉ**.

There are nine unaffiliated unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAY

La Régie du Chemin de Fer Abidjan-Niger: B.P. 192, Ouagadougou; Head Office: Abidjan, Ivory Coast; 1,147 km. of track linking Ouagadougou via Bobo-Dioulasso with the coast at Abidjan (Ivory Coast); 517 km. of this railway are in Upper Volta.

It is planned to build a 360 km. extension to the Mali and Niger frontier and a branch line to the Tambao manganese deposits nearby.

ROADS

Ghana-Upper Volta Road Transport Commission: Accra; set up to implement 1968 agreement on improving communications between the two countries.

There are about 9,000 km. of classified roads open all the year, including 4,450 km. of national roads, and also 8,000 km. of tracks not always passable in the wet season.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two international airports at Ouagadougou and Bobo-Dioulasso, 49 small aerodromes and 13 private air fields.

Air Afrique: Upper Volta has a 6 per cent share; see under Ivory Coast.

Air Volta: rue Binger, B.P. 116, Ouagadougou; f. 1967; government airline with a monopoly of domestic services; fleet of one Piper Navajo, one Cherokee 6; Pres. **MAHAMOUDOU OUÉDRAOGO**; Dir.-Gen. **Adjoint R. MINGUEZ**.

International services are also provided by Air Ghana, Air Mali and U.T.A.

TOURISM

Office National du Tourisme de la Haute-Volta: B.P. 624, Ouagadougou; Dir. **PIERRE BANDÉE**.

UNIVERSITY

Université d'Ouagadougou: f. 1969 as *Centre d'Enseignement Supérieur*; 40 teachers, 450 students.

URUGUAY

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Uruguay is the smallest of the South American republics. It lies on the north bank of the estuary of the River Plate with Brazil to the north and Argentina to the west. The climate is temperate with an average winter temperature of 14°–16°C (57°–61°F) and an average summer temperature of 21°–28°C (70°–82°F). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion but Roman Catholicism is predominant with Protestant minorities. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has nine horizontal stripes (five white and four blue, alternating) with a square white canton, containing a golden sun, in the upper hoist. The capital is Montevideo.

Recent History

Since the nineteenth century, the political scene has been dominated by two parties: the Colorados (Liberals) and the Blancos (Conservatives). Thanks to the progressive policies of José Batlle y Ordóñez, Colorado President from 1903 to 1907 and 1911 to 1915, Uruguay became the first welfare state in Latin America.

In December 1967, Jorge Pacheco Areco assumed the Presidency. His period in office was marked by massive increases in the cost of living, labour unrest and the spectacular and embarrassing exploits of the Tupamaro urban guerrilla movement. Despite the President's uncompromising attitude to the guerrillas, none of the country's problems had been solved when the presidential and congressional elections were held in November 1971. After accusations of fraud and a recount conducted by the army, the official Colorado candidate, Juan María Bordaberry Arocena, was declared the winner in February 1972, taking office in March. In order to suppress the Tupamaro guerrilla movement, the new Government passed a law declaring a "state of internal war" in April 1972. The army took complete control of the campaign against the guerrillas. The increasingly independent and arbitrary role played by the army in civilian affairs brought about a clash between the President and the army chiefs in February 1973. After four days of confrontation, during which he lost the support of the navy, President Bordaberry accepted the army's "nineteen objectives" which included measures against corruption and for agrarian reform. This accession to army demands resulted in a conflict with Congress and led to the latter's dissolution and replacement by a Council of State of 25 members in June 1973. The year was marked by trade union agitation, Opposition campaigns against the increased power of the armed forces and renewed Tupamaro activity. In December 1973 the Communist party and other left-wing groups were banned. In September 1974 army officers were placed in control of the major state-owned enterprises including the central bank and the two major industrial corporations. The President also announced that elections scheduled for 1976 would not take place until the reform of the constitution was complete.

Government

Executive power is exercised by the President, elected

every five years. He appoints a council of ministers to assist him. The legislative body is a Council of State of 25 members, which replaced the dissolved congress in June 1973. It is designed to control the executive and draft a plan for constitutional reform. There is also a National Security Council, under the chairmanship of the President, composed of selected cabinet ministers and the commanders-in-chief of the armed forces. For administrative purposes the country is divided into 19 Departments, each currently under the control of Government appointees.

Defence

The army consists of 16,000 volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45 who contract for one or two years of service. There is a small navy of 3,000 men, and an air force of 2,000 men is being built up with U.S. assistance. There are also para-military forces of 22,000 men. The defence budget for 1973 was 61,100 million pesos.

Economic Affairs

The raising of livestock, particularly cattle and sheep, is the chief source of wealth, 60 per cent of the area of the country being used for this purpose. The principal agricultural products are wheat, maize, sunflower seed, rice, linseed, barley and oats. In general, agricultural methods are not advanced. The principal industries are food processing (meat, sugar, milk, fruit, wine), hides and leather, textiles, construction, metallurgy and rubber, which is growing in importance. Most industries are concentrated in the Montevideo area; smaller centres are Paysandú, Río Negro, Lavalleja, Artigas and Colonia. Tourism ranks third after beef and wool as a major source of foreign currency. A development plan formulated in 1973 aimed at curbing inflation, stabilizing the economy in order to attract foreign investment, and improving productivity.

The Government's economic policy in 1974 was to introduce liberalizing reforms, including the re-establishment of the free financial exchange market, and to promote the development of export industries. In 1974 trade agreements were signed between Uruguay and Argentina and Brazil. The Government also plans to improve communications and develop existing mineral resources.

Since 1963 the Uruguayan peso has been repeatedly devalued; there were 13 devaluations in 1974 alone. Between 1963 and 1975 the currency depreciated by 99.4 per cent against the U.S. dollar. The country has suffered severe inflation: retail prices rose by over 77 per cent in 1974.

Transport and Communications

The easy nature of the terrain and the small area of the country make for rapid communications within Uruguay and with neighbouring Argentina and Brazil. The railways are state-owned and there are 3,000 km. of track. The total length of roads in 1973 was 49,634 km. of which 90 per cent were usable in all weathers. Inland waterways are an important means of transport and cargo and

URUGUAY

passenger services operate on the rivers Plate and Uruguay, which are navigable for 560 km. Internal air services link the principal towns and international services are provided by the national and a number of foreign airlines. A new airport was opened in Artigas in 1973.

Social Welfare

Uruguay is noted for its advanced scheme of social welfare, which covers professional accidents, industrial diseases, sickness, old age, maternity and child welfare. Employment guarantees are in force and government subsidies are available for workers. The pension age is low (30 years' service, sometimes less); social charges faced by companies, however, are high (reaching 77½ per cent for the construction industry and more than 100 per cent in the wool industry and ports). In 1974 the Government increased social security benefits by over 83 per cent. There are also laws governing the protection of minors and women in employment, insurance against suspension from work, annual licences, redundancy payments, etc. Grants for families are provided by the Family Subsidies Fund.

Education

All education, including university education, is free and primary and the first stage of secondary schooling are compulsory. The programmes of instruction are the same in both public and private schools, but private schools are subject to certain state controls. According to the 1963 census, the rate of illiteracy was 8 per cent. There is one general and one technical university.

Tourism

The sandy beaches and lagoons on the coast and the forests of the interior with their variety of wild life and vegetation provide the main tourist attractions. Tourism is administered by the Ministry of Transport, Housing and Social Development.

Visas are not required to visit Uruguay for up to three

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

months by nationals of Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and Dependent Territories and United States. Citizens of the American Republics do not, as a rule, need a visa when proceeding to Uruguay direct from their own country.

Sport

Football is the most popular sport (Uruguay has won various Olympic and World titles), the main centre being in the capital, although there are stadia throughout the country. Basketball and horse-racing are important and rowing is popular on the rivers Uruguay and Negro. Swimming, cycling, boxing, volley-ball, tennis, golf, yachting and fishing are also practised.

Public Holidays

1975: July 18th (Constitution Day), August 25th (National Independence Day), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 2nd (All Souls' Day), December 8th (Blessing of the Waters), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), April 19th (Landing of the 33 Patriots), May 1st (Labour Day), May 18th (Battle of Las Piedras), June 19th (Birth of General Artigas).

Many business firms close during Carnival week and Tourist week.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rate

100 centésimos = 1 Uruguayan peso.

Exchange rate (March 1975):

£1 sterling = 4,714 pesos;

U.S. \$1 = 1,960 pesos.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA sq. km.	POPULATION (est. July 1st, 1974)	MONTEVIDEO (Capital), 1974 est.
177,508	3,028,000	1,300,000

OTHER TOWNS

POPULATION (1963 Census)

Salto	57,714	Melo	33,741
Paysandú	51,645	Mercedes	31,325
Rivera	41,266	Minas	31,256
Las Piedras	40,658		

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION*

(Census of October 16th, 1963)

	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agriculture, Forestry, Hunting and Fishing .	176,888	6,790	183,678
Mining and Quarrying	2,366	22	2,388
Manufacturing	159,758	58,594	218,352
Construction	54,964	433	55,397
Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services .	15,053	1,495	16,548
Commerce	103,352	26,087	129,439
Transport, Storage and Communication .	55,059	3,459	58,518
Services	134,463	134,976	269,439
Other Activities	44,747	13,825	58,572
TOTAL ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE .	746,650	245,681	992,331

* Excluding 19,936 persons seeking work for the first time.

AGRICULTURE

	1970-71		1971-72		1972-73	
	Area (^{'000} hectares)	Production (^{'000} metric tons)	Area (^{'000} hectares)	Production (^{'000} metric tons)	Area (^{'000} hectares)	Production (^{'000} metric tons)
Wheat	336.7	388.3	339.6	301.6	185.7	180.4
Linseed	91.5	41.9	73.6	42.5	47.7	26.3
Oats	82.9	78.0	69.0	60.0	65.0	57.4
Common Barley	5.8	5.9	3.9	3.2	3.0	2.5
Brewing Barley	35.6	39.5	48.1	28.6	26.1	25.8
Birdseed	3.2	1.8	4.0	2.1	2.3	1.5
Potatoes	24.0	150.4	23.3	106.1	n.a.	n.a.

Livestock (1973—'000): Cattle 11,500, Sheep 17,000, Goats 14,000,* Pigs 418, Horses 421.

* FAO estimate.

FINANCE

100 centésimos=1 Uruguayan peso.

Coins: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 pesos.

Notes: 50, 100, 500, 1,000, 5,000 and 10,000 pesos.

Exchange rates (March 1973): £1 sterling=4.714 pesos;

U.S. \$1=1,960 pesos.

10,000 Uruguayan pesos=£2.12=\$5.10.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

(1960=100)

	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Food	3,347.3	4,167.2	8,077.2	16,378.2	28,237.8
Clothing	6,498.4	8,420.1	13,606.6	25,537.4	41,608.2
Housing	1,922.3	2,321.8	3,322.1	6,063.6	10,813.9
Miscellaneous	5,339.3	6,430.2	10,374.1	21,420.5	41,571.7
General Index	3,824.5	4,719.8	8,363.7	16,476.4	29,192.9

GOLD AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(at December 31st)

	1970	1971
Gold reserves (million U.S. \$)	162	161
Notes and coins in circulation (million pesos)	56,959	84,408

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. \$)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	214.1	178.7	35.4	327.6	248.6	79.0
Freight and insurance	27.9	—	27.9	—	—	—
Transport	3.4	30.8	-27.4	3.5	35.0	-31.5
Travel	5.5	11.0	-5.5	8.4	12.2	-3.8
Investment income	1.4	25.0	-23.6	5.7	30.8	-25.1
Government transfers	7.7	8.6	-0.9	6.3	7.6	-1.3
Other services	7.5	10.1	-2.6	20.6	19.0	1.6
Total	312.4	306.4	6.0	415.5	397.3	18.2
<i>Transfer Payments</i>	12.3	1.0	11.3	19.9	1.0	18.9
CURRENT BALANCE	324.7	307.4	17.3	435.4	398.3	37.1
<i>Capital and Monetary Gold:</i>						
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>						
Private investment	14.4	9.5	4.9	40.9	39.9	1.0
Local government	25.4	9.8	15.6	40.0	10.8	29.2
Central government	31.1	7.1	24.0	21.0	16.4	4.6
Total	70.9	26.4	44.5	101.9	67.1	34.8
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>						
Private institutions	7.9	—	7.9	—	36.4	-36.4
Central bank	5.0	—	5.0	1.3	—	1.3
Total	12.9	—	12.9	1.3	36.4	-35.1
CAPITAL BALANCE	83.8	26.4	57.4	103.8	103.5	-0.3
Net Errors and Omissions	—	59.0	-59.0	—	30.4	-30.4

EXTERNAL TRADE
(U.S. \$'000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Imports	159,343	197,325	230,919	222,143	200,294	284,818	480,850
Exports	179,158	200,336	232,709	205,693	214,077	321,510	363,240

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES (U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1972	1973
Machinery in General and Parts	12,572.3	14,830
Fuels and Lubricants	31,776.8	54,724
Motor Vehicles and Parts	11,990.3	12,324
Drugs, Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals	9,752.7	11,443
Buildings and Construction Material	4,702.3	7,941
Fruit and Vegetables	1,808.1	4,201
Raw Materials	90,673.3	135,787
Others	23,735.5	43,568
TOTAL	200,294.1	284,818

EXPORTS	1972	1973
Meat and Meat Preparations	102,909.0	127,381
Wool	32,861.8	56,921
Textiles	27,262.4	52,163
Agricultural Products and Manufactures	12,390.9	31,825
Hides and Animal Hair	22,933.8	25,837
Others	15,719.5	27,383
TOTAL	214,077.4	321,510

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES (U.S. \$'000)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Argentina	31,926.8	27,490.3	61,829.6
Brazil	35,782.1	35,929.5	48,147.0
Germany, Federal Republic	21,986.6	15,743.9	21,506.9
Italy	6,319.7	4,535.4	6,258.5
Kuwait	13,547.6	13,637.2	18,065.0
Nigeria	7,322.5	7,714.3	20,486.3
United Kingdom	18,467.4	11,716.9	14,476.6
U.S.A.	22,904.6	32,881.1	24,618.2
TOTAL (incl. others)	222,142.8	200,294.1	284,817.5

EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Belgium	7,406.1	6,681.8	13,944.1
Brazil	24,070.5	11,320.0	15,573.6
France	10,108.7	25,896.7	22,672.9
Germany, Federal Republic	24,857.7	27,556.7	44,268.4
Italy	22,186.0	14,719.3	25,519.3
Japan	n.a.	n.a.	10,961.3
Netherlands	14,915.5	13,844.1	22,808.1
Poland	n.a.	n.a.	12,478.3
Spain	6,099.5	23,801.1	37,147.2
United Kingdom	15,237.1	15,763.5	19,948.1
U.S.A.	9,583.4	7,178.3	10,874.7
TOTAL (incl. others)	205,692.6	214,077.4	321,509.8

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1964	1965	1966
Passengers Carried	10,395,000	8,263,000	10,822,000
Freight Tonnage	1,762,000	1,500,000	1,600,000

Roads (1973): 220,000 Cars, 80,000 Commercial Vehicles.

SHIPPING MERCHANT FLEET (gross registered tons—June 30th)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Oil Tankers	42,000	71,000	93,000	93,000	93,000
Total	112,000	141,000	163,000	143,000	143,000

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
(metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Goods Loaded . . .	1,395,000	1,617,000	1,631,000	1,359,000	1,237,000
Goods Unloaded . . .	2,543,000	2,235,000	2,412,000	2,471,000	2,718,000

CIVIL AVIATION
('000)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres Flown . . .	2,995	2,284	2,315	2,000	1,000
Passengers carried . . .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	221	136
Passenger-km. . . .	75,118	66,455	63,207	73,000	27,000
Cargo ton-km. . . .	211	171	285	500	100

TOURISM

Foreign Exchange Receipts (1971): U.S. \$40m. approx.

Number of Tourists (1972): 597,600.

EDUCATION
(1970)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	STUDENTS
State Primary . . .	2,011	10,254	288,626
Private Primary . . .	301	1,755	65,470
State Secondary . . .	112	n.a.	109,187
Technical	24	n.a.	8,806
University	1	n.a.	6,442

Source: CENCI—URUGUAY, Montevideo.

THE CONSTITUTION

Note: In 1974 a commission was set up to draft a new constitution.

The present constitution of Uruguay was ratified by plebiscite on November 27th, 1966, when the country voted to return to the presidential form of government after fifteen years of "collegiate" government. The main items of the Constitution are as follows:

General Provisions

Uruguay shall have a democratic republican form of government, sovereignty being exercised directly by the Electoral Body in cases of election, by initiative or by referendum, and indirectly by representative powers established by the constitution, according to the rules set out therein.

There shall be freedom of religion; there is no state religion; property shall be inviolable; there shall be freedom of thought. Anyone may enter Uruguay. There are two forms of citizenship: natural, being persons born in Uruguay or of Uruguayan parents, and legal, being people established in Uruguay with at least three years' residence in the case of those with family, and five years' for those without family. Every citizen has the right and obligation to vote.

Elections for both houses of the General Assembly, the President and Vice-President and for departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November, those elected to take office the following year.

Administration is by a central civil service, autonomous bodies and decentralized services.

Legislature

Legislative power is vested in the General Assembly, made up of two houses, which may act separately or together according to the dispositions of the constitution.

It is responsible for drawing up laws, establishing tribunals, arranging administration of justice and administrative litigation; expediting laws relating to the independence, security, peace and decorum of the Republic; laws relating to the protection of individual rights and development of agricultural, industrial and commercial life; it establishes fiscal contributions and the method of collection; it must approve accounts presented by the executive power, authorize the national debt, regulate public credit; it may declare war and approve or reject, by absolute majority, peace treaties and all international agreements made by the Executive; it has jurisdiction over the size of the armed force; it can create new Departments, by a two-thirds majority in each house; it can create or suppress public appointments; concede monopolies, by a two-thirds majority (absolute in the case of government departments).

It elects in joint session the members of the Supreme Court of Justice, of the Electoral Court, Tribunals,

Administrative Litigation and the Accounts Tribunal.

Elections for both houses, the President and the Vice-President and the departmental governments shall take place every five years on the last Sunday in November; sessions of the Assembly begin on March 15th each year and last until December 15th (October 15th in election years, in which case the new Assembly takes office on February 15th). Extraordinary sessions can be called only in cases of extreme urgency.

Chamber of Representatives

The Chamber of Representatives has 99 members elected by direct suffrage by the people according to the system of proportional representation, with at least two representatives to each Department. The number of representatives can be altered by law by a two-thirds majority in both houses. Their term of office is five years and they must be over 25 and natural citizens or legal citizens with 5 years' exercise of their citizenship. The members have the right to bring accusations against any member of the government or judiciary for violation of the Constitution or any other serious offence.

Senate

The Senate is made up of 30 members, elected directly by the people by proportional representation on the same lists as the representatives, for a term of 5 years. They must be natural citizens or legal citizens with seven years' exercise of their rights, and be over 30 years of age. The Senate is responsible for hearing any cases brought by the representatives and can deprive a guilty person of his post by a two-thirds majority.

The representatives and senators may not take any other paid state employment. The President and members of the Electoral Tribunal may not engage in party political activities. Any change in the civil or electoral registers requires a two-thirds majority in both Houses; any other changes require only a simple majority.

A permanent commission consisting of 4 senators and 7 representatives elected by proportional representation shall be set up to watch over the observance of the Constitution and laws of the land.

The Executive

Executive power is exercised by the President and the Council of Ministers. There shall be a Vice-President, who shall also be President of the General Assembly and of the Senate. The President and Vice-President are elected by simple majority of the people by means of the system of double simultaneous vote, and remain in office for five years. They must be over 35 and natural citizens of Uruguay.

The Council of Ministers is made up of the office holders

in the 11 ministries or their deputies, and is responsible for all acts of government and administration. It is presided over by the President of the Republic who has a vote.

Autonomous bodies and decentralized services administer the industrial and commercial aspects of the country. A National Economy Council may be set up.

There shall be an Accounts Tribunal of 7 members, fulfilling the same qualifications as senators, designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority. It shall be responsible to the General Assembly—both houses meeting together—for all matters connected with accounts of the State, government departments, autonomous bodies and decentralized services.

The Judiciary

Judicial Power shall be exercised by the Supreme Court of 5 members and by Tribunals and local courts; members of the Supreme Court must be over 40, natural citizens, or legal citizens with 10 years' exercise and 25 years' residence, and must be lawyers of 10 years' standing, 8 of them in public or fiscal ministry or judiciary. Members serve for 10 years and can be re-elected after a break of 5 years. The Court nominates all other judges and judicial officials.

Administration

All government administration and services in the Departments except public security are in the hands of departmental juntas, consisting of 31 members, headed by a municipal intendant. Junta members must be over 23 years of age, natural citizens or legal with 3 years' exercise, and be a native of or resident in the Department for at least 3 years. They hold office for 5 years and election is by direct public vote. Intendants are elected under the same conditions as senators and hold office for 5 years, and may be re-elected once more, provided they resign at least three months before the elections. The intendant represents the Department in its relations with the state powers and with other Departmental governments.

There are also local juntas, with five members, in towns outside the departmental capitals.

There shall be an Administrative Litigation Tribunal, made up of 5 members; its jurisdiction is over all definitive administrative acts emanating from state and government bodies.

There shall be an Electoral Court, with direct jurisdiction over all electoral matters. It is made up of 9 members, 5 designated by the General Assembly by a two-thirds majority and 4 designated by the General Assembly as representatives of parties, two each from the two most popular lists.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President: JUAN MARÍA BORDABERRY AROCENA.

THE CABINET

(April 1975)

Minister of the Interior: Col. HUGO LINARES BRUM.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. JUAN CARLOS BLANCO.

Minister of Defence: Dr. WALTER RAVENNA.

Minister of Economy and Finance: Ing. ALEJANDRO VÉGH VILLEGAS.

Minister of Public Health: Dr. JUSTO M. ALONSO LEGUI-SAMO.

Minister of Agriculture and Fishing: Ing. HÉCTOR ALBUQUERQUE.

Minister of Industry and Energy: Dr. ADOLFO CARDOSO GUANI.

Minister of Public Works and Transport: Ing. EDUARDO CRISPO AYALA.

Minister of Labour: Dr. JOSÉ ECHEVERRY STIRLING.

Minister of Education and Culture: Dr. DANIEL DARRACQ.

Minister of Housing and Social Development: Ing. FEDERICO SONEIRA.

Director of the Planning and Budget Office: Cmdr. JUAN JOSÉ ANICHINI.

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

(Consejo de Seguridad Nacional)

Chairman: President JUAN MARÍA BORDABERRY AROCENA.**Members:** Minister of Defence, Minister of the Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Minister of Economy and Finance, Director of the Planning and Budget Office, Commanders-in-Chief of the Navy, Army and Air Force.**Permanent Secretary:** Gen. GREGORIO ALVAREZ, Chief of the Joint General Staff.**COUNCIL OF STATE**

(Consejo de Estado)

The Council of State came into existence in December 1973, replacing Congress which was dissolved in June 1973. It has 25 members and is to draft a plan for constitutional reform.

President: Dr. ALBERTO DEMICHELLI.**POLITICAL PARTIES**

The names of the two principal parties derive from the flags of the civil war of 1836, namely Blanco and Colorado. By tradition the Blanco Party is conservative and the Colorado Party more liberal.

Partido Colorado: The Party, which depends for its support largely on the urban area, controlled the executive for 94 years until the elections of 1958. It regained control in 1967 when Gen. GESTIDO became President under the new Constitution. In the elections of November 1971, there were two Colorado candidates. JUAN MARÍA BORDABERRY was the nominee of the outgoing President, JORGE PACHECO ARECO. JORGE BATLLE IBÁÑEZ, leader of the splinter group, *Unidad y Reforma*, obtained fewer votes than Sr. BORDABERRY and his votes were added to the BORDABERRY vote for the purposes of selecting the President.

Partido Nacional (Blanco): The Party, with its substantially rural support, won the 1958 and 1962 elections but lost in 1966. In 1971 the Party's presidential candidate was WILSON FERREIRA ALDUNATE, who was narrowly defeated.

Frente Amplio: This coalition was formed to fight the 1971 election and represented all shades of left-wing opinion. Its candidate was LÍBER SEREGNI.

Partido Demócrata Cristiano (PDC): formerly *Unión Cívica del Uruguay*; f. 1962; Pres. Arq. JUAN PABLO TERRA.

The following parties are illegal:

Partido Comunista: Leader JOSÉ LUIS MASSERO; Sec.-Gen. RODNEY ARISMENDI.

Partido Socialista: Sec.-Gen. JOSÉ PEDRO CARDOZO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION**EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO URUGUAY**

(In Montevideo, unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

Algeria: Buenos Aires, Argentina.**Argentina:** Avda. Agraciada 3397; *Ambassador:* Dr. GUILLERMO DE LA PLAZA.**Australia:** Buenos Aires, Argentina.**Austria:** Sarandí 693, 3° piso; *Ambassador:* PETER MÜLLER.**Belgium:** Leyenda Patria 2880, 4° piso; *Ambassador:* JACQUES VERMER.**Bolivia:** Río Branco 1320, 4° piso, Of. 401; *Ambassador:* Dr. FANOR SAAVEDRA RÍOS.**Brazil:** 20 de Setiembre 1415 (E); *Ambassador:* ANTÔNIO CORREIA DO LAGO.**Bulgaria:** Rambla Mahatma Gandhi 647, 5° piso, Apto. 11; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* STANCHO POPOV.**Canada:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Chile:** Canelones 1163/67; *Ambassador:* Vice-Admiral GUILLERMO BARROS GONZÁLEZ.**China (Taiwan):** Avda. Dr. Francisco Soca 1128; *Ambassador:* TCHEN HIONG FEI.**Colombia:** Hotel Victoria Plaza, oficinas 901/905; *Ambassador:* DIEGO TOVAR CONCHA.**Costa Rica:** Avda. Dr. Francisco Soca 1395-A, Apto. 601; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Lic. ANA RAMOS DE PIJUAN.**Cyprus:** Buenos Aires, Argentina.**Czechoslovakia:** Luis B. Cavia 2996 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Ing. VÁCLAV KOUFIL.**Denmark:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Dominican Republic:** Río Branco 1226, P. 1; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* SRA YOLANDA MORILLO DE ACOSTA Y LARA.**Ecuador:** 21 de Setiembre 2816 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. GONZALO APUNTE CABALLERO.**Egypt:** Antonio D. Costa 3469; *Ambassador:* SAYED EZEDEINE RIFAAT (also accred. to Paraguay).**El Salvador:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).**Finland:** Solís 1533 (E); *Ambassador:* PAAVO KALervo KAARLEHTO.**France:** Avda. Uruguay 853 (E); *Ambassador:* JEAN AUSSEIL.**German Democratic Republic:** Echevarriarza 3452; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ALFRED PATSAK.**Germany, Federal Republic:** La Cumparsita 1417-1435; *Ambassador:* Dr. HEINRICH ADRIAN LOEWE.**Greece:** Misiones 1471, 3°; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* GREGORIO PANTAZOGLU.**Guatemala:** Dr. Francisco Soca 1397-A, 7° piso, Apto. 703 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. JUAN ALFREDO RENDÓN MALDONADO.**Honduras:** Casilla 338, Correo Central; *Ambassador:* Dr. JOSÉ ANTONIO BERMÚDEZ MILLA.**Hungary:** Dr. Prudencio de Pena 2469; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. JÁNOS DOMENY.**India:** Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).

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Indonesia: Juan Carlos Gómez 1492, 4° piso (E); *Ambassador:* M. JUSUF RONODIPURO.
Israel: Br. Artigas 1585; *Ambassador:* DOV SCHEMORAK.
Italy: José B. Lamas 2857; *Ambassador:* Dr. FELICE BENUZZI.
Japan: Rincón 487, 5°; *Ambassador:* SHIRO KONDO.
Khmer Republic: Rambla Mahatma Gandhi 485, Ap. 101; *Ambassador:* ONG KHUY TRENG.
Korea, Republic: Avda. Brasil 2385; *Ambassador:* SUNG WOOK HONG.
Lebanon: Francisco Solano Antuña 2882; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. RAYMOND HENEINÉ.
Lithuania: Ciudad de París 5836/6182 (L); *Chargé d'Affaires:* ANATOLIUS GRISONAS.
Malta: Cerro Largo 761 (E); *Ambassador:* MAXIMILIEN HERODE.
Mexico: Juncal 1305, 2° piso, oficinas 109/210; *Ambassador:* Lic. VICENTE MUÑIZ ARROY.
Netherlands: Leyenda Patria 2880, Apdo. 202 (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. JOSEPH ZWALF.
Nicaragua: Juan M. Pérez 2996, Apdo. 201; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. ALDO MARTÍNEZ CAMPOS.
Norway: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Pakistan: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
Panama: Luis B. Cavia 3087, Apdo. 3; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Lic. SALVADOR ESPAÑÓ, Jr.
Paraguay: 18 de Julio 1224, 1°; *Ambassador:* MIGUEL TEÓFILO ROMERO.
Peru: Cuareim 1537 (E); *Ambassador:* FERNÁN CISNEROS.

Uruguay also has diplomatic relations with the Congo People's Republic, Haiti, Iceland, Morocco, New Zealand, Nigeria and Syria.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Justice has original jurisdiction in constitutional, international and admiralty cases and is the court of cassation for cases in which the decision has been altered or modified in lower appeal courts. It consists of five judges elected by the General Assembly. These hold office for ten years, and can be re-elected only after a five-year interval.

Supreme Court of Justice: Calle Ibicuy 1310, Montevideo; Pres. Dr. RÓMULO VAGO.

There are four *Courts of Appeal*, each with three judges.

In Montevideo there are 18 *Courts of the First Instance* (also dealing in commercial matters), 3 financial courts, 5 criminal instruction courts, 6 crime courts (formerly correctional courts), 2 juvenile courts and 1 customs court.

In the interior of the country there are Departmental Courts in the capitals of each of the 19 departments and also in other important towns; there are Justices of the Peace in each of the 226 judicial sections.

RELIGION

Under the Constitution, the Church and the State were declared separate and toleration for all forms of worship was proclaimed. Roman Catholicism predominates.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Philippines: Buenos Aires, Argentina.
Poland: Jorge Canning 2389; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ALEKSANDER JANUSZKIEWICZ.
Portugal: Dr. Prudencio de Pena 2486; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* CRISPIM PIRES.
Romania: Avda. Américo Ricaldoni 2523; *Ambassador:* VALERIU POP.
Senegal: Brasília, D.F., Brazil.
South Africa: Rincón 487, 2° piso, Esc. 211; *Ambassador:* PIETER H. JANSEN VAN VUUREN.
Spain: Avda. Brasil 2786 (E); *Ambassador:* RAMÓN SAENZ DE HEREDIA.
Sweden: Avda. Brasil 3079, 6° piso (E); *Ambassador:* TORE HÖGSTEDT.
Switzerland: Ing. Federico Abadie 2940, 11° piso; *Ambassador:* ROGER CAMPICHE.
Turkey: Buenos Aires, Argentina (E).
U.S.S.R.: Br. España 2471; *Ambassador:* NIKOLAI V. DEMIDOV.
United Kingdom: Cerrito 420, 7° piso; *Ambassador:* PETER OLIVER, C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Lauro Muller 1776; *Ambassador:* ERNEST V. SIRACUSA.
Vatican: Br. Artigas 1270 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. AUGUSTIN J. SEPKINSKI.
Venezuela: Dr. Prudencio de Pena 2415; *Ambassador:* JULIO RAMOS.
Yugoslavia: Br. España 2697; *Ambassador:* DRAGOLJUB VUJICA.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See: Arzobispado, Calle Treinta y Tres 1368, Montevideo; H.E. Cardinal ANTONIO MARÍA BARBIERI.

Suffragan Sees:

Canelones: Rt. Rev. ORESTES S. NUTI SANGUINETTI.
 Florida: Rt. Rev. HUMBERTO TONNA.
 Maldonado: Rt. Rev. ANTONIO CORSO.
 Melo: Rt. Rev. ROBERTO CÁCERES.
 Mercedes: Rt. Rev. ENRIQUE L. CABRERA URDANGARÍN.
 Minas: Rt. Rev. EDMONDO QUAGLIA MARTÍNEZ.
 Salto: Rt. Rev. MARCELO MENDIARAT.
 San José: Rt. Rev. LUIS BACCINO.
 Tacuarembó: Rt. Rev. MIGUEL BALAGUER.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES AND ASSOCIATIONS

Anglican-Methodist Church: Christ Church, Calle Reconquista 522, Montevideo; f. 1844; mems. approximately 200 families; Minister-in-Charge: Rev. JONAS E. WHITE.

Federación de Iglesias Evangélicas del Uruguay: San José 1457, Montevideo; Sec. MARCOS ROCCHIETTI.

Iglesia Adventista (Adventist): Castro 167, Montevideo.

Iglesia Bautista (Baptist): Sierra y Paysandú, Montevideo.

Iglesia Evangélica Valdense (Evangelical): Avda. 8 de Octubre 3037, Montevideo.

THE PRESS

Censorship regulations are in force and include the prohibition of reports on the internal security situation. More than thirty newspapers and periodicals have been closed down and many other suffer temporary closures.

DAILIES

MONTEVIDEO

- El Día:** Avda. 18 de Julio 1299; f. 1886; morning; Colorado-Batllista; Dirs. EDUARDO ACEVEDO ALVAREZ, JOSÉ L. BATTLE CHERVIERE, LORENZO GUZMÁN, JOSÉ PEREYRA GONZÁLEZ; circ. 40,000.
- El Diario:** Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1923; evening; government; Editor JULIÁN SAPI; circ. 25,000.
- Diario Español:** Cerrito 351-355, Apdo. 899; f. 1905; morning (except Monday); Democratic-Republican; Editor MANUEL MAGARIÑOS; circ. 15,000.
- Diario Oficial:** Florida 1178; f. 1905; morning; publishes laws, official decrees, parliamentary debates, judicial decisions and legal transactions; Dir. Prof. RICARDO J. VERGARA (publ. at the Govt. Printing Office).
- Gaceta Comercial:** Pl. Independencia 717; f. 1916; morning (except Sunday); Dir. MILTON SANS; Editor MARIO A. RAINERI; circ. 8,500.
- La Mañana:** Bartolomé Mitre 1275; f. 1917; morning; government; Editor JULIO SANTAYANA; Dir. CARLOS MANINI RÍOS; circ. 12,000.
- El País:** Cuareim 1287; f. 1918; morning and evening; government; Dirs. DANIEL RODRÍGUEZ LARRETA, MARTÍN AGUIRRE and WASHINGTON BELTRÁN; circ. 30,000.
- Vida Marítima:** Apdo. 517; f. 1918; evening; commercial; Dir. RICARDO SERRANO; circ. 3,000.

PAYSANDÚ

- El Telégrafo:** 18 de Julio 1027; f. 1910; morning; independent; Dir. FERNANDO M. BACCARO.

SALTO

- Tribuna Salteña:** Joaquín Suárez 71; f. 1906; morning; Dir. M. J. LLANTADA; circ. 14,000.

SAN JOSÉ

- Aquí Está:** f. 1952; Monday to Thursday with a monthly magazine; Dir. ARIEL TARÓ CHABALGOTT; circ. 7,000.

PERIODICALS

MONTEVIDEO

- Boletín Comercial:** Colón 1580; monthly; circ. 2,500
- Boletín Informativo del Ministerio de Economía:** monthly, commerce and statistics.
- Comunidad:** Catholic weekly; Editor ELISEO SOSA CONSTANTINI; circ. 3,000.
- La Justicia Uruguaya:** 25 de Mayo 555; weekly; jurisprudence; circ. 3,000.
- El Quijote:** Reyes 1513; f. 1949; weekly; independent; Dir. SATURNINO RÍOS; circ. 15,000.
- Revista Militar y Naval:** 25 de Mayo 279; military.
- 9 de Febrero:** Avda. Garibaldi 2579; f. 1972; weekly; nationalist-military; Dir. LUIS MICHELINI; circ. 8,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- AFP:** Colonia 1479, 9°, Montevideo; Chief VERONIQUE LECOUDU.
- ANSA:** Bartolomé Mitre 1275, 2° piso, Montevideo; Chief AGUSTÍN FERNÁNDEZ CHAVES.
- AP:** Cuareim 1287, 5°, Montevideo; Chief ANÍBAL ARGÜELLO.
- EFE:** Cuareim 1287, 5°, Montevideo; Correspondent CARLOS ESTELLANO, Jr.
- Reuter-Latin:** Bacacay 1323, Montevideo; Chief JULIO VILLAVÉRDÉ.
- UPI:** Avda. 18 de Julio 1224, 2° piso, Montevideo; Chief HÉCTOR MENONI.

ADN, CTK, DPA, Novosti, Saporiti, Sinjua and Tass also have correspondents in Montevideo.

PRESS ASSOCIATIONS

- Asociación de la Prensa Uruguaya:** Plaza Libertad 1356, 1°, Montevideo; f. 1944; Sec.-Gen. RUBÉN ACASUSO
- Asociación de Diarios del Uruguay:** Río Negro 1308, Montevideo; patrons of *El Día* and *El País*; Pres. CARLOS EUGENIO SCHECK.

PUBLISHERS

MONTEVIDEO

- Editorial Alfa:** Ciudadela 1393; f. 1957; literature, history; Dir. LEONARDO MILLA.
- Librería y Distribuidora América Latina:** 18 de Julio 2089; history, economics, sociology.
- Editorial Arca SRL:** Colonia 1263; f. 1963; Man. Dirs. A. RAMA, A. OREGGIONI; general literature.
- Ediciones de la Banda Oriental:** Yi 1364; Man. Dir. H. RAVIOLO; general literature.
- Barreiro y Ramos, S.A.:** 25 de Mayo 604; general; Dir. GASTÓN BARREIRO ZORRILLA.

- Genci-Uruguay:** Misiones 1361; f. 1956; economics, statistics; principal officers LADISLAO VERTESI, CARLOS CANTA, Dr. ROBERTO PALAGYI; publs. *Avanceles de Aduana*, *Boletines y Estudios de Industrias en los países de la ALALC*, *Anuarios Estadísticos de Importación y Exportación*, "EC-CO" *Economía y Comercio de los países Iberoamericanos*, etc.
- Editorial Ciencias:** Duvimioso Terra 1461; medicine.
- Editorial Delta:** Avda. Italia 2817; f. 1960; Man. Dir. A. BREITFELD; medicine, humanities.
- Librería-Editorial Amalio M. Fernández:** 25 de Mayo 477; f. 1951; law.

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Fundación de Cultura Universitaria: 25 de Mayo 537, Casilla 1155; f. 1963; law.

Hemisferio Sur: Alzáibar 1328; f. 1966; agronomy and veterinary science.

Editorial Kapelusz: Uruguay 1331; educational.

Editorial Medina: Gaboto 1521; general.

A. Monteverde & Cía S.A.: 25 de Mayo 577; educational.

Mosca Hnos.: 18 de Julio 1574; religion.

Editorial Nuestra Trerra: Cerrito 566; sociology.

Ediciones Pueblos Unidos: Tacuarembó 1494; f. 1943; Man. Dir. A. PASCALE; general.

Editorial Tauro SRL: Misiones 1290; f. 1966; educational and social sciences.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Uruguaya del Libro: Calle Ibicuy 1276, 1° piso, oficina 4, Montevideo; Sec. ARNALDO MEDONE; Man. ENRIQUE F. MELANTONI.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Dirección Nacional de Comunicaciones: Sarandi 472, Montevideo; Dir. Ing. HAROLDO R. PAGLIETA.

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Mercedes 823, Montevideo; non-commercial; government owned; Tech. Dir. A. SILVA.

Radio América: Pl. Independencia 846, Montevideo; non-commercial; Dir. L. SVIRSKI.

Radio Ariel: Germán Barbato 1472, Montevideo.

Radio Carve: Mercedes 973, Montevideo; f. 1928; Dirs. RAÚL FONTAINA.

Radio El Espectador: Soriano 1287, Montevideo; Dir.-Gen. H. AMENGUAL.

Radio Fénix: Canelones 1969, Montevideo; Dir. M. RACIOPI.

CX4 Radio Rural: 18 de Julio 1513, Montevideo; Man. R. BARRETO.

Commercial radio stations in the Montevideo area total 19 and there are stations in all but two of the 19 departments, with a total of 49.

In 1974 there were 1,500,000 radio receivers in Uruguay.

TELEVISION

Canal 9 del Este: Punta Ballena, Maldonado; commercial; Dir. F. ELIEES.

Monte Carlo TV: Avda. 18 de Julio 1855, Montevideo; commercial; Channel 4; Dir.-Gen. H. ROMAY SALVO.

Río Uruguay TV: Zorilla y Argentina, Fray Bentos; commercial; Dir. DANIEL ROMAY SALVO.

Rosario Televisión: Avda. 18 de Julio 1855, Montevideo; commercial; Channel 8; Dir. A. W. ROMAY SALVO.

Saeta: Dr. Lorenzo Carnelli 1234, Montevideo; commercial; f. 1956; Pres. RAÚL FONTAINA; Dir. JORGE DE FEO.

Servicio Oficial de Difusión Radioeléctrica (SODRE): Colorado 2362, Montevideo; f. 1961; state-owned.

Tele-Rocha: Avda. O. de los Santos 105, Rocha; commercial; Dir. FRANCISCO ELIEES.

Televisora Larranaga, S.A.: Enriqueta Compte y Rique 1276, Montevideo; commercial; Pres. CARLOS E. SCHEEK; Gen. Man. H. SEHECK.

Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Televisora Melo: Montevideo 723, Melo; commercial; Channel 12; Dir. R. D. LUEAS.

There were 305,000 television sets in 1974.

Asociación Nacional de Broadcasters Uruguayos (A.N.D.E.B.U.): Calle Yi 1264, Montevideo; f. 1933; 94 mems.; Pres. DR. LUIS ALBERTO SOLÉ; Sec. WALTER ESPIGA; publ. *Memorandum Mensual*.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposit; m.=million; res.=reserves; amounts in pesos)

BANKING

Banco Central: Paysandú 1469, Montevideo; f. 1967; note-issuing bank, also controls private banking; Pres. JOSÉ GIL DÍAZ.

Banca Federada del Interior: Avda. 18 de Julio 1500, Montevideo; Pres. VICENTE ANDREONI BERTONE; Gen. Man. MODESTO CÁCERES GENTA.

Banco de la República Oriental del Uruguay: Cerrito y Zabala, Montevideo; f. 1896; a state institution; cap. 1,500m.; Pres. Ing. JORGE SERÉ DEL CAMPO; Vice-Pres. Col. ABDÓN RAIMÚNDEZ; Sec. Dr. OSCAR GOLDIE ARENAS.

Banco Hipotecario del Uruguay (State Mortgage Bank): Plaza de la Constitución, Montevideo; f. 1892; Pres. EDISON MOZART FRADILETTI.

Banco de Previsión Social: Mercedes 1852, Montevideo; autonomous service of the state; co-ordinates state welfare services and organizes social security; Pres. Dr. JULIO C. ESPÍNOLA.

PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL BANKS Montevideo

Banco Comercial: Cerrito 400; f. 1857; cap. 500m., dep. 41,723m. (Sept. 1973); Pres. JULIO F. BRAGA SALVANACH; Gen. Mans. YAMADU D'ELIA, HORACIO PORTEIRO; 40 bts.

Banco de Crédito: 18 de Julio 1451; f. 1908; cap. 65m., dep. 10,587m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. JOSÉ ALDAO; 28 bts.

Banco de Montevideo: Misiones 1399; f. 1941; cap. 250m., dep. 20,784m. (June 1974); Pres. Dr. BERNARDO SUPERVIELLE; Gen. Man. CARLOS LANGWAGEN; 3 bts.

Banco del Plata: Zabala 1427; f. 1959; cap. 50m., res. 125m. (Sept. 1971); Pres. JAIME QUEROL CLADERA; Gen. Man. EDUARDO ROCCA COUTURE; 3 bts.

Banco Financiero Sudamericano, S.A.: Rincón 550; f. 1910; Pres. Dr. NILO BEREHESI; Man. CARLOS A. TEJERÍA; 4 bts.

Banco Internacional: Zabala 1463; f. 1952; cap. and res. 112m., dep. 344m. (Jan. 1973); Pres. ADOLFO ANDELMAN; Man. EDMUNDO MARTÍNEZ PEÑA.

Banco La Caja Obrera: 25 de Mayo 500; f. 1905; cap. 150m., dep. 19,045m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. ALBERTO FERNÁNDEZ GOYECHEA; Gen. Man. JOSÉ LUIS CAVEZAS; 40 bts.

Banco Palestino Uruguay: 25 de Mayo 528; Pres. ARIE SHLAFFROK; Gen. Man. SAMUEL RADOSKOWICZ.

Banco Pan de Azúcar: Félix de Lizarza s/n; Pres. ORLANDO MIER ODIZZIO; Gen. Mans. OSVALDO BANCHEIRO LAHALO; EDGARD BONILLA SUÁREZ.

Unión de Bancos del Uruguay: Calle 25 de Mayo 401; cap. and res. 1,996m., dep. 22,671m. (June 1974); Pres. C. VARELA COLLAZO; Gen. Man. LEONIDAS HALAREWIEZ.

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Paysandú

Banco del Litoral: 18 de Julio 1084; f. 1938; cap. 65m., dep. 4,870m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. MIGUEL SARALEGUI; Man. TÓMAS SÁNCHEZ.

FOREIGN BANKS

Montevideo

Banco do Brasil: Río de Janeiro; Río Negro 1396; Man. ANTONIO IRINEU PUNTEL.

Banco Holandés Unido: Amsterdam; 25 de Mayo 501; Man. in Montevideo D. B. BAARSLAG.

Banco de la Nación Argentina: Juan C. Gómez 1372; Gen. Man. A. ADALBERTO EUSEVI.

Bank of America N.T. and S.A.: San Francisco; 25 de Mayo 552; Man. ALBERTO R. SUEGLIA.

Bank of London and South America, Ltd.: London; Bank of London and South America Building, Zabala 1500, Apdo. 204; Resident Man. WILLIAM JOHN BYRON.

Banque Française et Italienne pour l'Amérique du Sud: Paris; Rincón 500; José R. GEFUNI; 4 hrs.

First National City Bank: New York; Cerrito 455; Man. ALBERTO MEJÍA; 3 hrs.

The Foreign Trade Bank: Treinta y Tres 1476; Pres. ALOYSIO DE FARIAS; Gen. Man. ABRAHAM GORFINKEL.

Bankers' Association

Asociación de Bancos del Uruguay (*Bank Association of Uruguay*): Rincón 468, 2°; f. 1945; 27 mem. banks; Man. J. E. OREGGIONI PONS; publ. *Resumen de los principales aspectos de la actividad económica del Uruguay* (annual).

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bolsa de Valores de Montevideo (*Stock Exchange*): Edificio del la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1867; 75 mems.; Pres. PEDRO P. PÉREZ MAREXIANO; publ. *Boletín Diario de Operaciones y de Círculo del Mercado Bursátil*, *Información Oficial* (stock and shares information, quarterly), *Panorama del Mercado Bursátil* (annual), *Informe Anual*.

INSURANCE

Montevideo

Banco de Seguros del Estado (*State Insurance Organization*): Avda. Agraciada esq. Mercedes, Casilla 473; f. 1911.

Since the establishment of the State Insurance Organization in 1912 it has had a monopoly of certain types of insurance and no new companies are allowed to be set up.

La Uruguay, S.A.: Florida 1251; f. 1900; Pres. MARTÍN DE LA FORCE; Vice-Pres. Dr. JORGE ECHEVARRÍA LIUNDA; Sec. MOISES HAZÁN.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONAL CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Montevideo

Cámara Nacional de Comercio (*National Chamber of Commerce*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1867; 2,000 mems.; Pres. PEDRO P. PÉREZ MAREXIANO; Sec. GUSTAVO VILARÓ SANGUINETTI; publ. *Memoria Anual*.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Cámara Mercantil de Productos del País (*Chamber of Commerce for Local Products*): Avda. General Rondeau 1908; f. 1891; 415 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO OTEGUI.

There are chambers of commerce in the following fields shops and stores; agricultural and chemical products and seeds. There are associations or chambers of importers of: ironmongery; agricultural machinery; sewing machines; automobile parts and spares; electrical and radio articles; motor vehicles; motor cycles; office and school equipment; paper and cardboard; pharmaceutical specialties; photographic equipment; pumps; medical and scientific apparatus.

FOREIGN CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Montevideo

Cámara de Comercio Belgo-Uruguaya de Montevideo: Casilla 666; f. 1935; 101 mems.; Pres. CLAUDE BRAGARD; publ. *Bulletin Informatif* (quarterly).

Cámara de Comercio de los E.E. UU. en el Uruguay: Rincón 723; f. 1935; 400 mems.; Pres. JOHN H. WELLS; Sec. JULIO C. BRUSA; publ. *Boletín Informativo* (fortnightly in Spanish and English).

Cámara de Comercio Francesa de Montevideo: Avda. 18 de Julio 965, 3°; f. 1882; 100 mems.; Pres. RENÉ IRION; Vice-Pres. GILBERT MIZRAHI; Sec.-Gen. FERNAND HARLAU.

Cámara de Comercio Italiana del Uruguay: Paysandú 816.

Cámara de Comercio Suizo-Uruguaya: Avda. Agraciada 1641, 4° piso; f. 1944; 99 mems.; Pres. LUIS A. DANERO; Vice-Pres. CARLOS J. JOOS; publ. *Boletín* (monthly).

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Alemana: Zabala 1379, IV.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Argentina: Avda. 18 de Julio 1018; f. 1939; 200 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ C. CADENAZZI.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Brasileña: Avda. 18 de Julio 984; f. 1917; 210 mems.; Pres. ANTONIO OTEGUI.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Británica: Avda. Agraciada 1641, 2° piso, Of. 201; f. 1935; Pres. JOHN N. MORTON; Sec. ERNESTO J. CUMMINS.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Chilena: 25 de Mayo 622.

Cámara de Comercio Uruguayo-Israelí: Buenos Aires 484.

Cámara Oficial Española de Comercio, Industria y gación: Calle Treinta y Tres 1315.

INTERNATIONAL TRADING ASSOCIATION

Consejo Interamericano de Comercio y Producción (*Inter-American Council of Commerce and Production*): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400, Montevideo; f. 1941; 507 mems.; Pres. JOHN P. PHELPS, Jr.; Sec.-Gen. CARLOS ONS COTELO; publ. *Boletín Informativo*, *Libre Empresa* (bi-monthly), *Informes y Documentos*.

GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Montevideo

Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Agraciada y Paysandú; is an autonomous government organization (f. 1931) concerned with the transport, refining and sale of petroleum products, and the manufacture of alcohol, spirits, cement and sugar; owns research laboratories in Pando-Canelones, an agricultural experimental station in Juanicó and a sugar-factory and sugar-beet farms in Salto; Pres. Ing. BERTRAND GRÜSS DASSAIN.

URUGUAY

Frigorífico Nacional: Andes 1470; f. 1929; concerned with processing of meat and sub-products for internal consumption and export; monopoly in supply of Montevideo; Pres. BERNARDO FERREIRA AVILA.

Obras Sanitarias del Estado (OSE): Soriano 1613; f. 1962; processing and distribution of drinking water, sinking wells, supplying industrial zones of the country; Pres. Dr. JOSÉ FERNÁNDEZ CAIAZZO.

Servicio Oceanográfico y de Pesca (SOYP): Julio H. y Obés 1467; autonomous body concerned with exploiting rivers and seas of the country; fishing, fish processing and sales, sealing, conservation of marine fauna.

Usinas y Teléfonos del Estado (UTE): Paraguay 2431; autonomous state body; sole purveyor of electricity and telephones; owns a hydro-electric centre at Rincón del Bonete on the Río Negro.

EMPLOYERS' ORGANIZATIONS

Montevideo

Cámara de Industrias del Uruguay (Chamber of Industry): Avda. Agraciada 1670, 1° piso; f. 1898; Pres. EDGARDO HÉCTOR ABELLÁ; Sec. Ing. QUIM LUIS C. BONOMI; publs. *Gula Industrial*, *Boletín Informativo*.

Comisión Patronal del Uruguay de Asuntos Relacionados con la O.I.T. (Commission of Uruguayan Employers for Affairs of the ILO): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1954; mems. Cámara Nacional de Comercio, Cámara de Industrias, Asociación Comercial del Uruguay; Sec. and Man. GUSTAVO VILARÓ SANGUINETTI.

Asociación de Importadores y Mayoristas de Almacén (Importers' and Wholesalers' Association): Edificio de la Bolsa de Comercio, Misiones 1400; f. 1926; 38 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ LUIS BRABA; publ. annual report.

Asociación Rural del Uruguay: Uruguay 864; f. 1871; 1,600 mems.; Pres. Ing. FRANCISCO HAEDO TERRA; publ. *Revista Mensual*.

Federación Rural: 18 de Julio 965; f. 1915; 1,463 mems.; Pres. Ing. ANTONIO M. DURÁN RUBIO.

TRADE UNIONS

All trade union activity has been under strict control since June 1973, when the central organization (*Confederación Nacional de Trabajadores*), which claims some 400,000 members, was declared illegal.

TRANSPORT

Ministerio de Transporte, Comunicaciones y Turismo:

Agraciada 1409, Montevideo; formed under terms of constitution of 1967; exercises control over all state forms of transport; railways, airline, river and maritime fleets, urban transport system in Montevideo; also exercises some control over private transport companies; the Municipal Intendancies are responsible for urban and departmental transport.

RAILWAYS

Administración de los Ferrocarriles del Estado—AFE: La Paz 1095, Casilla 419, Montevideo; f. 1952; state organization; 2,976 km. of track (1,435mm. gauge) connecting all parts of the country; the system includes four lines formerly under British ownership; there are connections with the Brazilian network; Pres. Col. MARTÍN E. GUARINO.

Trade and Industry, Transport

ROADS

In 1973 Uruguay had 49,634 km. of good roads, among the best in South America, connecting Montevideo with Colonia and Mercedes on the Río Negro, with the interior of the country as far as Paso Toros, and going eastwards, through Minas and Treinta y Tres, almost to the Brazilian frontier. Another road connects the holiday resorts, starting at Montevideo and ending at Punta del Este. The international bridge of the Yaguaron River, connecting the city of Yaguaron (Brazil) with Río Branco (Uruguay), is open. Long-distance motor buses and lorries ply in certain areas in competition with the trains.

Automóvil Club del Uruguay: Avda. Agraciada 1532, Montevideo; f. 1918; 14,777 mems.; Pres. EDUARDO IGLESIAS MONTERO; Sec. Dr. FRANCISCO DEVINCENZI.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Compañía Uruguaya de Navegación y Transportes Aéreos S.A.: Plaza Independencia 811, Montevideo; owns two vessels of 1,000 tons each; operates cargo services on the River Plate, and the Uruguay and Paraná rivers.

There are about 1,250 km. of navigable waterways, which provide an important means of transport.

A hydrofoil service to Buenos Aires was inaugurated in 1962.

SHIPPING

Administración Nacional de Puertos: Rambla Franklin D. Roosevelt 160, entre Macial y Guaraní, Montevideo.

Administración Nacional de Combustibles, Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP): Agraciada y Paysandú, Montevideo; Pres. Ing. BERTRAND GRÜSS DASSAIN; tanker services, also river transportation.

Prefectura Nacional Naval: Rambla Roosevelt, Montevideo; Sec. YAMANDU E. LEGAZQUE.

Alamar (Asociación Latinoamericana de Armadores): 25 de Mayo 572, Montevideo; f. 1963 in Chile; private consultative organization with legal status in Chile and Uruguay; represents 65 Latin-American private and government shipowners from 11 Lafta countries; total tonnage registered: 4,215,891 d.w.t.; Pres. JORGE O. PETERSON; Gen. Sec. JORGE MEDINA C. (Uruguay).

Dodero: Buenos Aires; Montevideo; passenger services between Argentina and Uruguay.

Uruguay's merchant fleet totalled 143,000 g.r.t. in 1973.

The following foreign shipping lines have offices in Montevideo:

Argentine, Bank, Blue Star, Brodin, Columbus, Compagnie Maritime Belge, Cla. Chilena, Delta, Greek South America, Hamburg-South American, Havenlijn, Houlder Brothers, Italia, Ivaran, Johnson, Lampot and Holt, Linea "C", Messageries Maritimes, Moore-McCormack, Nopal, O.S.K. Line, Rotterdam-South America, Royal InterOcean, Royal Mail, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes, Torm, Westfal-Larsen, Ybarra.

CIVIL AVIATION

DOMESTIC AIRLINES

Primeras Líneas Uruguayas de Navegación Aérea (P.L.U.N.A.): Colonia 1021 y Agraciada, Montevideo; f. 1936; operates internal services and services to Argentina and Paraguay under management of Uruguayan Air Force; Dir.-Gen. Col. MANUEL E. BUADAS; Traffic Man. VÍCTOR BELLO; fleet: 5 Viscount 700, 10 DC-3.

URUGUAY

The following foreign airlines also serve Uruguay: Aerolíneas Argentinas, Air France, Alitalia, Austral (Argentina), Avianca, Canadian Pacific, Cruzeiro do Sul (Brazil), Iberia, KLM, LAN (Chile), Líneas Aéreas Paraguayas, Lufthansa, Pan American, Sabena, SAS, Swissair, Varig (Brazil).

TOURISM

Ministerio de Vivienda y Desarrollo Social: Montevideo; responsible for all aspects of tourism: lodgings and hotels, entertainments, fairs, price controls, etc.; visitors come mainly from Argentina and Brazil; revenue from tourism amounts to some U.S. \$50m. a year; development plans include publishing more tourist literature and establishing tourism promotion offices in Argentina (eight offices in provincial capitals) and Brazil (four new offices); Minister FEDERICO SONEIRA; the Ministry maintains overseas offices in São Paulo and Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Comisión Nacional de Turismo: 18 de Julio 845, Montevideo.

Asociación Uruguaya de Agencias de Viajes Internacionales —AUDAVI: Hotel Victoria Plaza, oficina 502, Montevideo; Pres. HERBERT BUENCRISTIANO.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Comisión Nacional de Energía Atómica: Sarandí 430, 3° piso, Montevideo; f. 1955; Pres. Dr. ALFONSO C. FRANGELLA; publ. *Boletín*.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Instituto de Endocrinología "Prof. Dr. Juan C. Mussio Fournier": Hospital Pasteur, Larravide 74, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. Dr. JOSÉ M. CERVIÑO.

Instituto de Física: Parque Rodo, Montevideo; Dir. W. S. HILL.

Instituto de Investigación de Ciencias Biológicas: Avda. Italia 3318, Montevideo; Dir. Prof. CLEMENTE ESTABLE.

Instituto de Oncología: Avda. 8 de Octubre 3265, Montevideo; Prof. Dr. ALFONSO FRANGELLA.

Laboratorio MC²: Avda. 8 de Octubre 2874, Montevideo; medical application of radio isotopes; Dir. Dr. WALTER S. HILL.

Universidad de la República: Apto. de Investigaciones Nucleares, Avda. J. Herrera y Reissig 565, 2° piso, Montevideo; atomic research in the faculties of engineering; chemistry and medicine; reactor physics; economics of nuclear power; design of research facilities including research reactor.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de la República: Avda. 18 de Julio 1824, Montevideo; c. 3,000 teachers, 35,800 students.

Universidad del Trabajo del Uruguay: Calle San Salvador 1674, Montevideo.

VENEZUELA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Venezuela ("Little Venice") lies on the north coast of South America and is bordered by Colombia to the west, Guyana to the east and Brazil to the south. The climate varies with altitude from tropical to temperate, the average temperature in Caracas being 21°C (69°F). The language is Spanish. There is no state religion, but most of the population are Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of yellow, blue and red, with seven five-pointed white stars, arranged in a semi-circle, in the centre of the blue stripe. The state flag has, in addition, the national coat of arms in the top left-hand corner. The capital is Caracas.

Recent History

Colonel (later Gen.) Marcos Pérez Jiménez seized power in December 1952 and took office as President in 1953. He remained in office until 1958 when he was overthrown by a military junta under Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal. President Rómulo Betancourt was elected in the same year. In 1961 the Constitution now in force was promulgated and three years later President Betancourt became the first Venezuelan President to complete his term of office. Dr. Raúl Leoni was elected President in December 1963 and took office in March 1964. Supporters of ex-President Pérez staged an abortive military uprising in 1966. Dr. Rafael Caldera Rodríguez, elected in December 1968, became Venezuela's first Christian Democratic President in March 1969. He succeeded in stabilizing the country politically and economically, although political assassinations and abductions committed by underground organizations continued into 1974. In the elections held in December 1973 Carlos Andrés Pérez Rodríguez, candidate of *Acción Democrática*, the main opposition party, was chosen as successor to President Caldera. He took office in March 1974. In May the President was granted extraordinary powers in order to deal with economic problems. The Government's policy is to invest heavily in agriculture and industrial development to create a more balanced economy, and to nationalize important sectors.

Government

Venezuela is a Federal Republic consisting of 20 states, a Federal District and two Federal Territories, each under a Governor. Executive power is vested in the President who is elected for a five-year term by universal suffrage and has wide powers. The legislative organ is Congress, consisting of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Both Houses of Congress are elected by universal suffrage.

Defence

Military service is compulsory for two years between ages 18 and 45. The strength of the army is 24,000 men and there is a navy of 7,500 men (including a body of marines) and an air force of 8,000 men. The defence budget for 1973 was 1,450 million bolívares.

Economic Affairs

Oil, of which Venezuela is one of the world's leading producers, is the country's greatest asset. Production in 1974 averaged some 2.9 million barrels per day. Income from oil in 1974 reached over 40,000 million bolívares. An oil refinery is to be built at a cost of U.S. \$398 million near the Lake Maracaibo oil reserves. Other oil fields have been found (notably the Orinoco oil belt, with reserves of 100 million barrels) but exploitation has not begun yet, owing to production difficulties and pressure from a strong conservationist faction in the country. Concessions to foreign companies expire in 1983. Bills for the nationalization of the industry were introduced by opposition parties in the Senate early in 1974, and the Government has since declared its intention of complete nationalization in 1975 with appropriate compensation paid.

Although it contributes a large proportion of the country's revenue, the oil industry employs only 24,000 people, and with unemployment estimated at eight per cent, industrial diversification is a high government priority.

In January 1975 the iron ore industry, Venezuela's second largest foreign exchange earner, was nationalized. Venezuela is also rich in nickel, manganese, lead, zinc and copper.

A special fund, the Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela, was established in 1974 to absorb surplus oil revenue by investing internally and externally. Internal development projects include the construction of three shipyards, a merchant fleet and a tanker fleet and the expansion of the steel industry, hydro-electricity and communications networks.

In 1971 the *Programa Integral de Desarrollo Agrícola*, designed to raise the living standards and output of 63,000 rural families at a cost of U.S. \$181.3 million, was launched. In 1974 the Government announced plans to invest 3,528 million bolívares in agriculture over the next five years as an attempt to halt the flow of labour from rural areas to the towns. The country's chief crops are maize, coffee, cocoa, rice and cotton. Cattle farming is becoming increasingly important.

The first stage of the Guri dam project, begun in 1964, was completed in November 1968 and has a capacity of 525,000 kW. When the project is finally completed towards 1990, it will have a capacity of 6 million kW from 24 generators and will be one of the largest in the world; the cost is estimated at U.S. \$73 million.

Venezuela is a member of the Andean Group, LAFTA, the OAS and OPEC.

Transport and Communications

The length of railway track is 175 km. A programme to construct over 3,000 km. of track at a cost of 104 million bolívares is scheduled for completion in 1990. In 1972 there were 44,278 km. of all-weather roads. A 310 km. highway links Venezuela with Brazil. The River Orinoco is navigable for about 1,120 km. and there are steamer services on Lake

VENEZUELA

Maracaibo. Internal air services are well developed and international air transport is provided by three national and a number of foreign airlines.

Social Welfare

Labour legislation protects workers and there are benefits for accidents, sickness and old age. A modified insurance scheme was introduced in 1967, entitling insured workers and their dependents to medical assistance, pensions etc.

Education

Primary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 7 and 13. By 1972 there were 10,591 primary schools with 1,980,453 pupils. Secondary education, received by 533,653 pupils in 1972, lasts for four years with a further year for admission to higher education. There are ten universities.

Tourism

The mountain peaks and the many forests and lakes form the main tourist attractions. Angel Waterfalls (3,212 feet) are reputed to be the highest in the world. In 1969 a state organization, CONAHOTU, was set up to promote tourism. Plans were announced in 1974 to invest 100 million bolívars in 30 resort centres and six tourist ports.

Visas are required by all visitors to Venezuela.

Introductory Survey

Sport

Football, tennis, golf, baseball and basketball are the most popular sports. Bullfighting also has a large following.

Public Holidays

1975: July 5th (Independence Day), July 24th (Birth of Simón Bolívar), August 15th (Assumption), October 12th (Discovery of America), November 1st (All Saints' Day), December 8th (Immaculate Conception), December 17th (Death of Bolívar), December 24th-25th (Christmas), December 31st (New Year's Eve).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 6th (Epiphany), March 19th (St. Joseph), April 16th-19th (Easter), April 19th (Declaration of Independence), May 1st (Labour Day), May 27th (Ascension), June 17th (Corpus Christi), June 24th (Army Day), June 29th (St. Peter and St. Paul).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 céntimos = 1 bolívar.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 10.15 bolívars.

U.S. \$1 = 4.30 bolívars.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION* (Census of November 2nd, 1971)				
	Total	Caracas (capital)	Maracaibo	Barquisimeto	Valencia
916,500	10,721,522	1,035,499	651,574	330,815	367,171

* Excluding Indian jungle inhabitants.

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISIONS

	POPULATION (1972 estimates)	CAPITAL	POPULATION (1971 Census)
Federal District	1,903,390	Caracas	1,035,499
Anzoátegui	516,358	Barcelona	76,410
Apure	167,697	San Fernando	38,960
Aragua	555,599	Maracay	255,134
Barinas	236,224	Barinas	56,329
Bolívar	400,723	Ciudad Bolívar	103,728
Carabobo	674,239	Valencia	367,151
Cojedes	96,073	San Carlos	21,029
Falcón	414,866	Coro	68,701
Guárico	324,958	San Juan	37,817
Lara	683,849	Barquisimeto	330,815
Mérida	352,989	Mérida	74,214
Miranda	876,536	Los Teques	62,747
Monagas	303,444	Maturín	121,662
Nueva Esparta	120,831	La Asunción	6,334
Portuguesa	303,348	Guanare	37,715
Sucre	475,964	Cumaná	119,751
Táchira	520,239	San Cristóbal	152,239
Trujillo	386,990	Trujillo	25,921
Yaracuy	227,402	San Felipe	43,801
Zulia	1,326,517	Maracaibo	651,574
Federal Territories			
Amazonas	22,141	Puerto Ayacucho	10,417
Delta Amacuro	48,864	Tucupita	21,417
TOTAL	10,939,239		

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS . . .

	BIRTHS	MARRI- AGES	DEATHS
1970	392,583	60,128	68,493
1971	406,476	65,772	70,478
1972	406,061	69,217	73,530
1973	406,100	70,527	77,437

EMPLOYMENT
(^{'000} workers)

	1969	1970	1971*	1972*
Agriculture	706	646	655	773
Petroleum	24	24	23	} 40
Mining	9	36	32	
Manufacturing	496	561	573	482
Construction	176	146	186	226
Electricity	31	45	45	52
Transport	182	200	211	216
Commerce	521	562	584	521
Services	732	799	806	783
Total	2,877	3,019	3,115	3,093
Unemployed	204	194	192	208
Labour Force	3,081	3,213	3,307	3,301

* Estimates.

AGRICULTURE
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Maize	670.3	709.9	713.5	506.3	454.4
Rice (in hull)	243.8	226.2	175.4	164.6	302.0
Beans	25.0	23.8	27.2	21.3	14.7
Wheat	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Potatoes	123.7	125.0	130.7	109.3	123.6
Sesame	82.5	125.6	93.9	59.2	78.4
Raw Cotton	41.0	39.9	42.4	57.2	59.8
Coffee	60.6	60.5	62.8	40.4	65.3
Cocoa	23.5	18.8	19.3	16.7	19.0
Tobacco	9.5	11.9	13.6	12.5	13.4
Bananas	980.2*	280.7	298.4	996.9*	6,014.7
Sugar Cane	4,216.8	5,052.0	5,450.0	5,475.5	5,623.1

* ^{'000} stems.

LIVESTOCK
(head)

	1970	1971	1972
Cattle	1,195,138	1,271,513	1,256,073
Pigs	850,623	818,587	806,560
Sheep	21,043	21,882	20,323
Goats	143,381	153,617	145,322

MILK, MEAT AND FISH PRODUCTION

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Milk	^{'000} litres	888.4	1,018.3	1,109.3	1,048.5	1,023.2
Meat	^{'000} metric tons	334.6	348.2	346.0	274.5	415.1
Fish	" " "	134.2	126.3	140.0	150.0	162.3

MINING PRODUCTION

		1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold	kg.	603	680	596	615	591
Diamonds	'000 carats	194	509	499	456	778
Iron Ore: gross weight	'000 metric tons	17,916	22,200	19,570	17,326	23,110
metal content	" " "	12,410	14,080	12,522	11,089	n.a.
Coal	" " "	32	40	41	40	49

PETROLEUM PRODUCTION

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Crude Petroleum	'000 bbl. per day	3,708	3,543	3,220	3,366
by oilfields:					
Maracaibo	" " " "	3,001	2,880	2,594	2,700
Falcón	" " " "	1	1	1	1
Apure	" " " "	58	56	51	54
Oriental	" " " "	648	612	574	611
Private Companies	" " " "	3,662	3,497	3,159	3,234
Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo	" " " "	46	52	61	82
Natural Gas*	million cu. metres	48,427	47,579	46,020	49,433
Liquid Gas	'000 barrels	1,207	1,644	1,961	2,203
Derivatives	million barrels	472	455	412	475
of which:					
Fuel Oil	" "	298	284	248	304
Motor Spirit	" "	65	69	67	70
Diesel Oil	" "	55	58	54	59
Other	" "	54	44	43	42
Private Companies	" "	466	448	405	468
Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo	" "	6	7	7	7

* Gross production.

INDUSTRY

		1969	1970	1971	1972
Beer	'000 litres	484,000	495,510	436,661	450,493
Soft Drinks	" "	n.a.	667,510	711,700	125,338
Cigarettes	million	10,321	11,466	12,129	15,451
Cement	metric tons	2,114,200	2,352,458	2,508,412	3,456,214
Electricity	'000 kWh.	n.a.	12,923,614	13,246,305	14,742,000
Tyres	number	1,619,400	1,758,000	1,977,279	2,182,008
Textiles:					
Cotton Cloth	metres	77,708	118,707	n.a.	n.a.
Rayon Cloth	" "	38,290	37,600	n.a.	n.a.
Paint	metric tons	14,600	23,817	27,582	27,491
Animal Feeding Stuffs	" "	596,700	797,096	810,540	838,265
Vegetable Oils and Fats	" "	n.a.	106,705	169,413	71,929
Salt	" "	n.a.	48,436	50,080	58,622
Sugar	" "	373,100	409,922	462,089	477,208

FINANCE

100 céntimos=1 bolívar.

Coins: 5, 10, 25 and 50 céntimos; 1 and 2 bolívars.

Notes: 5, 10, 20, 50, 100 and 500 bolívars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=9.90 bolívars (petroleum export rate),

10.09 bolívars (other exports) or 10.14 bolívars (selling rate);

U.S. \$1=4.20 bolívars (petroleum export rate), 4.28 bolívars (other exports) or 4.30 bolívars (selling rate).

100 bolívars=£9.86=\$23.26 (selling rates).

BUDGET 1971
(million bolívars)

REVENUE		EXPENDITURE	
Customs	633	Interior	2,039
Mines and Hydrocarbons	5,012	Foreign Affairs	90
Direct Taxes	4,763	Treasury	1,581
Indirect Taxes	916	Defence	1,171
Other Taxes	313	Development	221
Extraordinary Income	486	Public Works	2,166
		Education	1,874
		Health and Welfare	924
		Agriculture	838
		Labour	146
		Communications	336
		Justice	243
		Mining	286
TOTAL	12,123	TOTAL	11,915

Budget Estimates: (1972) Expenditure 14,113m. bolívars.

(1973) Expenditure 13,858m. bolívars.

(1974) Expenditure 20,267m. bolívars.

(1975) Expenditure 41,500m. bolívars.

Expenditure allocations to ministries for the 1975 Budget were announced as follows:

Treasury	16,500
Interior	8,300
Education	4,200
Public Works	2,900
Agriculture	2,800
Defence	2,100
Health	1,700

GOLD AND CURRENCY RESERVES

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Central Bank reserves	1,021	1,522	1,732	2,420
Gold	384	425	425	471
SDRs	47	90	128	143
Reserve position in IMF	117	121	121	134
Reserves outside Central Bank	2,208	2,389	2,636	2,924

CONSUMER PRICES INDEX (Caracas Metropolitan area)

	FOOD, DRINK AND TOBACCO	CLOTHING	HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES	MISCEL- LANEOUS	GENERAL INDEX
1969 . . .	102.9	101.7	101.3	103.1	102.4
1970 . . .	104.3	105.4	102.6	107.6	105.0
1971 . . .	107.9	105.8	103.3	113.7	108.4
1972 . . .	113.2	108.9	104.9	116.3	111.5
1973 . . .	121.8	117.3	107.2	119.1	116.1

(Base: 1968=100)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS (million U.S. \$)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Current Transactions	- 116	- 11	- 124	435
Exports f.o.b.	2,658	3,128	3,798	5,573
Imports c.i.f.	-1,780	-1,985	-2,343	-2,840
Commercial Balance	878	1,143	1,455	2,733
Transport and insurance	- 172	- 200	- 242	- 320
Other transport	- 15	- 14	- 19	- 20
Other insurance	- 9	- 14	- 14	- 14
Travel	- 90	- 82	- 105	- 75
Income and investments	- 556	- 693	-1,042	-1,691
Government expenses	- 14	- 30	- 15	- 13
Others	- 46	- 36	- 47	- 54
Balance on services	- 902	-1,069	-1,484	-2,187
Balance on Goods and Services	24	74	29	546
Unilateral Transfers	- 92	- 85	- 95	- 111
Non-monetary Capital	84	298	360	121
Private sector	- 48	113	125	223
Long term	- 39	- 10	55	343
Investments	- 25	12	58	329
Loans received	- 3	- 7	- 4	- 4
Share transactions	- 11	- 15	1	10
Short term	- 9	123	70	120
Government sector	132	185	235	102
Long term	127	180	239	80
Short term	5	5	4	22
Errors and Omissions	75	134	3	229
Balance on Current and Capital Transactions	43	421	233	543
Official Creation of Reserves	41	35	35	99
SDRs	42	35	35	-
Revaluation	-	-	35	100
Monetizations of gold	- 1	-	-	1
Monetary Movements	- 84	- 456	- 268	- 642
Liabilities	4	8	-	22
Monetary gold	20	- 6	-	80
Foreign exchange	- 41	- 416	- 167	- 608
SDRs	- 48	- 35	- 35	-
Position at IMF	- 28	6	-	19
Other Reserve Assets	9	13	66	43

EXTERNAL TRADE (million U.S. \$)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	1,780	1,985	2,343	2,840
Exports	2,658	3,128	3,782	5,573

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

(million bolívares)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1971	1972		1971	1972
Foodstuffs	599	869	Food Products	201.92	304.21
Drink and Tobacco	76	112	Coffee	66.08	68.57
Raw Materials, except Fuels	332	360	Cocoa	29.17	28.26
Fuels and Lubricants	74	74	Others	106.67	207.38
Oils and Fats	73	63	Beverages and Tobacco	0.34	1.39
Chemicals	930	1,015	Crude Materials (inedible)	634.93	643.10
Manufactures (classified)	1,510	1,724	Iron Ore	624.00	637.36
Manufactures (non-classified)	619	772	Others	10.93	5.74
Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	3,993	4,623	Petroleum and Derivatives	12,690.68	11,768.92
Live Animals, Special Trans- actions, Gold and Other Valu- ables	141	178	Oils and Fats	0.01	0.05
			Chemicals	16.04	16.35
			Basic Manufactures	141.90	197.90
			Machinery and Transport Equip- ment	6.86	10.07
			Miscellaneous Manufactures	5.58	7.20
			Live Animals, Special Trans- actions, Gold and Other Valu- ables	1.00	1.87
			Re-exports	70.81	72.71

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(million bolívares)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Argentina	62	70	49	128	68	131
Belgium and Luxembourg	125	128	205	154	101	57
Brazil	40	42	91	178	204	172
Canada	331	407	344	1,543	1,655	1,674
Denmark	56	34	28	30	20	2
France	220	366	395	175	190	230
German Fed. Republic	670	838	1,009	262	226	156
Italy	360	420	532	146	161	191
Japan	565	668	858	135	39	87
Netherlands	125	123	144	118	73	126
Spain	115	122	164	160	148	128
United Kingdom	377	402	507	627	863	530
United States	3,550	3,861	4,202	5,282	6,630	4,159

DESTINATION OF PETROLEUM EXPORTS

(million barrels)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Brazil	19	17	12	14
Canada	147	142	139	124
Netherlands Antilles	293	255	249	214
Puerto Rico	62	78	82	66
Trinidad and Tobago	51	26	15	12
United Kingdom	56	68	44	36
United States	410	409	385	441
Others	245	211	206	210

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

	DOMESTIC FREIGHT (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	INTER- NATIONAL FREIGHT (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	IMPORTS (⁰⁰⁰ tons)	EXPORTS (⁰⁰⁰ tons)
1969 .	116.8	406.3	370.5	35.8
1970 .	139.1	468.3	440.2	28.0
1971 .	165.0	416.0	390.3	25.0

ROADS
VEHICLES IN USE

	PASSENGER CARS	BUSES	GOODS VEHICLES
1969 .	534,449	14,253	164,128
1970 .	614,616	16,390	222,694
1971 .	778,642	18,849	256,099

Source: IRF World Road Statistics 1968-73.

CIVIL AVIATION
(Internal)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
No. of Passengers	897.1	934.9	986.2	1,534.0	2,808.0
Cargo (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)	16.5	15.0	13.0	35.1	32.0

EDUCATION
(1972-73)

	ESTABLISHMENTS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Kindergarten and Primary .	10,591	58,849	1,980,453
Secondary	1,225	28,529	533,653
Higher	32	11,068	122,468

Source: Dirección General de Estadística y Censos Nacionales, Caracas.

THE CONSTITUTION
(January 1961)

The Federal Republic of Venezuela is divided into States, a Federal District, Federal Territories and Federal Dependencies. The States are autonomous but must comply with the laws and constitution of the Republic.

The Legislative Power is exercised by Congress, divided into two Chambers: the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

Senators are elected by universal suffrage, two to represent each State, and two to represent the Federal District. There are in addition other Senators, their number being determined by law, who are selected on the principle of minority representation. Ex-Presidents of the Republic are also members of the Senate. Deputies are elected by universal suffrage, the number representing each State being at least two and for the Federal District one. Ordinary sessions of both Chambers shall commence on the second day of March of each year, and continue until the sixth day of the following July; thereafter, the sessions are renewed from the first day of October to the thirtieth day of November, both dates inclusive. The Chamber of Deputies is empowered to initiate legislation. Congress also elects a Controller-General to preside over

the Audit Office (*Contraloría de la Nación*), which investigates Treasury income and expenditure, and the finances of the autonomous institutes.

The Executive Power is vested in a President of the Republic elected by universal suffrage every five years; he may not serve two consecutive terms. The President is empowered to discharge the Constitution and the laws, to nominate or remove Ministers, to take supreme command of the Armed Forces, to direct foreign relations of the State, to declare a state of emergency and withdraw the civil guarantees laid down in the Constitution, to convene extraordinary sessions of Congress, to administer national finance and to nominate and remove Governors of the Federal District and the Federal Territories. The President also appoints an Attorney General to act as a legal arbiter for the state.

The Judicial Power is exercised by the Supreme Court of Justice and by the Tribunals. The Supreme Court forms the highest Tribunal of the Republic and the Magistrates of the Supreme Court are elected by both Chambers in joint session.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF THE STATE

President of the Republic: CARLOS ANDRÉS PÉREZ RODRÍGUEZ.

THE CABINET

(April 1975)

Minister of the Interior: Dr. OCTAVIO LEPAGE.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: Dr. RAMÓN ESCOBAR SALOM.
 Minister of Finance: Dr. HÉCTOR HURTADO NAVARRO.
 Minister of Defence: Gen. HOMERO LEAL TORRES.
 Minister of Development: Dr. JOSÉ IGNACIO CASAL.
 Minister of Public Works: Ing. ARNOLDO JOSÉ GABALDÓN.
 Minister of Education: Dr. LUIS MANUEL PEÑALVER.
 Minister of Health and Social Assistance: Dr. ANTONIO
 PARRA LEÓN.
 Minister of Agriculture: Dr. CARMELO CONTRERAS BARBOZA.
 Minister of Labour: Dr. ANTONIO LEIDENZ.
 Minister of Communications: Dr. LEOPOLDO SUCRE
 FIGARELLA.

Minister of Justice: Dr. ARMANDO SÁNCHEZ BUENO.
 Minister of Mines and Hydrocarbons: Ing. VALENTÍN
 HERNÁNDEZ ACOSTA.
 Minister of State for Planning, in charge of Central Planning
 Office: Dr. GUMERSINDO RODRÍGUEZ.
 Minister of State for Information: Dr. GUIDO GROSCORS.
 Minister of State and President of the Venezuelan Invest-
 ment Fund: Dr. CONSTANTINO QUERO MORALES.
 Secretary-General of the Presidency: Dr. EFRAÍN SCHACHT
 ARISTEGUIETA.
 Governor of the Federal District: Dr. DIEGO ARRIA SALI-
 CETI.
 Governor of Miranda State: Dr. MANUEL MANTILLA.

CONGRESS

(Elections for both Chambers of Congress were held in December 1973)

SENATE

President: Dr. GONZALO BARRIOS.

PARTY	SEATS
Acción Democrática	28
COPEI	13
Movimiento al Socialismo	2
Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo	2
Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista	1
Unión Republicana Democrática	1

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

President: Dr. GONZÁLEZ RAMÍREZ CUBILLÁN.

PARTY	SEATS
Acción Democrática	102
COPEI	64
Movimiento al Socialismo	9
Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo	8
Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista	7
Partido Comunista Venezolano	2
Movimiento Izquierdista Revolucionario	1
Opinión Nacional	1
Partido Nacional Integracionista	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Acción Democrática-AD: Edif. No. 4, Calle Los Cedros, La Florida, Caracas; government party; Pres. Dr. GONZALO BARRIOS; Sec.-Gen. Dr. OCTAVIO LEPAGE.

Comité Pro Elecciones Independientes-COPEI: Edif. Celca, esq. Dr. Díaz, Caracas; f. 1946; Christian Socialist, main opposition party; Leaders Dr. RAFAEL CALDERA, LUIS HERRERA CAMPINS, ARISTEDES BEAUJON; Sec.-Gen. PEDRO PABLO AGUILAR; Presidential candidate Dr. LORENZO FERNÁNDEZ.

Cruzada Cívica Nacionalista: f. 1965; Sec.-Gen. Dr. PABLO SALAS CASTILLO.

Movimiento al Socialismo-MAS: f. 1970 by PCV dissidents; Sec.-Gen. POMPEYO MÁRQUEZ; Presidential candidate Dr. JOSÉ VICENTE RANGEL.

Movimiento Electoral del Pueblo-MEP: f. 1968; left-wing members of AD; Leader Dr. LUIS BELTRÁN FIGUEROA; Sec.-Gen. Dr. J. A. PAZ GALARRAGA.

Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria-MIR: f. 1960 by splinter group from AD; Sec.-Gen. SIMÓN SAEZ MÉRIDA.

Partido Comunista de Venezuela-PCV: Edif. Cantacaro, esq. San Pedro, San Juan, Caracas; f. 1931; Leader GUSTAVO MACHADO; Sec.-Gen. Senator JESÚS FARÍA.

Unión Republicana Democrática-URD: Leader JÓVITO VILLALBA.

Vanguardia Comunista: f. 1974 by dissident group from PCV; Pres. EDUARDO MACHADO; Sec.-Gen. GUILLERMO GARCÍA PONCE.

STATE GOVERNORS

STATE	GOVERNOR
Anzoátegui	Dr. PEDRO TABATA GUZMÁN.
Apure	Dr. EDUARDO HERNÁNDEZ.
Aragua	Gen. ROBERTO MOREÁN SOTO.
Barinas	Dr. ARTURO RAMÍREZ DÁVILA.
Bolívar	Dr. DOMINGO ALVAREZ.
Carabobo	Ing. EMILIANO AZCUNES.
Cojedes	Dr. EGOR NUCETE.
Falcón	Dr. LEONCIO LÓPEZ.
Guárico	Arq. PEDRO PABLO CABRERA GARCÍA.
Lara	Ing. HERNÁN RODRÍGUEZ ARAUJO.
Mérida	Dr. RIGOBERTO HENRÍQUEZ VERA.
Miranda	Dr. MANUEL MANTILLA.

STATE	GOVERNOR
Monagas	Gen. MARTÍN MÁRQUEZ AÑEZ.
Nueva Esparta	Dr. VIRGILIO ÁVILA.
Portuguesa	JOSÉ RAFAEL CASAL.
Sucre	Dr. GASTÓN NAVARRO DONA.
Táchira	Ing. LUIS E. MOGOLLÓN CARRILLO.
Trujillo	Gen. ANTONIO BRICEÑO LINARES.
Yaracuy	Ing. IGNACIO ALVAREZ MALDONADO.
Zulia	Dr. CARMELO CONTRERAS.
Distrito Federal	Dr. DIEGO ARRÍA SALICETTI.
Territorios Federales:	
Amazonas	Dr. PABLO ANDUZE.
Delta Amacuro	Ing. Agr. EMERY MATA MILLÁN.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND LEGATION ACCREDITED TO VENEZUELA

(In Caracas unless otherwise stated)

(E) Embassy; (L) Legation.

- Algeria:** Rio de Janciro, Brazil (E).
- Argentina:** Edif. Capriles, Plaza Venezuela (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO AURELIO AMOEDO.
- Australia:** Lima, Peru.
- Austria:** Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Avda. La Estancia 10 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HARALD GÜDEL.
- Barbados:** Apdo. 61.545; *Ambassador:* VALERIE T. MCCOMIE.
- Belgium:** Quinta Isaba, Avda. Principal del Bosque (E); *Ambassador:* HUGO WALSCHAP.
- Bolivia:** Avda. Principal de Chuao, Apdo. 4670 (E); *Ambassador:* FEDERICO ARANA SERRUDO.
- Brazil:** Quinta San Antonio, Avda. San Juan Bosco, esq. con Transversal 8, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* LUCILLO HADDOCK-LOBO.
- Canada:** Edif. La Estancia, 16° piso, Avda. La Estancia 10, Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco (E); *Ambassador:* C. J. VAN TIGHEN.
- Chile:** Edif. Rupí, Of. 71-73, Calle El Recreo, esq. Avda. Casanova, Sabana Grande (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Gen. FERNANDO PAREDES PIZARRO.
- China, People's Republic:** Anauco 19D, Parque Central; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* NIEH KUNG-CHENG.
- Colombia:** Avda. El Parque 18, Quinta Colombia, Campo Alegre (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* Dr. VICENTE MARTÍNEZ EMILIANI.
- Costa Rica:** Edif. Flora, 2°, Primera, Avda. de Los Palos Grandes (E); *Ambassador:* Prof. NOEL HERNÁNDEZ MADRIGAL.
- Czechoslovakia:** Quinta Lecuna, Calle Lecuna, Country Club; *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JOSEF HROCH.
- Denmark:** Edif. Easo, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito (E); *Ambassador:* MOGENS EDSBERG.
- Dominican Republic:** Quinta Quisqueyana, Avda. Los Samanes 21, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RAFAEL BONILLA AYBAR.
- Ecuador:** Centro Comercial Cediaz, Torre Este, 7° piso, Avda. Casanova (E); *Ambassador:* ISIDRO DE YCAZA PLAZA.
- Egypt:** Quinta Cunury, Avda. Chama, Colinas de Bello Monte (E); *Ambassador:* ABBAS HELMY SIDKY.
- El Salvador:** Quinta San Antonio, Avda. Principal, Prados del Este (E); *Ambassador:* HÉCTOR PALOMO SALAZAR.
- Finland:** Lima, Peru (E).
- France:** Quinta Chuna, Calle la Cinta, Las Mercedes (E); *Ambassador:* ANDRÉ RODOCANACHI.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** Edif. Panaven, 2° piso, Avda. San Juan Bosco, Apdo. 2078 (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. RUDOLF SPANG.
- Ghana:** Mexico, D.F., Mexico (E).
- Greece:** Brasilia, D.F., Brazil (E).
- Guatemala:** Quinta Teocal, Calle Codazzi, esq. Calle Andalucía, Prados del Este (E); *Ambassador:* JULIO CHOCANO BECERRA.
- Guyana:** Edif. Continental, 17° piso, Calle Real Sabana Grande, esq. Avda. Los Jabillos (E); *Ambassador:* SAMUEL RUDOLPH INSANALLY.
- Haiti:** Avda. Santa Teresa Quinta Ra-Lu, Esq. la Línea, La Floresta; *Ambassador:* ERNEST RÉMY.
- Honduras:** Quinta Coromotana, 3 Avda. y 4 Transversal, Santa Eduvigis (E); *Ambassador:* Ing. AGRIPINO FLORES AGUILAR.
- Hungary:** Quinta Margit, Calle Las Colinas, Lomas de San Rafael, La Florida (E); *Ambassador:* JÁNOS BECK.
- India:** Edif. Nuevo Centro, Avda. Libertador (E); *Ambassador:* A. R. KAKODKAR.
- Iran:** Quinta Lourdes, Calle El Retiro, El Rosal (E); *Ambassador:* MANUCHER FARMANFARMAIAN.
- Iraq:** Edif. La Línea, 5° piso, Avda. Libertador (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. HASSAN THA KITTANY.
- Israel:** Centro Empresarial Miranda, 4°, Esq. los Ruices; *Ambassador:* VICTOR ELIACHAR.
- Italy:** Edif. Fedecámaras, 3° piso, Avda. El Empalme, El Bosque (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. SILVIO FALCHI.
- Jamaica:** Centro Plaza, piso A-11-A, Los Palos Grandes; *Ambassador:* IVO SEYMOUR DE SOUZA.

VENEZUELA

Japan: Quinta Maramba, Calle San José, La Floresta; *Ambassador:* SUSUMU NAKAGAWA.
Korea, Republic: Quinta Anni, 7A Transversal, Avda. Luis Roche, Altamira; *Ambassador:* SONG KWANG-JUNG.
Kuwait: Washington, D.C., U.S.A. (E).
Lebanon: Quinta Assunta, Calle Guapure, Colinas de Bello Monte (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. YOUNES REZK.
Libya: Edificio Lasa, 6º, Plaza la Castellana; *Ambassador:* ALI SUNNI MUNTASSER.
Mexico: Edif. Teatro Altamira, Avda. Avila, Altamira Sur (E); *Ambassador:* JORGE EDUARDO NAVARRETE LÓPEZ.
Netherlands: Edif. La Estancia, 3º piso, Avda. La Estancia 10, Ciudad Comercial Tomanaco (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. EFRAÍN JONCKHEER.
Nicaragua: Quinta Graciela, Calle Andalucía, Prados del Este (E); *Ambassador:* WILLIAM BARQUERO MONTIEL.
Norway: Edif. Torre Primera, 10º piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, esq. Campo Alegre (E); *Ambassador:* ARNE KAPSTO.
Panama: Quinta Trece, 4 Avda. y Calle 8, Los Palos Grandes (E); *Ambassador:* HUMBERTO JIRÓN SOTO.
Paraguay: Edif. Mercaderes, 2º piso, Of. 4 (E); *Ambassador:* FERMÍN DOS SANTOS.
Peru: Avda. Pérez 36, El Pinar, El Paraíso (E); *Ambassador:* LUIS BARRIOS LLONA.
Philippines: Mexico, City D.F., Mexico.
Poland: Quinta Ambar, Avda. Nicolás Copernic, Sector Los Naranjos, Las Mercedes (E); *Ambassador:* ZDZIS-LAW SZEWCZYK.
Portugal: Edificio Fedecámaras, 1º, Avda. El Empalme, El Bosque; *Ambassador:* JOÃO MORAIS DA CUNHA MATOS.

Venezuela also has diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, Cuba, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Qatar and Tunisia.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

Romania: Avda. Principal 42, La Castellana (E); *Ambassador:* Dr. PETRACHE DANILA.
Saudi Arabia: Edif. Mobil, Of. 300, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* Sheikh FAISAL ALHEGELAN.
Spain: Quinta La Carmela, Avda. Los Cedros, Country Club (E); *Ambassador:* ENRIQUE DOMÍNGUEZ PASSIER.
Sweden: Edif. Panaven, 5º piso, Avda. San Juan Bosco, Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* PER-BERTIL KOLLBERG.
Switzerland: Edif. Roraima, 1º piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda (E); *Ambassador:* GEORGE BONNANT.
Syria: Edif. Easo, 3º piso, Letra B, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacaito (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* ADNAN HAMDOUN.
Trinidad and Tobago: Quinta Serrana, 4 Avda., Altamira (E); *Ambassador:* WILFRED SHEIKH NAIMOOL.
Turkey: Quinta Turquesa, Calle La Vuelta del Zorro 6, Valle Arriba (E); *Ambassador:* RIFAT AYANLAR.
U.S.S.R.: Quinta Goldy, Calle Las Lomas, Las Mercedes (E); *Ambassador:* VIKTOR IVANOVICH LIKHACHEV.
United Kingdom: Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Avda. La Estancia 10 (E); *Ambassador:* SIR ALEXANDER LEES MAYALL, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
U.S.A.: Avda. Principal de La Floresta, esq. Francisco de Miranda, La Floresta (E); *Ambassador:* HARRY SHLAUDEMANN.
Uruguay: Centro Empresarial Miranda, 2º piso, Avda. Miranda (E); *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.:* JORGE DURÁN COMPARADA.
Vatican: Avda. La Salle, Los Caobos (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Nuncio:* Mgr. Dr. ANTONIO DEL GIUDICE.
Yugoslavia: Quinto Los Trompillos, Avda. Principal 107, La Castellana (E); *Ambassador:* PAVLE BOJC.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Justice decides whether the laws of Congress and the acts of the Executive are constitutional. It hears accusations against members of the government and high public officials, cases involving diplomatic representatives, and certain civil actions arising between the State and individuals.

President: Dr. CARLOS ACEDO TORO.

STATE COURTS

A Superior Court in each state hears appeals from the Courts of First Instance in that state.

RELIGION

Roman Catholicism is the religion of the majority of the population, but there is complete freedom of worship.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Metropolitan See:

Caracas . H.E. Cardinal JOSÉ HUMBERTO QUINTERO.

Suffragan Sees:

Calabozo . Rt. Rev. MIGUEL ANTONIO SALAS.
 La Guaira . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO DE GURUCLAGA IJURRIZA.
 Los Teques . Most Rev. JUAN JOSÉ BERNAL ORTIZ.
 Maracay . Rt. Rev. FELICIANO GONZÁLEZ ASCANIO.

San Carlos de Venezuela . Rt. Rev. MEDARDO LUZARDO ROMERO.

Valencia . Rt. Rev. LUIS EDUARDO HENRÍQUEZ JIMÉNEZ.

Metropolitan See:

Barquisimeto . Most Rev. CRÍSPULO BENÍTEZ FONTÚRVEL.

Suffragan Sees:

Guanare . Rt. Rev. ANGEL ADOLFO POLACHINI.
 San Felipe . Rt. Rev. TOMÁS ENRIQUE MÁRQUEZ GÓMEZ.

Metropolitan See:

Maracaibo . Most Rev. DOMINGO ROA PÉREZ.

VENEZUELA

Suffragan Sees:

Cabimas . Rt. Rev. MARCOS TULIO RAMÍREZ ROA.
 Coro . Rt. Rev. FRANCISCO JOSÉ ITURRIZA
 GUILLÉN.

Metropolitan See:

Mérida . Most Rev. ANGEL PÉREZ CISNEROS.

Suffragan Sees:

Barinas . Rt. Rev. RAFAEL ANGEL GONZÁLEZ
 RAMÍREZ.
 San Cristóbal Rt. Rev. ALEJANDRO FERNÁNDEZ FEO-
 TINOCO.

Trujillo . Rt. Rev. JOSÉ LEÓN ROJAS CHAPARRO.

Metropolitan See:

Ciudad Bolívar Most Rev. CRISANTO MATA COVA.

Suffragan Sees:

Barcelona . Rt. Rev. CONSTANTINO MARADEI DO-
 NATO.
 Cumaná . Rt. Rev. MARIANO JOSÉ PARRA LEÓN.
 Margarita . (vacant).
 Maturín . Rt. Rev. ANTONIO JOSÉ RAMÍREZ SALA-
 VERRIA.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

(Most daily newspapers in Venezuela publish a
 Sunday edition)

CARACAS

Daily Journal, The: Avda. Fuerzas Armadas, San Ramón
 a Cruccecita 65, Apdo. 1408; f. 1945; morning; in
 English; Editor J. L. WALDMAN; circ. 15,200.

Meridiano: Final Avda. San Martín, esq. La Quebradita;
 Dir. EFRAÍN LA CERDA; circ. 120,000.

El Mundo: Torre de la Prensa, Plaza Panteón, Apdo. 1192;
 f. 1959; evening; independent; Dir. CESAR ROMERO;
 circ. 120,000.

El Nacional: Edificio El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puerto
 Escondido, Apdo. 209; f. 1943; morning; independent;
 Editor Dr. OSCAR PALACIOS HERRERA; circ. 110,945
 (weekdays), 144,407 (Sunday).

La Religión: Torre a Madrices, Edif. Juan XXIII 5, Apdo.
 1008; f. 1890; morning; Catholic; Dir. Mgr. JUAN F.
 HERNÁNDEZ; circ. 15,000.

Últimas Noticias: Torre de la Prensa, Plaza Panteón,
 Apdo. 1192; f. 1941; morning; tabloid; independent;
 Dir. NELSON LUIS MARTÍNEZ; circ. 140,000.

El Universal: Edif. El Universal, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo.
 1909; f. 1909; morning; Dir. LUIS T. NUÑEZ; circ.
 120,000.

La Verdad: Calle Real de Quebrada Honda 30-32, Apdo.
 1089; f. 1965; morning; Editor RAFAEL FUENTES
 PLAZA; circ. 15,000.

BARQUISIMETO

El Impulso: Edificio El Impulso; f. 1904; morning; inde-
 pendent; Dir. GUSTAVO A. CARMONA; circ. 30,000.

El Informador: Carrera 22, entre calles 36 y 37; f. 1968;
 morning; Dir. ANSELMO REYES N.; circ. 20,000.

CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

El Expreso: f. 1969; Dir. M. A. GUZMAN GÓMEZ; circ.
 20,000.

El Luchador: Calle Venezuela 90, Apdo. 65; f. 1905; Dir.
 ANTONIO J. NATERA; circ. 10,000.

El Bolivarense: Calle Igualdad 18, Apdo. 91; Dir. GUIL-
 LERMO LAVIN P.; circ. 5,000.

MARACAIBO

La Columna: Calle 95 No. 7-11, Apdo. 420; f. 1924;
 morning; Catholic; Dir. GUSTAVO OCANTO YAMARTE;
 circ. 10,000.

Crítica: Calle 92 No. 3-21; f. 1966; morning; independent;
 Dir. GUSTAVO GUISANDES L.; circ. 52,000.

Religion, The Press

Panorama: Calle 96 No. 3-35, Apdo. 425; f. 1914; morning;
 Dir. ESTEBAN PINEDA BELLOSA; circ. 60,370.

El Vespertino: Calle 92, No. 3-21, Apdo. 840; Dir. CARLOS
 CAPRILES; circ. 50,000.

MARACAY

El Aragueño: Calle Negro Primero 19; Dir. MARTIN
 VILLARROEL H.; circ. 10,000.

El Siglo: Avda. Paez, Este 172; Dir. PARMINIO GONZÁLEZ
 AROLA; circ. 10,000.

MÉRIDA

El Vigilante: Avda. 5, 22-33; f. 1922; morning; religious;
 Dir. Padre ECCIO ROJO PAREDES; circ. 5,000.

PUERTO DE LA CRUZ

El Tiempo: Calle Boyacá 5; f. 1958; independent; Editor
 JESUS ALVARADO; circ. 18,000.

Diario de Oriente: f. 1973; Dir. J. A. OROPEZA CILIBERTO;
 circ. 10,000.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Diario Católico: Carrera 4a No. 3-41; f. 1924; Catholic;
 Editor Pbro. NELSON ARELLANO ROA; circ. 9,500.

Diario de la Nación: Edif. Zetor, Calle 4, esq. Carrera 6;
 morning; circ. 20,416.

EL TIGRE

Antorcha: Apdo. 145; f. 1954; Dir. EDMUNDO BARRIOS;
 circ. 5,000.

VALENCIA

El Carabobeño: Edificio Ayacucho, Avda. Urdaneta 99-60;
 Editor ELADIO ALEMÁN SUCRE; circ. 40,000.

El Regional: Edificio El Libertador 2°; f. 1965; Dir. TITO
 LÓPEZ APONTE; circ. 20,000.

PERIODICALS

CARACAS

Aeronaves: Edif. Zingg 221-222, Avda. Universidad; f.
 1945; six times a year; aeronautics; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL
 GARCÍA; circ. 2,000.

Agricultura Venezolana: Edif. Vandissel, 3° piso, Calle
 Chile, Las Acacias, Apdo. 8373; agricultural monthly;
 circ. 5,000.

Automóvil de Venezuela: Apdo. 50,045; automobile trade
 monthly; Editor ARMANDO ORITZ P.; circ. 4,000.

Banca y Seguros: Edificio Zingg 221-222, Avda. Universi-
 dad; f. 1944; monthly; insurance and banking; Dir.
 MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 2,000.

Bohemia Venezolana: Ferrenquín a La Cruz 180, Apdo.
 575; general interest weekly; Editor ARMANDO DE
 ARMAS; circ. 65,000.

VENEZUELA

Business Venezuela: Apdo. 5181; fortnightly; business and economics journal in English; edited by the American Chamber of Commerce of Venezuela; circ. 5,000.

Caza y Pesca: Apdo. 60.764; monthly; fishing and hunting; Dir. HEINZ DOEBBEL; circ. 4,000.

Construcción: Edificio Centro Profesional del Este, 13°; Six times a year; building industry; Dir. URKO F. ELIZONDO; circ. 4,000.

Elite: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo. 2976; f. 1925; general interest weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 61,980.

Ellas: Avda. La Trinidad, Quinta Leonor, Las Mercedes, Apdo. Central 491; fortnightly; women's interest; Dir. NERY RUSSO; circ. 40,000.

El Farol: Apdo. 889; f. 1939; organ of the Creole Petroleum Corp.; 4 issues per year; Editor OMAR VERA LÓPEZ; circ. 30,000.

Kena: Avda. Federico de Miranda, Edificio Humboldt, 2°; weekly; women's interest; Editor MARIA ELENA MATHEUS; circ. 40,000.

Momento: Ferrenquín a la Cruz 153; general interest weekly; Editor ARMANDO DE ARMAS; circ. 50,000.

Páginas: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo. 2976; f. 1948; women's weekly; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 60,000.

Petróleo y Minería: Edificio Zingg 221-222, Avda. Universidad; f. 1948; oil and mining monthly; Dir. MIGUEL ANGEL GARCÍA; circ. 2,000.

Resúmen: Apdo. 62.236; weekly; general interest; Dir. JORGE LOAVARRIA; circ. 20,000.

Revista Nacional de Cultura: Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Bellas Artes; cultural monthly.

Semana: Edif. Nuevo Centro, 4° piso, Avda. Libertador, Apdo. 2063; weekly; general news magazine; Dir. EDECO GONZÁLEZ; circ. 10,000.

La Semana: Apdo. 60411; weekly; general interest; Dir. TIBOR KORÓDY; circ. 40,000.

Tópicos Shell: Compañía Shell de Venezuela Ltd., Edif. "La Estancia", Ciudad Comercial Tamanaco, Apdo. 809; f. 1939; monthly; house organ; Editor RICHARD BAILEY LAZZARI.

Tribuna Médica: Apdo. 51064; fortnightly; medicine; circ. 7,000.

Variedades: Ferrenquín a la Cruz; women's weekly; Editor ARMANDO DE ARMAS; circ. 50,000.

Venezuela Gráfica: Torre de la Prensa, Apdo. 2976; f. 1951; weekly; illustrated news magazine; Editor MIGUEL ANGEL CAPRILES; circ. 60,000.

La Vida Rural: Apdo. 4157; monthly; agriculture; Dir. PEDRO P. BELTRAN; circ. 4,000.

La Voz de la Construcción: Apdo. 16044; monthly; building industry; Dir. ANGEL HERNÁNDEZ UROSA; circ. 5,000.

CIUDAD BOLÍVAR

Domos: Apdo. 5; f. 1960; monthly illustrated review; Dir. Mgr. Dr. CONSTANTINO MARADEI; circ. 4,000.

CUMANÁ

Renacimiento: Sucre 40, Apdo. 201; f. 1925; three times weekly; Dir. JUAN JOSÉ ACUNA.

MARACAIBO

Maracaibo: Edif. Nery 4, Apdo. 1308; weekly; general interest; Dir. HÉCTOR HERNÁNDEZ CALLES.

VALENCIA

Valencia Económica: Edif. Libertador, 7° piso; economics and business magazine; circ. 3,000.

PRESS AGENCIES

A.N.S.A.: Torre de la Prensa, 13° piso, Plaza Panteón, Caracas; Chief MARCELLO MANCINI.

A.P.: Edif. El Nacional, Puente Nuevo a Puente Escondido, Apdo. 1015, Caracas; Chief THOMAS V. BRADY.

U.P.I.: Residencia Avilanes, Entrada B, Avilanes al Río, Caracas; Bureau Man. JOHN F. VIRTUE.

Reuters and Tass also have bureaux in Caracas.

PUBLISHERS

CARACAS

Editorial El Ateneo: Sabana Grande, Transversal Las Delicias, Centro Comercial Notre Dame; scholarly and reference.

Editorial Ciudad Universitaria: Universidad Central de Venezuela, Ciudad Universitaria; f. 1961; education, textbooks, science, arts, religion; Dir. RAFAEL DI PRISCO.

Edisa S.A. Editores: Edif. Santiago de León, 3° piso, Avda. Casanova, esq. Calle El Recreo, Apdo. 8364.

Editorial Escolar, S.A.: Apdo. 552; juvenile, reference, textbooks.

Editorial Fuentes: Gobernador a Delicias La Pastora.

Editorial González Porto: Edif. Reyes Pinal, Avda. Universidad 8, Apdo. 502.

Ediciones Grijalbo, S.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda.

Editorial Kapelusz Venezolana, S.A.: Edif. Camoruco; Avda. Urdaneta, Animas a Platanal, Apdo. 14234, f. 1963; Man. Dir. HORACIO PEROTTI BERALDO.

Editorial Labor: Edif. Garten (Sector Maripérez), Avda. Andrés Bello; arts, science, education, textbooks.

Monte Avila Editores C.A.: Edif. Los Hermanos, 3° piso, Avda. Principal de los Cortijos de Lourdes, Apdo. 70712; f. 1968; general; Man. Dir. LUIS GARCÍA MORALES.

Editorial Roble: Peligro a Pte. Republica.

Librería Editorial Salesiana S.A.: Paradero a Salesianos 6, Apdo. 369; f. 1960; education; Man. ALDO MANOLINO.

Editorial Tiempo Nuevo S.A.: Apdo. 50304; f. 1970; literature; Man. Dir. BENITO MILLA.

Ediciones Vega S.R.L.: Edif. Saturno, Calle Sorbona, Colinas de Bello Monte; educational; Man. Dir. F. VEGA ALONSO.

ASSOCIATION

Cámara Venezolana del Libro: Edificio Torre Lineoln, 10°, Of. G, Apdo. 51.858A, Caracas 105; Sec. M. DE LOS REYES.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Ministerio de Comunicaciones: Dirección de Telecomunicaciones, División de Transmisión y Observación, Edif. Ramia, esq. Carmelitas, 3°, Caracas; controls all broadcasting, television and amateur productions; Dir. Gen. SAUL DARIO RENDON.

RADIO

Radio Nacional: Apdo. 3979, Caracas; f. 1946; state broadcasting organization; one medium wave, one short wave and two ultra short wave transmitters; foreign language programmes broadcast in French and English; Dir. CARLOS GOTTBERG; publ. *Programme Bulletin*.

There are also one cultural and 143 commercial stations.

In 1971 there were approximately 1,750,000 radio licences.

Cámara Venezolana Industria Radio y Televisión: Apdo. 3955, Caracas; Pres. A. JOSÉ ISTURIZ.

TELEVISION

Cadena Venezolana de Televisión: Apdo. 2739, Caracas; 8 repeaters; Dir.-Gen. PEDRO BERROETA.

Radio Caracas Televisión: Edif. Radio Centro, Barinas, Apdo. 2057, Caracas; commercial station; station in Caracas and 13 repeater stations throughout country; Dir.-Gen. PETER BOTTONE.

Venevisión S.A.: Apdo. 6674, Caracas; commercial; 11 stations; Dir.-Gen. VALERIANO HUMPIERRES.

Cámara Venezolana Industria Televisión: Avda. Libertador, Edif. Nuevo Centro, 1°, Chacao; Pres. FÉLIX CARDONA MORENA.

In 1974 there were approximately 1,300,000 TV receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; p.u.=paid up; dep.=deposits; res.=reserves; m.=million; amounts in bolívares)

CENTRAL BANK

Banco Central de Venezuela: esq. Carmelitas, Caracas; f. 1940; bank of issue and clearing house for commercial banks; cap. 5m., res. 559.9m. (1971); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO LAFÉE.

CARACAS

Banco Agrario Nacional: State-owned; supplies credit to the agricultural sector.

Banco Agrícola y Pecuario: Socarrás a Salvador de León 40; f. 1928; state-owned; cap. 167m., dep. 72m.; administers government crop credit scheme for small farmers; Pres. Dr. ARNALDO RON PEDRIQUE; bks. in all main cities.

Banco Caracas, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta 4; f. 1890; cap. 40m., dep. 473.9m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. Dr. ANDRÉS VELUTINI.

Banco del Centro Consolidado, C.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Urb. La California Norte, Caracas-Petare; f. 1969; cap. 40m., dep. 402m. (Dec. 1971); Pres. Dr. JOSÉ ALVAREZ STELLING; 10 bks., 30 agencies.

Banco de Comercio, S.A.: esq. San Jacinto, Apdo. 2330; f. 1954; cap. 20m.; res. 8.4m. (Dec. 1971); Gen. Man. Dr. MIGUEL A. CALVO.

Banco del Caribe, C.A.: Dr. Paul a Salvador de León, Edif. Banco del Caribe, Apdo. 6704 Carmelitas, Caracas; f. 1954; Pres. N. D. DAO; Vice-Pres. Dr. MARCO TULLIO HENRÍQUEZ.

Banco de la Construcción y de Oriente, C.A.: Edif. Seguros, Marrón a Dr. Paul, Apdo. 6719; f. 1955; cap. 29.9m., dep. 266.5m. (1971); Pres. GIACOMO DI MASE; Exec. Vice-Pres. ALFREDO A. AZPURUA.

Banco de los Trabajadores de Venezuela C.A.: f. 1968 to channel workers' savings for the financing of artisans and small industrial firms; cap. 20m., cap. p.u. 15.5m., dep. 73m.; Pres. AUGUSTO MALAVE VILLALBA; Man. SILVERIO A. NARVAEZ; 4 agencies.

Banco de Venezuela, S.A.: Avda. Universidad, Sociedad a Traposos 7, Apdo. 6286; f. 1890; cap. 105m., dep. 1,877.4m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. E. SOSA FERNÁNDEZ.

Banco Exterior, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta, Urapal a Rio, Apdo. 14278; f. 1958; cap. 28m., dep. 17.3m. (1971); Pres. JOSÉ ANTONIO CORDIDO FREYTES.

Banco de Fomento Comercial de Venezuela, C.A.: Avda. 20 entre Calles 31 y 32, Barquisimeto, Edo. Lara, Apdo. 128; f. 1949; cap. p.u. 13.7m.; Pres. VICENTE FLÓRIDO LÓPEZ; Gen. Man. MIGUEL A. VIDAL.

Banco La Guaira Internacional, S.A.: Torre a Madrices, Apdo. 3127; f. 1956; cap. 24m., res. 8.9m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. ALFREDO FERNÁNDEZ; Gen. Man. RAFAEL NÚÑEZ ALEMÁN.

Banco Hipotecario Unido, S.A.: Edif. Banco Hipotecario, Este 2, Los Caobos; f. 1961; mortgage and credit institution; cap. p.u. 12.5m.; Chair. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA S.

Banco Industrial de Venezuela, C.A.: Avda. Universidad, esq. Traposos; f. 1938; state-owned; cap. 160m.; Man. F. ACOSTA ESTRADA.

Banco Latino Americano de Venezuela C.A. "Sudameris": Edif. Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 2026; f. 1950; cap. and res. 105m. (Jan. 1973); Pres. ENRIQUE BENEDETTI; Man. Dir. DINO CARNINATI.

Banco Mercantil y Agrícola: Sociedad a San Francisco 5, Apdo. 789; f. 1925; cap. 120m., dep. 1,525m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. Dr. ALFREDO MACHADO GÓMEZ.

Banco Metropolitano, C.A.: Edif. Banco Metropolitano; f. 1953; cap. 30m., res. 15.4m. (June 1972); Pres. CARLOS BERACASA; Vice-Pres. and Man. A. FRANCESCHI.

Banco Nacional de Descuento, C.A.: Avda. Urdaneta, Conde a Carmelitas, Apdo. 2701; f. 1954; cap. 112m., dep. 1,211.9m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. and Pres. Dr. J. J. GONZÁLEZ GORRONDONA; Vice-Pres. Lic. HOMERO FARÍA.

Banco Obrero: Edif. Cruz Verde, esq. Cruz Verde; f. 1926; state-owned; cap. 789m.; builds and administers government housing projects.

VENEZUELA

Banco Provincial de Venezuela C.A.: Marrón a Pclota 10, Apdo. 1269; f. 1953; cap. 67.5m., res. 14.5m (Oct. 1974); Pres. REMIGIO ELIAS PÉREZ; Gen. Man. R. LAFFAILLE.

Banco Royal Venezolano C.A.: Sociedad a Camejo 31, Apdo. 1009; f. 1971 to take over brs. of Royal Bank of Canada; cap. 35m., dep. 365.6m. (Dec. 1972); Pres. A. J. LARA; Gen. Man. H. J. W. BROPHY.

Banco Unión, C.A.: Chorro a Dr. Díaz 45-47; f. 1946; cap. 150m., dep. 1,819m. (Dec. 1973); Pres. SALVADOR SALVATIERRA; Vice-Pres. and Man. RAMÓN ALLER ALBERDI.

Banco Venezolano de Crédito, S.A.: Sur 2 No. 7; f. 1925; cap. 63m., dep. 454.2m. (Sept. 1974); Pres. Dr. LUIS PÉREZ DUPUY.

H. L. Boulton & Co., S.A.: esq. del Chorro 24, Apdo. 929; cap. 12m., dep. 13.2m.; Dirs. H. L. BOULTON, A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON.

CUMANÁ

Banco de Fomento Regional de Oriente, C.A.: Edif. Banco de Fomento, Calle Mariño, f. 1951; cap. p.u. and res. 36m.; Pres. Dr. GIACOMO DI MASE; Gen. Man. MARIO CARRASCO ESPEJO.

MARACAIBO

Banco Comercial de Maracaibo, C.A.: 4-37 Calle 99; f. 1916; cap. 40m.; Pres. R. J. VILLASMIL; Vice-Pres. HERNÁN VILLASMIL B.

Banco de Fomento Regional Zulía, S.A.: Avda. 4 entre Calles 97 y 98; f. 1956; Pres. ANTONIO QUINTERO PARRA; Man. ARCÁNGELO VULPIS MILANO.

Banco de Maracaibo, C.A.: Avda. 5 de Julio, esq. Avda. 12; f. 1882; cap. p.u. 60m.; Pres. D. BELLOSO ROSSELL.

Banco Occidental de Descuento, C.A.: Apdo. 695; f. 1957; cap. 13m.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO BELLOSO.

H. L. Boulton, Jr. and Co., S.A.: Avda. Bustamante, Apdo. 131, f. 1875; cap. 11m.; Dirs. A. BOULTON, A. W. BOULTON, H. L. BOULTON, Jr., Dr. H. BOULTON, R. BOULTON.

MARACAY

Banco Italo-Venezolano: Avda. Urdaneta 23, de Pelota a Punceres; f. 1952; cap. 30m., dep. 415m. (1971); Chair. Dr. FÉLIX MIRALLES.

PUERTO CABELLO

Calderón Hijos: Edif. Mercaderes, Apdo. 1946; f. 1906; cap. 350,000; Partners M. S. SALAS, FERMÍN CALDERÓN, FRANCISCO A. CALDERÓN.

"Rloka" S.A. Sucesora de R. & O. Kolster: Avda. 101 Norte (Comercio) 117; f. 1897; cap. p.u. 2.4 m.; Pres. LUIS GONZALO MARTURET; Exec. Dir. MIGUEL A. SCHÖN.

SAN CRISTÓBAL

Banco Táchira, C.A.: Calle 5 No. 47; f. 1944; cap. 20m.; Pres. F. R. VALE; Gen. Man. M. A. CONTRERAS.

FOREIGN BANKS

Banca Nazionale del Lavoro: Rome; T.I.E.C., Edif. Citibank, Carmelitas a Altigracias, Of. 205, Caracas.

Banco de Santander: Santander; Avda. de Urdaneta, esq. Las Ibarra, Edif. Central, Of. 104, Caracas.

Banco Germánico de la América del Sud (Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank and Dresdner Bank): joint representation; Edif. Galipán, Entrada A, 1º piso, Of. B, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, El Rosal.

Banco Holandés Unido (Hollandsche Bank-Unie, N.V.): Amsterdam; Sociedad a San Francisco 6, Apdo. 909, Caracas; Local Man. J. VAN DER VEEN.

Chase Manhattan Overseas Banking Corporation: New York; Edif. Seguros Caracas, 7º piso, Marrón a Cují, Caracas; Rcp. WALTER A. BUSTARD.

Deutsche Bank A.G.: Frankfurt; Apdo. 60568, Caracas; Rcp. G. W. P. SOMMERLATTE.

First National City Bank: New York; Santa Capilla a Mijares 26, Caracas; Vice-Pres. GEORGE HAGERMAN.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York: New York; Caracas.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Bolsa de Comercio de Caracas: Edif. Mercantil y Agrícola, 5º piso, esq. de San Francisco, Caracas; f. 1947; 30 mems.; Pres. JOSÉ MANUEL SÁNCHEZ; Man. Dr. HÉCTOR ESTEVES H.; publs. daily, weekly, monthly reports, bulletins.

Bolsa de Comercio del Estado Miranda: Edif. Easo, Loc. H., Avda. Miranda, Caracas.

Bolsa de Comercio de Valencia: Valencia.

INSURANCE

All companies must have at least 51 per cent Venezuelan participation in their capital.

Adriática Venezolana de Seguros, C.A.: Edif. Vcnadria, Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 1928, Caracas; f. 1952; Man. FRANCESCO DI VENERE.

Arauca, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Edif. Torre del Banco Industrial de Venezuela, esq. Traposos, Apdo. 3178, Caracas; Gen. Man. WILLIAM R. PHELAN.

Avila, Compañía Anónima de Seguros: Edif. Banco Caracas, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1007, Caracas; f. 1936; Pres. ANDRÉS VELUTINI.

C.A. Seguros Catatumbo: Avda. 4 No. 83-49, Apdo. 1083, Maracaibo; f. 1957; Pres. L. URDANETA BRAVO.

Compañía Anónima de Seguros American International: Edif. Seguros Venezuela, 8º piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. 61323, Chacao, Caracas; Pres. EDWARD C. DOBBS.

Compañía Anónima de Seguros Royal Caribe de Venezuela: Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1609, Caracas; Chair. J. C. F. MILLER.

La Confederación del Canadá Venezolana, C.A.: Torre Phelps, 16º piso, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo. 51174, Sabana Grande, Caracas; incorporated as a Venezuelan co. 1967; Gen. Man. PATRICIO ESTEVEZ NAVARRO.

La Continental Venezolana, Compañía Anónima: Torre Lincoln, Avda. A. Lincoln (Sabana Grande), Apdo. 6606, Caracas; f. 1956; Pres. G. A. LOVERA; Gen. Man. G. SCHARIFKER.

Horizonte, C.A.: Edificio Banco Industrial, Avda. Universidad, esq. de Traposos, Apdo. 2357, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. Ing. GUSTAVO ROJAS VALERY.

La Metropolitana: Edif. "Seguros La Metropolitana", Avda. Universidad (Perico a Monroy), Apdo. 2197, Caracas; f. 1949; Pres. CARLOS BERACASA; Man. Dr. C. G. RANGEL.

C.A. de Seguros La Nacional: Edif. Torre Lincoln, esq. Avdas. Acacias y Lincoln, Sabana Grande, Apdo. 1028, Caracas; f. 1940; Pres. FRANCISCO RAFFALLI; Exec. Vice-Pres. HECTOR BELLOSO.

"Nuevo Mundo" Seguros Generales S.A.: Edif. Sudameris, Avda. Urdaneta y Fuerzas Armadas, Apdo. 2062, Caracas; f. 1956; Gen. Man. S. CACIAGLI.

La Occidental, C.A.: Edif. Boulton, Calle 98, Apdo. 131, Maracaibo; f. 1957; Gen. Man. J. MORENO MARTÍNEZ.

Patria, C.A.: Edif. Abril, Avda. Urdaneta, esq. Las Ibarra, Apdo. 6598, Caracas; f. 1957; Man. Dr. A. J. VILELA.

La Popular, C.A.: Edif. Urapal, esq. de Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta (este 1), Caracas; f. 1958.

"La Previsora", Compañía Nacional Anónima de Seguros: esq. de La Marrón, Apdo. 848, Caracas; f. 1914; Pres. RAMÓN E. TELLO.

Reaseguradora Nacional de Venezuela, C.A.: 6a Avda. Altamira, Este Plaza Don Bosco, Apdo. 68064, Caracas 106; f. 1957; Gen. Man. Dr. EDUARDO WALLIS.

C.A. Reaseguradora Internacional del Orinoco: Apdo. 4852, Caracas 101; f. 1973; Man. MIGUEL DE LA MATA.

La Seguridad, C.A.: Edif. "C.A. La Seguridad", esq. Calle Ibarra a Maturín 21-23, Apdo. 473, Caracas; f. 1943; Man. Dir. Dr. E. ANZOLA MONTAUBÁN.

Seguros Los Andes, C.A.: Carrera 7 No. 9-40, Apdo. 168, San Cristóbal; f. 1956; Man. Dr. E. RAMÍREZ.

Seguros Carabobo: Avda. Díaz Moreno y Calle Rondón, Apdo. 138, Valencia; f. 1955; Gen. Man. RODOLFO NOYA.

Seguros Caracas, C.A.: Edif. "Seguros Caracas", Torre Norte 1º piso, Marrón a Cuji, Apdo. 981, Caracas; f. 1943; cap. 25m.; Gen. Man. R. MATTHIES.

Seguros La Paz, C.A.: Edif. "La Paz-Andrés Bello", Avda. Andrés Bello, Apdo. 3242, Caracas; f. 1918; Pres. Dr. S. TOVAR, Jr.

C.A. Seguros Lara: Edif. Seguros Lara, Calle 25 con Carrera 18, Apdo. 527, Barquisimeto; f. 1957; Pres. JOSÉ MARIO PARRA.

Seguros Venezuela, C.A.: Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacao, Apdo. 60357, Caracas; Gen. Man. ARISTIDES BRICEÑO SOTOMAYOR.

S.A. General de Seguros y Reaseguros: Edif. Luz Eléctrica de Venezuela, 4º piso, esq. de Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 1792, Caracas; f. 1953; Pres. Dr. ROBERTO DÍAZ HERNÁIZ; First Vice-Pres. Dr. RICARDO ZULOAGA.

Sud América, S.A.: Edif. Sudamcris, Avda. Urdaneta, Apdo. 2959, Caracas; f. 1952; Chair. Dr. C. MORALES.

La Unión, Compañía Nacional de Seguros, S.A.: Edif. Seguros Venezuela, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Apdo. 11331, Caracas; Mans. F. ANDRES, P. STOESEL.

La Venezolana de Vida, C.A. de Seguros: Edif. Easo, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Chacao, Apdo. 60815, Caracas; f. 1969; Pres. ARTURO BRILLEMBOURG; Man. Dir. MICHAEL V. CALANDRA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

CARACAS

Federación Venezolana de Cámaras y Asociaciones de Comercio y Producción—FEDECÁMARAS: Edif. Fedecámaras, 5º piso, Avda. El Empalme, Urb. El Bosque, Apdo. 2568; f. 1944; 176 mems.; Pres. Dr. ALFREDO PAÚL DELFINO.

Cámara Agrícola de Venezuela: Altagracia a Salas 28.

Cámara de Comercio de Caracas: Avda. Este 2 No. 215, Los Caobos; f. 1893; 473 mems.; Pres. RAMÓN IMERY; Sec. Dr. FÉLIX MARTÍNEZ ESPINO O.

Cámara de Industriales de Caracas: Esquina de Puente Anauro; f. 1935; Sec. Dr. TULIO ZAMORA HIDALGO; 835 mems.

Cámara de la Industria del Petróleo: Edif. Easo, 10º piso, Avda. Francisco de Miranda, Local D.

Cámara Nacional del Transporte: Puente Anauro a Puente República, Edificio Cámara de Industriales, 7º.

Cámara Venezolana de la Construcción (Building): Centro Profesional del Este, 13º piso, Calle Villafior, Sabana Grande.

Cámara Venezolana de la Industria del Vestido: Marrón a Pelota, Edificio Gen. Urdaneta, 2º, Ofc. 23/24.

Distribuidora Venezolana de Azúcares, S.R.L.: Avda. Urbaneta, Esq. Urapal, Edificio Luz Eléctrica, 5º, Apdo. 14228.

There are chambers of commerce and industry in all major provincial centres.

STATE CORPORATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

Cordiplan: Palacio Blanco, Avda. Urdaneta, Miraflores, Caracas; co-ordination and planning office; Pres. Dr. GUMERSINDO RODRÍGUEZ; Dir. Dr. HELLY TINEO S.

Corporación Andina de Fomento (CAF): Apdo. 5086, Caracas; f. 1968 following the constituent agreement signed by Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela; financial organization of the sub-regional Andean integration programme; commenced activities in June 1970; authorized cap. U.S. \$100m., cap. p.u.

U.S. \$25m., (Chile, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela U.S. \$5.5m. each; Bolivia, Ecuador U.S. \$1.5m. each); Exec. Pres. ADOLFO LINARES.

Corporación Venezolana de Fomento: Prolongación Edif. Norte, Centro Simón Bolívar, Apdo. 1129, Caracas; f. 1947; autonomous body under government direction to develop industry and natural resources; principal source of medium- and long-term credit, supplements private financing; cap. 1,820m.; Pres. Dr. EDUARDO GÓMEZ TAMAYO; Gen. Man. Dr. ALEJANDRO ALFONZO LARRAIN; publ. *Cuadernos*.

Corporación Venezolana de Guayana: Avda. La Estancia 10, 13º piso, Apdo. 7000, Caracas; development of Guayana area; Pres. Dr. ARGENTIS GAMBOA.

Corporación Venezolana del Petróleo: Edif. Selmar, Calle Real de Sabana Grande, Apdo. 51237, Caracas; f. 1960; autonomous body under government direction; Dir.-Gen. Dr. MAURICE VALERY N.

Fondo de Inversiones de Venezuela—FIV: Caracas; f. 1974; fund using surplus oil revenue for internal investment; assets 13,000 million bolívares (Dec. 1974); Pres. Dr. CARLOS GUILLERMO RANGEL.

Instituto Agrario Nacional: Quinta Barrancas, La Quebrada, Caracas; f. 1945 under Agrarian Law to assure ownership of the land to those who worked on it; now authorized to expropriate and redistribute idle or unproductive lands; nearly 150,000 families had been settled by the end of 1967.

Instituto Venezolano de Petroquímica—I.V.P.: Edif. Aco, Avda. Principal, Las Mercedes, Caracas; involved in many joint U.S. projects for expanding petrochemical industry; total investment to 1970: U.S. \$274.5m. I.V.P. contribution: U.S. \$130m.; active in regional economic integration; Gen. VALENTÍN MONTAÑA MADRID.

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

CARACAS

Alimentos Margarita, C.A.: (Fishermen): Edif. Cari, 2º piso, Avda. Principal de Boletá, Apdo. 3673; Pres. EDUARDO OROPEZA CASTILLO; Gen. Man. Dr. HÉCTOR CROCKER R.

VENEZUELA

Asociación Nacional de Comerciantes e Industriales (*Traders and Industrialists*): Plaza Panteón Norte 1, Apdo. 33; f. 1936; Pres. Dr. JUAN CARMONA; Sec. J. S. FLORES; 500 mems.; publ. *Comercio e Industria* (monthly).

Asociación Nacional de Droguerías de Venezuela (*Druggists*): Farmacia Los Rosales, Avda. Nueva Granada 2, Apdo. 3370.

Asociación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela (*Cattle Owners*): Altagracia a Cuartel Viejo 16

Asociación Nacional de Industriales Metalúrgicos y de Minera de Venezuela: Puente Anauco a Puente Pública, Edificio Cámara de Industriales, 9°.

Asociación Textil Venezolana (*Textiles*): Avda. Urdaneta, Ibarra a Pelota, Edificio Kovam, 8°, Of. 801-803; Pres. ARMANDO BRANGER.

Federación Nacional de Asociaciones de Productores Agropecuarios—Fedeagro: Edif. Casa d'Italia, 6° piso, Of. 11, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino; agricultural organization.

Federación Nacional de Ganaderos de Venezuela (*Cattle Owners*): Edif. Casa d'Italia, 7° piso, Avda. La Industria, San Bernardino.

Unión Nacional de Productores de Azúcar de Venezuela (*Sugar Producers*): Edif. Luz Eléctrica, 7° piso, esq. Urapal, Avda. Urdaneta.

Unión Patronal Venezolana del Comercio (*Commerce*): Edif. General Urdaneta, 2° piso, Marrón a Pelota.

Trade and Industry, Transport

PROVINCIAL

Asociación de Comerciantes e Industriales del Zulia (*Industrialists and Businessmen*): Calle Obispo Lazo, Edificio Obispo Lazo, Of. 101, Apdo. 91, Maracaibo.

Asociación Nacional de Cultivadores de Algodón (*National Cotton Growers Association*): Carretera Guanare, Zona Industrial, Acarigua.

Asociación Nacional de Empresarios y Trabajadores de la Pesca (*Fishermen*): Apdo. 52, Cumana.

Unión Nacional de Cultivadores de Tabaco (*Tobacco Growers*): Urbanización Industrial La Hamaca, Avda. Hústaf Dalén, Apdo. 252, Maracay.

TRADE UNIONS

About half the labour force in Venezuela belongs to unions, of which over 5,000 are legally recognized.

Confederación de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CTV (*Confederation of Venezuelan Workers*): Sur 25, Los Caobos, Apdo. 8056, Caracas; f. 1959; 1,300,000 mems. from 23 regional and 16 industrial federations; Pres. JOSÉ GONZÁLEZ NAVARRO; Sec.-Gen. AUGUSTO MALAVÉ VILLALBA; publ. *La Jornada* (weekly).

Comité Unitario de Sindicalistas Cristianos de Venezuela—C.U.S.I.C. (*Venezuelan Committee for Christian Trade Unionists*): Apdo. 6058, Caracas; f. 1959; Pres. DAGO-BERTO GONZÁLEZ; Excc. Sec. RAMÓN H. SILVA J.; publ. *Pueblo* (periodical).

Comité de Sindicatos Autónomos—CODESA (*Committee of Autonomous Trade-Unions*): Edif. Polar, Plaza Venezuela, Los Caobos, Caracas; Catholic organization.

Central Unitaria de Trabajadores de Venezuela—CUTV: Caracas; leftist union affiliated to WFTU.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Instituto Autónomo Administración de Ferrocarriles del Estado: Caño Amarillo, Caracas; state company which took over the lines of six private railway companies with a total length of 470 km.; 175 km. of 1,435 mm. gauge now open; Gen. Man. Ing. TOMÁS E. REYNA PLAZA.

Plans are under way for building an underground railway in Caracas. The first stage was to be completed by 1973.

There are plans to construct over 3,000 km. of 1.5 metre track in three stages. The first stage of 1,160 km. at a cost of 23 million bolívares is to be completed by 1979.

ROADS

In 1972 there were 44,278 km. of classified roads, most of which are open throughout the year, and about 43 per cent of which are paved.

Of the three great highways, the first (960 km.) runs from Caracas to Ciudad Bolívar. The second, the Pan-American Highway (1,290 km.), runs from Caracas to the Colombian frontier and is continued as far as Cúcuta. A branch runs from Valencia to Puerto Cabello. The third highway runs southwards from Coro to La Ceiba, on Lake Maracaibo. In 1962 an 8-km. bridge, connecting the two shores of Lake Maracaibo, was completed, thereby greatly improving communications between Caracas and Maracaibo, and the first bridge across the Orinoco river was built in 1967, linking the industrial area of Quayana with the rest of the country.

A new Marginal Highway is under construction along the western fringe of the Amazon Basin in Venezuela,

Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay. The Venezuelan section now runs for over 440 km. and is fully paved.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Instituto Nacional de Canalizaciones: Edif. Atlantic, Avda. Andrés Bello, Los Palos Grandes, Caracas; semi-autonomous institution.

Compañía Anónima La Translacustre: Maracaibo; freight and passenger service serving Lake Maracaibo, principally from Maracaibo to the road terminal from Caracas at Palmarejo.

SHIPPING

The main port for imports is La Guaira, the port for Caracas; Puerto Cabello 72 km. to the west handles raw materials for the industrial region around Valencia and is being extended to provide full facilities for handling and storage, as well as a dry dock. Maracaibo is the chief port for the oil industry. Puerto Ordaz, on the Orinoco River, has also been developed to deal with the shipments of iron from Cerro Bolívar.

C.A. Venezolana de Navegación (*Venezuelan Line*): Centro Villasmil, Esq. Puente Victoria, Caracas; weekly service Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York—Venezuelan ports; weekly service Houston, New Orleans—Venezuelan ports; service every two weeks to Norfolk, Charleston—Savannah—Venezuelan ports; services to north European ports of Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and ports of Le Havre and Bilbao; associated services from Scandinavian, Baltic, Mediterranean and Japanese ports; 14 cargo vessels, 69,500 g r.t.; Pres. Dr. ALFONSO MÁRQUEZ AÑEZ.

VENEZUELA

Compañía de Petróleo Lago: Edif. Creole, Apdo. 889, Caracas; Creole Petroleum Corporation; 2 tankers each of 10,905 d.w.t.

Compañía Shell de Venezuela, Ltd.: Apdo. 809, Caracas; 6 vessels of 147,832 tons; Pres. K. WETHERELL.

Ferries del Caribe, C.A.: operates ferry services (three times weekly) between Muaco and Guarano and the Netherlands Antilles.

The following foreign shipping lines call at Venezuelan ports:

Alcoa, Belfran, Fern-Ville, French Line, Grace Line, Grancolombiana, Grimaldi Siosa Lines, Hamburg Amerika, Harrison, Horn-Linie, Italian, Johnson, K. Mitsui, Lauro Lykes Bros. Steamship Co., Mitsui OSK, Moore-McCormack Lines, Nordana Line, North German Lloyd, Olsen P. & O., Royal Mail Lines, Royal Netherlands Steamship Co., Saguenay Shipping Ltd., Salen, Sidarna, Transatlántica Española, Zim.

CIVIL AVIATION

Caracas's airport, Maiquetía, is being rebuilt to handle all types of supersonic aircraft. There are 63 commercial airports.

TOURISM

Corporación de Turismo de Venezuela: Centro Capriles, 7°, Plaza Venezuela, Apdo. 50200, Caracas; Pres. FRANK BRICEÑO FORTIQUE

Offices in La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

Venezuelan Government Tourist Bureau: 485 Madison Ave., New York; Acting Man. NELSON BOCARANDA SARDI.

Oficina Central de Información: Palacio de Miraflores, Caracas; f. 1965; information on all aspects of Venezuelan life; publ. *Carta de Venezuela* (fortnightly in Spanish, monthly in English), cultural and scientific bulletins.

Sociedad Financiera para el Fomento del Turismo y del Recreo Público (FOMTUR): Caracas; f. 1962; government tourist development agency.

Corporación Nacional de Hoteles y Turismo (CONAHOTU): Apdo. 6651, Caracas; f. 1969; government agency; Pres. (vacant); publ. *Venezuela Suya* (quarterly).

PRINCIPAL ORCHESTRA

Sociedad Orquesta Sinfónica Venezuela: Departamento de Cultura y Bienestar Social, Caracas; f. 1930 under the auspices of the government of the Federal District and the Instituto Nacional de Cultura y Bellas Artes.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas (IVIC): Altos de Pipe, Apdo. 1827, Caracas; research in biology, medicine, chemistry, physics, mathematics and technology; atomic research facilities include a nuclear reactor of 3-5 MW; Dir. Dr. RAIMUNDO VILLEGAS; Dep. Dir. Dr. GERMÁN CAMEJO.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; atomic research in plant physiology, chemistry, physics, quantum mechanics, physical chemistry, mining and engineering.

UNIVERSITIES

Universidad de Carabobo: Avda. Bolívar 125-39, Apdo. 129, Valencia; c. 500 teachers, 24,000 students.

Universidad Católica Andrés Bello: Urb. Montalbán, La Vega, Apdo. 29068, Caracas; c. 450 teachers, c. 5,000 students.

Universidad Central de Venezuela: Ciudad Universitaria, Caracas; c. 2,700 teachers, 40,179 students.

Universidad Centro-Occidental: Barquisimeto, Lara; c. 200 teachers, c. 2,000 students.

Universidad de los Andes: Mérida; 1,090 teachers, 16,500 students.

Universidad Metropolitana: Apdo. 10,949, Caracas 101.

Universidad de Oriente: Ciudad Universitaria, Apdo. 105, Cumaná, Sucre; 659 teachers; 8,300 students.

Universidad de Santa María: Avda. J. Antonio Páez, El Paraíso, Caracas; c. 300 teachers, c. 4,500 students.

Universidad Simón Bolívar: Caracas.

Universidad del Zulia: Apdo. 526, Maracaibo; 1,415 teachers, 26,882 students.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

NATIONAL AIRLINES

Aerovías Venezolanas S.A. (AVENSA): Edif. 29, Avda. Universidad, esq. El Chorro, Apdo. 943, Caracas; f. 1943; routes flown: Caracas to Barcelona, Cumaná, Porlamar, Carúpano, Maturín, Ciudad Bolívar, Pto. Ordaz, Anaco, San Tomé, Canaima, Pto. Cabello, San Felipe, Barquisimeto, Coro, Carora, Las Piedras, Valera, Mérida, Maracaibo, Sta. Barbara, Zulía, San Antonio, La Fria; Pres. ANDRÉS BOULTON; Vice-Pres. HENRY BOULTON; fleet: 1 DC-9-30, 2 DC-9-10, 7 CV-580, 4 CV-340, 1 DC-3.

Línea Aéropostal Venezolana (LAV): Bloque 1, El Silencio, Caracas; f. 1933; extensive domestic network, also flights to Curaçao, Aruba and Port-of-Spain; Pres. Dr. PABLO VILLAFANE; fleet: 1 DC-9-30, 3 DC-9-15, 3 Viscount 700, 4 HS-748, 7 DC-3, 2 C-46, 2 Fairchild C-123.

Venezolana Internacional de Aviación, S.A. (VIA8A): Edif. Seguros Caracas, Marrón a Dr. Paúl, Apdo. 6857, Caracas; f. 1960; partly government-owned; international flights to S. America, Caribbean, Europe and N. America; Pres. Dr. OSCAR MACHADO ZULOAGA; fleet: 2 DC-8-63, 2 DC-8-50, 2 DC-8-30, 1 DC-9-14.

Venezuela is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air France, Alitalia, ALM (Netherlands Antilles), Avianca (Colombia), British Airways, Delta, Iberia, KLM, LIAT (Leeward Islands), Pan Am, Varig (Brazil).

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam forms the northern part of the former state of Viet-Nam. To the south is the Republic of Viet-Nam. To the north is China, to the west Laos and to the east the South China Sea. The climate is humid during both the hot summer and the relatively cold winter, and there are monsoon rains in both seasons. The language is Vietnamese. The principal religions are Buddhism, Taoism and Confucianism, with a small Roman Catholic minority. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is red, with a large five-pointed yellow star in the centre. The capital is Hanoi.

Recent History

Viet-Nam came under French colonial rule in the late nineteenth century and with Cambodia and Laos formed the Indochinese Union. During the Second World War the Japanese used Indochina for military purposes and in 1945 assumed direct authority over the colonies. With the surrender of the Japanese, the independent Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam was proclaimed in September 1945 and the Communist Viet-Minh quickly became the dominant force in the provisional government. Negotiations with the returning French authorities broke down in 1946 and armed hostilities began. The Viet-Minh were successful in retaining control over the north and centre of the country, while in the south the French came to terms with anti-Communist elements and in 1949 created the Associated State of Viet-Nam. The Geneva Agreements of 1954 brought the war to an end. Viet-Nam was partitioned into two military zones, with the Communist forces regrouped north of 17°N. latitude and the non-Communists south of it, pending a political settlement.

The general elections throughout Viet-Nam, envisaged in the Geneva Agreements, have not taken place and the effect of the partition has been the continued existence of two administrative areas in the country. From 1960 onwards the northern government has played an active part in the resistance movement in the south. The U.S.A. participated in the war from 1965, sending a large land force to the south and bombing targets in the north. In November 1968 peace talks between the participants in the war opened in Paris. Between April and September 1972 a major military offensive was launched against South Viet-Nam on several fronts. In October the North Vietnamese government rejected a draft U.S. peace agreement and in December U.S. bombing of the North was resumed with great intensity.

In late January 1973 a peace agreement was signed. This included a ceasefire throughout South Viet-Nam; U.S. withdrawal from Viet-Nam; the establishment in the South of a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord; reunification of Viet-Nam to be agreed between North and South by peaceful means without outside interference; and U.S. agreement to aid the North on post-war reconstruction.

Fighting continued unabated, however, and the International Commission of Control and Supervision, which

had been set up to supervise the ceasefire in the South, was unable to carry out its task. In December 1973 the United States offered economic aid to North Viet-Nam in return for a cessation of hostilities in the South. However, although the Government placed greater emphasis on reconstruction in North Viet-Nam during 1974, it was unwilling to weaken its forces in the South, and U.S. aid was not forthcoming. A major offensive was launched against the South in January 1975 and by late April North Vietnamese forces had advanced to within 20 miles of Saigon.

Government

Legislative power is vested in the National Assembly elected for a four-year term by universal adult suffrage. The Assembly elects the President of the Republic for a similar period. Executive power is exercised by the Council of Ministers which is responsible to the National Assembly. In practice all political power lies with the Lao Dong (Communist) Party. There are seventeen provinces.

Defence

At the end of 1973, the armed forces totalled 583,000 men (army 570,000, navy 3,000, air force 10,000), with an additional 1.7 million militia and security troops. Over 210,000 troops were believed to be deployed in South Viet-Nam in 1974. Military service commences at 18 years of age. Considerable military aid has been received both from the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union.

Economic Affairs

About two-thirds of the work force is engaged in agriculture and about 85 per cent of agriculture is collectivized. The principal crops are rice (the staple crop), wheat, maize, sugar, coffee, tea, fruit, tobacco, cotton, soybeans and jute. The main export crops are rice, tea, groundnuts and jute. The vast forests yield bamboo and teak.

There are coal deposits scattered over 750 square miles and producing about 3 million tons annually. The most valuable deposit is the anthracite of Quang-Yen. Other minerals mined are tin, zinc, copper, chromium, iron, silver, mercury, gold and, most important, apatite (phosphate). Industries include iron and steel (at the Thai-Nguyen works), fertilizers, textiles, paper and food processing.

The first Five-Year Plan ended in 1965, and planning has since been on an annual basis. A second Five-Year Plan is to be initiated in 1976. A two-year plan for reconstruction of sectors destroyed by U.S. bombing was announced in 1974. Communications and transport were to receive 17.2 per cent of total investment in 1974 and electricity generation was planned to increase by 31 per cent compared with 1973.

Transport and Communications

There are 1,500 km. of railways based on Hanoi, of which about half are believed to be in operation. Roads, badly damaged during hostilities, have been rebuilt, and in 1974 the Government claimed that the total length of

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

motorable road had reached nearly 20,000 km., and rural roads had been extended to nearly 30,000 km. Rivers are much used for transport. The main port is Haiphong. There are internal air services and a direct line to Canton.

Social Welfare

The state operates a system of social security. Hospitals, dispensaries and sanatoria number about 400. Mobile medical teams treat trachoma, malaria and other diseases.

Education

There is compulsory education, where possible, for 10 years. Pupils number about 7,000,000. There is one university and one polytechnic university in Hanoi.

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

Tourism

There are mountains and seaside resorts but few foreign visitors. Special exchange rates are available for tourists.

Sport

The state encourages team games and athletics.

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 xu = 10 hào = 1 đồng.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 5.425 đồng;

U.S. \$1 = 2.386 đồng.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	CENSUS POPULATION	
	March 1st, 1960	April 1st, 1974
158,750 sq. km.*	15,916,955	23,787,000

* 61,294 square miles.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(1960 census)

Hanoi (capital) . . . 414,620*

Haiphong . . . 182,490†

* Greater Hanoi 643,576.

Nam Dinh . . . 86,132

Vinh . . . 43,954

† Greater Haiphong 369,248.

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 37.5 per 1,000; death rate 16.1 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

Employment (mid-1970): In a total population of 20,757,000, the economically active numbered 10,921,000, including 8,475,000 in agriculture (FAO and ILO estimates).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1966
('000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops . . .	2,018
Forest Land . . .	7,900
Other Land and Inland Water . . .	5,957
TOTAL AREA . . .	15,875

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (FAO estimates)

	AREA HARVESTED (⁰⁰⁰ hectares)				PRODUCTION (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)			
	1968	1969	1970	1971	1968	1969	1970	1971
Maize	210	210	210	210	230	240	250	230
Rice (Paddy)	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,400	4,920*	4,900	5,000	4,600
Sugar Cane†, ‡	19	19	19	19	600	600	600	600
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	188	190	190	n.a.	830	900	900	n.a.
Cassava (Manioc) . . .	100	100	100	n.a.	700	700	730	n.a.
Dry Beans	60	60	60	60	15	15	15	15
Soybeans	36	38	38	38	17	18	19	19
Groundnuts (in shell) .	46	47	47	43	42	45	46	40
Cottonseed	20	20	20	20	4	4	4	4
Cotton (Lint)								
Sesame Seed								
Castor Beans	7	7	7	7	3	3	3	3
Coffee	4	4	4	4	2	2	2	2
Tea†	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1	1	1	1
Tobacco	12	12	13	13	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
Kenaf	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	12	12	12	12	16	16	16	16

* Unofficial estimate quoted by FAO.

† Planted area.

‡ Crop year ending in year stated.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*, 1971.

LIVESTOCK (⁰⁰⁰—FAO estimates)

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Cattle	840	850	865	880
Pigs	6,200	6,400	6,600	6,800
Buffaloes	1,620	1,680	1,700	1,700
Horses	56	57	58	59

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook* 1971.

Forestry (1970): Timber 1,125,000 cubic metres (est).

MINING (⁰⁰⁰ metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Coal	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Salt	150	150	150	150
Phosphate Rock	1,050	1,230	1,050	1,145

Source: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Note: No recent data are available for the production of chromium ore (19,400 metric tons in 1960), tin or zinc.

INDUSTRY

ELECTRIC ENERGY
(million kWh)

1962	.	.	368
1963	.	.	460
1964	.	.	548
1965	.	.	660

CEMENT
(metric tons)

1966	.	.	750,000
1967	.	.	750,000
1968	.	.	495,000
1969	.	.	495,000
1970	.	.	495,000

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1972.

OTHER COMMODITIES

		1960	1965 (Target)	% CHANGE +
Pumps	number	—	1,400	—
Phosphate Fertilizer	'000 metric tons	51	224	339
Fish	" "	112.5	200	78
Fish Sauce	million litres	29.6	60	103
Sugar and Molasses	'000 metric tons	25.3	50	97
Cigarettes	million packets	73.4	160	118
Cotton and Silk Fabrics	" metres	92.5	134	45
Paper	'000 metric tons	4.5	35.5	689
Bicycles	'000	27	100	270

FINANCE

100 xu = 10 hào = 1 đồng.

Coins: 1, 2 and 5 xu.

Notes: 2 xu; 1, 2, and 5 hào; 1, 2, 5 and 10 đồng.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 5.425 đồng (basic rate) or 6.65 đồng (tourist rate);

U.S. \$1 = 2.386 đồng (basic rate) or 2.85 đồng (tourist rate).

100 đồng = £18.43 = \$41.92 (basic rates).

Note: Prior to August 1971 the đồng was valued at 34 U.S. cents (U.S. \$1 = 2.941 đồng). From December 1971 to February 1973 the đồng's value was 36.91 U.S. cents (\$1 = 2.709 đồng). In terms of sterling, the value of the đồng between November 1967 and June 1972 was 2s. 10d. (14.17p), the exchange rate being £1 = 7.059 đồng (or 12 đồng = £1.70).

Budget The budget for 1975 has been unofficially announced at 6,500 million đồng.

MILITARY AID
(million U.S. dollars)

DONOR	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
U.S.S.R.	630	1,080	1,515	870	360	210	300
China, People's Republic	180	285	435	300	315	225	225

Source: Asia Research Bulletin, May 1972.

EXTERNAL TRADE
NON-COMMUNIST COUNTRIES
 (U.S. \$'000)

	IMPORTS		EXPORTS	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
France	627	1,374	541	313
Germany, Federal Republic . .	521	664	122	172
Italy	550	143	71	107
Netherlands	473	46	99	128
Sweden	5	79	27	9
Switzerland	9	16	9	74
United Kingdom	185	254	207	122
Khmer Republic	484	432	627	306
Hong Kong	151	52	1,099	1,168
Japan	1,817	2,444	6,686	6,108
Malaysia	—	13*	229	100*
Singapore	1,228	1,232	1,447	1,375
Egypt	1	83†	97	55†
TOTAL	6,051	6,832	11,261	10,037

* Jan.-Oct.

† Jan.-Nov.

COMMUNIST COUNTRIES

		IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
		1971	1972	1973	1971	1972	1973
U.S.S.R.	million roubles	139.3	942.2	142.9	21.5	22.6	36.9
German Democratic Republic . .	million D.D.R. valuta-marks	95.6	14.2	30.8	27.5	86.4	117.0
Hungary	million forints	192.1	194.1	279.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

TRANSPORT
INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING
 (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970	1971
Goods Loaded	370,000	360,000	350,000	500,000
Goods Unloaded	850,000	915,000	1,200,000	1,170,000

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*.

Inland Waterways (1960): 27 million freight ton-km.

EDUCATION (1966-67)

	GENERAL	SECONDARY VOCATIONAL	HIGHER
Schools	10,993	185	28
Teachers	86,495	4,194	5,004
Pupils and Undergraduates*	4,517,600	101,880	48,402
of which: in evening and correspondence courses	1,154,500	9,300	10,743

*1972: Number of students at all grades is 7 million.

Sources (unless otherwise indicated): *Nhan Dan* of May 3rd and 4th, 1963; text of the Five-Year Plan as presented to the National Assembly (end April 1963); trade statistics of partner countries; General Statistical Office of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

THE CONSTITUTION

The original constitution of the Democratic Republic was replaced by a revised constitution, adopted in 1960.

Main provisions:

Unity of Viet-Nam: The territory of Viet-Nam is an indivisible whole.

Economic Principles: The economy is directed by a plan, and the state relies on the organs of state, the trade unions and the co-operative sector to assist in fulfilling the plan. In the present transitional period, ownership of the means of production, may be by the state, by the co-operative sector, by individuals or by national capitalists.

President: elected for four years. He is responsible for most senior appointments, and promulgates laws and decrees. He represents the country in external affairs, and is the supreme commander of the armed forces.

Council of Ministers: consists of the Prime Minister (President), the Vice-Premiers, the Heads of State Commissions and the Director-General of the National Bank. The Council is responsible to the National Assembly.

Special Political Conference: *ad hoc* executive body

convened to make important political decisions. The President of the state takes the chair.

National Assembly: elected for the same period as the President. The Assembly is to meet twice a year, or for extraordinary sessions. It elects a President of the Assembly, the President and Vice-President of the state, the Prime Minister and other officials. It discusses economic plans, and, among other functions, examines and approves the budget.

Standing Committee of the National Assembly: permanent executive body of the Assembly, and elected by it. It consists of a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary-General, and members. It is responsible to the National Assembly, and decides questions of election and franchise, and most appointments. It also supervises local government.

Local Government: the country is divided into provinces, and subdivided into districts, cities and towns. There are People's Courts at all these levels, elected locally.

Judicial System: consists of the Supreme People's Court, local People's Courts, and military courts. There are also People's Organs of Control, under the Supreme People's Organ of Control, to secure observance of the laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

President of the Republic: TON DUC THANG.

Vice-President: NGUYEN LUONG BANG.

THE CABINET (February 1975)

Prime Minister: PHAM VAN DONG.

Deputy Premiers: NGUYEN DUY TRINH, LE THANH NGHÌ.
Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP, HUANG ANH, NGUYEN CON,
TRAN HUU DUC, Brig. PHAN TRONG TUE, DANG VIET
CHAU, LE DUC THO, XUAN THUY.

Deputy Premier, Minister of Building: DO MUOI.

Minister of National Defence: Gen. VO NGUYEN GIAP.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: NGUYEN DUY TRINH.

Minister of the Interior: DUONG QUOC CHINH.

Minister of Foreign Trade: PHAN ANH.

Minister of Internal Trade: HOANG QUOC THINH.

Minister of Electricity and Coal: NGUYEN CHAN.

Minister of Materials: TRAN DANH TUYEN.

Minister of Light Industry: KHA VANG CAN.

Minister of Finance: DANG VIET CHAU.

Minister of Communications and Transport: DUONG BACH LIEN.

Minister of Water Conservancy: NGUYEN THANH BINH.

Minister of Grain and Food Products: NGO MINH LOAN.

Minister of Culture: HOANG MINH GIAM.

Minister of Education: NGUYEN VAN HUYEN.

Minister of Higher Education and Vocational Middle
Schools: TO QUANG BUU.

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Minister of Labour: NGUYEN THO CHAN.
Minister of Machinery and Metallurgy: NGUYEN CON.
Minister of Premier's Office: TRAN HUU DUC.
Minister of Public Health: VU VAN CAN.
Minister of Public Security: TRAN QUOC HOAN.
Minister Director of Premier's Office: PHAN MY.
Minister in Charge of Cultural Affairs and Education
TRAN QUANG HUY.
Minister of Materials: TRAN DANH TUYEN.
Ministers Vice-Chairmen of the Central Agricultural Commission: NGHIEM XUAN YEM, NGUYEN VAN LOC.
Ministers Vice-Chairmen of the State Planning Commission:
NGUYEN VAN KHA, (vacant).
Minister with Special Responsibility for the Construction of the Da River Dam: HA KE TAN.
Minister without Portfolio: XUAN THUY.
Chairman of the Central Agricultural Commission: VO THUC DONG.

The Government, National Assembly, etc.

Chairman of the Central Nationalities Commission: LE KUANG BA.
Chairman of the National Bank: TA HOANG CO.
Chairman of the National Reunification Commission: DANG THI.
Chairman of the State Inspection Commission: NGUYEN VAN LOC.
Chairman of the State Planning Commission: LE THANH NGHI.
Chairman of the State Price Commission: (vacant).
Chairman of the State Scientific and Technical Commission: TRAN DAI NGHIA.
Chairman of the Black River Hydraulic Control Commission: HA KE TAN.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE LAO-DONG PARTY
First Secretary: LE DUAN.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

There were unopposed Communist candidates for roughly three-quarters of the 420 seats in April 1971.

Another election was held on April 5th 1975.

Chairman of the Standing Committee: TRUONG CHINH.

Secretary-General: HOANG VAN HOAN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Lao-Dong Party (Viet-Nam Workers' Party): Hanoi; controlling party in Viet-Nam Fatherland Front (Viet-Minh); successor to the Communist Party of Indochina; f. 1930; First Sec. LE DUAN; 620,000 mems.; publ. *Nhan Dan*.

Socialist Party: Hanoi; f. 1951; consists mainly of intelligentsia; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN XIEN.

Democratic Party: Hanoi; f. 1944; party of the middle classes, businessmen and intelligentsia; Sec.-Gen. NGHIEM XUAN YEM.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Ho Chi Minh Working Youth Union: 60 Ba Trieu, Hanoi; f. 1931; 2,600,000 mems.; Sec. VU QUANG.

Federation of Vietnamese Women: Hanoi; 3,500,000 mems.

Viet-Nam Fatherland Front: Hanoi; f. 1955; unites the three political parties and state organizations for political purposes; led by the Lao-Dong Party.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

(In Hanoi unless otherwise stated)

Albania: Ambassador: ASTRIT MERO.

Algeria: Ambassador: (vacant).

Australia: Ambassador: (vacant).

Bulgaria: Ambassador: NIKOLAI TCHERNEV.

China, People's Republic: Ambassador: FU HAO

Cuba: Ambassador: RAÚL FORNELL DELGADO.

Czechoslovakia: Ambassador: VLADIMIR KUBAT

Egypt: Ambassador: ABDEL KADER KHALIL

Finland: Ambassador: UNTO K. TANSKENEN.

France: Ambassador: PHILIPPE RICHER.

German Democratic Republic: Ambassador: DIETER DOERING

Hungary: Ambassador: BÉLA NEMETI.

India: Ambassador: (vacant).

Indonesia: Ambassador: USEP RANAWIJAYA.

Laos: Ambassador: KHAMPHAY BOUPHA.

Mongolia: Ambassador: DENDEVYNE CHARAV.

Pakistan: Ambassador: ASHTAQUE AHMED KHAN.

Poland: Ambassador: WŁADYSŁAW DOMAGALA.

Romania: Ambassador: TUDOR ZAMFIRA.

Sweden: Ambassador: BO KJELLEN.

Switzerland: Colombo, Sri Lanka

U.S.S.R.: Ambassador: BORIS CHAPLIN.

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United Kingdom: *Chargé d'Affaires a.i.*: JOHN STEWART, O.B.E.

Yugoslavia: *Ambassador*: GAVRO ALTMAN.

The Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam also has diplomatic relations with Afghanistan, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Denmark, Equatorial Guinea, Finland, the Gambia, Greece, Guinea, Iceland, Iran, Iraq, Italy, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, the Netherlands, Norway, Senegal, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, the Upper Volta, the Yemen Arab Republic, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Judicial System, based on French lines, has been thoroughly revised since 1954. The Supreme Court in Hanoi is the chief court and exercises civil and criminal jurisdiction over all lower courts. There are People's Courts in District towns, and a number of military courts. The observance of the laws is the concern of the People's Organs of Control, under a Supreme People's Organ of Control.

President of the Supremo Court: PHAM VAN BACH.

RELIGION

BUDDHISTS

Most of the population is Buddhist. It is estimated that about 200,000 Buddhists emigrated to South Viet-Nam in 1954.

CHRISTIANS (ROMAN CATHOLICS)

There are about two million Christians in Viet-Nam, mostly Roman Catholic. Following the Geneva Agreements of 1954, most of the Catholics moved into the southern part of Viet-Nam.

Archbishop of Hanoi: Most Rev. JOSEPH MARIE TRIN NHU KHUE, 40 Phố Nhà Chung, Hanoi.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Nhan Dan (*The People*): Hanoi; f. 1946; official organ of the Lao-Dong Party; circ. 100,000.

Quan Doi Nhan Dan (*People's Army*): f. 1957; published by the Army.

Thoi Moi: Hanoi; circ. 25,000.

Thu Do Hanoi: Hanoi; f. 1957; Editor DINH NHO KHOI; circ. 30,000.

There are some 45 regional dailies.

PERIODICALS

Bulletin of the Medical Association of the Viet-Nam D.R.: Hanoi; illustrated annual in French and English.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, etc.

Cuu Quoc (*National Salvation*): Hanoi; weekly; f. 1942; organ of the Fatherland Front; circ. 20,000; Chief Editor NGUYEN TIEU.

Hoc Tap (*Studies*): 28 rue Tran binh Trong, Hanoi; monthly; f. 1955; organ of the Lao Dong Party; circ. 50,000.

Lao Dong (*Labour*): Hanoi; twice weekly; organ of Federation of Trade Unions; circ. 45,000.

Nhan Dan Nong Thong (*Peasantry*): Hanoi; twice weekly; agricultural supplement; circ. 21,000.

Tien Phong (*Avant Garde*): 15 rue Ho Xuan Huong, Hanoi; f. 1957; three times weekly; organ of the Youth Movement; circ. 16,000.

Viet-Nam: 79 Ly Thuong Kiet St., Hanoi; f. 1954; illustrated monthly; published by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; Vietnamese, Russian, Chinese, French, Spanish and English; circ. 86,000; Dir. LE BA THUYEN.

Viet-Nam Courier: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; weekly; Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

Vietnamese Studies: 46 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; quarterly publ. by Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; English and French editions.

NEWS AGENCIES

Viet-Nam News Agency: Hanoi.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Agence France Presse: 18 Phung Khac Khoan, Hanoi.

Czechoslovak News Agency (Ceteka): 65 Hoang Dieu St., Hanoi.

Novosti Press Agency: APN Representation, 15 Thnyen Quang St., Hanoi.

Polish Press Agency (PAP): B17 Khu Kim Lien, Hanoi.

Prensa Latina: 66 Ngo Thi Nham, Hanoi.

Tass: 23 Cao Ba Quat, Hanoi.

PUBLISHERS

Su That (*Truth*) Publishing House: Hanoi; controlled by the Government; Marxist classics, political and philosophical works.

Foreign Languages Publishing House: Hanoi; controlled by the Government.

Giao Duc (*Educational*) Publishing House: Hanoi; Ministry of Education.

Khoa Hoc (*Social Sciences*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Lao Dong (*Labour*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Literary Publishing House: Hanoi; State-controlled.

Pho Thong (*Popularization*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

Popular Army Publishing House: Hanoi.

Scientific Publishing House: Hanoi.

Y Hoc (*Medical*) Publishing House: Hanoi.

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RADIO

Voice of Viet-Nam: 58 Quan-Su Street, Hanoi; controlled by the Council of Ministers; Home Service in Vietnamese; Foreign Service in English, Japanese, Korean, French, Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, Cantonese and Standard Chinese, and Indonesian; Dir.-Gen. T. LAM.

In 1971 there were 510,000 radio receivers.

FINANCE

BANKING

State Bank of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietbank): 7 Le-Lai St., Hanoi; f. 1951; central bank of issue; 350 branches; Min. Gen. Dir. TA HOANG CO, Vice-Mins. Dep. Gen. Dir. LE DUC, VU-DUY-HIEU, TRAN-DUONG.

Bank for Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietcombank): 47-49, Ly-Thai-To St., Hanoi; f. 1963; the only bank authorized to deal in the country with foreign currencies and international payments; Chair. TRAN DUONG; Vice-Chair. DAO VIET DOAN, MAI HUU ICH.

INSURANCE

Viet-Nam Insurance Co. (Baoviet): 7 Ly Thuong Kiet, Hanoi; state company; marine insurance.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Chamber of Commerce of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam (Vietcochamber): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; attached organizations are:

Vinacontrol (Goods Control Office): 54 Tran Nhan Tong St., Hanoi.

Maritime Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; settles and exercises jurisdiction over disputes arising from sea transportation.

Foreign Trade Arbitration Committee: 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; settles disputes arising from foreign trade transactions between Vietnamese and foreign economic organizations.

All foreign trade activities are directed and controlled by the State through the intermediary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. To this effect, several National Import-Export Corporations have been set up (*see below*).

FOREIGN TRADE CORPORATIONS

Agrexport (Viet-Nam National Agricultural Produce and Foodstuffs Export-Import Corporation): 6 Trang Tien, Hanoi; imports and exports agricultural produce and foodstuffs.

Artexport (Viet-Nam National Handicrafts and Arts Articles Export-Import Corporation): 31-33 Ngo Quyen St., Hanoi; deals in craft products and art materials.

Machinoimport (Viet-Nam National Machinery Export-Import Corporation): 8 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports and exports machinery and tools.

Radio, Finance, Trade and Industry, etc.

Meranimex (Viet-Nam National Marine and Animal Products Import and Export Corporation): 17 Cu Chinh Lan St., Haiphong; exports live animals, salted and frozen meat, eggs, animal feeds, furs and skins, shellfish and seaweed.

Minexport (Viet-Nam National Minerals Export-Import Corporation): 35 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi; exports minerals and metals, quarry products, building materials, chemical products, pharmaceutical products; imports coal, metals, pharmaceutical and chemical products, industrial and building materials, fuels and oils, asphalt, fertilizers, gypsum and cement bags.

Naforimex (Viet-Nam National Forest and Native Produce Export-Import Corporation): 19 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports coconut products, rubber and wood and exports oils, forest products and miscellaneous products.

Technoimport (Viet-Nam National Complete Equipment Import and Technical Exchange Corporation): 16-18 Trang Thi St., Hanoi; imports industrial plant.

Tocontap (Viet-Nam National Sundries Export-Import Corporation): 36 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; imports and exports consumer goods.

Transaf (Viet-Nam National Foreign Trade Corporation): 33 Ba Trieu St., Hanoi; import and export transactions with foreign co-operative societies and firms in consumer goods and foodstuffs; re-exports; compensation trade; agents for all commercial transactions.

Xunhasaba (Viet-Nam State Corporation for Export and Import of Books, Periodicals and other Cultural Commodities): 32 Hai Ba Trung, Hanoi.

Fafim (Viet-Nam State Film Distribution Enterprise): 49 Nguyen Trai, Hanoi; export and import of films; organization of film shows and participation of Vietnamese films in international film exhibitions.

All commercial and non-commercial payments to foreign countries are effected through the Bank of Foreign Trade of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.

TRADE UNIONS

Tong Cong Doan Viet-Nam (T.C.D.) (Viet-Nam Federation of Trade Unions): 82 Tran Hung Dao, Hanoi; f. 1946; 1,200,000 mems.; Pres. HOANG QUOC VIET; Gen. Sec. NGUYEN DUC THUAN; publs. *Viet-Nam Trade Unions* (in English, French and Spanish), *Lao Dong, Cong Doan*.

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Viet-Minh National Railways: Hanoi; Government-owned; official information is not available, but lines reported to be in operation are: Hanoi-Haiphong (104 km.), Hanoi-Mukh Nam Quong (162 km.), Hanoi-Thanh Hoa (167 km.), Hanoi-Laokay (296 km.), Dong Anh-Thai Nguyen (51 km.).

ROADS

National Automobile Transport Undertaking: Hanoi; f. 1951; operates long distance and municipal bus services. There are about 13,400 kilometres of motorable roads.

SHIPPING

Vietfracht (*Viet-Nam Foreign Trade Transportation Corporation*): 74 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi; in charge of all activities concerning sea transportation; charters vessels and books shipping space for principals at home and abroad; canvasses cargo for shipowners; provides regular services to and from South-East Asian ports, mainly Haiphong-Hong Kong-Singapore, Cambodian ports-Heungnam-Chungjin and main Japanese ports; provides services to and from the Black Sea and western and northern Europe; arranges shipments on through bill of lading from Haiphong to any port in the world.

Viet-Nam Ocean Shipping Agency (VOSA): 11 Tran Phu St., Haiphong; in charge of performing all such facilities as may be required for the coming and going of merchant shipping, of loading and unloading operations, lighterage, forwarding and reception of goods, tallying, weighing and measuring, warehousing, reconditioning and repacking of damaged goods; arranging the booking of cargo, the chartering, purchase and sale of vessels and the settlement of marine casualties and insurance.

CIVIL AVIATION

Civil Aviation of Viet-Nam (CAVN): Hanoi; f. 1954; Government-owned; controls all services but operates no aircraft; Gia Lam is the largest civil airport.

Civil Aviation Administration of China: operates services between Gia Lam and Canton.

Interflug Gesellschaft: operates services between East Berlin and Hanoi via Moscow, Tashkent and Dacca.

TOURISM

Vietnamtourism (*Viet-Nam Travel Service*): 54 Nguyen Du St., Hanoi.

UNIVERSITY

University of Hanoi: Hanoi; about 150 teachers; about 1,500 students.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Viet-Nam is situated in the eastern part of South-East Asia with the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam to the north of the 17th parallel and the Khmer Republic to the west. The China Sea lies to the east. The climate is warm and humid with a monsoon season from May to October. The language is Vietnamese. Buddhism is the religion of most of the population. There are sizeable groups of Cao-Daiists, Hoa-Hao, Confucians, Taoists and Roman Catholics. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is deep yellow, with three horizontal crimson stripes in the centre. The capital is Saigon.

Recent History

(For the history of the country up to the partition of Viet-Nam in 1954 see the chapter on the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam.)

Ngo Dinh Diem became Prime Minister of the State of Viet-Nam in 1954 and, following a referendum, proclaimed himself President of the Republic of Viet-Nam in 1955. The authoritarian nature of the Diem régime provoked a serious resistance movement in the south and the insurgents (mainly former members of the Viet-Minh) established the National Liberation Front (NLF) in December 1960. The People's Revolutionary (Communist) Party soon became a dominant element in the NLF. In November 1963 Diem was overthrown in a military *coup*, and a series of short-lived military régimes followed. The last of these was the National Leadership Committee, established in June 1965, with Lt.-Gen. Nguyen Van Thieu as Chairman and Air Vice-Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky as Prime Minister. This group introduced a new constitution in 1967, when presidential and parliamentary elections were held in government-controlled areas. With the NLF and "neutralist" candidates banned, Gen. Thieu was elected President, and Marshal Ky Vice-President, with 35 per cent of the popular vote. In 1971, after splitting with Marshal Ky, Thieu was re-elected unopposed after all other candidates withdrew.

The resistance movement in the south developed in the early 1960s into full-scale hostilities, and the North Vietnamese intervened to assist anti-government forces while the U.S.A. and allied powers gave enormous military and financial aid to the Saigon régime. Peace talks between the four participants in the war opened in Paris in November 1968. In June 1969 the NLF announced the formation of a Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) to administer "liberated" areas.

In early April 1972, North Vietnamese forces launched a major military offensive against South Viet-Nam on three fronts; in the north, in the central highlands and in the south. The U.S. forces resumed large-scale bombing of North Viet-Nam and in May President Nixon announced a blockade and mining of all its ports. Martial law was proclaimed in the South. In late June President Thieu assumed emergency powers. In September the North Vietnamese offensive was stopped with the capture by Saigon troops of Quang Tri province.

In January 1973 a peace agreement was signed by the

U.S.A., South Viet-Nam, North Viet-Nam and the PRG. The fighting in South Viet-Nam continued during 1973, however, and a second ceasefire in July was no more effective than the first. Talks in Paris between representatives of the Saigon Government and the PRG to set up a National Council of National Reconciliation and Concord, and to arrange for elections, failed to make progress and were suspended in April 1974. The fighting continued throughout 1974 and in December of that year the PRG forces launched a major offensive. In March 1975 government troops abandoned the Central Highlands, precipitating a series of military disasters in the rest of the country. Government positions collapsed daily as the North Vietnamese advanced southwards. Government troops joined an estimated 2 million refugees fleeing towards Saigon. By late April the PRG was in control of the main towns, cities and provinces north and north-east of Saigon. Communist advances placed the capital in increasing danger of encirclement. Under growing pressure President Thieu resigned on April 21st and was succeeded by the Vice-President Tran Van Huong. With no prospect of further military aid from the U.S.A. the new president was expected to enter into peace negotiations.

Government

Legislative authority is vested in the National Assembly, consisting of a House of Representatives elected for four years by universal suffrage, and a Senate whose members are elected by list voting for six years. Executive authority resides in the President, who is elected by universal suffrage for four years. The President appoints the Prime Minister and, on the latter's proposal, the members of the Government. There is a Supreme Court, whose functions include the interpretation of the Constitution.

Defence

In July 1974 armed forces, commanded by Vietnamese officers and trained under U.S. supervision, included 450,000 ground troops, 60,000 airmen, a navy of 40,000, 15,000 marines and 1.4 million local militia and police. Anti-government forces, which include North Vietnamese regular troops, are estimated at about 350,000.

Economic Affairs

The economy is dominated by agriculture. Rice is overwhelmingly the most important food crop, with about four-fifths of arable land under rice; maize, cassava and sweet potatoes are grown as a substitute for rice, while coffee and tea are also important. Rubber is the principal industrial crop, followed by sugar, coconut oil, copra and kenaf. Fishing provides a valuable supplement to the diet. Industry is confined to food processing, light machinery assembly, cement, paper, glass, beverages and textiles.

The war in South Viet-Nam has seriously affected the economy, however, making industrial development virtually impossible and disrupting agricultural production. Before the Second World War Viet-Nam was the world's third largest rice exporter but the Government in Saigon now imports rice to meet needs. About half the country, including most of the rubber-growing and some important

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

rice-growing regions, was in the hands of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) at the end of 1974. The Saigon Government has been supported by massive aid from the U.S.A. for both military and economic purposes. The withdrawal of U.S. forces from Viet-Nam in 1974 and cuts in U.S. aid in 1974 therefore posed a considerable threat to the economy in areas controlled from Saigon. Inflation worsened in 1974 (retail prices in Saigon increased by 40 per cent), with rice and fuel prices rising especially rapidly. There have been repeated devaluations of the piastre, including 10 devaluations in 1974 alone. The trade deficit fell from \$694 million in 1972 to \$559 million in 1973 but was expected to increase in 1974. In May 1973 President Thieu launched an eight-year programme, the first stage of which (1973-74) gave priority to relief operations, refugee aid, the reconstruction of the country's infrastructure and the resumption of production.

Transport and Communications

There are about 1,278 km. of railways, of which about half are open, and 20,027 km. of motorable roads. Inland waterways total 4,500 km., of which 2,200 km. are canals. Air Viet-Nam maintains internal and external services throughout South-East Asia and the Far East. Saigon is served by nine airlines.

Social Welfare

There are a number of general and field hospitals providing several thousand beds. In addition there are 615 village maternity clinics. There is a pension scheme for state workers.

Education

In 1972/73 there were 8,275 primary schools with

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

3.3 million pupils, and nearly 1 million students were taught at 1,138 secondary schools. There are seven universities.

Tourism

The main centres of tourism are Saigon, the old city of Hué in the north-east and Dalat, a mountain resort. There is abundant wild game, which attracts many hunters.

Visas are required by all visitors, unless staying under 72 hours.

Sport

Football is the most popular game.

Public Holidays

1975: November 1st (National Day), December 25th (Christmas Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 31st-February 3rd (Tết, Lunar New Year), March 31st (Ancestors' Day), April 16th (Good Friday), May 1st (Labour Day), May (Buddha Purnima—Buddha's Birthday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 centimes=1 Viet-Nam piastre.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling=1,651 piastres;

U.S. \$1=700 piastres.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA (sq. km.)	
Central Lowlands	54,988
Central Highlands	49,921
South Viet-Nam (Cochinchina)	68,900
TOTAL	173,809*

* 67,108 square miles.

POPULATION (official estimates for July 1st)	
1967	16,973,000
1968	17,414,000
1969	17,867,000
1970	18,332,000
1971	18,809,000
1972	19,100,000
1973	19,367,000

MAJOR CITIES (1972)

Saigon (capital)	1,845,385
Danang	457,979
Huế	198,064
My-Tho	112,152

Can-Tho	170,931
Nha-Trang	206,384
Dalat	92,697

Births and Deaths (1969): Annual birth rate 42.7 per 1,000; death rate 8.1 per 1,000 (*Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, International Statistical Programs Monthly Activities, December 1971*).

Employment (mid-1970): Total economically active population 9,441,000, including 7,015,000 in agriculture (ILO and FAO estimates).

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1970 ('000 hectares)

Arable Land	2,702
Under Permanent Crops	216
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	2,870
Forest Land	5,949
Other Land and Inland Water	5,644
TOTAL AREA	17,381

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1971.

PRINCIPAL CROPS (metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Paddy Rice	5,115,000	5,715,500	6,324,200	6,348,200	7,025,100
Rubber	27,650	28,458	37,500	20,000	19,500
Maize	30,535	31,485	33,750	41,700	50,500
Coffee	3,550	3,925	4,400	3,900	5,120
Tea	4,900	5,545	5,800	5,100	6,250
Tobacco	7,790	8,420	8,600	8,800	10,300
Sweet Potatoes	225,560	219,750	230,300	240,500	279,800
Cassava (Manioc)	233,485	215,710	270,000	247,300	379,700
Kenaf	80	80	20	100	100
Sugar Cane	321,445	335,720	340,500	331,000	529,900
Water Melons	35,000	42,000	40,000	37,500	51,700
Dry Beans	12,000	11,000	13,000	18,700	10,300
Mulberry leaves	2,600	1,600	600	850	2,320
Bananas	184,000	204,000	210,000	248,000	258,000
Pineapples	33,000	33,000	34,000	32,900	34,350
Soyabeans	6,000	7,000	8,400	7,100	10,600
Groundnuts (in shell)	34,000	32,000	37,000	38,900	44,800

Coconuts: 99 million in 1969; 118 million in 1970; 125 million in 1971; 116 million in 1972. Copra: 22,500 metric tons in 1967.

RUBBER PRODUCTION AND EXPORTS (metric tons)

	1972	1973
Production:		
Estates	18,675	19,514
Smallholdings	1,325	105
TOTAL	20,000	19,619
Exports:		
U.S.A.	7	—
U.K.	1,069	—
Belgium/Luxembourg	20	—
France	13,287	12,458
Federal Republic of Germany	1,356	1,425
Italy	288	1,050
Netherlands	341	275
Spain	1,213	1,178
Hong Kong	—	—
Japan	4,098	2,039
Singapore	574	1,952
Others	679	149
TOTAL	22,932	20,526
Consumption	2,571	1,951
Stocks:		
Estates	551	515
Dealers	1,359	1,340
TOTAL	1,910	1,855

LIVESTOCK

	1969/70	1970/71	1971/72	1972/73	1973/74
Cattle	940,000	908,300	897,800	852,500	926,090
Pigs	3,772,000	3,847,500	4,071,500	4,275,000	4,605,440
Buffaloes	627,000	565,250	559,800	500,800	491,280
Sheep	10,000	12,000	12,840	18,530	10,400
Goats	29,000	43,000	43,500	38,200	38,300
Horses	9,000	8,000	8,340	8,070	7,780
Chickens	19,261,000	20,000,000*	19,000,000	23,250,000	25,982,300
Ducks	14,475,000	14,500,000*	16,500,000	18,170,000	20,156,300

* FAO estimate.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (metric tons)

	1968	1969	1970
Beef, Veal and Buffalo Meat*	19,000	23,000	16,000
Pork, including Bacon and Ham*	56,000	94,000	81,000
Hen Eggs	27,500†	26,000†	25,000†
Cattle and Buffalo Hides	1,975	2,415	2,415

* Commercial production only, excluding farm slaughterings.

† FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

FORESTRY
SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION
(cubic metres)

	1968	1969	1970
Coniferous (soft wood)	15,000	35,000	44,000
Broadleaved (hard wood)	176,000	273,000	226,000
TOTAL	191,000	308,000	270,000

Source: United Nations, Statistical Yearbook 1971.

FISHING
(metric tons)

1969 . . .	463,800
1970 . . .	577,400
1971 . . .	587,490
1972 . . .	677,718
1973 . . .	713,596

MINING
SALT PRODUCTION
(metric tons)

1968 . . .	158,000
1969 . . .	118,000
1970 . . .	167,610
1971 . . .	134,182
1972 . . .	149,218

INDUSTRY

		1970	1971	1972	1973
Electricity	'000 kWh.	1,214,512	1,340,829	1,482,126	1,627,485
Cotton Yarn	tons	11,742	13,368	9,398	10,422
Jute (Kenaf) Yarn	"	1,522	1,399	1,061	562
Woven Cotton Fabrics	'000 metres	134,453	76,660	43,244	75,840
Rayon and Synthetic Fabrics	"	60,317	42,654	30,446	32,588
Refined Sugar	tons	124,443	235,967	225,379	108,824
Brown Sugar	"	2,974	3,287	2,821	—
Beer	hl.	1,486,666	1,468,910	1,431,790	1,361,630
Carbonated Drinks	"	1,383,030	1,185,330	1,156,170	979,398
Tobacco Products	tons	9,670	12,163	11,759	9,499
Paper and Paper Preparations	"	42,823	48,537	46,375	44,308
Glass	"	18,783	20,779	24,458	18,363
Cement	"	285,751	263,316	243,172	265,255

FINANCE

100 centimes=1 Viet-Nam piastre.

Coins: 1, 5 and 10 piastres.

Notes: 1, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, 200, 500 and 1,000 piastres.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1,651 piastres; U.S. \$1=700 piastres.

10,000 Viet-Nam piastres=£6.06=\$14.29.

BUDGET ESTIMATES

(million piastres)

REVENUE	1972	1973	EXPENDITURE	1972	1973
Direct Taxes	14,000	18,279	General Administration	4,186	4,274
Indirect Taxes	21,980	48,986	Foreign Affairs	2,437	4,798
Customs	50,000	30,000	Justice	273	312
Excise	18,075	21,852	Information	3,428	4,700
Registration Fees	8,000	7,335	Interior	29,302	30,485
Revenues of Various Ministries	13,418	7,971	National Education	20,398	26,300
Other Sources	203,013	328,710	Health and Social Welfare	9,250	5,397
			Labour	191	263
			Finance	2,404	2,961
			Economy	1,073	258
			Rural Affairs	22,386	29,402
			Public Works and Communica- tions	5,566	8,720
			Military and War Veterans	228,262	255,761
			Common Expenditures	12,962	24,825
			U.S. Aid Construction and De- velopment Programmes	21,400	33,000
			Revolutionary Development	1,102	766
			Ministry of Open Arms	476	528
			Ministry of Ethnic Development Planning	725 91	1,114 1,269
TOTAL	328,486	463,133	TOTAL	365,912	435,133

GOLD RESERVES AND CURRENCY IN CIRCULATION
(million piastres—at 31 December)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold Reserves and Foreign Exchange:					
Tied up	17,410	17,611	18,892	105,790	101,670
Available	114,113	131,954	174,444	196,073	224,405
Currency in Circulation					

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(million U.S. \$)

	1972			1973		
	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance
<i>Goods and Services:</i>						
Merchandise	23.8	742.9	-719.1	62.1	776.2	-714.1
Non-monetary gold	—	—	—	—	—	—
Freight and insurance	12.4	7.6	4.8	16.0	8.4	7.6
Travel	3.9	31.2	-27.3	16.0	23.3	-7.3
Investment income	9.3	13.2	-3.9	11.9	13.6	-1.7
Government, n.e.s.	343.8	209.9	133.9	232.6	150.5	82.1
Other services	42.7	11.0	31.7	33.0	8.0	25.0
Total	435.9	1,015.8	-579.9	371.6	980.0	-608.4
Transfer Payments	9.4	3.1	6.3	7.4	10.8	-3.4
CURRENT BALANCE	445.3	1,018.9	-573.6	379.0	990.8	-611.8
Net Errors and Omissions	—	0.1	0.1	4.4	—	4.4

UNITED STATES ECONOMIC AID
(million U.S. \$)

U.S. Fiscal Years—July–June

	1970	1971	1972	1973	TOTAL (1954/73)
Agency for International Development (AID)					
Grants and Loans	406.8	440.3	385.0	393.7	5,442.1
<i>of which:</i>					
Development Loans	—	—	—	—	39.0
Commercial Import Programme	238.5	281.0	313.0	321.7	3,024.3
Other	168.3	159.3	72.0	72.0	1,867.8
Food for Peace (PL 580)	170.3	141.4	112.5	177.3	1,398.0
Title 1: Planned Grants and Loans	130.9	108.2	108.4	160.8	1,038.8
Title 2: Emergency Relief	39.4	33.2	4.1	16.5	353.5
Title 3: Voluntary Relief Agencies					
Total Economic Aid	577.1	581.7	497.0	571.0	6,929.5
<i>of which:</i>					
Grants	577.1	581.7	497.0	571.0	6,840.9
Loans	—	—	—	—	95.6

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million piastres)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	28,363	43,037	37,271	53,422	44,032	70,104	233,225	310,001
Exports	1,491	1,313	936	954	916	994	5,467	29,697

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES

IMPORTS	1972		1973	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Dairy Products	25,442	5,651,120	11,486	6,510,912
Wheat Flour	48,084	1,780,661	35,069	1,679,381
Sugar	165,907	14,215,834	362,000	30,324,095
Rice	271,000	16,707,000	303,000	43,250,000
Tobacco and Cigarettes	16,524	9,721,666	8,804	6,252,749
Cement	651,597	5,912,844	538,692	6,771,828
Petroleum Products	1,844,040	20,720,031	2,110,042	35,003,526
Chemicals	50,446	7,880,513	98,523	11,321,982
Pharmaceuticals	3,234	9,700,109	3,058	12,635,984
Fertilizers	234,173	7,266,809	326,353	18,119,703
Rubber and Rubber Goods	5,581	3,103,849	3,841	2,909,200
Paper and Cardboard	29,007	2,280,688	25,687	4,157,294
Textile Fabrics	7,352	14,610,406	2,734	7,290,013
Yarn	13,895	8,495,548	14,674	14,308,238
Metallurgic Products	212,098	16,042,322	95,254	12,859,489
Machinery and Appliances	20,514	20,873,680	15,067	23,375,955
Electrical Equipment	13,177	14,057,134	6,051	8,200,044
Motor Cars and Parts	15,259	4,590,401	4,652	3,057,683

EXPORTS	1972		1973	
	metric tons	'000 piastres	metric tons	'000 piastres
Shrimps, Crustaceans	1,872	1,599,883	4,236	6,539,536
Feathers for Beds	424	113,031	967	671,263
Bones	517	10,720	2,026	79,565
Tea	601	123,283	694	283,545
Rubber	44,594	1,565,248	20,867	6,358,356
Ceramics	173	18,098	1,244	365,788

Note: Exports of rice are now insignificant.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
(million piastres)

IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1972	1973		1972	1973
U.S.A.	96,000	128,677	France	1,065	4,202
China (Taiwan)	17,083	14,318	Germany, Federal Republic	144	612
Japan	45,541	39,483	United Kingdom	155	138
Korea, Republic	4,660	7,654	Japan	1,650	6,917
France	16,117	22,676	Singapore	316	3,409
Germany, Federal Republic	4,528	5,107	Hong Kong	1,340	7,626
India	525	643	Italy	30	418
Italy	4,169	4,532	U.S.A.	229	1,212
United Kingdom	1,880	2,043	Netherlands	25	117
Portugal	198	253	Spain	47	293
Thailand	5,650	8,418	China (Taiwan)	51	1,540
Singapore	18,914	32,380	Thailand	9	376
TOTAL (incl. others)	215,265	310,001	TOTAL (incl. others)	5,061	29,697

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

	1971	1972	1973
Passengers ('000 passenger-km) . . .	85,657	65,672	170,043
Freight ('000 ton-km.) . . .	38,208	6,617	1,214

ROADS

	1971	1972	1973
Passenger cars	74,000	74,600	66,120
Commercial vehicles	90,400	91,250	97,661

SHIPPING ('000 metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Goods Loaded	904	961	784	1,027
Goods Unloaded	6,824	6,554	5,614	4,877

CIVIL AVIATION

	1971	1972	1973
INTERNATIONAL			
Flights	18,039	15,219	8,253
Passengers	746,617	528,489	236,459
Freight (metric tons)	72,717	105,753	33,747
Mail (" ")	4,334	7,702	2,713
DOMESTIC			
Flights	85,169	89,572	64,420
Passengers	1,723,823	1,411,073	1,007,677
Freight (metric tons)	9,116	7,622	5,277
Mail (" ")	825	1,335	1,561

EDUCATION (1972/73)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary	8,275	65,984	3,290,387
Secondary	1,138	27,547	903,383
Higher	10	1,341	88,617

Source: Institut National de la Statistique, Saigon.

THE CONSTITUTION

(Promulgated April 1st, 1967)

BASIC PROVISIONS, CITIZENS' RIGHTS

Viet-Nam is a territorially indivisible, unified and independent Republic, with sovereignty residing in the people. The State recognizes and guarantees the basic rights of all citizens. It will comply with those provisions of international law which are not contrary to its national sovereignty and will contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security.

All citizens are equal before the law, which will protect human rights and the lives, property and honour of every citizen.

The private life, home and correspondence of every citizen shall be respected; he is guaranteed the freedom to worship, pursue the kind of education suited to him, meet and form associations; the State recognizes the freedom of thought, speech and the press. It will strive to improve the social security system, being bound to establish regulations providing for assistance to the old, sick, disabled, orphans, widows and the victims of natural disasters and public misfortune.

Every citizen has the duty to defend the country and the Republic; to defend the Constitution and respect the law; to fulfil his military obligations as prescribed by law and to pay taxes in proportion to his means and in accordance with the provisions of the law.

THE LEGISLATURE

Legislative authority is vested by the people in the **National Assembly** which is made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

The **Senate** consists of between 30 and 60 members, elected by list voting for six years. Half of the Senate is elected every three years. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet all the conditions prescribed in the Senatorial electoral law.

The **House of Representatives** consists of between 100 and 200 representatives, popularly elected from separate constituencies by direct and secret ballot; they will run as individual candidates. Candidates must be at least 25 years of age, enjoy the full rights of citizenship, have fulfilled military obligations and meet other conditions as specified in the electoral law. Representatives will serve for four years. They may be re-elected.

The Senate and the House of Representatives have the authority to vote legislation, approve treaties and international agreements, determine declarations of war and the holding of peace talks, determine declaration of a state of emergency, imposition of curfew over all or part of the territory of Viet-Nam, control the Government in the carrying out of national policy, propose the removal of part or all of the Government, pass on the validation of Senators and Representatives and decide territorial problems.

The National Assembly is empowered to investigate government agencies or officials at the central or local levels, and may propose the dismissal of ministers, secretaries, the Prime Minister or the entire Government by a two-thirds majority vote of the total membership of each house. This recommendation is binding unless the President has special reasons for rejecting it. In the event of rejection, the National Assembly can override this by a three-quarters majority vote of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

Representatives and Senators cannot be prosecuted, pursued, arrested or sentenced for any statement or vote in the National Assembly or its committees except in cases of flagrant violation of the law.

Bills may be introduced by Representatives, Senators or the President and must be submitted to the Office of the House of Representatives.

The National Assembly shall meet each year in two regular sessions, the first beginning on the first Monday in April, the second on the first Monday in October, each session lasting a maximum of 90 days. Special sessions may be called by request of the President or one third of the total membership of either house. Each house will elect its own Chairman and permanent officers.

THE EXECUTIVE

Executive authority is vested by the people in the President.

The President and Vice-President will run on one list and will be elected by the entire nation in a secret and direct ballot. The term of office of each is four years and they may be re-elected. To run for the Presidency a candidate must have Vietnamese citizenship from birth and continuous residence in Viet-Nam for ten years prior to the date of the election; he must be at least 35 years of age, have fulfilled military obligations, enjoy full rights of citizenship and be introduced by ten Representatives or Senators or by a political party.

The President promulgates legislation; laws will be promulgated within thirty days from the time the President receives bills approved by the National Assembly. He appoints the Prime Minister, and on the latter's proposal the Ministers, Secretaries and Under-Secretaries. He may reorganize part or all of the Government. The President, with the approval of the Senate, will appoint Justices of the Supreme Court, Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions, Rectors of Universities and will appoint and promote General Officers.

The President represents the Nation in international relations, and receives letters of accreditation of diplomatic envoys. With the approval of the National Assembly he shall declare war and ratify peace treaties. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic; Chairman of the National Assembly Council. He shall prescribe national policy and with the assistance of the Vice-President, Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers he shall carry out national policy and laws.

The Vice-President is Chairman of the Culture and Education Council, the Economic and Social Council, and the Ethnic Minority Council.

The Prime Minister directs the Government and the administrative agencies of the nation, and is responsible before the President for carrying out national policy. He and other government officials may participate in sessions of the Assembly or its committees to explain matters relating to national policy.

The President is Chairman of the National Security Council, which studies all matters relating to national defence, proposes measures for the maintenance of national security, and proposes the declaration of states of alert, curfew, emergency, or war, declarations of war, and the holding of peace talks.

Province chiefs, mayors, and the members of village, province, and municipal councils are elected by universal suffrage, whilst village chiefs are elected by village councils

from among their members. The Government appoints two officials with the responsibility of assisting mayors, province chiefs, and village chiefs in administrative and security matters, as well as other administrative personnel. Members and heads of local government bodies may be dismissed by the President if they violate the Constitution, the law, or national policy.

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is an independent branch of the Government, equal in status with the Executive and Legislative. Judicial power will be entrusted to judges and directed by the Supreme Court and lower courts; every court has to be established and organized according to law with an element which judges and an element which prosecutes. All courts are under the control of the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court will consist of nine to fifteen judges, nine of them nominated by the High Judicial Council with the consent of the National Assembly and then appointed by the President; two will be nominated by the Senate and four by the House of Representatives for appointment by the President. The High Judicial Council will nominate 18 candidates for the Supreme Court, from which nine will be selected by the National Assembly. The members of the Supreme Court nominated by the High Judicial Council will hold office until they reach the statutory retirement age; those nominated by the Senate and the House of Representatives will serve for the same term as they would have in the respective houses. The President and Vice-President of the Supreme Court will be elected by its members.

The Supreme Court can review decisions by any lower court, but only in matters concerning the application of the law; it is empowered to decide on the validity of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections and proclaim their results. It will hold sessions to review the constitutionality of laws and decree laws, the constitutionality and legality of decrees and decisions issued by the Executive, to interpret the constitution in cases of conflict between Government agencies as to their responsibility and competence and to discuss the dissolution of a political organization.

The Supreme Court will have an autonomous budget and the right to determine its internal organization and procedures governing the management of the Judiciary; its organization and procedures will be determined by law.

The High Judicial Court will consist of one member of the Supreme Court, the Presiding Judges of the Courts of Appeal, one representative of the Ministry of Justice, the leader of the Association of Lawyers, and a number of elected members. The President and Vice-President will be elected by the Council's entire membership. It will have jurisdiction in promotions and disciplinary measures involving judges, the review of appointments and transfers of all judges, the nomination of certain judges for the Supreme Court, and advising the Government as well as the Supreme Court on all judicial matters.

The Judicial Council, which is elected by the judges from among their own number, proposes the appointment, promotion, transfer, and disciplining of judges, and advises the Supreme Court in matters relating to the judiciary.

SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS

Special Court: During each of its terms the National Assembly will elect five Senators and five Representatives to form a Special Court, chaired by the President of the Supreme Court; this Court will be empowered to judge the President and the Vice-President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, Ministers, Secretaries, Generals, members

of the Inspectorate and Justices of the Supreme Court when charges of treason or high crimes are brought against them. Charges will be brought by a motion signed by more than half of the total membership of both the Senate and the House of Representatives, and that motion must be approved by a two-thirds majority of the total membership of both houses. In the case of the President or Vice-President, the motion must be signed by two-thirds of the total number and approved by three-quarters. The Special Court is to decide removal from office by a three-fourths vote of its membership (four-fifths in the case of the President and Vice-President).

The **Inspectorate** includes from nine to eighteen inspectors, one-third designated by the National Assembly, one-third by the President, and one-third by the Supreme Court, and is empowered to investigate personnel of all public and private agencies on suspicion of being directly or indirectly engaged in corruption, speculation, influence-peddling, or acts harmful to the national interest; to inspect accounts of public agencies and corporations; and to audit the property of personnel of public agencies, including the President, Vice-President, Prime Minister, National Assembly members, and the President of the Supreme Court. In the case of the Chairman and members of the Inspectorate, the audit of personal property would be conducted by the Supreme Court. The Inspectorate announces publicly the results of its investigations, and proposes disciplinary action against guilty persons or requests prosecution by competent courts.

The **Armed Forces Council** advises the President on matters relating to the Armed Forces, especially promotion, transfer, and disciplining of military personnel of all ranks.

A **Culture and Education Council** assists and stimulates the Government in carrying out an educational policy in keeping with the criteria set out in the Constitution; one-third of the members will be appointed by the President and two-thirds will represent public and private cultural and educational organizations, parents and student associations and youth organizations from throughout the country; their term of office is six years, one-third of the membership being renewed every two years.

The **Economic and Social Council** has the mission of initiating and developing ideas on economic and social matters in order to establish a self-sufficient and prosperous economy. One-third of the members will be chosen by the President from among experts in the field of economics and sociology and two-thirds will be elected separately by economic, commercial and industrial organizations; their term of office is for four years.

The **Ethnic Minority Council**, representing the ethnic minorities living on Vietnamese territory, has the mission of advising the Government on all matters affecting ethnic minorities, with the purpose of helping them to develop politically, economically, culturally and socially. It is composed of one third members appointed by the President from people knowledgeable about minority affairs, and two thirds elected by ethnic minority groups; its term of office will be four years.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND OPPOSITION

Political parties can be freely established and operate openly in the spirit of the law and non-violence; they must respect the constitution, the law and national sovereignty. The State will facilitate their establishment and progress and encourage and assist progress towards a two-party system. The State recognizes the principle of formalizing political opposition.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

AMENDING THE CONSTITUTION

The President or an absolute majority of either the Senators or the Representatives may propose amendment of the constitution; no amendment may be made affecting the republican regime, the unity and the territorial integrity decided by the Constitution. A joint committee would study the proposed amendment and report to joint plenary sessions of the Assembly. A resolution to amend the Constitution must be approved by two-thirds of the total number of Representatives and Senators.

The Constitution, The Government,

There will be a transitional period before the new constitution comes entirely into force; the Constituent Assembly elected in September 1966 will assume the legislative powers established by this constitution until a constitutional government and the first National Assembly have been established. The Assembly will be responsible for drafting a law governing elections, regulations governing the press, political parties and opposition.

THE GOVERNMENT

(April 1975)

President: TRAN VAN HUONG.

THE CABINET

(resigned April 24th 1975)

Prime Minister: NGUYEN BA CAN.
Deputy Prime Minister in charge of General Inspection and Minister for Defence: Lt.-Gen. (rctd.) TRAN VAN DON.
Deputy Prime Minister in Charge of Production and Minister of Agriculture and Industry: DR. NGUYEN VAN HAO.
Deputy Prime Minister in charge of Relief and Resettlement: DUONG KICH NHUONG.
Minister of State: LE TRONG QUAT.
Minister of State: DR. NGUYEN VAN AI.
Minister of State: Prof. PHAM THAI.
Minister of State in charge of Negotiation and Chief Delegate at the Peace Negotiations: NGUYEN XUAN PHONG.
Minister for Foreign Affairs: VUONG VAN BAC.
Minister of Justice: NGO KHAC TINH.
Minister for the Interior: BUU VIEN.

Minister for Education and Youth: Prof. NGUYEN DUY XUAN.
Minister for Finance: LE QUANG TRUONG.
Minister for Trade and Supply: NGUYEN VAN DIEP.
Minister for Planning: DR. NGUYEN TIEN HUNG.
Minister for Public Works and Communications: NGUYEN XUAN DUC.
Minister for Veterans Affairs: HUYNH DUC BUU.
Minister of Information and Open Arms: Brig.-Gen. PHAM HOA HIEP.
Minister for Health: TON THAT NIEM.
Minister for Labour: VU CONG.
Minister for Social Welfare: TRAN VAN MAI.
Minister for Ethnic Development: NAY LUETT.
Minister in charge of Relations with the National Assembly: PHAM ANH.
Secretary of State at the Prime Minister's Office: NGUYEN LONG CHAU.

PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

President: HUYNH TAN PHAT.
Vice-President and Minister of the Interior: DR. PHUNG VAN CONG.
Vice-President and Minister of Education and Youth: NGUYEN VAN KIET.
Vice-President: NGUYEN DOA.
Minister to the President's Office: TRAN BUU KIEM.
Minister of National Defence: TRAN NAM TRUNG.
Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mme NGUYEN THI BINH.
Minister of Economy and Finance: CAO VAN BON.
Minister of Information and Culture: LUU HUU PHUOC.
Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs and Invalids: DR. DUONG QUYNH HOA.
Minister of Justice: TRUONG NHU TANG.
Vice-Minister to the President's Office: UNG NGOC KY.

Vice-Ministers of National Defence: DONG VAN CONG, NGUYEN CHANH.
Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs: LE QUANG CHANH, HOANG BICH SON.
Vice-Minister of the Interior: NGUYEN NGOC THUONG.
Vice-Minister of Economy and Finance: NGUYEN VAN TRIEU.
Vice-Ministers of Information and Culture: HOANG TRONG QUY, LA VAN PHUONG.
Vice-Ministers of Education and Youth: LI VAN CHI, HO HUU NHUT.
Vice-Ministers of Public Health, Social Affairs and War Invalids: DR. HO VAN HUE, Mme BUI THI ME.
Vice-Minister of Justice: LE VAN THA.
Chairman of the Advisory Council: DR. NGUYEN HUU THO.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Election, August 29th, 1971

One hundred and fifty-nine seats contested by 1,297 candidates, most of them standing as independents.

SENATE

Election, August 26th, 1973

Four lists, comprising 15 candidates, stood for election for 30 seats.

Chairman: Senator NGUYEN VAN HUYEN.

POLITICAL PARTIES

Under Decree Law 60 passed on December 27th, 1972, a political party could acquire legal status only with representation in no less than half of the 44 provinces or 6 of the 11 municipalities, and with at least 5 per cent of the voters in the capitals of the provinces enrolled as members and local representation in one-quarter of the villages or city wards in the political sub-division in question. Of the 28 parties previously existing, only the following 3 had met these requirements when the registration period closed on March 27th, 1973:

Dan Chu (Democratic Party): f. March 1973; Leader President NGUYEN VAN THIEU.

Tu Do (Freedom Party): Leader NGUYEN VAN HUYEN.

Dan Chu Xa Hoi (Social-Democrat Party): incorporated six existing groups.

Alliance of National, Democratic and Peace Forces: Formation announced February 1968; Chair. TRINH DINH THAO.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

(April 1975)

The Republic of Viet-Nam has diplomatic relations with Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China (Taiwan), Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the U.S.A. and the Vatican City.

The Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam has diplomatic relations with Albania, Algeria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Burundi, the Royal Government of Cambodia, Cameroon, the People's Republic of China, the Congo People's Republic, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, the German Democratic Republic, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Hungary, Iraq, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Syria, Tanzania, Uganda, the U.S.S.R., the Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial system is based on the Constitution of April 1st, 1967. The Judiciary consists of the Supreme Court, a Special Court, a Council of State, an Administrative Court, Courts of Appeal and Lower Courts:

The Supreme Court: consists of fifteen Justices, serving a six-year term, who when chosen by the National Assembly from thirty Jurists elected by the Associations of Judges, Prosecutors and the Bar, are appointed by the President. Chief Justice: TRAN THUC LINH.

The Special Court: Comprises the Chief Justice as presiding judge, five Senators and five associate judges; is empowered to remove from office the most high-ranking persons in the Republic, including the President, in cases of treason and other high crimes.

The Council of State: reviews all sentences ruled in the first instance by the Administrative Court. Appeals may be made to the Administrative Cassation of the Supreme Court. Chair. DO QUANG HUE.

The Administrative Court: settles disputes between citizens and the Government. President: HA NHU VINH.

There are two Courts of Appeal in Hue and Saigon which decide on civil and criminal cases rendered by the Lower Courts. Judgements can be retried by the Civil or Criminal Cassation of the Supreme Court. Presidents (Saigon): DINH VAN HUAN. (Hue): PHAM VAN HIEN. The Lower Courts comprise eleven Courts of First Instance: twenty Courts of Peace with Extended Jurisdiction holding weekly and monthly circuit sessions in remote villages: eight Labour Courts; four Land Courts; four Juvenile Courts eight Martial Courts, four in forward areas.

RELIGION

Buddhism: Became the official religion under the Ly dynasty (1009-1225). There are many sects.

Buddhist Unified Church: Saigon; f. 1963; Leader (vacant); split in 1966 into a militant faction (An Quang) from Central Viet-Nam, led by THICH TRI QUANG, the moderates, led by THICH TAM CHAU, comprising, since 1954, emigrants from the North and lastly, the non-political southerners.

Jetavana Vihara: 610 Phan-Dinh-Phung, Saigon; 10,000 mems.; Pres. Ven. NAGA MAHA THIENA-BUU-CHON.

Caodalism: Has attracted a substantial following since 1926 and (in 1969) claimed nearly 3 million adherents. Caodalism is a synthesis of Buddhism, Confucianism, Taoism and Christianity, preaching that the principal founders of religion are the successive reincarnation of the Supreme God. Tay-Ninh at the foot of Mount Ba-Den is the principal shrine.

Hoa Hao: The Hoa Hao is a Buddhist sect which originated in 1919 in the village of Hoa Hao (Delta region). The sect was founded by HUYNH PHU SO.

Hoa Hao Buddhism numbers about 1.5 million adherents in the western part of the Republic of Viet-Nam.

Confucianism: Introduced from China during the era of Chinese domination.

Christianity: The first missionaries arrived in the sixteenth century. There are 1.7 million Roman Catholics, many of whom emigrated from North Viet-Nam after the Geneva Agreement of 1954. 1,256 schools and 41 hospitals are operated by Roman Catholics.

Archbishop of Saigon: Most Rev. PAUL NGUYEN VAN BINH (180 Phan-dinh-Phung, Saigon).

Archbishop of Hue: Most Rev. PHILIPPE NGUYEN KIM DIEN (6 Nguyen Truong To, Hue).

Taoism: The only indigenous religion of China. Initiated by LAO TSE (c. 500 B.C.) and developed by CHUANG TSE-TAO—the Way or the Path—is the true principle of life and is mystical and universal. Taoism later became associated with ritual and magic and consequently declined in importance.

THE PRESS

A new press code came into effect on August 5th, 1972. Under it daily newspapers must deposit within 30 days, U.S. \$43,000 (20 m.piastres), periodicals 10m. piastres, to cover possible future fines and court charges arising out of the Government's Press regulations on "national security" matters; the maximum penalty for violation of which is 5 years in prison and a fine of 5m. piastres. Certain specialized journals and official political party organs are exempt. If any publication is confiscated for a second time, the Interior Ministry can close it down pending a court decision. Following a strike by a number of newspapers on August 22nd against these regulations, President Thieu closed all of them down in September.

DAILIES

VIETNAMESE

Anh Sang: 54 Vo-Tanh; Editor NGUYEN THANH MY; circ. 15,000.

Bao-Den: 260 Cong-Quynh; Editor TRAN DA TU; circ. 20,000.

Bo-Cau: 213 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NHON KIM HOANH; circ. 10,000.

Cap Tien: 242 Ter Phan-Dinh-Phung; Editor VO-BINH SON; circ. 15,000.

Chinh-Luan: 82 Le-Lai; Editor DANG VAN SUNG; circ. 30,000.

Chuong-Viet: 82 A Yen-Do; Editor NGUYEN VAN OANH; circ. 20,000.

Cong-Luan: 24 Nguyen-An-Ninh; Editor TOM THAT DINH; circ. 25,000.

Cuu-Long: 40 Nguyen-An-Ninh; Editor LE PHUOC SANG; circ. 25,000.

Dan: 207 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor DUONG VAN CHANH; circ. 15,000.

Dan-Chu-Moi: 25 Vo-Tanh; Editor HA THANH THO; circ. 20,000.

Dan-Kieu: 255 Le-Thanh-Ton; Editor NGUYEN KIM CHINH; circ. 10,000.

Dan-Tien: 205 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN MINH CHAU; circ. 15,000.

Dan-Y: 224-283 Gia-Long; Editor TRAN TRONG NGHIA; circ. 25,000.

Dien-Tin: 101 Vo-Tanh; Editor HONG SON DONG; circ. 20,000.

Doc-Lap: 164 Vo-Tanh; Editor HO QUANG CHAU; circ. 25,000.

Dong Nai: 54 Vo-Tanh; Editor HUYNH-THANH-VI; circ. 17,000.

Duoc Nha Nam: Nguyen-Van-Thinh; Editor TRAN TAN QUOC; circ. 20,000.

Gio Nam: 99-B Gia-Long; Editor NGUYEN VAN XUNG; circ. 20,000.

Hau-Chien: 150 Gia-Long; Editor PHAN MY TRUC; circ. 20,000.

Hoa-Binh: 295 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor LINH MUC TRAN-DU; circ. 40,000 (closed down).

Lap-Truong: 156 Bui-Thi-Xuan; Editor VU TAI LUC; circ. 15,000.

Ngon-Luan: 109 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor PHAM TRONG VIEN; circ. 20,000.

Nhan Dan Mien Nam: 164 Minh-Mang (GD); Editor PHAN QUY BINH; circ. 20,000.

Saigon-Moi: 39 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor TO THI THAN; circ. 20,000.

Su That: 106 Gia-Long; Editor TRAN NGOC ANH; circ. 20,000.

Thanh Do: 24 Pham-Hong-Thai; Editor DANG VAN BE; circ. 20,000.

Thanh-Phong: 86 Le-Lai; Editor NGUYEN THANH HOANG; circ. 20,000.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

The Press

- Thoi Dai Moi:** 23 Tu-Do; Editor NGUYEN-THI-MIEN; circ. 18,000.
- Tia-Sang:** 45-47 Phat-Diem; Editor NGUYEN TRUNG THANH; circ. 20,000.
- Tien Bo:** 118 Hong-Thap-Tu; Editor TRAN VAN KY; circ. 25,000.
- Tien-Tuyen:** 103 Gia-Long; Editor PHAM XUAN NINH; circ. 15,000.
- Tieng Vang:** 223 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN VAN HANH; circ. 15,000.
- Tieng Viet:** 131 Cong-Quynh; Editor NGUYEN TRUNG NGON; circ. 12,000.
- Tin Dien:** 476 Su Van-Hanh; Editor VO VAN NINH; circ. 15,000.
- Tin Mat:** 205 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN THI MAN; circ. 15,000.
- Tin-Sang:** 124 Le-Lai; Editor NGO CONG DUC; circ. 40,000;
- Tin-Som:** 287 Pham-Ngu-Lao; Editor NGUYEN KIM CANG; circ. 15,000.
- Tin Song:** 54 Thu-Khoa-Huan; Editor PHUNG THI HANH; circ. 25,000.
- Trang Don:** 272 Le-Thanh-Ton; Editor PHAM THU TRUC; circ. 50,000.
- Xay Dung:** 9B/15 Thanh-Mau; f. 1964; Editor Rcv. NGUYEN QUANG LAM; circ. 15,000.

CHINESE

- A Chau:** 129 Dong Khanh, Saigon; Editor LUU VINH; circ. 12,000.
- Luan Dan:** 18 Tran Dien, Saigon 5; f. 1965; Chief Editor TO-BINH; circ. 15,000.
- Luan Dan Moi:** 15 Tran Dien, Saigon 5; f. 1954; Chief Editor LAU-YAT-SENG; circ. 24,000.
- Quang Hoa:** 760 Ben Ham Tu; Editor LUONG PHU DIEN; circ. 10,000.
- Thanh Cong:** 31-33 Tran Hoa; Editor KHUU DAO; circ. 15,000.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

- Courrier d'Extrême-Orient:** 35 Phu Kiêt, Saigon; French; Editor Mme M.-G. SAUVEZON-GOIS; circ. 8,000.
- Saigon Daily News:** 135 Nguyen Huc, Saigon; f. 1963; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU; circ. 10,000 (*closed down*).
- Saigon Post:** 339 Tran Hung Dao, Saigon; f. 1963; English; Editor BUI PHUONG THE; circ. 20,000.
- Viet-Nam Guardian:** 234 Pasteur St., Saigon; f. 1966; English; Editor/Publisher NGUYEN VAN TUOI; circ. 10,000 (*closed down*).
- Le Viet-Nam Nouveau:** 45 Bui Vien, Saigon; French.

WEEKLIES

- Binh Dan:** Saigon; circ. 11,000.
- L'Information d'Indochine Economique et Financière:** 12-22 Ton Thal Dam, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE PANTONNIER.
- Les Nouvelles du Dimanche:** 157 Tu Do, Saigon; French; Editor MAURICE LOESCH; circ. 3,000.
- Phu Nu Dien Dan:** 70 Nguyen Du, Saigon; Editor Mrs NGUEN THI SANG; circ. 19,500.

- Sang Doi Mien Nam:** 214-219 Tran Quang Khai, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN VAN PHUONG.
- Times of Viet-Nam:** 26 Gia Long, Saigon; English; Editor NGUYEN LAU; circ. 8,000.
- Tong Nha Thanh Nien:** 5 Dinh Tien Hoang, Saigon; circ. 10,000.
- Van Nghe Tien Phong:** Saigon; circ. 15,100.

MONTHLIES

- Bach-Khoa (Thoi-Dai):** 160 Phan-dinh-Phung, Saigon; f. 1957; Editor LE NGO CHAU; circ. 8,500.
- Dai Hoc:** Vien Dai Hoc (Hue); Editor CAO VAN LUAN.
- Free Pacific Magazine:** 922 Nguyen Trai, Saigon; f. 1957; Chinese; circ. 15,000.
- Front de la Liberté:** B.P. 1035, Saigon; f. 1945; Asian People's Anti-Communist League; Editor R. J. DE JAEGHER; circ. 22,000.
- Que Huong:** 3 Phan ke Binh, Saigon; Editor NGUYEN CAO HACH.
- Tim Hieu Thong Thieng Hoc:** 72/6 Nguyen dinh Chu, Saigon; Theosophical Society of Viet-Nam; Editor NGUYEN VAN HUAN; circ. 6,500.
- Viet-Nam Observer:** 235-241 Hai Ba Trung, Saigon; f. 1966; Publr. Mrs. NGUYEN THI NGA; Editor TRAN TRONG HUNG (*Phu Si*); circ. 5,000 (*suspended since 1969*).
- Xay Dung Moi (New Construction):** 29B Phan-dinh-Phung St., Saigon; technical magazine concerning architecture, building and town planning; Editor LE VAN LAM.

NEWS AGENCIES

- Viet-Nam Thong Tan Xa (Viet-Nam Press):** 116-118 Hong Thap Tu, Saigon 3; f. 1951; official news agency; supplies local, national and international news; Dir.-Gen. PHAM HAU; Man. Editor BUI NGOC DUNG; Admin. Dir. HUYNH KIM QUANG; publs. daily and weekly news, financial and economic bulletins twice daily, in 4 languages, *Who's Who in Vietnam* (Vietnamese and English, revised annually), etc.
- Free Pacific News Agency:** 922 Nguyen Trai, Cholon; f. 1957; Chinese language news agency; Dir. Rev. Fr. RAYMOND J. DE JAEGHER.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

- AP:** Room 422, Eden Bldg., Tn Do, Saigon; Chief GEORGE ESPER.
- Kyodo News Service:** Apt. 3-B Nguyen Hue Bldg., 129A Nguyen Hue Ave., Saigon I; Chief HIROSHI SASAKI.
- UPI:** 19 Ngo Duc Ke, Saigon; Chief ARTHUR HIGBEE.
- AFP (France):** 158-D Pasteur, Saigon; Chief JEAN-LOUIS ARNAUD.
- Reuters:** 15 Han Thuyen, Saigon; Chief PETER SHARROCK.

PRESS COUNCIL

- Press Council of Viet-Nam:** 25 Vo Tanh, Saigon; Chair. PHAM VIET TUYEN.

PUBLISHERS

Khai Tri: Blvd. Le Loi, Saigon.

Kim-Lai An Quan: Duong Nguyen Sien 3, Saigon.

Tan-Viet: Saigon.

Thanh-Tan: Saigon.

Trung-Tam Hoc-Lieu (*Instructional Materials Centre*): 240 Tran-Binh-Trong, Saigon; f. 1958; provides educational materials for schools, producing television

programmes and other audio-visual aids, as well as publishing about 100,000 textbooks a month; mems. 150; Dir. NGUYEN TRUNG NGUON.

Zien Hong Publishing Co.: 80/8 Duong Ba Huyen Thanh Quan, P.O.B. 679, Saigon; f. 1947; textbooks, dictionaries, trade books, in Vietnamese and English; Man. Dir. LE BA KONG.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Viet-Nam (*Vo Tuyen Viet Nam—VTVN, The National Broadcasting System of Viet-Nam*): 3 Phan dinh Phung St., and 37 Nguyen Binh Khiem St., Saigon; 8 Regional Stations (Hué, Danang, Quang-Ngai, Qui-Nhon, Nha-Trang, Dalat, Ban-Me-Thuot, Can Tho); broadcasts in Vietnamese, Chinese, French, English, Cambodian, Thai; Dir.-Gen. PHAM HAU; Asst. Dir.-Gen. PHAM BA CATO.

Radio V.O.F. (*Voice of Freedom*) and **A.F.R.S.** (in English only) also broadcast in South Viet-Nam. A Commercial Broadcasting Station was started in April 1967.

There were 5 million radio receivers in 1972.

TELEVISION

Television was introduced into Viet-Nam early in 1966 when the official government station THVN was established with American assistance. THVN is still the only Vietnamese station, broadcasting from five transmitters for about 6½ hours a day. However, many Vietnamese also watch programmes broadcast by AFVN, the U.S. Armed Forces network, although these are exclusively in English. In 1972 there were about 1.2 million receivers, many installed in public meeting places.

Truyen Hinh Viet-Nam (THVN): 9 Hong Thap Tu, Saigon; f. 1966; official state television station; Dir. Gen. LE VINH HOA.

FINANCE

BANKING

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposits; m.=million; figures are in Vietnamese piastres)

NATIONAL BANK

Ngan Hang Quoc Gia Viet-Nam (*National Bank of Viet-Nam*): 17 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; f. 1955; central bank authorized to issue notes; cap. (Dec. 1972) 7,117m.; dep. 88,297m.; Gov. LE QUANG UYEN.

MAJOR COMMERCIAL BANKS

Agricultural Development Bank: 7 bis Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon; f. 1967; cap. 200m.; Dir.-Gen. Dr. NGUYEN DANG HAI.

Nong Cong Thuong Ngan Hang (*Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial Bank*): 115-119 Nguyen Cong Tru, Saigon.

Tin Nghia Ngan Hang: 50 Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Viet-Nam Cong Thuong Ngan Hang (*Commercial and Industrial Bank of Viet-Nam*): 93-95 Ham-Nghi St., Saigon 2; f. 1953; cap. 150m.; dep. 10,000m.

Viet-Nam Ngan Hang (*Bank of Viet-Nam*): 117 Nguyen-Hue, Saigon; f. 1927; cap. and res. 1,057m.; dep. 9,668m. (Dec. 1974); Chair. N. T. LAP; Dir.-Gen. N. N. PHAT.

Viet-Nam Thuong-Tin (*Commercial Credit Bank of Viet-Nam*): 79 Ham-Nghi St., Saigon; 24 brs.; f. 1955; cap. 200m.; dep. 49,000m. (Dec. 1972); Chair. LE QUANG UYEN; Gen. Man. LE TAN LOC; Asst. Gen. Mans. PHAM VIEU GY, DANG CO, LAM VO HOANG, DUONG HOANG DANH.

FOREIGN BANKS

Bangkok Bank Ltd.: Bangkok; 44 Nguyen Cong Tru, Saigon; br. at Cholon and Cau Ong Lanh.

Bank of China: Taipei; 11 Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Bank of Communications: 87 Dai Lo Ham Nghi, Saigon; Man. L. T. KUH.

Bank of East Asia: Hong Kong; 6 Vo-Di-Nguy, P.O.B. 90, Saigon.

Bank of Tokyo: Tokyo; 12-22 Ham Nghi, Saigon.

Banque Française de l'Asie: Paris; 29 Chuong Dnong; f. 1875.

Banque Francaise Commerciale: Paris; 32 Dai Lo Ham Nghi, Saigon; 5 brs.

Banque Nationale de Paris: Paris; 36 Ton-That-Dam, Saigon.

Chartered Bank: London; 3-5 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: New York; 27-8 Ben Bach Dang, P.O.B. R.6, Saigon, Viet-Nam; Second Vice-Pres. and Man. CORNELIUS TERMIJN.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation: Hong Kong; f. 1865; 9 Ben Chuong Duong, Saigon.

Korea Exchange Bank: Seoul; 25 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS

IDEBANK (*Investment and Development Bank*): 9-19 Vo-Di-Nguy St., Saigon 1; f. 1962 by a consortium of commercial banks and operating as an industrial financing institution and investment corporation; cap. 1,000m.; Gen. Man. Dr. LAM VAN SI; publ. *IDEBANK Newsletter*.

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Industrial Development Bank of Viet-Nam (IDB): 40 Nguyen-Hue blvd., Saigon; f. 1971; autonomous public institution dealing with industrial promotion and development; Dir.-Gen. KHUONG HUU DIEU.

Investment Development Agency: 100 Tu Do, Saigon, P.O.B. 2816; f. 1972; government body in charge of investment promotion, providing investment services and supervising investment projects; Dir.-Gen. NGUYEN DANG KHOI; Dir. DO DUY LAM.

National Economic Development Fund of Viet-Nam (NEDEF): 17 Ben Chuong Duong; f. 1972; aims to promote economic development by co-ordinating and granting medium and long-term credit to private investment and by allocating financial aid from foreign countries; Pres. CAO NGUYEN HIEN; Chair. LE QUANG UYEN.

INSURANCE

Saigon

Cong-Ty Bao-Hiem Tai Bao-Hiem Viet-Nam (Vietnamese Insurance and Re-Insurance Co.): 26 Ton-That-Dam; f. 1960; all kinds of insurance except life insurance; cap. 120m.; Man. Dir. LE-VAN-DINH; Controller HUYNH-VAN-DIEM.

Dai Nam Bao-Hiem Cong-Ty: 4 Ton-That-Thiep; f. 1953; Pres. and Gen. Man. NGUYEN THANH DAI.

Hai-Ngoai Bao-Hiem Cong-Ty (Overseas Insurance Co.): 16-18 Nguyen-Cong-Tru, Saigon I; Pres. ONG HONG.

Viet-Nam Bao Hiem Cong Ty (Viet-Nam Motor Insurance Co.): 19 Rue Phu Kiet; f. 1929; Dirs. NGUYEN THANH LAP, NGUYEN THANH DAI, LE VAN KINH; Man. Dir. LAM SANH TAI.

Viet-Nam Bao Hiem Phat Ba (Viet-Nam Assurance): 13 Pasteur St., f. 1952; Man. TRAN VAN HUE.

There are several foreign insurance companies operating in Saigon.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Saigon Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 69 Tu Do St., Saigon; f. 1955; mems. 45,406; Pres. NGUYEN VAN KHAI; Sec.-Gen. TRAN DUC UOC.

Danang Chamber of Commerce and Industry: 20 Dôc-Lâp Av., Danang; P.O.B. 102; f. 1970; mems. 22; Chair. LE-HUU-TRINH; Sec.-Gen. NGUYEN-XUAN-NGHE; publ. *Bulletin d'Information de la Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Danang*.

Fronch Chamber of Commerce: 177 Hai-Ba-Trung, B.P. 786, Saigon.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Confédération Générale de l'Industrie et du Commerce du Viet-Nam: 38 dai-lo Nguyen-Hue, Saigon.

Confederation of Industries and Handicrafts: Saigon.

Bureau Mixte des Syndicats Exportateurs de Céréales: 36 Maréchal de Lattre, Saigon; f. 1957; mems. 26; Pres. NGUYEN NGOC DAN; deals with all cereal products.

Manufactures Indochinoises de Cigarettes: 152 Dai-Lo Nguyen-Hoang, Saigon; Head Office: 1 rue de Paris, Djibouti; f. 1929; a member of British-American Tobacco Group; Pres. GASTON RUEFF.

Syndicat des Exportateurs de Caoutchouc: Saigon; deals with all rubber products.

Finance, Trade and Industry, Transport

TRADE UNIONS

Tong-Lien-Doan Lao-Cong (Vietnamese Federation of Christian Labour): 14 Le-van-Duyet, Saigon; f. 1948; Pres. TRAN QUOC BUU; Sec.-Gen. TRAN HUU QUYEN.

Trade Unions are affiliated to the Federation through Provincial Councils. Total membership: 500,000.

PRINCIPAL AFFILIATED FEDERATIONS

Federation of Plantation Workers: 14 Le-van-Duyet St., Saigon; 25,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. PHAM VAN VY.

Federation of Tenant Farmers: above address; 350,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. VO VAN GIAO.

Federation of Transport Workers: above address; 14,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. LUU VAN VINH.

Luc Luong Tho Thuyen Viet-Nam (Viet-Nam Labour Union): 133 Hai-Ba-Trung, Saigon; f. 1953; mems. 40,000 (est.); Chair. NGUYEN VAN NGAI; Sec.-Gen. LE HUA.

Tong Lien Doan Lao Dong Viet-Nam (Confederation of Workers' Trade Unions of Viet-Nam): 179 Duong Ly-thai-To, Cholon; f. 1952; present name adopted 1953; mems. approximately 30,000 in 28 affiliated unions.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Viet-Nam Railways: 2 Dien Hong Square, Saigon; Dir. NGUYEN-VAN-CHIEU; Deputy Dir. TRAN-MONG-CHAU; Chief Accountant LAM-NGOC-THACH; Chief Dept. of Operations TRINH-DINH-TUONG; Chief Engineer, Track, Buildings LE-DAC-BA; Chief Mechanical Dept. NGUYEN A MI; Chief Dept. Transportation, Navigation NGUYEN-THAI HOA.

State-owned; length of track 1,278 km.; dislocation caused by the war had reduced exploitable length of track to about 684 km. in 1973.

ROADS

There are 6,523 km. of national highways, 3,663 km. of secondary or regional roads, 10,731 km. of other roads; total 20,917.

SHIPPING

There are more than 4,500 km. of navigable waterways of which 2,200 km. are canals.

Nam-Hai: 20 Nguyen-Cong-Tru, Saigon.

Nam-Tien: 114 Vo-Di-Nguy, Saigon.

Viet-Nam Thuy-Bo-Van-Tai Cong-Ty: 10 Ton-Dam, Saigon.

The following foreign lines call at Saigon.

American President Lines: San Francisco, Calif.; Getz Bros. & Co. (Vietnam), 26-28 Ham Nghi, Saigon.

Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes: 46-48 Tu-Do, B.P. 11, Saigon.

Compagnie Maritime des Chargeurs Réunis: 27-28 Ben Bach Dang, B.P. 137, Saigon.

East Asiatic Company Ltd.: Copenhagen; Saigon.

CIVIL AVIATION

Air Viet-Nam: 27B Phan-Dinh-Phung St., P.O.B. 217, Saigon; f. 1951; The government holds 92.75 per cent of the stock and Air France 6 per cent; operates domestic routes and 5 international services to Laos,

REPUBLIC OF VIET-NAM

Khmer Republic, Formosa, Japan, Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Thailand; Chair. H. E. TRAN-VAN-VIEN; Pres. NGUYEN-TAN-TRUNG; Exec. Vice-Pres. PHAN-LUONG-QUANG; fleet: two B-727, four DC-6, seven DC-4, nineteen DC-3, six C-46; 3,200 staff.

The following foreign airlines are also represented. Air Cambodge, Air France, Cathay Pacific, China Airlines, Pan American World Airways, Royal Air Lao, Singapore Airlines, Thai International, UTA.

TOURISM

Commission for Tourism in Viet-Nam: 1 Tu Do St., Saigon; Commissioner PHAN LUONG QUANG.

Dalat Tourist Bureau: 12 Yersin St., Dalat.

Hue Tourist Bureau: 26 Ly-Thuong-Kiet, Hue.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Atomic Energy Office: 291 Phan-Thanh-Gian, P.O.B; Q-16, Saigon; f. 1958; Dir.-Gen. Prof. LE VAN THOI. government body responsible for atomic affairs; maintains a Nuclear Research Centre at Dalat.

Transport, Tourism, Atomic Energy, Universities

Dalat Nuclear Research Centre: Dalat; f. 1961; 250 kW. Triga II reactor; laboratories: radiochemical, radiobiological, nuclear physics, health physics, electronics; reference library; Dir. NGO DINH LONG.

UNIVERSITIES

University of Cantho: Dailo Hoabinh, Cantho; 105 teachers, about 4,500 students.

University of Dalat: rue de l'Université, Dalat; about 60 teachers, about 4,200 students.

University of Hoa-Hao: Long-Xuyen, An-Giang; 2,004 students.

University of Hue: 3 rue le Loi, Hue; 288 teachers, 6,251 students.

Minh-Duc University: 8 Nguyen-Van-Trang, Saigon; 250 teachers, 1,650 students.

University of Saigon: 3 Cong-Tryong Chien-Si, Saigon; 670 teachers, 63,800 students.

Van-Hanh University: 222 Truong-Minh-Giang St., Saigon; 160 teachers, 4,500 students.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ANTIGUA

DOMINICA

ST. CHRISTOPHER*-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

ST. LUCIA

ST. VINCENT

A group of Caribbean islands sharing a common relationship with Britain and participating in regional co-operative organizations.

INTRODUCTION

Associate Status: During 1966 the British Government and each of the Windward and Leeward Islands, except Montserrat, concluded a number of agreements establishing a new non-colonial relationship between the United Kingdom and the following former colonies (dates of association in brackets): Antigua (February 27th, 1967), Dominica (March 1st, 1967), Grenada (March 3rd, 1967), St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla (February 27th, 1967), St. Lucia (March 1st, 1967), St. Vincent (October 27th, 1969). The association is free and voluntary and can be terminated unilaterally by either party. Association with Grenada was terminated on February 7th, 1974.

On July 28th, 1971, the United Kingdom Government adopted legislation which had the effect of restoring direct British rule to Anguilla. The island will remain part of St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, however, so long as the latter retains its status of association with the U.K.

Defence and External Affairs: The British Government retains responsibility for defence and external affairs and there is a British Government Representative for the islands to supervise this aspect of the arrangements. External affairs and defence policy are conducted in close consultation with the governments of the Associated States, to whom authority may be delegated in the following affairs: membership of international organizations of which the United Kingdom is a member, trade agreements, agreements of local concern negotiated with Caribbean members of the Commonwealth, agreements of a financial, cultural or scientific nature with any Commonwealth member or with the U.S.A., and agreements relating to migration. The Associated States are to provide any defence facilities that might be requested by the British Government.

British Government Representative: EDGAR ORD LAIRD, C.M.G., M.B.E. (resident in Castries, St. Lucia).

Internal Government: Each State exercises full internal self-government. The Queen is Head of State and is represented in each case by a Governor. The structure of internal government is regulated by separate constitutions for each island. Dominica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and St. Vincent have unicameral parliaments of 11, 9, 17 and 13 members respectively, with three nominated members and

one *ex-officio* member. Antigua has a bicameral legislature, consisting of an Upper and a Lower House. The life of parliament is five years in each case. The Premier and Cabinet of each State are responsible to the parliament.

Constitutional Amendments: The association agreements may be terminated at any time, either by an Associated State, after necessary legislation has been passed, or by the British Government, which may declare the State independent. Legislation terminating the association requires a two-thirds majority in the Lower House and a two-thirds majority in a referendum, except if the association is terminated for the purpose of joining a federation, union or association with an independent Commonwealth country in the Caribbean. Constitutional amendments may take place only in the territory concerned. Amendments involving basic clauses of the Constitutions (e.g. fundamental freedoms) would require approval of two-thirds of the members of the parliament or of two-thirds of the electorate. In the case of Antigua, both provisions would need to be satisfied before such an amendment could be passed.

Judicial System: A Regional Supreme Court of Judicature has been established for the five Associated States and is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal, the latter replacing the Eastern Caribbean Court of Appeal. The jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States.

Citizenship: Citizens of the Associated States continue to be citizens of the United Kingdom and colonies. Should the association be terminated, separate citizenship for each State will become operative, and will apply to those born in the territory, those whose fathers were citizens of the territory, and women married to citizens of the territory.

Other Provisions: The association arrangements also provide for the establishment of Police and Public Service Commissions, entrenched constitutional clauses on Human Rights, the continuation of British policies on trade, aid and immigration in the Associated States, and the prospect of future regional co-operation in the Caribbean area.

* While this island is officially named St. Christopher as part of the state, it is almost invariably abbreviated to St. Kitts.

REGIONAL COMMON SERVICES

WEST INDIES (ASSOCIATED STATES)
COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Bridge St., Castries, St. Lucia

The Council of Ministers is composed of the Premiers of the Associated States and the Chief Minister of Montserrat, and is responsible for such regional undertakings as broadcasting, seismological surveys, etc., and the initiation of further co-operative projects. A committee of the Council, appointed to define development priorities, advocated the establishment of a Regional Development Agency, now situated in Antigua. A Regional Development Bank was established in October 1969. Other recommendations include tourist development, the development and co-ordination of industry, agriculture and fisheries, the establishment of joint marketing boards and joint commercial bodies.

The Council meets regularly, the chairmanship rotating annually, and decisions are taken by a majority vote.

Chairman (1975): PATRICK JOHN (Dominica).

The Secretariat is responsible for convening meetings, the transmission of Council decisions to member governments, the surveillance of the development of regional projects, and the administration of the overseas offices of the Council in London and Canada.

Executive Secretary: AUGUSTUS COMPTON, a.i.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

St. George's, Grenada

The West Indies Associated States Supreme Court was established in 1967 and since 1973 has been known as The Supreme Court of Grenada and the West Indies Associated States. Its jurisdiction extends to the Independent Territory of Grenada, the four Associated States, Montserrat and the British Virgin Islands. It is composed of a High Court of Justice and a Court of Appeal. The High Court is composed of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. The Court of Appeal is presided over by the Chief Justice and includes two other Justices of Appeal. Jurisdiction of the High Court includes fundamental rights and freedoms, membership of the parliaments, and matters concerning the interpretation of the constitutions of the Associated States. Appeals from the Court of Appeal lie to the Privy Council.

Chief Justice: The Hon. Mr. Justice PERCY LEWIS (acting).

FINANCE

East Caribbean Currency Authority: St. Kitts; f. 1965; responsible for issue of currency in Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent; Barbados ceased to be a member in April 1974; notes in circulation (March 1971): EC \$57,213,594; Man. Dir. N. L. SMITH (acting).

CURRENCY

100 cents = 1 East Caribbean dollar (EC \$).
Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents.
Notes: 1, 5, 20 and 100 dollars.
Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = EC \$4.80;
U.S. \$1 = EC \$2.04
EC \$100 = £20.83 = U.S. \$49.125.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Established January 1968 in Antigua by the West Indies Associated States Council of Ministers and Barbados.
Executive Secretary: GEORGE E. WILLIAMS.

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS

Federation of Primary Producers of the British Caribbean, Ltd.: Jamaica; Chair. R. L. M. KIRKWOOD.

West Indian Limes Association (Inc.): 2 Pasea St., St. Augustine, Trinidad; f. 1941; Pres. Dr. B. G. MONTSERIN; Sec. LEON VITAL.

West Indian Sea Island Cotton Association (Inc.): Agricultural Development Bank, Graeme Hill, Barbados; 6 mem. associations; Pres. E. LEROY WARD; Sec. M. EDGEHILL.

West Indies Sugar Association (Inc.): 80 Abercromby Street, Port of Spain, Trinidad; f. 1942; 5 mem. associations; Chair. G. H. MANGOT; publs. *W.I.S.A. Handbook, Report of Proceedings of Meetings of W.I. Sugar Technologists*.

Windward Islands Banana Growers' Association: Castries, St. Lucia; Pres. I. H. SINSON; Man. Dir. D. A. PERRYMAN, M.B.E.; Sec. A. V. GRELL.

Windward Islands Cocoa Board: Grenada.

TRANSPORT

SHIPPING

West Indies Shipping Corporation: 1 Richmond St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1961; statutory body to manage and maintain services between the West Indian Islands; Gen. Man. O. J. ALONZO; 4 ships.

CIVIL AVIATION

British West Indian Airways (BWIA): Sunjet House, 30 Edward St., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad; f. 1948; scheduled passenger and cargo services throughout the Caribbean, and to New York, Toronto, Miami, Guyana and London.

Leeward Island Air Transport (LIAT): Coolidge Airport, Antigua; f. 1956; operates scheduled passenger, cargo and mail services to 24 East Caribbean islands from Trinidad to Puerto Rico; fleet of 3 BAC 1-11/500, 6 HS-748, 5 BN-24 Islander; Man. Dir. M. A. WARWICK.

TOURISM

Eastern Caribbean Tourist Association (ECTA): ECTA Secretariat, P.O.B. 146, St. John's, Antigua; f. 1967; mems.: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Lucia and St. Vincent; Dir. YVONNE MAGINLEY; London office: 200 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1; Man. Mrs. WENDY JOLLY; U.S.A. Office: 40 East 49th St., New York, N.Y. 10017; Dir. R. COOLS-LARTIGUE.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

The island of Antigua at 17° 6' N. 61° 45' W., is some 108 square miles in extent.
The island of Barbuda lies about 25 miles to the north of Antigua and has an area of 62 square miles.

STATISTICS

Area: 170 sq. miles.

Population (1974): 69,744. St. John's (capital) 23,464.

Agriculture: Sugar (1970) 15,400 tons, (1971) 11,085 tons;
Cotton (1969) 3,855 lb., (1971) 6,801 lb.

Finance: Budget (1974): Expenditure EC \$38.9 m.

External Trade (1972): Imports EC \$90,976,175; Exports EC \$34,638,700.

Tourism (1973): 72,786 visitors.

Education (1973): Schools 83, Pupils 18,438.

THE GOVERNMENT

Governor: Sir WILFRED E. JACOBS, O.B.E., Q.C.

CABINET

(April 1975)

Premier and Minister of Planning, Development and External Affairs: Hon. GEORGE HERBERT WALTER.

Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries: Hon. ROBERT VERNON LONGFORD HALL.

Minister of Finance, Industry and Tourism: Hon. SYDNEY U. PRINCE.

Minister of Public Works, Housing and Communications: Hon. VICTOR E. MCKAY.

Minister of Education, Health and Culture: Hon. BASIL ALPHONSO PETERS.

Minister of National Security, Legal Affairs and Labour and Attorney-General: Hon. GERALD O. A. WATT.

SENATE

President: CLARENCE A. HARNEY.

Vice-President: J. OLIVER DAVIS.

Nominated Members: 10.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Speaker: CECIL HEWLETT.

Official Member: The Attorney-General.

Elected Members: 17.

Clerk: L. STEVENS.

ELECTIONS, FEBRUARY 1971

PARTY	SEATS
Progressive Labour Movement	13
Antigua Labour Party	4

POLITICAL PARTIES

Antigua Labour Party: P.O.B. 424, St. John's; Leader VERE C. BIRD.

Progressive Labour Movement: St. John's; f. 1970; government party; Leader GEORGE HERBERT WALTER.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

The Diocese of Antigua is made up of 12 islands, viz. Antigua, St. Kitts, Nevis, Anguilla, Barbuda, Montserrat, Dominica, Saba, St. Maarten, Aruba, St. Bartholomew and St. Eustatius; the total number of Anglicans is about 60,000. The Sec City is St. John's.

Bishop of Antigua: The Rt. Rev. ORLAND LINDSAY, Bishop's Lodge, P.O.B. 23, St. John's.

Publication: *The Angelus* (diocesan newspaper).

ROMAN CATHOLIC

The Diocese of St. John's was formerly part of Roseau (Dominica).

Bishop of St. John's: The Rt. Rev. JOSEPH OLIVER BOWERS, Catholic Offices, P.O.B. 836, St. John's.

THE PRESS

Antigua Star: Antigua Printery Ltd., 30 Long St., St. John's; f. 1936; Saturday; circ. 2,500; Chair. M. BENJAMIN (acting); London Office: 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1.

The Antigua Times: St. John's; twice weekly; Chair. J. ROWAN HENRY.

The Worker's Voice: 46 North St., St. John's; f. 1944; twice weekly; official organ of the Labour Party; circ. 1,300; Editor Miss N. PAYNE (acting).

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Antigua Broadcasting Service: St. John's; f. 1956; Broadcasting Officer E. A. M. JOHN.

Antigua Government Public Relations Office: Premier's Office, Factory Road, St. John's; Public Relations Officer M. BENJAMIN.

Radio Grenville Z.D.K.: f. 1970; Man. IVOR BIRD.

Leeward Islands Television Services Ltd. (ZAL TV): Antigua; affiliate of Columbian Broadcasting Service; f. 1964; operates three channels, one to Antigua, one to Montserrat and one to St. Maarten (Netherlands Antilles); Man. B. F. BONSOR.

FINANCE

Antigua Commercial Bank Ltd.: St. Mary's and Thames Sts., P.O.B. 95, St. John's; f. 1955; cap. \$1m.; Man. C. W. DICKSON.

Antigua and Barbuda Development Bank: Ministry of Finance Bldg., St. Mary's St., St. John's; Man. E. BENJAMIN.

Bank of Nova Scotia: Head Office: 44 King St. West, Toronto; Antigua Office: High St., St. John's.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; two brs. in St. John's: P.O.B. 225 (Man. S. W. E. G. MAYNARD), and P.O.B. 740 (Man. F. HART); agency at All Saints.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto; High St., St. John's (Man. A. K. THEDE).

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; High St. and Market St., St. John's; Man. K. E. D. FISHER.

Virgin Islands National Bank: Head Office: Charlotte Amalie, U.S. Virgin Islands; Market St. and High St., St. John's (Man. J. E. D. BENJAMIN).

Antigua-Barbuda Savings Bank: St. John's; Man. H. B. AMBROSE.

Antilles Bank and Trust Co. Ltd.: Head Office: Tortola, British Virgin Islands; Antigua Office: High St., St. John's; Man. PETER BAK.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Antigua Chamber of Commerce: Church St., St. John's; f. 1944; 63 mems.; Pres. CALVIN A. RODGERS; Man. O. FLAX; publ. *News Bulletin* (monthly).

Antigua Cotton Growers' Association: P.D.O., St. John's; Chair. H. A. L. FRANCIS.

TRADE UNIONS

Antigua Public Service Association: Antigua; 800 mems.; Pres. R. E. H. LAKE; Hon. Sec. E. A. M. JOHN.

Antigua Trades and Labour Union: 46 North Street, St. John's; f. 1940; about 7,000 mems.; Pres. LIONEL HURST.

Antigua Workers' Union: Antigua; f. 1967; 8,426 mems.; Pres. M. DANIEL; Gen. Sec. KEITHLYN SMITH.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 150 miles of main roads and 450 miles of secondary dry weather roads. Registered vehicles (1974) 7,712, motor cycles 398.

Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica

SHIPPING

The main harbour is the St. John's Deep Water Harbour. There are two tugs for the berthing of ships, and modern cargo handling equipment. The harbour can also accommodate three large cruise ships.

The following shipping lines use St. John's: Atlantic, Booker, Booth, French, Harrison, Royal Netherlands, Nopal Lines, Sunrise Shipping, Saguenay and West Indies Shipping Service.

CIVIL AVIATION

Antigua's Coolidge Airport has been remodelled and extended to accommodate jet aircraft.

Leeward Islands Air Transport (LIAT): (*see* under Regional Common Services—Transport).

Antigua is also served by the following foreign airlines: Air Canada, British Airways, BWIA (Trinidad) and Eastern.

TOURISM

Tourism is the main industry. There were 72,786 visitors in 1973. There are 31 hotels with a total of 1,109 rooms.

Antigua Department of Tourism: High St., P.O.B. 363, St. John's; Dir. JOHN ARRINDELL; Man. Mrs. E. HILL-THIBOU.

Eastern Caribbean Tourist Association (ECTA) Secretariat: Camacho's Ave., P.O.B. 146, St. John's; Dir. Miss YVONNE MAGINLEY.

DOMINICA

Dominica is the most northerly of the Windward Islands, lying between Guadeloupe and Martinique. About a quarter of the total area of the island is under cultivation, exploitation being limited to the volcanic soils. The chief agricultural pursuit is the growing of bananas, followed closely by citrus fruit, particularly the lime, which besides producing edible fruit and juices, also yields various essential oils which are of value in pharmaceutical products. Oranges, cocoa, vanilla and coconuts are other crops. Production is mainly carried on from small holdings owned and worked by peasant farmers, who supply both home needs and an export trade.

STATISTICS

Area: 289.5 sq. miles.

Population (1974): 74,000; Roseau (capital) 10,157.

Agriculture (1974): Bananas 30,938 tons; (1973) Limes 2,500 barrels, Grapefruit 24,800 barrels.

Finance (1972): Revenue EC \$19,140,895; Expenditure EC \$19,670,419.

External Trade (1973): Imports EC \$31,209,000, Exports EC \$16,710,000.

Tourism (1973): 17,558 visitors.

Education (1973): Primary Schools 57, Secondary Schools 5; Primary Pupils 20,873.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: H.E. Sir LOUIS COOLS-LARTIGUE, O.B.E.

CABINET
(April 1975)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. P. R. JOHN.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Agriculture, Trade and Natural Resources: THOMAS ETIENNE.

Minister for Home Affairs: Hon. J. ROYER.

Minister of Education and Health: Hon. H. L. CHRISTIAN, M.B.E.

Minister of Communications and Works: Hon. E. A. LESLIE.

Attorney-General: Hon. L. I. AUSTIN, O.B.E., Q.C.

Secretary to the Cabinet: C. A. SEIGNORET, O.B.E.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. EUSTACE FRANCIS.

Nominated Members: 3.

Official Member: 1.

Elected Members: 11.

Clerk: Mrs. M. DAVIS-PIERRE.

ELECTION, OCTOBER 1970

PARTY	
LeBlanc Labour Party	8
Dominica Freedom Party	2
Dominica Labour Party	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

Dominica Labour Party: Roseau; f. 1970 as a result of split in Dominica Labour Party; Leader Hon. PATRICK JOHN.

Dominica Freedom Party: Roseau; Leader Miss M. E. CHARLES.

RELIGION**ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH**

Bishop of Roseau, Dominica: Rt. Rev. ARNOLD BOGHAERT; Bishop's House, Roseau; 67,000 Catholics (1970).

There are also Methodist and Anglican Churches. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Dominica Herald: 23 Hanover St., Roseau; f. 1955; Liberal weekly; Editor STAR LESTRADE; circ. 2,000.

The Educator: 69 Queen Mary St., Roseau; weekly; Editor EUSTACE FRANCIS; circ. 2,000.

Government Gazette: Government Printer, Roseau; weekly; circ. 500.

New Chronicle: P.O.B. 124, Roseau; f. 1909; progressive independent; Saturday; Man. and Editor P. R. BELLOT; circ. 3,000.

The Star: 26 Bath Rd., Roseau; weekly; literary and political; Editor PHYLLIS SHAND ALLFREY; circ. 2,000.

RADIO

Radio Dominica: Victoria St., Roseau; government station; 10 kW transmitter on the medium wave band; programmes received throughout Caribbean excluding Jamaica and Guyana.

FINANCE**BANKS**

Dominica Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank: Man. R. P. IYER.

Dominica Co-operative Bank Ltd.: 9 Gt. Marlborough St., Roseau; f. 1941; Pres. and Man. Dir. J. B. CHARLES.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; two brs. in Roseau (P.O.B. 4 and P.O.B. 196); sub-br. in Portsmouth; agencies in Marigot and Grandbay; Senior Man. C. O. MCINTYRE.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; br. in Roseau; Man. LESTER SARDINA.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agricultural Marketing Board: Roseau; Gen. Man. J. C. ROYER.

Co-operative Citrus Growers' Association: Roseau; Pres. C. J. L. DUPIGNY.

Dominica Banana Growers' Association: Roseau; Gen. Man. V. E. WHITE.

Dominica Chamber of Commerce: Love Lane, Roseau; Pres. NORMAN ROLLE; Sec. W. M. POND.

TRADE UNIONS

Dominica Trade Union: 70-71 Queen Mary St., Roseau; f. 1945; 650 mems.; Pres. R. L. KIRTON; Gen. Sec. Miss V. G. NICHOLAS.

Civil Service Association: 46 King George V St., Roseau; f. 1960; 1,350 mems.; Pres. JOHN ALEXIS; Sec. C. A. SAVARIN.

Dominica Amalgamated Workers' Union: 49 Kennedy Ave., Roseau; f. 1960; 4,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. A. F. JOSEPH.

Waterfront and Allied Workers' Union: 17 Church St., Roseau; f. 1965; 4,500 mems.; Pres. LOUIS BENOIT; Gen. Sec. CURTIS AUGUSTUS.

MARKETING AND CO-OPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS

There are 25 credit societies with about 15,000 members and share capital of approximately \$2.6 million; loans granted at Dec. 31st, 1973, totalled some \$2.4 million. There are also marketing and processing societies (citrus, fisheries, craft, poultry, vegetables, bay oil and sugar cane) with share capital of \$41,000, and one service society (entertainment) with a membership of 54 and share capital of \$3,500.

TRANSPORT**ROADS**

There are 231 miles of first class, 163 miles of second class and 73 miles of third class motorable roads. There are also 282 miles of tracks. Extensive road development is taking place.

SHIPPING

Vessels of the following lines call at Roseau: Atlantic, Booker Line, Booth American, Caribbean Shipping Line, Geest Industries Ltd., Harrison, Royal Netherlands Steamship Ltd., Saguenay, Seaways Line, West India Shipping Co. and West Indies Shipping Services.

Passengers (1970): 1,939 arrivals, 2,018 departures.

CIVIL AVIATION

Melville Hall Airport is served by LIAT (Antigua), Dominica Air Transport and Air Guadeloupe.

Passengers (1973): 23,429 arrivals, 23,647 departures, in transit 14,992; Freight (1973): entered 285,562 kg, cleared 524,196 kg.

TOURISM

Dominica Tourist Board: Roseau; Chair. C. A. BUTLER; Sec. Miss C. COOLS-LARTIGUE.

There were 17,558 visitors in 1973.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS-ANGUILLA

STATISTICS

Area (sq. miles): 138 (St. Kitts 65, Nevis 36, Anguilla 35, Sombrero 2).

Population: St. Kitts (1973) 36,100; Nevis (1973) 11,900; Anguilla (1960) 5,568; Basseterre (capital, 1970 census) 12,771.

Agriculture: Sugar (1972) 23,800 tons.

Finance: Budget (1974) Estimated Expenditure EC \$31.3m.

External Trade (1972): Imports EC \$31 m., Exports EC \$11m.

Tourism (1973): 14,937 visitors.

ST. KITTS - NEVIS

St. Kitts (St. Christopher)

This island covers an area of about 65 sq. miles and is 28 miles long and 5 miles wide.

The economy of the island is based mainly on sugar. There is one sugar factory located in Basseterre. Sea Island cotton is also grown. Tourism is developing rapidly.

The chief port and capital of the island is Basseterre.

Nevis

This lies three miles to the south-east of St. Kitts and is 36 sq. miles in area.

Cultivation is confined to very small farms which once prospered exclusively on sugar, but because of competition from St. Kitts, Sea Island cotton and coconuts have become the staple crops, though some sugar is still produced.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: H.E. Sir MILTON P. ALLEN, O.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1975)

Premier and Minister of Home and External Affairs: Hon. ROBERT L. BRADSHAW, J.P.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, Industry, Trade, Development and Tourism: Hon. C. A. P. SOUTHWELL, J.P.

Minister of Agriculture, Housing and Labour: Hon. L. E. ST. JOHN PAYNE.

Minister of Education, Health and Social Affairs: Hon. C. F. BRYANT, J.P.

Minister of Communications, Works and Transport: Hon. ROBERT L. BRADSHAW, J.P. (a.i.).

Minister without Portfolio: Hon. J. N. FRANCE.

Attorney-General and Minister of Legal Affairs: Hon. L. L. MOORE.

Director of Public Prosecutions: (vacant).

Cabinet Secretary: I. WALWYN, O.B.E.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

The Speaker: Hon. W. F. GLASFORD.

Elected Members: 9.

Nominated Members: 3.

ELECTIONS, MAY 1971

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	7
People's Action Movement	1
Nevis Reformation Party	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party (Workers' League): Church St., Basseterre; f. 1932; Leader R. L. BRADSHAW; Sec. J. N. FRANCE.

People's Action Movement: Leader Dr. W. V. HERBERT.

United National Movement: Nevis; affiliated to the St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party; Leader EUGENE WALWYN.

Nevis Reformation Party: Nevis; Leader SIMEON DANIEL.

THE PRESS

Democrat: Cayon St., Basseterre; f. 1948; weekly; Dirs. Capt. J. L. WIGLEY, W. V. HERBERT, M.B.E.; Editor G. W. ARCHIBALD.

The Labour Spokesman: Masses House, Church St., Basseterre; f. 1957; daily; organ of St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union; Editor G. ELROY LEWIS; circ. 1,200.

RADIO

ZIZ Radio and Television: Springfield, Basseterre; government controlled; radio from 1961, television from 1972; Gen. Man. EUSTACE L. JOHN.

FINANCE

Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association: Basseterre and Sandy Point; Man. WILLIAM C. DENMEN.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; br. in Basseterre (P.O.B. 42, Man. M. J. KELLY) and Nevis (Man. W. F. ST. AGATHE).

Nevis Co-operative Banking Co. Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Man. Dir. D. R. WALWYN, O.B.E.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Basseterre: P.O.B. 91; Man. W. L. BECKETT.

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla National Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 343, Church St., Basseterre; Man. E. W. LAWRENCE.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Kitts-Nevis Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Basseterre; f. 1938, incorporated 1949; 66 mems.; Pres. Capt. J. L. WIGLEY; Sec. J. D. QUINLAN.

St. Kitts Employers' Consultative Federation: Basseterre; represents most large employers in commercial, industrial and agricultural sectors; Sec. RALPH VANIER.

St. Kitts Sea Island Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 238, Basseterre; f. 1937; Pres. R. D. E. YEARWOOD; Sec. R. S. VANIER.

St. Kitts Sugar Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 238, Basseterre f. 1941; 33 mems.; Pres. R. D. E. YEARWOOD.

Nevis Cotton Growers' Association Ltd.: Charlestown, Nevis; Pres. IVOR STEVENS.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

TRADE UNIONS

St. Kitts-Nevis Trades and Labour Union: Masses House, Church St., Basseterre; f. 1940; affiliated Caribbean Congress of Labour; associated with St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Labour Party; about 4,000 mems.; Pres. ROBERT BRADSHAW; Gen. Sec. JOS N. FRANCE; publ. *The Labour Spokesman* (daily).

TRANSPORT RAILWAYS

There are 36 miles of light railway on St. Kitts serving the sugar plantations.

ROADS

In St. Kitts there are approximately 60 miles of roads, in Nevis approximately 63 miles and in Anguilla 35 miles.

There are 3,224 registered vehicles.

St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla

SHIPPING

The Government maintains a commercial motor boat service between the islands and the following shipping lines call at the islands: Saguenay, West Indies Shipping Service, Harrison, Booth, Lamport and Holt, Royal Netherlands, Athel, Atlantic, Grimaldi Siosa and Lauro.

CIVIL AVIATION

The following airlines serve St. Kitts: LIAT (Antigua), Windward Island Airways (Netherlands Antilles). Nevis is served by LIAT.

TOURISM

St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla Tourist Board: P.O.B. 132, Basseterre. Four overseas representatives in New York, Montreal and London.

There were 14,937 visitors to St. Kitts-Nevis and Anguilla in 1973.

ANGUILLA

Covering an area of some 35 square miles, Anguilla lies 70 miles to the north of St. Kitts and has an estimated population of 6,500 (1973).

Livestock raising, salt production, boat building and fishing play a major part in the economy. In recent years efforts have been made to diversify the economy and encourage the development of tourism. The unit of currency is the East Caribbean Dollar (EC\$).

CONSTITUTION

Anguilla was a British colony from 1650 until 1967. In February 1967 St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla became a State in Association with the United Kingdom with four other former British colonies in the Eastern Caribbean. Under Associated Statehood the States became independent internally, while the British Government retained responsibility for external affairs and defence. Three months later the Anguillans repudiated government from St. Kitts. After attempts to repair the breach between St. Kitts and Anguilla had failed, British security forces were landed in Anguilla in March 1969 to install a British Commissioner. Following further fruitless negotiations the British Government decided upon an interim solution so that the island might be effectively administered; this was rejected by the State Government.

In July 1971 the Anguilla Bill received royal assent and an Order in Council made detailed provision for the administration of the territory. One clause in the Act provides that, should the Associated State of St. Kitts-

Nevis-Anguilla initiate legislative steps to terminate the status of association, Her Majesty in Council may by order direct that Anguilla shall no longer form a part of that State.

At present, Anguilla is administered by Her Majesty's Commissioner, in consultation with the Anguilla Council. The Commissioner is empowered to make provision for public safety and public order in Anguilla, and generally to ensure the maintenance of good government on the island.

THE GOVERNMENT

Her Majesty's Commissioner for Anguilla: D. S. B. Le BRETON, The Valley, Anguilla.

The administration of Anguilla is conducted in consultation with the Anguilla Council. The leader of the Council is RONALD WEBSTER.

RADIO

Radio Anguilla: The Valley; f. 1969; owned and operated by the British Government; 250,000 listeners throughout the northern Caribbean; Dir. ROY G. DUNLOP.

TRANSPORT CIVIL AVIATION

Anguilla is served by Windward Island Airways of St. Maarten (Netherlands Antilles).

SAINT LUCIA

Saint Lucia is one of the Windward Islands, lying between Martinique and St. Vincent. The principal crop raised on the island is bananas; there are many large plantations, together with numerous small holdings, and bananas represent four-fifths of all exports. Cocoa, citrus and coconuts are important secondary crops. The chief industries are the manufacture of rum, edible oils, cigarettes and mineral waters, the processing of citrus fruit and cotton ginning.

STATISTICS

Area: 238 sq. miles.

Population (1970): 99,806; Castries (capital) c. 45,000.

Agriculture (1971—exports in '000 EC\$): Copra 469, Coconut Meal 75, Coconut Oil 1,287, Cocoa 188, Bananas 6,947, Spices 93, Fresh Fruit and Vegetables 79.

Finance: Budget (1974) Revenue EC\$ 29,389,657, Expenditure EC\$ 49,504,342.

External Trade (1968): Imports EC \$29,452,000, Exports EC \$12,553,000.

Tourism: (1973) 45,809 visitors.

Education (1972): St. Lucia's University Centre has been opened at Morne Fortune.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: H.E. IRA MARCUS SIMMONS, I.S.O., M.B.E.

CABINET

(April 1975)

Premier and Minister of Finance, Planning and Development: Hon. JOHN G. M. COMPTON, LL.B.

Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism: Hon. W. G. MALLET.

Minister of Agriculture: Hon. IRA D'AUVERGNE.

Minister of Health and Acting Minister of Education: Hon. J. R. A. BOUSQUET.

Minister of Communications, Labour and Works: Hon. CLENDON O. MASON.

Minister of Housing, Community Development and Social Affairs: Hon. Mrs. HERALDINE ROCK.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Premier: HOLLIS BRISTOL.

Attorney-General: Hon. L. WILLIAMS (a.i.).

Cabinet Secretary: Dr. GRAHAM LOUISY, M.B.E.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: W. ST. CLAIR DANIEL.

Official Member: 1.

Nominated Members: 3.

Elected Members: 17.

Clerk: Mrs. U. RAVENEAU.

ELECTION, MAY 1974

PARTY	SEATS
United Workers Party	10
St. Lucia Labour Party	7
United Front	—

POLITICAL PARTIES

United Workers Party: Castries; f. 1964; comprises members of dissolved National Labour Movement and People's Progressive Party; Leader J. G. M. COMPTON.

St. Lucia Labour Party: Castries; Leader K. A. H. FOSTER.

United Front: Castries; f. 1969; Leader G. F. L. CHARLES.

RELIGION

Bishop of Castries (Roman Catholic): Rt. Rev. C. A. H. J. GACHET, F.M.I., C.B.E., Officier de la Légion d'Honneur, Bishop's House, Castries.

Roman Catholics form at least 90 per cent of the population; there are also Anglican, Methodist, Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist and Bethel Tabernacle Churches, and other sects. The Anglican Bishop of the Windward Islands is resident in St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Castries Catholic Chronicle, The: Bishop's House, Castries; f. 1957; fortnightly; circ. 1,800.

The Voice of St. Lucia: P.O.B. 104, Castries; f. 1885; twice weekly; Editor R. WAYNE; circ. 2,879; London Office: Colin Turner (London) Ltd., Nassau House, 122 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1; U.S.A. Office: S.S. Koppe and Co., Inc., 610 Fifth Ave., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020.

West Indian Crusader: 19 St. Louis St., Castries; weekly; Editor Miss MIKEY CRICHLAW.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Radio Caribbean International: P.O.B. 121, Castries; f. 1961; subsidiary of Rediffusion Ltd., London; English services; Man. D. V. G. GARDNER.

There is also a government-owned station, Radio St. Lucia, which was formerly a sub-station of the Windward Islands Broadcasting Service (Grenada).

TELEVISION

St. Lucia Television Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 292, Castries; f. 1967; commercial station; Chair. GEORGE KILLIP; Man. J. B. HOLDEN.

FINANCE

BANKING

Agricultural and Industrial Bank: Castries; f. 1966; provides loan facilities to farmers and producers' associations; Chair. HARRY ATKINSON.

Government Savings Bank: Treasury, Castries; Accountant-General NORMAN ETIENNE.

St. Lucia Co-operative Bank Ltd.: Castries; incorporated 1937; auth. cap. \$500,000; Pres. JOSEPH QUENTIN CHARLES; Man. E. A. THEODORE; Sec. J. HAROLD BELIZAIRE.

Bank of Nova Scotia Ltd.: Head Office: 44 King St. West, Toronto 1, Ontario, Canada; 6 William Peter Boulevard, Castries; Man. D. W. GALE.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; brs. in Castries, Soufrière and Vieux Fort; three agencies; Senior Man. A. G. SANDFORD.

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto, Canada; William Peter Blvd., Castries.

Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A.: Head Office: 1 Chase Manhattan Plaza, New York, N.Y. 10015; P.O.B. 314, Castries; Man. R. M. VANDERPOEL.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; P.O.B. 280, Castries; Man. M. A. FERNANDES.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Lucia Agriculturists' Association Ltd.: Castries; Chair. and Man. Dir. IRA D'AUVERGNE; Sec. R. RAVENEAU.

St. Lucia Banana Growers' Association: Castries; f. 1953, became statutory corporation 1967; Chair. H. V. ATKINSON; Man. S. D. GAGE.

St. Lucia Chamber of Commerce: George Gordon Bldgs., 4 Bridge St., Castries; f. 1889; 81 mems.; Pres. CORNELL CHARLES; Sec. HILARY MODESTE.

St. Lucia Coconut Growers' Association Ltd.: P.O.B. 259, Castries; Man. Dir. M. C. SALLES-MIQUELLE; Sec. N. E. EDMUNDS.

TRADE UNIONS

St. Lucia Workers' Union: Reclamation Grounds, Castries; f. 1939; affiliated to ICFTU, ORIT, IFPAAW, PTTI and CCL; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. CHARLES AUGUSTIN; Sec. J. B. KING.

St. Lucia Civil Service Association: Castries; Pres. Dr. G. LOUISY; Sec. P. JOSIE.

St. Lucia Seamen and Waterfront Workers' Trade Union: Reclamation Grounds, P.O.B. 166, Castries; f. 1945; about 800 mems.; affiliated to ICFTU; Pres. A. St. OMER; Sec. H. ANNEVILLE.

St. Lucia Teachers' Union: Castries; Pres. I. DUPRES; Sec. G. BURTON.

Vieux Fort Dock Workers' Union: Vieux Fort; Pres. JOSEPH EMMANUEL.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

There are 11 co-operative societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There is a total of approximately 500 miles of roads, of which 123 miles are main roads, 285 miles are feeder roads, and about 92 miles are unclassified roads.

SHIPPING

The ports at Castries and Vieux Fort are being fully mechanized. Castries has three berths with a total length of 1,735 ft.; Vieux Fort will have two berths available, each 535 ft. long. The port of Soufrière has a deep water anchorage but no alongside berth for ocean-going vessels.

In 1973 more than 100 passenger liners called at the three ports. Regular services are provided by the following lines: Atlantic, Booker, Booth, Federal, French, Geest, Harrison, Italia, Lamport and Holt, Royal Dutch Line, Saguenay, Seaway and West Indies Shipping Co.

Total cargo handled in 1973 was 210,000 tons (Castries), and 54,000 tons (Vieux Fort).

CIVIL AVIATION

There are two airports in use, Vigie near Castries, served by LIAT (Antigua) and Caribair (Puerto Rico) with a runway of 5,700 ft., and Hewanorra International (formerly Beane Field), near Vieux Fort, served by British Airways and Eastern Airlines with a runway of 9,000 ft.

TOURISM

St. Lucia Tourist Board: P.O.B. 221, Castries; Chair. P. BERGASSE; Sec. S. SALTIBUS; Man. I. SKEETE.

SAINT VINCENT

Saint Vincent is one of the Windward Islands, west of Barbados. As well as the main island, the state includes the St. Vincent Grenadines, the northerly part of an island group between St. Vincent and Grenada. The principal islands are Bequia, Canouan, Mustique, Mayreau and Union. The territory attained statehood within the Associated States in October 1969. Saint Vincent is the leading world producer of arrowroot, although bananas make up over half of the island's exports. Copra, coconuts, nutmegs, groundnuts, cocoa and cassava are also produced; about one-third of the island is suitable for cultivation.

STATISTICS

Area (sq. miles): 150.3 (St. Vincent 133, other islands 17).

Population (1973): 100,300; Kingstown (capital) 22,000.

Agriculture (1973—'000 lb.): Bananas 53,855; Yams, Tannias, Eddoes and Dasheen 8,300; Sweet Potatoes 6,800; Arrowroot 2,100

Finance: Budget (1974) EC \$31,901,166.

External Trade (1972): Imports EC \$35,240,000, Exports EC \$6,590,000

Transport (1973): *Shipping* (freight) 27,000 tons loaded, 69,000 tons unloaded; *Vehicles Registered* 2,297 private cars, 719 buses and lorries, 789 motor cycles, 1,060 others; *Civil Aviation* 36,170 arrivals, 35,848 departures.

Tourism (1973): 16,606 visitors.

Education (1974): Primary Schools 61, Secondary Schools 12, Junior Secondary Schools 4; Primary Pupils 27,862, Secondary Pupils 4,586.

THE GOVERNMENT

The Governor: H.E. Sir RUPERT GODFREY JOHN.

CABINET

(April 1975)

Premier and Minister of Finance: Hon. R. M. CATO.

Minister of Trade and Agriculture: Hon. EBENEZER T. JOSHUA.

Minister of Home Affairs and Tourism: Hon. GRAFTON ISAACS.

Minister of Communications, Works and Labour: Hon. HUDSON TANNIS.

Minister of Health, Housing, Community Development and Local Government: Hon. RANDOLPH RUSSELL.

Minister of Education and Youth Affairs: Hon. CHARLES DACON.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Speaker: Hon. ARTHUR WOODS.

Nominated Members: 3.

Official Members: 1.

Elected Members: 13.

Clerk: OWEN CUFFY.

WEST INDIES ASSOCIATED STATES

ELECTION, DECEMBER 1974

PARTY	SEATS
Labour Party	10
People's Political Party	2
Independent	1

POLITICAL PARTIES

The St. Vincent Labour Party: Kingstown; Leader R. M. CATO.

People's Political Party: Kingstown; Leader E. T. JOSHUA.

Democratic Freedom Movement: St. Vincent; f. 1974 by members of the Education Forum of the People.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Justice is administered by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Grenada, the Court of Summary Jurisdiction and the Magistrates' Courts.

Attorney-General: Hon. CARLISLE PAYNE.

RELIGION

ANGLICAN

Bishop of the Windward Islands: Rt. Rev. GEORGE CUTHBERT MANNING WOODROFFE, C.B.E., M.A., Bishop's House, P.O.B. 128, St. Vincent.

THE PRESS

Government Bulletin: Government Information Service, Kingstown; periodically; Editor Government Information Officer; circ. 300.

Government Gazette: P.O.B. 12, Kingstown; f. 1868; Government Printer A. DOWERS; circ. 370.

The Vincentian: Lot 29, 113 Bay St., Kingstown; f. 1919; Independent; weekly; Man. Dir. C. DE BARNARD; Editor W. H. LEWIS; circ. 25,000; Great Britain Rcp. R. H. HUMPHREY, 39 Brockenhurst Rd., Croydon, Surrey.

RADIO

The local radio station relays news from Grenada, St. Lucia and Dominica and provides limited local programmes. It is expected to expand to full-time programming eventually.

FINANCE

BANKING

Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; Gen. Man. O. C. FORDE.

St. Vincent Agricultural and Co-operative Bank: Kingstown; government-owned; finances agriculture, fisheries and related industries; Acting Man. O. J. OLLIVIERRE.

St. Vincent Agricultural Credit and Loan Bank: Kingstown; Gen. Man. P. HULL.

Barclays Bank International Ltd.: Head Office: 54 Lombard St., London, EC3P 3AH; br. in Kingstown; Man. R. O. HAYDOCK; sub-brs. in Bequia, Georgetown and on Union Island.

Saint Vincent

Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce: Head Office: Commerce Court, Toronto; Kingstown; Man. C. F. DAVIS.

Royal Bank of Canada: Head Office: Place Ville Marie, Montreal; Kingstown; Man. D. R. BERTRAND.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

St. Vincent Chamber of Commerce (Inc.): Kingstown; Pres. DUNCAN PROVIDENCE.

St. Vincent Co-operative Arrowroot Association: Kingstown; Chair. Sir FRED PHILLIPS.

TRADE UNIONS

The Civil Service Association: Kingstown; f. 1943; 400 mems.; Pres. ARNIM EUSTACE; Sec. H. STEWART.

Commercial, Technical and Allied Workers' Union: Kingstown; affiliated to Caribbean Congress of Labour (C.C.L.), ICFTU, Fiet, P.T.T.I. and St. Vincent Trade Union Congress; Sec. J. BURNS BONADIE.

Federated Industrial and Agricultural Workers' Union: Kingstown; affiliated to ICFTU; about 3,000 mems.; Pres. Hon. E. T. JOSHUA; Sec. ALMA JOHNSON.

The Teachers' Union: Kingstown; members of Caribbean Union of Teachers affiliated to N.U.T., W.C.O.T.P. and C.C.L.; 600 mems.

The Secondary School Teachers' Association: Kingstown; 49 mems.; Gen. Sec. ALISON MCINTOSH.

CO-OPERATIVE AND MARKETING ORGANIZATIONS

There are 26 Agricultural Credit Societies who receive loans from the Government and 5 Registered Co-operative Societies.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

There are 568 miles of roads of which 178 miles are oiled, 235 miles rough motorable and 240 miles tracks and byeways.

SHIPPING

Two Federal ships provide a weekly cargo and passenger service. Monthly services are provided by the Royal Netherlands Steamships Co., Booth, American Shipping Co., Fratelli Grimaldi Line, James Nourse Line, Harrison Line, Atlantic Line, West Indies Shipping Co., Linea C., Saguenay Shipping Ltd. and Geest Line.

CIVIL AVIATION

There is a civilian airport at Arnos Vale, situated about two miles south-east of Kingstown, served by LIAT (Antigua).

TOURISM

St. Vincent Tourist Board: P.O.B. 834, Kingstown; Chair. D. E. FRANK

There were 16,606 visitors in 1973.

WESTERN SAMOA

Western Samoa became independent from New Zealand on January 1st, 1962, and is a member of the Commonwealth. It lies in the South Pacific 1,500 miles north of New Zealand and consists of two large and seven small islands; five islands are uninhabited. Following a general election in February 1970, Fiame Mata'afa Mulino, Prime Minister since 1959, was voted out of office. A new cabinet headed by Tupua Tamasese Lealofi was formed. In March 1973, however, Mata'afa won a resounding victory in a general election and became Prime Minister once more.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (square miles)		
Total	Savai'i	Upolu
1,097	662	433

POPULATION 1966			
Total	Upolu	Savai'i	Apia (capital)
131,552	95,344	36,208	25,391

Average annual rate of increase (1961-66): 2.8 per cent.
Population (census of November 3rd, 1971): 146,635.

Estimated population (July 1st, 1974): 155,000.

EMPLOYMENT (Nov. 1966)

Agriculture	26,160
Industry	1,364
Commerce	1,768
Transport and Communications	842
Services	771
Other	4,387
TOTAL	35,292

AGRICULTURE (1971 est.)

	ACRES
Coconuts	55,000
Bananas	17,000
Cocoa	18,000
Food Crops	n.a.
Mixed Crops	n.a.

Livestock (1966 estimate): Cattle 20,000; Pigs 40,000;
Horses 2,600; Poultry 500,000.
Fishing (1966 estimate): 5,000 tons.

Industry: The chief industries include the production of sawnwood, soap, cabinets, biscuits and clothing.

FINANCE

100 sene (cents) = 1 tala (Western Samoan dollar).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 sene.

Notes: 1, 2 and 10 tala.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 1.406 tala; U.S. \$1 = 59.62 sene.

100 tala = £71.14 = U.S. \$167.74.

BUDGET (W.S. \$'000)

REVENUE	1971 (est.)
Ordinary Revenue	6,478.2
Other Revenue:	
Grants	220
Loans	—
TOTAL	6,698.2

EXPENDITURE	1971 (est.)
Maintenance and Capital	6,518.4
Development	518.2
TOTAL	7,036.6

WESTERN SAMOA

EXTERNAL TRADE

(W.S. \$)

Imports: 1973 total: 13.05 million.

Exports: 1973 total: 3.99 million.

TRANSPORT

ROADS

VEHICLES REGISTERED	1973
Passenger Cars and Buses	509
Private Cars and Lorries	2,056
Motor-Cycles	147

EDUCATION

(1966)

	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS	NUMBER OF PUPILS
Primary	169	34,000
Intermediate	39	
Secondary	15	
Higher*	4	420

* 1972

THE CONSTITUTION

(January 1962)

HEAD OF STATE

The office of Head of State is held by His Highness Malietoa Tanumafili, who will hold this post for life. After that the Head of State will be elected by the Legislative Assembly for a term of five years.

EXECUTIVE POWER

Executive power lies with the Cabinet, consisting of a Prime Minister, supported by the majority in the Legislative Assembly, and eight Ministers selected by the Prime Minister. Cabinet decisions are subject to review by the Executive Council, which is made up of the Head of State and the Cabinet.

LEGISLATIVE POWER

Since the General Election of February 25th, 1967 the Legislative Assembly has consisted of 47 members, two of whom are Europeans. It has a three-year term and the Speaker is elected from among the members. Samoans and Europeans have separate electoral rolls; the Europeans are elected by universal adult suffrage and the Samoans by the Matai (elected family leaders). There were changes of government in 1970 and 1973.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

O le Ao o le Malo: H.H. MALIETOA TANUMAFILI II, C.B.E.,
Fautua of Malienaa.

Statistical Survey, The Constitution, The Government, etc.

CABINET

(October 1974)

Prime Minister, Minister of Police, Immigration and Emigration, External and Internal Affairs, Labour and Civil Aviation: FIAME MATA'APA FAUMUINA MULINU'U II, C.B.E.

Minister of Finance and Economic Development: SAM SA'ILI.

Minister of Works and Marine: LAUNEA MATOLU II.

Minister of Education: ALPHONSO PHILIPP, M.B.E.

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: MUAGUTUTIA PINATI.

Minister of Posts: TAPUA'E ENE.

Minister of Health: SEIULI TAULAFO.

Minister of Lands and Surveys: LESATELE RAPI.

Minister of Justice: TUPUA TAMASESE LEALOFI IV.

PARLIAMENT

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker: HON. TOLEAFOA TALETIMU.

Deputy Speaker: HON. TEO FETU.

Samoan Members: 45 representing 41 territorial constituencies.

Individual Voters: 2.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO WESTERN SAMOA

(In Wellington, New Zealand, unless otherwise indicated)
(E) Embassy; (HC) High Commission.

Australia: Suva, Fiji (HC); *High Commissioner*: H. W. BULLOCK.

Canada: (HC); *High Commissioner*: J. A. DOUGAN.

France: (E); *Ambassador*: CHRISTIAN DE NICOLAY.

India: (HC); *High Commissioner*: P. S. NAKSAR.

New Zealand: Apia (HC); *High Commissioner*: W. G. THORP.

United Kingdom: (HC); *High Commissioner*: H. A. ARTHINGTON-DAVY, O.B.E.

U.S.A.: (E); *Ambassador*: ARMISTEAD B. SELDEN.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and a Puisne Judge. It has full jurisdiction for both criminal and civil cases. Appeals lie with the Court of Appeal.

Chief Justice: G. J. DONNE.

Registrar: F. J. THOMSEN.

The Court of Appeal consists of a President (the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court), and with such persons possessing qualifications prescribed by statute as may be appointed by the Head of State. Any three judges of the Court of Appeal may exercise all the powers of the Court. A Judge of the Court cannot sit on the hearing of an appeal from any decision made by him.

The Magistrates Court consists of a Magistrate and two senior Samoan Judges, assisted by seven junior Samoan Judges.

Magistrate: W. A. WILSON.

The Land and Titles Court has jurisdiction in respect of disputes over Samoan land and succession to Samoan titles. It consists of the President (who is also Chief Justice of the Supreme Court) assisted by five Samoan associate judges and assessors; P.O.B. 33, Apia.

Registrar: AVELUA F. ENARI.

RELIGION

The population is almost entirely Christian.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES

Congregational Christian Church in Samoa: Tamaligi, Apia; Elder Deacon FUIMAONO ASUEMU.

Methodist Church in Samoa: Rev. LENE MILO.

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints: Pres. RALPH RODGERS, L.D.S. Mission, P.O.B. 197, Apia.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church: Box 600, Apia; f. 1895; mission territory constituted by American Samoa and Western Samoa; adherents (1974 est.) 2,350; Pres. Pastor D. E. HAY; publ. one bi-monthly magazine.

Congregational Church of Jesus in Samoa: Rev. SOLOMONA SIULAGI, Pataogo, Apia.

Anglican Church: Rev. H. H. BUTLER; P.O.B. 16, Apia.

ROMAN CATHOLIC COMMUNION

Bishop of Apia, Samoa and Tokelau: H.E. Cardinal Pro TAOFINU'U, Cardinal's Residence, Box 532, Apia, Western Samoa.

THE PRESS

Samoa Times, The: Apia, Western Samoa, Pago Pago, Western Samoa; weekly; independent, bi-lingual newspaper; Editor FELISE VA'A; circ. 7,000.

Savali: P.O.B. 193, Apia; f. 1904; fortnightly; government publication; Samoan and English; Man. and Editor KALATI MOSE; circ. 6,500.

South Seas Star: Box 242, Apia; f. 1971; weekly (Wed.); Man. Editor LEOTA PITA; English Editor S. FIGIEL; Samoan Editor POUVI SU'A; circ. 3,000.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Western Samoa Broadcasting Service: Broadcasting Dept., P.O.B. 200, Apia; commenced operation and broadcasts 1948; broadcasts in English and Samoan on 1420 kc./s. and 10,000 watts power; Dir. J. W. MOORE; Senior Programme Organizer C. H. J. SINCLAIR; Supervising Technician D. A. HENDERSON. In 1970, there were 20,000 radio sets.

There is a radio communication station at Apia. Radio telephone service connects Western Samoa with American Samoa, Fiji, New Zealand, Australia, Canada, U.S.A., U.K. and other overseas countries. Telephone subscribers numbered 1,800 in December 1970.

BANKING AND TRADE

Bank of Western Samoa: Apia; f. 1959; cap. p.u. \$500,000; dep. \$4,730,392 (Dec. 1972); Chair. D. O. WHYTE, C.B.E.; Man. W. W. ANSELL.

Development Bank of Western Samoa: Apia; f. 1974 by Parliamentary legislation to foster economic development of the territory.

CO-OPERATIVES

In 1966 there were 8 registered co-operatives, and 13 credit unions.

TRANSPORT

Public Works Department: Apia; Dir. of Works M. A. E. ADAMS.

ROADS

There are 582 miles of roads in the islands, of which 81 miles are bitumen surfaced. Main roads total 251 miles, secondary roads 90 miles, and plantation roads 220 miles.

SHIPPING

There are regular passenger and cargo services from Australia and New Zealand via Fiji and other Pacific territories. There is a monthly cargo service from Japan and a five/six weekly service from the U.S.A. Also a direct service with the United Kingdom. Nauru state shipping line makes regular calls at Apia, Western Samoa.

CIVIL AVIATION

Polynesian Airlines Ltd.: P.O.B. 599, Beach Rd., Apia; daily air services to Pago Pago (capital of American Samoa) connect with services to Tahiti, New Zealand and the U.S.A.; four services weekly to Nadi (Fiji), one a week to Niue Island; three services weekly to Nuku'alofa (Tonga); aircraft: 2 HS 748; Chair. E. ANNAN-DALE; Gen. Man. N. C. WISELEY.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Yemen Arab Republic is situated in the south-west corner of the Arabian Peninsula, bounded to the north and east by Saudi Arabia, to the west by the Red Sea, and to the south and east by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The climate in the semi-desert coastal strip is hot, with high humidity; inland, the climate is somewhat less hot, with heavy rainfall. The eastern plateau slopes into desert. The language is Arabic. The population is almost entirely Muslim, split between the Shafai and Zaidi sects. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has three horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with a five-pointed green star in the centre. The capital is Sana'a.

Recent History

The Yemen Arab Republic was set up in 1962 after the overthrow of the Imam Muhammad al-Badr, a week after he had succeeded his late father, Ahmad. Civil war between Royalists and Republicans followed, with the Republicans eventually gaining the upper hand with the help of Egyptian forces. The Republican Government was recognized by most countries and the UN. After the British officially withdrew from Aden in 1967, trouble appeared in another guise; the National Liberation Front, having defeated the rival force—the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY)—introduced repressive measures and more than 300,000 Southern Yemenis fled to North Yemen. Backed by Saudi Arabia and Libya, many of these refugees joined mercenary organizations aimed at the overthrow of the Marxist régime in Southern Yemen and carried out raids across the border. Intermittent fighting, beginning in early 1971, flared into open warfare between the two Yemens in October 1972, with North Yemen receiving aid from Saudi Arabia and Southern Yemen being supported by Soviet arms. A ceasefire was arranged under the auspices of the Arab League, and soon afterwards both sides agreed to the union of the two Yemens within 18 months. Discussions about implementing the union have taken place at intervals since then, but with no clear result.

In June 1974 a ten-member Military Command Council, later reduced to seven members, seized power under the leadership of the pro-Saudi Lt.-Col. Ibrahim al-Hamadi. Col. Hamadi appointed Mohsin al-Aini as Prime Minister, but replaced him by Abdel-Aziz Abdel-Ghani in January 1975 in a move which seemed to reassert the influence of Saudi Arabia.

Government

In June 1974 the Military Command Council published a provisional constitution by which power rests with the Command Council, and the Cabinet executes the policies of the Command Council. A pledge was made that constitutional and democratic life would be restored, and the Consultative Council, dissolved in June 1974, was re-established in November 1974.

Defence

In 1974 armed forces totalled 26,900, of whom 25,000 were in the army. The defence budget for 1974-75 was

266 million riyals. There is a three-year period of military service.

Economic Affairs

Agriculture is the principal activity. In the highlands the land is terraced and irrigated and quite fertile. The chief crops are millet, maize, sorghum and oats. Oranges, plums, apricots, apples, bananas, quinces and lemons are grown, and dates are produced in low lying areas. Cotton is the principal export crop but coffee is also important. There is a little light industry. Agriculture suffers from drought.

Transport and Communications

There are no railways in the Yemen. Roads are being developed with Chinese, American and Soviet assistance. There are highways from Hodeida to Sana'a and from Moka to Taiz and Sana'a. Hodeida port has been considerably extended with Soviet aid. A direct road runs from Taiz to Sana'a. The Yemeni Airline Co. operates internal services and services to Cairo, and the new Sana'a airport was opened in August 1973.

Social Welfare

Under the Imamate there was little provision for social welfare. The Republicans intend to bring about a social revolution on the lines of that achieved in Egypt. By 1974 there were 180 doctors and pharmacists serving in 40 hospitals or clinics, with a total of 4,000 beds.

Education

Education before the revolution was in private hands. The Republican Government is establishing new schools run by the state, and by 1974 enrolment in primary, intermediate and general secondary schools had reached 76,000.

Tourism

Tourism is undeveloped.

Sport

The chief sports are football, hunting and hawking.

Public Holidays

1975: September 26th (National Day—2-3 days), October 6th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan—6 days), November 5th, December 11th* (Id ul Adha—5 days).

1976: January 3rd (Muslim New Year), March 13th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

* Muslim religious holidays dependent on the lunar calendar, which may vary slightly from dates given.

Weights and Measures

Local weights and measures are used, and vary according to location.

Currency and Exchange Rates

40 buqsha = 1 Yemeni rial.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 10.79 Yemeni riyals;
U.S. \$1 = 4.575 Yemeni riyals.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA	TOTAL (1973)	SANA'A (capital) (1972)	TAIZ (1972)	HODEIDA (1972)
200,000 sq. km.	6,217,000	121,000	80,000	90,000

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	1971-72		1972-73		1973-74	
	Area (['] 000 hectares)	Production (['] 000 metric tons)	Area (['] 000 hectares)	Production (['] 000 metric tons)	Area (['] 000 hectares)	Production (['] 000 metric tons)
Sorghum and Millet	1,100	1,020	1,100	900	880	720
Wheat	50	54	50	50	70	71
Barley	143	178	143	164	191	230
Maize	50	80	50	80	52	84
Pulses	60	60	5	64	6	64
Potatoes	5	58	60	56	65	64
Vegetables	15	137	16	150	16	150
Grapes	7	35	7	35	8	31
Coffee	6	5	7	5	7	5
Cotton	15	15	20	19	n.a.	n.a.
Tobacco	4	5	4	5	4	5

LIVESTOCK
1973 ([']000 head)

Cattle	810
Sheep	9,500
Goats	
Camels	100
Horses	4
Donkeys	600

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

INDUSTRY

Industrial Production 1972
(firms with more than five workers)
([']000 riyals)

Mining and Quarrying	3,597
Food Manufacturing	6,332
Soft Drinks	6,877
Tobacco and Cigarettes	2,062
Textiles	25,352
Wood Products	2,260
Printing and Publishing	1,042
Building Materials	4,178
Metal Products	3,077
Electricity	9,256
Vehicle Maintenance	3,751
Others'	1,886

FINANCE

40 buqsha=1 Yemeni rial.

Coins: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 buqsha.

Notes: 10 and 20 buqsha; 1, 5, 10, 20 and 50 riyals.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=10.79 Yemeni riyals; U.S. \$1=4.575 Yemeni riyals.

100 Yemeni riyals=£9.27=\$21.86.

BUDGET
('000 riyals)

	REVENUE	EXPENDITURE
1971-72 . . .	151,274	233,803
1972-73 . . .	199,021	271,458
1973-74 . . .	281,565	391,023

Source: Ministry of Treasury and Central Bank of Yemen.

EXTERNAL TRADE
('000 riyals)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Imports . . .	166,629	174,562	204,428	410,666
Exports . . .	19,323	13,497	24,701	25,270

PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES
('000 riyals)

IMPORTS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Food and Live Animals	83,201	90,942	176,337
Beverages and Tobacco	13,107	8,732	14,136
Minerals, Fuels and Lubricants	8,174	13,429	18,316
Chemicals	7,132	9,710	25,773
Manufactured Goods	31,365	41,494	77,279
Machinery and Transport Equipment	22,930	25,195	56,539
EXPORTS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Cotton	7,986	9,912	10,785
Coffee	5,742	5,534	5,469
Hides and Skins	1,170	3,271	3,325
Oat	3,530	2,327	247
Rock Salt	2,121	1,412	1,412

Source: Central Bank of Yemen.

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES
('ooo riyals)

IMPORTS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic .	43,328	34,551	36,830
Saudi Arabia	1,330	10,521	29,624
Egypt	4,637	8,985	17,086
French Territory of the Afars and the Issas	3,775	4,840	20,403
Hong Kong	1,076	2,347	11,085
Sri Lanka	3,642	2,793	11,040
China	3,434	5,575	21,465
U.S.S.R.	17,223	8,443	10,465
Japan	13,112	19,580	59,986
Australia	17,136	28,569	26,941
Germany, Federal Republic	5,010	6,724	25,635
France	13,347	12,604	25,236
United Kingdom	14,720	19,875	22,022
Italy	8,001	7,305	10,902

EXPORTS	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Yemen, People's Democratic Republic .	7,463	6,423	4,483
Saudi Arabia	152	1,057	7,409
China	—	9,912	11,721
U.S.S.R.	2,841	2,416	1,671
Japan	6,623	1,298	666
Italy	22	1,218	908

Source: Central Bank of Yemen.

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC 1973

Private cars 2,288, motor cycles 6,063, taxis 3,329, trucks 6,957. .

SHIPPING

	VESSELS ENTERING HOEDEIDA PORT	TONNAGE UNLOADED
1972	506	506,991
1973	520	530,943

CIVIL AVIATION
(Yemen Airways)

	PASSENGERS CARRIED	FREIGHT (tons)
1972	48,600	567
1973	43,400	431

EDUCATION

(1972-73)

	INSTITUTIONS	TEACHERS	PUPILS	
			Boys	Girls
Primary	1,442	4,053	136,977	17,630
Preparatory	59	387	7,212	94
Secondary	8	157	2,248	19
Commercial	1	8	124	—
Technical	1	42	250	—
Teacher Training	9	n.a.	201	738
University Colleges	4	41	391	48

Source (except where otherwise stated): Yemen Arab Republic Central Planning Organization.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

(Published June 19th, 1974)

In the name of the people, the Chairman of the Command Council, having taken cognizance of Command Council Proclamation No. 1 for 1974, Command Council Proclamation No. 4 for 1974 suspending the Constitution, and Command Council Proclamation No. 5 for 1974 increasing the membership of the Command Council, and desiring to consolidate the bases of authority during the transitional period and to regulate the rights and duties of all employees in a manner conducive to fruitful production to raise the country to the level which we all hope it will attain, we announce in the name of the people that during the transitional period the country will be governed in accordance with the following rules:

Chapter One: General Principles: the State:

Article 1: Yemen is an Arab, Islamic, and independent state enjoying full sovereignty. Its system is republican. The Yemeni people are a part of the Arab nation.

Article 2: The people are the source of all authority.

Article 3: Islam is the state religion and Arabic the official state language.

Article 4: The Islamic Sharia is the source of all laws.

Article 5: Yemen is an indivisible whole and its defence is the sacred duty of all citizens.

Chapter Two: Rights and Duties:

Article 6: Yemenis have equal rights and general duties.

Article 7: Personal freedom is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the law.

Article 8: There shall be no crime and no penalty except as laid down by law and there shall be no penalty for acts except those committed after the promulgation of the law (applying to them).

Article 9: Homes are inviolate: it is therefore inadmissible to enter them except in such instances as prescribed by the law.

Article 10: The confiscation of funds is prohibited, except within the confines of the law.

Article 11: No person's property shall be expropriated except in the public interest, in the instances prescribed by the law, and with just compensation to the person.

Article 12: The citizens have the right to express their thoughts by means of speech, writing, or voting within the confines of the law.

Article 13: Places of worship and learning have immunity which cannot be violated except in instances required by security needs and as prescribed by the law.

Chapter Three: The System of Government:

Article 14: The Chairman of the Command Council shall assume the function of general sovereignty, particularly in taking the measures he deems necessary to protect the revolution and the republican régime.

Article 15: The Command Council shall assume the functions of the legislative and executive authorities of the state. It shall also have the power to lay down general policy and define its general framework.

Article 16: The Government is the executive and administrative body responsible for carrying out the state's general policy as laid down by the Command Council.

Article 17: The judiciary is independent, and there shall be no authority over it except for the law. Its verdicts shall be handed down and executed in accordance with the principles of the Sharia.

Chapter Four: Concluding Rules:

Article 18: All the rules determined by the laws, bylaws and decisions prior to the issuance of this constitutional declaration shall remain in force unless they conflict with the rules of this declaration or unless they are amended or revoked.

Article 19: During the transitional period action shall be taken to restore constitutional and democratic life on sound bases in view of the need to provide the Yemeni people with a dignified life and a bright future.

Article 20: This constitutional declaration shall come into force from the date of its issuance and it shall be published in the Official Gazette.

THE GOVERNMENT

MILITARY COMMAND COUNCIL

Chairman: Lt.-Col. IBRAHIM MUHAMMAD AL-HAMADI.

Members: ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-GHANI, Lt.-Col. MUJAHED ABU-SHAWAREB, Lt.-Col. AHMAD AL-GHASHMI, Lt.-Col. DIRHAM ABU-LUHUM, Lt.-Col. YAHYA MUTAWAKKEL, Maj. ABDULLA ABDEL ALEM.

CABINET

(March 1975)

Prime Minister: ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-GHANI.

Minister of the Interior: Lt.-Col. YAHYA MUTAWAKKEL.

Deputy Premier for Foreign and Economic Affairs: YAHYA JAGHMAN.

Deputy Premier for Internal Affairs: ABDULLA HASAN BARAKAT.

Minister of Communications: Brig. ABDUL-LATIF DATFULLA.

Minister of Finance: MUHAMMAD AHMED JUNAID.

Minister of Local Administration: ABDEL-MALEK AT-TAYEB.

Minister of Economy: ALI LUTF ATH-THAUR.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: ABDULLA ABDEL-MAJID ASNAG.

Minister of Information: AHMAD QASSEM DAHMASH.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

Minister of Justice: Qadi ALI SAMMAM.

Minister of Education: HASAN AL-BUQTUMI.

Minister of Waqfs: MUHAMMAD LUTFI AS-SABANI.

Minister of Supply: SAID MUHAMMAD AL-HABIBI.

Minister of Municipal Affairs: MUTTAHER NADER.

Minister of Health: ABDEL-MALEK MUHAMMAD ABDULLA.

The Government, Consultative Council, Political Organization, etc.

Minister of Social, Labour and Youth Affairs: ABDULLA HUSAIN AL-HALALI.

Minister of Agriculture: MUHAMMAD AL-KHADEM AL-WAJIH.

Minister of Works: ABDULLA AL-KURSHUMI.

Ministers of State: AHMAD ABDOU SAID, ABDEL-KARIM AL-ANSI, SALAH MASRI, AMIN HASAN ABU-RAS.

CONSULTATIVE COUNCIL

A Consultative Council was established as the supreme legislative body under the 1970 Constitution. It consists of 179 members, of whom 20 are appointed by the President and the remainder elected by popular vote every four years. Elections were first held in March 1971. The Council was dissolved after the *coup* of June 1974, but re-established in November 1974.

Speaker: Shaikh ABDULLAH BIN-HUSAIN AL-AHMAR.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION*

Yemeni Union: Sana'a; f. 1973 in anticipation of merging of two Yemens; Leader President ABDUL RAHMAN AL-IRYANI; Sec.-Gen. ABDULLA ASNAG.

* Dissolved June 1974.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

(In Sana'a unless otherwise stated)

Afghanistan: Cairo, Egypt.

Algeria: Ali Abdul Moghni St.; *Ambassador:* NOUIOUAT SAADEDDINE.

Austria: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Belgium: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Bulgaria: Cairo, Egypt.

China, People's Republic: Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* CHANG TSAN-MING.

Czechoslovakia: Gamal Abdul Naser St.; *Ambassador:* LUMIR HANAK.

Egypt: Gamal Abdul Naser St.; *Ambassador:* AHMAD FOUAD ABDUL HAYE.

Ethiopia: Zubairy St.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* TESFAYE TAKLE-HAIMANOT.

France: Building Yahya Al-Sunaidar; *Ambassador:* GEORGES GALLIÉ.

German Democratic Republic: 26 Sept St.; *Ambassador:* HEINZ BURGEL.

Germany, Federal Republic: Republican Palae St.; *Ambassador:* Dr. GÜNTER HELD.

Greece: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Hungary: Cairo, Egypt.

India: Al-Amir Building, Gamal Abdul Naser St.; *Ambassador:* (vacant).

Iran: *Ambassador:* Dr. HASSAN SABETI.

Iraq: Building Mohamed Zehrah, Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* HISSAM UD-DIN ABDUL-AZIZ.

Italy: Gamal Abdul Naser St.; *Ambassador:* LORENZO BARACCHI TUA DI PAULLO.

Japan: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Jordan: *Ambassador:* Maj.-Gen. HAIDAR MUSTAFA.

Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* PAK HWA-SU.

Kuwait: 62 September St.; *Ambassador:* SAYYID IBRAHIM GASIM AL-BAHWAH.

Lebanon: Airport Rd.; *Chargé d'Affaires:* HIKMAT NASIR.

Libya: Airport Rd.; *Ambassador:* ABDUL-RAZZAK OMAR.

Netherlands: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Oman: *Chargé d'Affaires:* AHMAD MUHAMMAD NASIR AL-LAMKI.

Pakistan: Cairo, Egypt.

Poland: Cairo, Egypt.

Qatar: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Romania: Khartoum, Egypt.

Saudi Arabia: Arman Building; *Ambassador:* Sheikh MOUSSAID BIN AHMED AL-SUDAIRI.

Somalia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Spain: Cairo, Egypt.

Sweden: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Switzerland: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Syria: Zubairy St.; *Ambassador:* MUHAMMAD ADNAN MURAD.

Tunisia: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

Turkey: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.

U.S.S.R.: 26 September St.; *Ambassador:* VASIL KORNEV.

United Arab Emirates: Ali Abdul Mughny St.; *Ambassador:* SAYYID SALIM AL SUWAIDI.

United Kingdom: 11/13 Republican Palace St.; *Ambassador:* D. C. CARDEN.

U.S.A.: Beit Al-Halali; *Ambassador:* THOMAS J. SCOTES.

Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Cairo, Egypt.

Yugoslavia: Mogadishu, Somalia.

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

President of the State Security Court: Qadhi GHALIB ABDULLA RAJEH (political cases).

Public Prosecutor: Lt.-Col. MUHAMMAD KHAMIS.

Sharia Court: Sana'a; f. 1964; to deal with political cases and to try senior government officials; but now deals with cases related to Islamic law.

Disciplinary Court: prosecution office for maladministration and misappropriation of public funds; Chair. MUHAMMAD ABDO NUMAN.

PRESS

DAILIES

Al Gumhuryyah (*The Republic*): Information Office, Taiz; Arabic; government-owned.

Al Thawra (*The Revolution*): Ministry of Information, Sana'a; Arabic; government-owned.

WEEKLY AND OTHER

Al Bilad: P.O.B. 1438, Sana'a; Arabic; weekly; inclined to right.

Mareb: Dar Al-Qalam, Taiz; Arabic; weekly; supports Nasserite ideas.

Al Risalah: 26 September St., Sana'a; Arabic; weekly.

As-Sahab: P.O.B. 599, Hodeidah; Arabic; weekly; reformist.

As-Salam: P.O.B. 181, Sana'a; Arabic; weekly.

Sana'a: P.O.B. 193, Sana'a; Arabic; fortnightly; inclined to left.

Al Shab: Al-Andalus Bookshop, Sana'a; Arabic; weekly; slightly left-inclined.

Saut al-Yemen: P.O.B. 302, Sana'a; Arabic; weekly; supports Muslim brotherhood.

Al-Ta'wn: Al Ta'wn Building, Jubairi St., Sana'a; Arabic; weekly; supports co-operative societies.

Al-Yemen: Sana'a; Arabic; fortnightly; inclined to right.

NEWS AGENCIES

Middle East News Agency: Sana'a.

Saba News Agency: Sana'a; f. 1970; Dir. HASSAN AL-ULUFI. Tass also has a bureau in Sana'a.

RADIO

Radio Hodeida: Hodeida; government-controlled local radio; broadcasts in Arabic, 4 hours daily.

Radio Sana'a: Sana'a; government-controlled station, broadcasts in Arabic, 15 hours daily; Dir.-Gen. ABDUL RAHMAN AL-MUTARIB.

Radio Taiz: Taiz; government-controlled station; broadcasts in Arabic, 4 hours daily.

There are 250,000 receiving sets.

FINANCE

Central Bank of Yemen: P.O.B. 59, Sana'a; f. 1971; cap. p.u. 10m. riyals; responsible for issuing currency, managing gold and foreign exchange reserves etc.; at end of December 1973 currency in circulation amounted to 457.5m. riyals; Gov. and Chair. (vacant); Deputy Gov. and Deputy Chair. ABDULLA SANABANI; Gen. Man. ABDULLAH A. AL-BARAKANI.

Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development: P.O.B. 541, Sana'a; f. 1962; cap. 10m. riyals; consolidated bank; 8 brs.; Chair. MOHSIN SIRRY.

Judicial System, The Press, Radio, Finance, etc.

British Bank of the Middle East: 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.4; P.O.B. 3932, Hodeida; Man. D. C. HOWELLS; P.O.B. 4886, Taiz; Man. I. W. CUTRESS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

NATIONALIZED ORGANIZATIONS

General Cotton Organization: Sana'a.

Hodeida Electricity and Water Company: P.O.B. 3363, Hodeida; affiliate of Yemen Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

National Tobacco and Matches Co.: P.O.B. 3571, Hodeida; f. 1964; monopoly importing and sales organization for tobacco and matches; cigarette manufacturers at Hodeida to use tobacco grown locally on the company's plantations; Chair. A. A. NAGI.

Yemen Company for Foreign Trade: Hodeida.

Yemen Petroleum Co.: YPC Bldg., P.O.B. 3360, Hodeida; the sole petroleum supplier in the Yemen; Chair. HUSSAIN ABDULLAH AL MAKDANI; Gen. Man. YEHIA ABDULLAH AL-DAILANI.

Yemen Printing and Publishing Co.: P.O.B. 1081, Sana'a; f. 1970; publishes ten newspapers (including two government newspapers), and undertakes many kinds of commercial printing; Chair. AHMAD MUHAMMAD HADI.

TRANSPORT

Roads: There are about 1,650 km. of main roads, of which about 600 km. are asphalted and the rest gravelled. Highways run from Hodeida to Sana'a, and from Moka to Taiz, Ibb and Sana'a. A highway from Sana'a to Saada is being built with Chinese aid. The Sana'a-Khamir section was opened in February 1972.

Shipping: Hodeida is a Red Sea port of some importance, and the Yemen Navigation Company runs passenger and cargo services to many parts of the Middle East and Africa. Extension programmes are being carried out on the ports at Salif and Mocha.

Adafar Yemenite Line: Hodeida.

Hodeida Shipping Co.: P.O.B. 337, Hodeida.

Middle East Shipping Co.: P.O.B. 3700, Hodeida; br. in Moka.

Civil Aviation: Three airports—Al Rahaba at Sana'a, Al Ganad at Taiz and Hodeida Airport—are classified as being of international standard and are being developed following the end of the civil war. Federal Germany gave financial assistance towards the construction of the new Sana'a airport, which opened in August 1973.

Yemen Airways: Sana'a; internal services to Sana'a, Hodeida, Taiz, Beida, Hareeb, Barat and Saada, external services to Abu Dhabi, Aden, Asmara, Cairo, Djibouti, Doha, Jeddah, Khartoum and Kuwait; now supervised by a ministerial committee headed by the Minister of Communications, ABDULLA ASNAG; Chair. and Pres. SHAFI MOHAMMED SAED; fleet of two DC-6, one Boeing 737-15, two DC-3.

The following airlines also serve the Yemen: Aeroflot, Alynrda, Ethiopian Airlines, Somali Airlines, Syrian Arab Airlines and Saudi Arabian Airlines in addition to charter flights by various carriers.

UNIVERSITY

University of Sana'a: Sana'a; f. 1974; 50 teachers, c. 650 students.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen lies on the southern shore of the Arabian peninsula, with the Yemen Arab Republic to the north-west, Saudi Arabia to the north, and Oman to the east. The islands of Perim and Kamaran at the southern end of the Red Sea are also part of the Republic. The climate is hot and dry. Arabic is spoken and most of the population are Muslims. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) has horizontal stripes of red, white and black, with a light blue triangle, containing a five-pointed red star, at the hoist. The capital is Aden.

Recent History

The People's Republic of Southern Yemen was formed on November 30th, 1967, comprising Aden and the former Protectorate of South Arabia. Aden had been under British rule since 1839 and the Protectorate was developed by a series of treaties between Britain and local leaders. Prior to British withdrawal, two rival factions fought for control, the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). The Marxist NLF eventually won and assumed power under the leadership of Qahtan ash-Sha'abi. He was forced out of office in 1969 and the country's present name was adopted in 1970. More than 300,000 Southern Yemenis fled to North Yemen when the NLF started rounding up dissident elements, including the FLOSY leader Abdullah al-Asnag, who became a cabinet minister in the neighbouring Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen). A polarization of interests by then existed, with North Yemen establishing closer ties with the West and receiving aid from Saudi Arabia and Libya, while the extreme left-wing régime in Southern Yemen, isolated in the Gulf, began receiving aid from Communist China and the U.S.S.R. There were clashes with Saudi Arabia in 1969 and intermittent fighting with North Yemeni mercenaries on the border between the two Yemens in 1971. This erupted into open war in October 1972 and there was fierce fighting, including air raids, for about two weeks. Agreement on a ceasefire was eventually reached with Arab League mediation. At a meeting in Cairo on October 24th both sides proposed a union of the two Yemens, and a draft agreement to this effect was signed on October 28th, but although numerous discussions have continued to take place between representatives of the two Yemens, few practical steps have been taken towards implementing the union.

Government

A 101-member Provisional Supreme People's Council exercises legislative power until a permanent Council can be elected. The country is divided into seven Governorates.

Defence

In 1974 armed forces totalled 14,000 men: 11,300 in the army, 2,500 in the air force and 200 in the navy. Defence expenditure in 1972 was 10 million dinars. The U.S.S.R. is reported to be supplying military aid.

Economic Affairs

Before independence the economy of the area had depended to a considerable extent on revenues from Aden,

an important free port which also benefited from the British forces expenditure. The political troubles brought about a decline in tourism, and the closure of the Suez Canal greatly reduced shipping traffic generally. The major oil refinery in Aden also suffered initially, but has since recovered owing to demand from Egypt following the destruction of the Suez refinery. The economy has otherwise declined since independence; British aid ceased in summer 1968, but aid from several Communist and Arab countries continues on an increasing scale. All important foreign business enterprises except the B.P. refinery were nationalized in November 1969. The hinterland depends on subsistence agriculture and fishing; the rich fishing grounds are so far largely unexploited. Some cotton is grown and this constitutes the country's major export.

Transport and Communications

When the Suez Canal is open Aden is the principal port of call for traffic between Europe and the Persian Gulf, India and the Far East. There are also good international air services. Few roads exist inland, and transport is mainly by camel and donkey, but China is helping in the construction of new roads.

Social Welfare

There is one general hospital, sixteen other hospitals and a number of clinics, medical units and dispensaries with a total of around 1,300 beds. Health services are also provided by the B.P. refinery and mission stations. No comprehensive system of social insurance yet exists.

Education

Educational facilities include 477 primary, 56 intermediate and 11 secondary schools, and total enrolment in 1972-73 was just under 100,000. All state fees for education were abolished in December 1974.

Tourism

Aden, a free port before independence, then attracted many visitors from shipping calling at the port, but there are no tourist facilities in the hinterland.

Public Holidays

1975: August 5th* (Leilat al Meiraj, Ascension of the Prophet), October 7th* (Id ul Fitr, end of Ramadan), October 14th (National Day), December 14th* (Id ul Adha).

1976: January 3rd* (Muslim New Year), January 12th* (Ashoura), March 13th* (Mouloud, Birth of the Prophet).

* Muslim holidays, dependent on the lunar calendar which may vary slightly from the dates given.

Weights and Measures

The imperial system is generally used in Aden, while the rest of the country still employs a variety of local weights and measures.

Currency and Exchange Rates

1,000 fils = 1 Yemeni dinar (YD).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 814.4 fils;

U.S. \$1 = 345.4 fils.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

(Census of May 14th, 1973)

	GOVERNORATES							TOTAL
	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Thamoud	
Population ('000)	291	273	311	162	451	61	41	1,590
Area (sq. miles)	2,695	4,929	8,297	28,536	32,991	25,618	27,000	130,066

Capital: Aden (population 150,000 in 1964).

EMPLOYMENT

First Governorate
(1972)

TOTAL	AGRICULTURE AND FISHING	MINING AND QUARRYING	MANUFACTURING	CONSTRUCTION	ELECTRICITY, GAS AND WATER	COMMERCE	TRANSPORT	SERVICES	MISCELLANEOUS
43,668	1,137	53	6,297	201	1,539	7,943	9,695	15,564	1,239

In the rest of the country 90 per cent of the population are engaged in agriculture.

AGRICULTURE
PRINCIPAL CROPS

	AREA ('000 acres)			PRODUCTION ('000 tons)		
	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Sorghum and Millet	90.0	105.0	110.0	57.0	66.0	69.0
Wheat	18.0	22.0	24.0	12.5	15.5	16.8
Barley	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
Sesame	10.0	10.0	10.2	3.4	3.4	3.5
Cotton Lint	28.1	25.0	29.7	13.9	12.2	11.7
Cotton Seed						

LIVESTOCK
(1970-71)

Cattle	92,000
Sheep	215,000
Goats	870,000
Camels	40,000

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1971*.

FINANCE

1,000 fils = 1 Yemeni dinar (YD).

Coins: 1, 5, 25 and 50 fils.

Notes: 250 and 500 fils; 1, 5 and 10 dinars.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 814.4 fils; U.S. \$1 = 345.4 fils.

100 Yemeni dinars = £122.78 = \$289.52.

Note: Before independence (November 30th, 1967) the currency unit was the South Arabian dinar (SA dinar), introduced in April 1965 with a value of £1 sterling, then worth U.S. \$2.80. On November 18th, 1967, the pound and dinar were both devalued to \$2.40 (\$1 = 416.67 fils). Following independence the SA dinar was replaced by the Southern Yemen dinar, devalued to \$2.40 (\$1 = 416.67 fils). The exchange rate (1 dinar = \$2.40) remained in force until August 1971. Between December 1971 and with the same value. The exchange rate (1 dinar = \$2.6057 (\$1 = 383.77 fils). The present dollar valuation has been effective since February 1973. The dinar was at par with the pound sterling until the latter was allowed to "float" in June 1972.

BUDGET
(million dinars)

	REVENUE	FOREIGN AID	EXPENDITURE
1967-68 . .	8.94	16.49	23.68
1968-69 . .	8.96	4.91	15.83
1969-70 . .	11.11	0.21	15.44
1970-71 . .	13.22	1.85	17.56

THREE-YEAR PLAN 1971-74
('000 dinars)

Transport and Communications . .	13,184.3
Agriculture	10,495.0
Industry	9,865.3
Education	3,234.0
Geological Surveys	2,300.0
Health	750.0
Culture	7.0
Unallocated Reserve	864.7
	40,700.3

EXTERNAL TRADE
(million dinars)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports c i f . .	84.5	90.9	83.7	64.9	57.2	59.8
Exports f o b . .	45.8	59.8	60.8	43.6	41.3	42.4

COMMODITIES
(dinars)

	IMPORTS			EXPORTS		
	1970	1971	1972	1970	1971	1972
Live Animals	1,427,340	1,161,038	1,035,865	—	80	11
Dairy Produce, Eggs . .	2,533,358	1,809,567	1,954,250	72,057	39,115	17,049
Cereals	8,058,942	3,494,381	3,769,189	1,214,378	425,314	9,682
Fruit and Vegetables . .	1,571,888	1,392,555	1,207,363	148,547	79,454	61,112
Sugar, etc.	2,220,512	1,953,892	2,904,058	103,418	124,926	123,917
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa, Spices . .	2,803,054	1,259,512	1,646,846	801,856	573,630	645,442
Beverages and Tobacco . .	1,147,535	1,201,517	1,190,801	37,848	27,090	20,654
Oilseeds, Oil Nuts, etc. . .	1,277,443	896,742	812,730	389,440	89,586	17,781
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	34,390,272	26,542,827	26,053,281	44,991,450	29,185,109	30,145,420
Chemicals	3,029,368	2,672,747	1,820,957	256,496	205,482	113,750
Textiles	8,210,356	7,013,104	4,046,131	1,768,661	2,720,600	694,337
Machinery	1,572,333	1,402,672	1,995,439	117,019	78,934	38,014
Electrical Machinery . .	1,265,284	1,013,143	908,082	113,386	125,937	30,734
Transport Equipment . .	1,517,064	1,375,953	1,523,798	88,413	125,129	52,061
Manufactured Goods . .	5,055,902	4,441,784	2,554,823	696,195	978,915	483,234

COUNTRIES
(dinars)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Iran	15,252,843	8,164,206	6,054,482
Kuwait	11,106,192	7,779,199	10,286,292
Japan	8,820,657	7,065,488	3,965,484
U.K.	4,579,634	5,036,636	3,662,160
India	3,470,064	2,300,619	1,595,721
Trucial States (now U.A.E.)	4,592,011	1,085,871	2,425,678
Hong Kong	2,239,319	1,988,311	903,821

EXPORTS*	1970	1971	1972
U.K.	14,945,217	5,108,144	3,550,450
Japan	8,724,919	4,198,226	4,810,885
Australia	3,664,670	4,019,298	1,518,936
Thailand	5,192,631	2,812,183	3,239,970
Canary Is.	3,041,468	1,212,941	1,426,316
Yemen A.R.	2,852,661	4,534,365	1,997,379

* Excluding the supply of ships' bunker oil (4,011,144 dinars in 1970, 3,292,660 dinars in 1971 and 3,038,397 dinars in 1972).

TRANSPORT

ROAD TRAFFIC 1972
(vehicles in use)

Private	11,361
Taxis	1,563
Buses	190
Commercial trucks	3,670
Motor cycles	1,782
Tractors and cranes	807
TOTAL	19,373

INTERNATIONAL SEA-BORNE SHIPPING

	1971	1972	1973
Vessels Entered ('000 net reg. tons)	6,512	5,695	5,542
Dry Cargo Imported ('000 long tons)	269	283	310
Dry Cargo Exported ('000 long tons)	88	40	65
Oil Cargo Imported ('000 long tons)	3,896	3,720	3,343
Oil Cargo Exported ('000 long tons)	3,138	3,100	2,724

CIVIL AVIATION
(1973)

AIRCRAFT MOVEMENTS	PASSENGERS			FREIGHT (kilos)	
	Arrivals	Departures	Transit	Inward	Outward
6,581	67,983	67,995	17,921	1,007,332	693,225

EDUCATION
NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
(1972-73)

Primary Schools	960
Intermediate Schools	77
Secondary Schools	19
Teachers' Colleges for Males	2
Teachers' Colleges for Females	1
Technical Institute	1

Source (except where otherwise stated): Central Statistical Office, Central Planning Commission, Aden.

THE CONSTITUTION

Before the new constitution was drawn up existing ordinances and regulations remained in force, with Presidential authority replacing the powers of the British and Federal Governments. The National Liberation Front general command, which had 41 members, formed the interim legislative authority. The country is divided into seven administrative Governorates. The two-year term of

office granted to the National Liberation Front expired on November 30th, 1969, and was formally renewed for another year. Following the adoption of the new constitution on November 30th, 1970, a Provisional Supreme People's Council took over legislative powers. The 101 members were selected from the NLF, armed forces, professions, etc., with 15 workers elected by trade unions.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces: SALEM RUBAI ALI.

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL

Chairman: SALEM RUBAI ALI.

Member and NLF Secretary-General: ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL.

Member: ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD HASANI.

CABINET

(December 1974)

Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Minister of Education: ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD HASANI.

Minister of Foreign Affairs: MUHAMMAD SALIH MUTI AL YAFAL.

Minister of the Interior: SALEH MUSLEH QASSEM.

Minister of Information: RASHED MUHAMMAD THABET.

Minister of Justice and Waqfs: ABDULLAH MOHAMED GHANEM.

Minister of Health: DR. ABDEL AZIZ ADDALY.

Minister of Public Works: HAIDAR ABU BAKR AL-ATTAS.

Minister of Communications: ANIS HASAN YAHYA.

Minister of Housing: NASSER YASSING.

Minister of Labour and Civil Service: ALI ASSAD MUTANNA.

Minister of Finance: FADL MUHSIN ABDULLAH.

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform: MUHAMMAD SULAIMAN NASIR.

Minister of Economy and Industry: ABDEL-AZIZ ABDEL-WALI NASHER.

Minister of Culture and Tourism: ABDULLAH ABDEL RAZZAQ BADIB.

Minister of Planning: ALI SALEM AL-BEED.

Minister of State: ABDULLAH KHAMERI.

Ministry of State Security: MUHAMMAD SAID ABDULLA MUHSEN (acting).

POLITICAL PARTY

National Liberation Front: Aden; f. 1963; socialist and Arab nationalist; Leader ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL. The Central Committee has 31 members and 14 substitute members—all elected.

POLITICAL BUREAU

Secretary-General: ABDUL FATTAH ISMAIL.
Deputy Secretary-General: President SALEM RUBAI ALI.
ALI SALIH UBAD.
ALI SALIM AL-BEIDH.
SALIH MUSLIH QASSEM.
MUHAMMAD SALIH MUTI AL YAFAI.
ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD HASANI.

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF YEMEN

(In Aden unless otherwise stated)

Algeria: Kuwait.
Austria: Cairo, Egypt.
Bangladesh: Baghdad, Iraq.
Bulgaria: Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
China, People's Republic: 145 Andalus Gardens, Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* TSUI TSIEN.
Cuba: 36 Socotra Rd., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* JACINTO VÁZQUEZ DE LA GARZA.
Czechoslovakia: Cairo, Egypt.
Egypt: Relief Rd., Ma'alla; *Ambassador:* MAHMOUD FAWZI KAMEL.
France: Sayhut St., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* GEORGES DENIZEAU.
German Democratic Republic: Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* GUNTHER SCHARFENBERG.
Guinea: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Hungary: Cairo, Egypt.
India: Bremjee Chambers, Tawahi; *Ambassador:* IMDAD ALI.
Iraq: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.
Italy: Tawahi; *Ambassador:* (vacant).
Japan: Cairo, Egypt.
Korea, Democratic People's Republic: Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* KIM UNO.
Kuwait: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.
Lebanon: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.
Libya: Khartoum, Sudan.
Mongolia: Cairo, Egypt.
Pakistan: 34 Kassim Hilal, Khormaksar; *Chargé d' Affaires:* HAMID ALI KHAN.
Poland: Cairo, Egypt.
Romania: Abyan Beach Rd., Plot No. 106, Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* CONSTANTIN BABEANU.
Somalia: Britannic Court, Dolphin Square, Ma'alla; *Ambassador:* ABDI ALI HUSSEIN.
Spain: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Sudan: Magadishu, Somalia.
Sweden: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
Switzerland: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Syria: Sana'a, Yemen Arab Republic.
Uganda: Jeddah, Saudi Arabia.
U.S.S.R.: Abyan Beach Rd., Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* ALEXANDER SEMIOSHKIN.
United Kingdom: 28 Shara Ho Chi Minh, Khormaksar; *Ambassador:* JAMES W. G. RAMAGE.
Viet-Nam, Democratic Republic: Cairo, Egypt.
Viet-Nam, Provisional Revolutionary Government: Cairo, Egypt.
Yugoslavia: Mogadishu, Somalia.
Zambia: Cairo, Egypt.

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen also has diplomatic relations with Albania, Ethiopia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Kenya and Tanzania.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The administration of justice is entrusted to the Supreme Court and Magistrates' Courts. In the former Protectorate States Muslim law and local common law (Urfi) are also applied.

President of the Supreme Court: ABD-AL-MAJID ABD-AL-RAHMAN.

RELIGION

The majority of the population are Muslim but there are small Christian and Hindu communities.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Fourteenth October: Aden.

MONTHLIES

al-Thaqafa Al-Jadida: P.O.B. 1187, Aden; f. Aug. 1970; a cultural monthly review issued by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism; Arabic; circ. 3,000.

NEWS AGENCY

Aden News Agency: Aden; Dir. SALEM OMAR HUSAIN.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

RADIO

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; transmits 100 hours a week in Arabic; Dir.-Gen. for Broadcasting and TV: RASHED MOHAMED TABET; there are about 150,000 receivers in the country.

TELEVISION

Democratic Yemen Broadcasting Service: P.O.B. 1264, Aden; programmes for four hours daily, mainly in Arabic; other series in English and French. There are about 25,000 receivers.

FINANCE

CENTRAL BANK

Bank of Yemen: P.O.B. 4452, Aden; replaced Yemeni Currency Authority 1972; cap. p.u. 500,000 YD; Publ. *Annual Report*.

BANKS

All foreign banking interests were nationalized in November 1969 and thereafter amalgamated to form the National Bank of Yemen, the only commercial bank operating in the country.

National Bank of Yemen: P.O.B. 5, Crater, Aden; f. 1970 by nationalizing and amalgamating the local branches of the seven foreign banks then in Aden.

INSURANCE

All foreign insurance interests were nationalized in November 1969.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

National Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 4345, Crater; Pres. ABDULREHMAN AL-SAILANI; Sec. HUSSEIN ALI ABDO.

Aden Merchants' Association: M. A. Luqman Rd., 1-17 Crater; f. 1932; 209 mems.; Pres. PHEROZESHAW P. PATEL; Secs. SORABJEE P. PATEL, M.B.E., ALI A. SAFFI.

National Company for Home Trade: Crater, Aden; f. 1969; importers of cars, electrical goods, agricultural machinery, building materials and general consumer goods; incorporates the main foreign trading businesses which were nationalized in 1970; Acting Gen. Man. SALEH AHMED SALEH.

TRADE UNIONS

General Confederation of Workers of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen: P.O.B. 1162, Ma'ala, Aden; f. 1956; affiliated to W.F.T.U. and I.C.F.T.U.; 35,000 mems.; Gen. Sec. ABDUL RAZAK SHAIK; publ. *Sout A Omal* weekly, circ. approx. 4,500.

There are fifteen Registered Trade Unions, including the following:

- General and Port Workers' Union.
- Forces and Associated Organizations Local Employees' Union.
- Government and Local Government Employees' Union.
- General Union of Petroleum Workers.
- Miscellaneous Industries Employees' Union.
- Aden Port Trust Employees' Union.
- Civil Aviation Employees' Union.
- Banks Local Staff Union.

CO-OPERATIVES AND MARKETING

There are 65 co-operative societies, mostly for agricultural products; the movement was founded in 1965 and is now the responsibility of the Ministry for Agriculture and Agrarian Reform.

OIL

Yemeni National Petroleum Co.: P.O.B. 5050, Aden; sole oil concessionaire importer and distributor of oil products in Yemen P.D.R.; in receipt of technical and financial assistance from Algeria; Chair. and Gen. Man. ABDUL KARIM THABET.

TRANSPORT

There are no railways.

ROADS

Aden Bus Co. Ltd.: Adbusco Bldg., Ma'alla, P.O.B. 905, Aden; f. 1960; operates services within the Crater, Ma'alla, Steamer Point, Sheikh Othman and Al-Mansoura areas; Chair. and Gen. Man. SAIED FARA SALIM.

A new state transport monopoly, the Yemen Land Transport Company, is being formed to incorporate the Aden Bus Company and all other local public transport.

Aden has 140 miles of roads, of which 127 have bituminous surfacings. There are approximately 2,680 miles of rough tracks passable for motor traffic in the hinterland, but most of the transport is by camel and donkey.

SHIPPING

National Shipping Company: P.O.B. 1228, Steamer Point, Aden; founded by the amalgamation and nationalization of five foreign shipping companies in November 1969; freight and passenger services; branches or agents in Mukalla, Berbera (Somalia) and Mocha and Hodeida (Yemen Arab Republic).

Port of Aden Authority: Aden; f. 1888; state administrative body; Aden remained a free port (except for tariffs on petrol, alcohol and tobacco) until 1970, though trade has greatly declined since 1967. Aden Main Harbour has twenty first-class berths. Three of them are Dolphin berths accommodating vessels drawing up to 39 ft., and the remaining seventeen are buoy berths for vessels drawing up to 42 ft. There are 4 second-class berths for vessels drawing up to 28 feet, and 4 third-class berths for vessels whose draught does not exceed 18 feet. In addition to the above, there is ample room to accommodate vessels of light draught at anchor in the 18-foot dredged area. There is also 800 feet of cargo wharf accommodating vessels of 300 feet length and 18 feet draught. Aden Oil Harbour accommodates four tankers of 57,000 tons and up to 40 feet draught.

CIVIL AVIATION

Democratic Yemen Airlines Company: Aden; f. 1971 as wholly owned Corporation by the Govt.

Other companies operating services include the following: Aeroflot, Air Djibouti, Air India, EAAC, EgyptAir, Ethiopian Airways, Kuwait Airways, MEA, Pakistan International Airlines, Somali Airlines, Sudan Airways, Yemen Airlines.

Aden Civil Airport is at Khormaksar, 7 miles from the Port. It was established in 1952, and is operated by the Civil Aviation Department.

ZAIRE

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

The Republic of Zaire, known as the Democratic Republic of the Congo from 1964 to 1971, is a vast territory in the heart of Central Africa, bounded by the People's Republic of the Congo and the River Zaire to the north-west, by the Central African Republic and the Sudan to the north, by Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi and Tanzania to the east and by Zambia and Angola to the south. There is a short coastline at the outlet of the Zaire.

The climate is tropical with an average temperature of 80°F (27°C) and an annual rainfall of 60 to 80 inches. French is the official language. Over 400 Sudanese and Bantu dialects are spoken, Swahili, Kiluba, Kikongo and Lingala being the most widespread. African religions are based on traditional beliefs. Christian missions have long been active. There are small Muslim and Jewish minorities. The flag is green and contains a central yellow disc in which a black hand holds a torch with a red flame. The capital is Kinshasa.

Recent History

Zaire, formerly called the Belgian Congo, became independent from Belgium as the Republic of the Congo on June 30th, 1960. Five days later the armed forces mutinied. Belgian actions during the disorder that followed and her support for the secession of Katanga were condemned in the UN and UN troops were sent to the Congo to maintain order. Disagreement between Patrice Lumumba, the Congo's Prime Minister, and Dag Hammarskjöld, the UN Secretary-General, on the role of UN troops in ending Katangan secession led to preparations by Lumumba, with Soviet assistance, to send Congolese forces into Katanga. However, in September, the Head of State, Joseph Kasavubu, replaced Lumumba with Joseph Ileo, and the government later allied itself with Col. Joseph Mobutu's alternative régime of university-educated people, which he claimed would replace politicians. Lumumba was imprisoned by the government but his supporters set up a rival government in Stanleyville (Kisangani) which controlled Orientale, Kivu and northern parts of Kasai and Katanga.

In January 1961 Lumumba and two colleagues were murdered in Katanga. The strong reactions to this in Africa and the UN led to negotiations between Kasavubu and the followers of Lumumba which eventually produced a new government with Cyrille Adoula as Prime Minister. Katangan secession ended only in January 1963 with the Katanga leader Moïse Tshombe going into exile.

During 1962 the Lumumbists left the government, which later assumed full powers, closing parliament, and arresting opposition elements. Early in 1964 revolt flared up in Kwilu under Pierre Mulele. In July Kasavubu appointed Tshombe as an interim Prime Minister pending elections, and in August the country was renamed the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Early in 1965 the revolt crumbled. Elections were held in June but irregularities prevented the National Assembly meeting. The struggle between Tshombe and Kasavubu for the new post

of President brought about the seizure of power by the army under Mobutu in November. In July 1966 and 1967 there were two further revolts, by pro-Tshombe mercenaries and Katangan soldiers. In September 1968 Mulele returned to Kinshasa from Brazzaville after being promised a pardon but was tried secretly and executed. Brazzaville broke off diplomatic relations with Kinshasa and tension between the two countries continued.

In October 1971 the Democratic Republic of the Congo became the Republic of Zaire. In 1966 the use of European names alongside Congolese names for some towns had been abandoned, and in 1971 the Congo River was unilaterally renamed the Zaire.

In September 1972 the Government of Zaire and the Executive Committee of the *Mouvement populaire de la Révolution* (MPR), Zaire's sole political party, merged into the National Executive Council. A Cabinet reshuffle took place in January 1975, when the number of State Commissioners was reduced to 20, including the President. Recent administrative changes have given extended powers to the Political Bureau, at present comprising 31 members, of the MPR. The MPR plans to replace the Church in Zairian life and, accordingly, restrictions have been imposed on "colonial" religion.

Government

A new constitution, the second since independence, was adopted by an overwhelming majority in a referendum held in June 1967. It provides for a Presidential régime, with a single legislative chamber elected by universal suffrage, and wide powers for the head of state who also heads the Government. There are eight Regions.

Defence

The armed forces, built up under Belgian rule as the *Force Publique*, are known as the *Forces Armées Zaïroises* and consist of troops, parachutists and air and sea forces. Military service is compulsory. In 1974 armed forces totalled 60,000, of whom most are in the army. There is also a paramilitary force, comprising the National Guard and the Gendarmerie, of about 12,000. Defence expenditure for 1974 totalled 52 million zaires (U.S. \$104 million).

Economic Affairs

The economy has only recently begun to show signs of recovery from the troubled beginnings of the independent state, and substantial aid has been given by the United Nations, Belgium, the U.S.A. and other countries. The country's chief riches lie in the Shaba copper mines. Manganese, zinc, uranium and other minerals are also mined and there are rich diamond deposits in Kasai. Minerals accounted for 81 per cent of export earnings in 1973.

Agricultural products include palm oil, rubber, coffee, timber, cassava and bananas.

Industry is still developing, partly with the aid of substantial reserves of hydro-electric power. In November 1972 the first phase of the Inga hydro-electric power complex was inaugurated, and the two-phase system, with a total

ZAIRE

design capacity of over 1,500 megawatts, is expected to be fully operational by early 1976, when part of the power will serve industrial needs in Lower Zaire and the rest the copper industry in the Shaba district. Further power schemes are to be developed with foreign assistance, at Kani and N'zilo in Shaba.

In March 1968 oil deposits were found in the Lower Zaire province. Refineries are operated at Matadi and Moanda. In view of the extreme fluctuations in world copper prices since 1970, Zaire is now turning to the development of other sectors of the economy, notably agriculture, but hopes to be refining all its own copper by 1980 instead of receiving Belgian assistance. Following nationalization in the mid-1960s of the country's mining interests, extensive plans for "zaïrization" of the economy were announced by President Mobutu in November 1973. All but the largest companies were made over to Zaïrians, and government offices set up to oversee the process. The agricultural, mining and shipping sectors saw the most radical changes of administration. The next step in the process, announced in January 1975, involves the return of enterprises taken over by Zaïrians to the State and the repatriation of investments overseas by Zaïrians.

In March 1968 the Congo formed an economic union with Chad and the Central African Republic, but the latter withdrew before the union became effective. Closer co-operation with Rwanda and Burundi began in 1969 and eventual economic union is planned. At present the main trading partner is the EEC, with Belgium-Luxembourg taking 62.8 per cent of Zaire's exports and providing 20.4 per cent of imports in 1973.

Transport and Communications

Transport flows for the most part along the River Zaire and its tributaries, Zaïrian rivers being navigable above the Inga rapids for more than 8,500 miles. The chief port is Matadi, which is the highest point on the Zaire accessible from the sea. Railways total over 5,000 km. and expansion

Introductory Survey, Statistical Survey

of the system is taking place. The Trans-African Railway will shortly serve the Upper Zaïre region. Most roads are in poor condition owing to inadequate maintenance. In 1971 they totalled about 145,000 km., of which some 69,000 km. were main and secondary roads.

Social Welfare

There is an Institut National de la Sécurité Sociale guaranteeing insurance coverage for sickness, pensions and family allowances under an obligatory scheme of national insurance. In 1970 Zaire had 1,386 hospitals, with 67,624 beds, and in 1971 the country had 758 physicians.

Education

There are primary, secondary, technical and agricultural schools. In 1972 there were more than 3.5 million children in subsidized schools. In 1974 a one-year period of compulsory civic service, including military, political and agricultural training, was introduced for all school-leavers. At the same time the abolition of church schools and university-level religious education was announced. There are three universities and eleven colleges.

Public Holidays

1975: October 14th (Youth Day), November 17th (Army Day), November 24th (Anniversary of the régime).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), January 4th (Commemoration of the Martyrs), June 30th (Independence Day).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in force.

Currency and Exchange Rates

10,000 sengi = 100 makuta = 1 zaïre.

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.18 zaïres;

U.S. \$1 = 50.0 makuta.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

REGION	AREA (sq. km.)	POPULATION (1974)	DENSITY (per sq. km.)
Bandundu	295,658	2,850,551	9.6
Bas-Zaïre	53,920	1,658,392	30.7
Equateur	403,293	2,632,827	6.5
Haut-Zaïre	503,239	3,542,371	7.0
Kasai Occidental	156,967	2,687,225	17.1
Kasai Oriental	168,216	2,010,442	11.9
Kivu	256,662	3,720,724	14.4
Shaba (formerly Katanga)	496,965	3,072,591	6.1
Kinshasa (city)*	9,965	1,990,717	190.7
TOTAL	2,344,885	24,165,770	10.3

* Including the commune of Maluku.

Source: Institut National de la Statistique.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS

(population of urban agglomerations in 1974)

Kinshasa (capital)	1,990,717	Likasi (Jadotville)	146,394*
Kananga (formerly Luluabourg)	596,954	Bukavu	180,633
Lubumbashi (Elisabethville)	401,612	Kikwit	149,324
Mbuji-Mayi	334,725	Matadi	142,808
Kisangani (Stanleyville)	297,829	Mbandaka	136,877

* Population of city proper at December 31st, 1969.

AGRICULTURE

LAND USE, 1962

('000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops	7,200
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	65,500
Forest Land	129,141*
Other Areas	32,700
TOTAL	234,541

Source: FAO, *World Forest Inventory 1963*, * Production Yearbook 1972.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

('000 metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Wheat	3	3	2	3*
Maize	350	375	306	360
Millet and Sorghum	30	38*	38*	30
Rice (paddy)	130	188	195	206
Sugar Cane	421	425*	430	500*
Potatoes	15	47	59	60*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	350	350*	360*	360*
Cassava (Manioc)	10,000	10,000*	10,500*	10,500*
Onions (dry)	15	15*	15*	15*
Tomatoes	25	25*	25*	25*
Cabbages	5	5*	5*	5*
Dry Peas	80*	80*	80*	80*
Oranges and Tangerines	90	90*	90*	90*
Grapefruit	8	8*	8*	8*
Other Citrus Fruit	5	5*	5*	5*
Bananas	80	80*	59	63
Pineapples	28	28*	29*	30*
Palm Kernels	128	130	120	105
Groundnuts (in shell)	200	180	180	180
Cottonseed	32	31.7	42	44
Cotton (lint)	16	16.6	17	20
Sesame Seed	3.5	5.2	5.0	5.0
Coffee	66	81	78	83
Cocoa Beans†	4.5	4.9	5.6	6.4
Tea	4.5	5.0*	5.0*	4.7*
Tobacco	2.0	1.8	2.0*	2.0*
Kenaf	6	7	6*	6*
Natural Rubber (Exports only)	36.5	32.3	40.0*	40.0*

1973 ('000 metric tons): Rice 227, Coffee 79.

Palm oil ('000 metric tons): 179 in 1969; 180 in 1970; 197 in 1971; 180 in 1972.

* FAO estimate.

† Twelve months ending in September of year stated. 1972/73: 5,000 metric tons.

Source: FAO, mainly *Production Yearbook 1972*.

LIVESTOCK
(^{'000})

	1970	1971*	1972*
Cattle . . .	951	960	970
Sheep . . .	646	660	700
Goats . . .	1,804	1,900	2,000
Pigs . . .	482	500	528
Poultry . . .	6,000*	6,500	6,900

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates, metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk . . .	23,000	23,000	23,000
Beef and Veal . . .	17,000	17,000	17,000
Mutton and Lamb* . . .	7,000	7,000	7,000
Pig Meat . . .	19,000	19,000	20,000
Poultry Meat . . .	7,000	8,000	8,000
Edible Offal . . .	4,000	4,000	4,000
Other Meat . . .	120,000	120,000	120,000
Hen Eggs . . .	12,000	13,000	14,000

* Including goats' meat.

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.FORESTRY
(^{'000} cubic metres)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

	FUEL WOOD	OTHER WOOD	TOTAL
1968 . . .	10,000	1,600	11,600
1969 . . .	10,000	1,600	11,600
1970 . . .	12,250	1,740	13,990
1971 . . .	12,500	1,810	14,310

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

1968 . . .	145
1969 . . .	150
1970 . . .	160
1971 . . .	170

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.FISHING
(^{'000} metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972*
Inland Waters . . .	134.6	121.9	111.2	111.2
Atlantic Ocean . . .	14.7	14.7	12.7	12.7
TOTAL . . .	149.3	136.6	123.9	123.9

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING

	UNIT	1970	1971	1972	1973
Copper Ore . . .	metric tons	387,116	407,064	438,507	488,349
Tin Concentrates . . .	" "	6,458	6,456	5,892	5,647
Manganese Ore* . . .	" "	346,950	329,066	369,482	333,963
Coal . . .	" "	101,739	118,552	127,826	115,710
Zinc Concentrates . . .	" "	104,338	108,840	99,484	87,506
Cobalt Ore . . .	" "	13,958	14,518	13,112	15,109
Cadmium . . .	" "	316	262	296	278
Tungsten . . .	" "	365	596	520	449
Industrial Diamonds . . .	'000 carats	12,408	12,002	12,181	12,004
Gem Diamonds . . .	" "	1,655	740	1,209	935
Silver . . .	kilogrammes	46,052	45,730	64,637	62,052
Gold . . .	"	5,630	5,428	4,324	4,154

* Figures refer to gross weight. The metal content (in metric tons) was: 156,000 in 1970; 183,900 in 1971; 195,800 in 1972.

INDUSTRY
BASE METALS
(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Copper (unwrought): Smelter . . .	356,906	385,679	406,813	413,945
Refined . . .	236,053	274,615	279,097	299,719
Zinc (unwrought) . . .	63,732	63,744	62,674	66,654
Cobalt Metal . . .	10,576	12,085	11,215	10,569
Tin (unwrought) . . .	1,881	1,396	1,350	1,400

Lead (unwrought): 2,458 metric tons in 1971; 1,622 in 1972.

OTHER PRODUCTS

	UNIT	1969	1970	1971	1972
Cigarettes . . .	millions	3,478	4,422	4,031	4,624
Beer . . .	'000 hectolitres	2,706	3,287	3,740	4,238
Aerated drinks . . .	" "	322	391	672	759
Sugar . . .	" metric tons	36,015	42,080	44,359	50,114
Margarine . . .	" "	2,051	3,006	3,774	5,595
Sulphuric Acid . . .	" "	126,000	135,000	141,000	145,000
Explosives . . .	" "	5,273	6,390	6,599	7,120
Cement . . .	" "	323,000	426,000	458,000	473,000
Motor Spirit (Petrol) . . .	" "	104,114	120,276	108,839	117,097
Kerosene . . .	" "	68,466	71,499	69,171	70,369
Distillate Fuel Oils . . .	" "	163,988	180,989	167,875	181,063
Residual Fuel Oils . . .	" "	316,693	293,642	327,733	342,823
Bottles . . .	'000 units	12,488	23,311	25,038	23,496
Cotton Fabrics (plain) . . .	'000 sq. metres	64,430	67,760	75,521	72,915
Printed Textiles . . .	" "	36,620	43,150	49,823	58,893
Blankets . . .	" '000 units	1,300	1,748	2,076	1,686
Electricity . . .	million kWh	2,912	3,230	3,540	3,554

FINANCE

10,000 sengi=100 makuta (singular, likuta)=1 zaire.

Coins: 10 sengi; 1 likuta, 5 makuta.

Notes: 10, 20 and 50 makuta; 1, 5 and 10 zaires.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling=1.18 zaires; U.S. \$1=50.0 makuta.

100 zaires=£84.82=\$200.00.

Note: The zaire was introduced in June 1967, replacing the Congolese franc (CF) at the rate of 1 zaire=1,000 francs. At the same time the currency was devalued by 70 per cent, the old exchange rate of U.S. \$1=150 francs (at which the buying and selling rates were unified in January 1964) being replaced by a new rate of 1 zaire=U.S. \$2.00 (\$1=50 makuta). This rate has been maintained since the zaire's introduction, despite two devaluations of the U.S. dollar. In terms of sterling, the zaire was valued at 16s. 8d. or 83.33p (£1=1.20 zaires) from November 1967 to August 1971; and at 76.75p (£1=1.3029 zaires) from December 1971 to June 1972.

ORDINARY BUDGET
(million zaires)

REVENUE	1970	1971	EXPENDITURE	1970	1971	1972
Direct Taxes . . .	75.9	75.4	Presidency . . .	42.4	36.7	44.3
Import Duties . . .	51.4	59.8	Political Affairs . . .	18.7	12.9	10.5
Export Duties . . .	111.0	69.6	Foreign Affairs . . .	7.7	9.6	6.8
Other Customs Receipts . . .	12.5	27.3	National Defence . . .	38.3	38.1	35.2
Turnover Taxes . . .	43.6	47.9	Public Debt† . . .	11.4	19.4	31.8
Other Ordinary Receipts* . . .	21.0	8.7	Education . . .	52.1	62.8	64.1
			Public Works . . .	3.8	5.0	18.3
			Public Health . . .	6.8	5.4	9.9
			Towns and Regions . . .	29.7	26.2	19.8
TOTAL . . .	315.3	288.8	TOTAL (incl. others)† .	264.6	279.4	284.1

* Including an adjustment.

† Before adjustment for liquidation of part of the public debt.

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel 1972-1973*.

RESERVES AND CURRENCY

('000 zaires at June 30th)

	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Gold Reserves	21,433	27,644	25,050	27,485	30,850
Currency in Circulation	56,320	65,984	83,833	91,148	104,670

NATIONAL ACCOUNTS

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

(million zaires at current prices)

ECONOMIC ACTIVITY	1970	1971	1972*
<i>Monetary Sector:</i>			
Agriculture	107.6	107.1	107.1
Mining	245.1	203.9	215.1
Metallurgy			
Manufacturing	52.4	57.2	61.8
Energy	9.4	9.8	10.2
Building and public works	36.4	46.1	52.6
Transport and telecommunications	52.2	57.6	58.8
Commerce	132.8	143.1	151.0
Banks, insurance and other services	104.9	111.2	119.0
Sub-total (at factor cost)	740.8	736.0	775.6
Indirect taxation	81.3	114.5	113.4
Sub-total (market prices)	822.1	850.5	889.0
Administration	109.0	134.0	140.7
State education			
Defence			
Total Monetary Product	931.1	984.5	1,029.7
<i>Non-Monetary Sector:</i>			
Agriculture	80.1	84.9	n.a.
Construction	15.0	19.2	n.a.
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,026.2	1,088.6	n.a.

* Estimated figures.

Source: Banque du Zaïre, Annual Report.

NATIONAL INCOME

(million zaires)

	AT 1968 PRICES			AT CURRENT PRICES		
	1969	1970	1971	1969	1970	1971
Gross Domestic Product	794.6	871.6	918.8	902.4	1,026.2	1,088.6
Less: Net transfers abroad of interest and investment income	10.8	17.2	18.3	10.8	17.2	18.3
Net transfers abroad of private income	31.7	35.5	34.5	31.7	35.5	34.5
Gross National Product	752.1	818.9	866.0	859.9	973.5	1,035.8
Less: Indirect taxation, net of subsidies	70.8	72.9	82.2	73.1	78.9	111.5
Amortizations	92.9	99.9	109.5	96.6	113.9	139.1
National Income	588.4	646.1	674.3	690.2	780.7	785.2
Less: Direct taxation and export tax	158.6	172.7	148.6	181.3	202.1	158.2
NATIONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME	429.8	473.4	525.7	508.9	578.6	627.0

Source: Banque du Zaïre, Annual Report.

EXTERNAL TRADE
RECORDED TRANSACTIONS
(million zaires)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports: Merchandise . . .	128.1	154.8	225.9	266.5	266.3	334.3	302.3
Exports: Merchandise . . .	217.9	252.6	339.6	390.6	343.5	311.6	332.2
Gold	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.4	3.5	n.a.

TRANSACTIONS REPORTED BY TRADING PARTNERS
(merchandise only—million zaires)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Imports	128.7	160.4	202.5	262.0	333.0	261.0
Exports	237.8	289.0	363.5	449.0	331.0	338.5

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel 1972-1973*, quoting data from the OECD.

COMMODITIES
('000 zaires)

IMPORTS*	1969	1970	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Fish and Fish Products . . .	6,944	8,257	Coffee	22,472	24,613	28,035
Dairy Produce	2,741	4,498	Raw Cotton	4,376	1,630	1,572
Cereals and derivatives . . .	9,030	13,825	Rubber	7,233	5,997	5,594
Coal, Coke, etc.	5,000	2,910	Palm Oil and Kernels . . .	18,178	17,607	12,603
Petroleum Products	10,650	15,470	Copper	260,530	207,839	203,577
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Products	4,690	8,580	Diamonds	20,117	17,300	21,424
Rubber Articles	4,603	6,370	Gold	3,203	3,428	3,480
Paper and Paperboard	3,737	5,707	Cobalt	23,588	23,129	26,785
Printed Cotton Cloth	8,318	8,813	Zinc (unrefined)	8,794	10,050	11,896
Clothing	2,983	4,555	Tin (unrefined)	2,424	2,448	2,030
Iron and Steel Bars and Sections .	2,752	6,307	Cassiterite	7,494	7,358	7,373
Iron and Steel Plates and Sheets .	3,632	6,606	Wood	1,683	2,204	2,898
Non-Electrical Machinery . . .	24,372	34,335				
Electrical Machinery	13,011	16,350				
Railway Equipment	7,851	3,802				
Road Vehicles	27,653	32,917				
Aviation Equipment	8,340	2,123				
TOTAL (incl. others)	205,130	266,491	TOTAL (incl. others)	395,026	341,734	342,814

* Provisional figures.

COUNTRIES
(million zaires)

IMPORTS	1970	1971	1972	EXPORTS	1970	1971	1972
Belgium/Luxembourg .	56.7	62.8	58.3	Belgium/Luxembourg .	231.8	141.4	146.1
France	22.6	32.0	30.8	France	35.4	30.0	30.0
Germany, Federal Republic	24.0	27.6	27.2	Germany, Federal Republic	25.3	24.2	24.0
Italy	20.0	17.1	27.3	Italy	50.0	43.4	43.5
Japan	21.6	32.0	24.1	Japan	18.8	13.5	13.5
Netherlands	8.3	12.9	9.3	Netherlands	12.6	10.2	8.1
United Kingdom	14.5	22.0	17.1	United Kingdom	22.6	22.8	23.9
North America	31.8	43.2	19.5	North America	21.0	22.9	23.9
				Others	31.5	22.6	25.5
TOTAL (incl others) . . .	262.0	333.0	261.0	TOTAL	449.0	331.0	338.5

Source: Banque du Zaïre, *Rapport Annuel 1972-73*, quoting data from the OECD.

TOURISM

	1970	1971	1972
Tourist arrivals . . .	38,348	63,307	75,653

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS
(1973)

	C.F.M.K. Network	B.C.K. Network
Freight carried ('000 tons) .	1,622	13,427
Freight ('000 ton-km.) .	468,888	2,548
Passengers ('000) . . .	1,047	1,427
Passenger-km. ('000) . . .	137,925	309,396

ROADS

	1968*	1969*	1971
Passenger Cars . . .	46,100	55,800	71,700
Commercial Vehicles . .	26,200	43,100	52,200

* Provisional estimates. No figures available for 1970.

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*.

SHIPPING
(1973)

	MATADI	BOMA
Number of ships entering . .	553	208
Number of ships departing . .	399	214
Freight entering ('000 tons) .	849	37
Freight departing ('000 tons) .	447	71

	KINSHASA
Freight entering from Zaire Basin (tons) .	260,379
Freight leaving for Zaire Basin (tons) .	215,178
Freight entering from Kasai Basin (tons) .	367,521
Freight leaving for Kasai Basin (tons) .	202,838

CIVIL AVIATION
SCHEDULED SERVICES
(million)

	1970	1971	1972
Kilometres flown	13	12	13
Passenger-km.	465	528	524
Cargo ton-km.	13.7	17.3	18.9
Mail ton-km.	1.3	1.1	0.9

Source: United Nations, *Statistical Yearbook 1973*.

EDUCATION

(1971-72)

	SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	PUPILS
Primary .	5,188	73,129	3,219,554
Secondary .	1,207	11,824	297,556
Vocational .	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Higher .	22	1,484	15,693

Sources (unless otherwise stated): Institut National de la Statistique, Office Nationale de la Recherche et du Développement, B.P. 20 Kinshasa; Département de l'Economie Nationale, Kinshasa, Institut de la Statistique.

THE CONSTITUTION

A new constitution was adopted by national referendum in June 1967. Modifications to the Constitution were made during 1974.

The Republic of Zaire is defined as a united, democratic and social state, composed of eight administrative regions and the city of Kinshasa.

HEAD OF STATE

The President of the Republic is (from 1974) elected for a five-year term, renewable once only. The Presidency of the Republic follows automatically election to the Leadership of the Mouvement Populaire de la Révolution (MPR), the sole political party, and approval of this choice by the electorate. Candidates must be natives of Zaire and aged over 40. Under the revised Constitution, the Head of State is also the Head of the National Executive Council and of the National Legislative Council and acts as the chief executive, controls foreign policy and the judiciary, and is Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces and the gendarmerie.

EXECUTIVE POWER

The programme and decisions of the National Executive Council are determined by the President and carried out by the State Commissioners who are heads of their departments. The National Executive Council is dissolved at the end of each Presidential term, though it continues to function until a new National Executive Council is formed. The members of the National Executive Council are appointed or dismissed by the President.

LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a single Chamber, the National Legislative Council, elected for five years by direct, universal suffrage with a secret ballot. Elections were held in 1970. The National Legislative Council consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents and four Secretaries. The members of the National Executive Council have the right, and if required the obligation to assist at the meetings of the National Legislative Council. It meets twice yearly, from April to July, and from October to January.

POLITICAL PARTIES

In May 1967 it was resolved that the MPR should be Zaire's only party. The Political Bureau of the MPR, in its function of nominating and electing the Head of State, is, in effect, the supreme organ of state. It consists of thirty-one members, of whom seven can be replaced by the President every five years.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

The regional commissioners of the eight regions are appointed and dismissed by the President.

CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

The Constitutional Court consists of nine counsellors, three named by the President, three proposed by the National Legislative Council, and three proposed by the Supreme Court of Magistrates. The Counsellors have the right to judge all matters of dispute concerning the present Constitution.

JUDICIARY

The judiciary is subject to the authority of the President of the Republic and is also responsible to the Courts and Tribunals which apply statute and common law. The chief organs of justice are the Supreme Court of Justice, the Courts of Appeal, Military Courts and Tribunals.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DUTIES

All citizens are equal before the law, irrespective of social class, religion, tribe, sex, birth or residence. Every person shall enjoy the rights of personal respect, protection of life and inviolability of person. No person may be arrested or detained except within the prescribed form of the law. All citizens are entitled to freedom of expression, conscience and religion. Military service is obligatory, but can be replaced by alternative forms of public service under the conditions fixed by law. All natives of Zaire have the right and duty to work, and can defend their rights by trade union action. The right to strike is recognized and is exercised according to laws.

THE GOVERNMENT

HEAD OF STATE

President: General MOBUTU SESE SEKO.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(April 1975)

Head of National Executive Council, State Commissioner of Defence, Ex-Servicemen and Planning: Gen. MOBUTU SESE SEKO.

State Commissioner of Political Affairs: ENGULU BAANGAMPONGO BAKOKELA LOKANGA.

State Commissioner of Foreign Affairs: BULA MANDUNGU.

State Commissioner of Information: BOKONGA EKANGA BOTOMBELE.

State Commissioner of Justice: KABUITA NIAMBA

State Commissioner of Sport: ELONGA MALIMAZUNGU.

State Commissioner of Finance: BOFOSA W'AMB'EANKOSO.

State Commissioner of National Economy: MAMBU WA NKENZU.

State Commissioner of Mines: N'ZBO KALONDJI.

State Commissioner of Agriculture: KAYENGA ONSI N'DAL.

State Commissioner of Commerce: TSHIMPUMPU KANINDA.

State Commissioner of National Education: MABOLIA INENGO TRABWATO.

State Commissioner of Public Works and Territorial Administration: TAKIZALA LUYANU MUSIMBIMBI.

State Commissioner of Transport and Communications: INONGA LOKONGO L'OMI.

State Commissioner of Lands: MULENDA SHAMWANGE.

State Commissioner of Energy: MUNTU KAKUBI.

State Commissioner of Public Health: NGWETE KINKELA.

State Commissioner of Employment and Social Security: BINTU' WA TSHIABOLA.

State Commissioner of Posts and Telecommunications: TSHONBA SOMWA KIMBAYO.

State Commissioner of Culture and the Arts: Mme. MATAA NKUMA WA BOMANGO NAGANDA DIOWO.

POLITICAL BUREAU OF THE M.P.R.

Gen. MOBUTU SESE SEKO
BO-BOLIKO LOKONGA
MONSEMIHOMO
NGUZA KARL-I-BOND
ENGULU BAANGAMPONGO BAKOKELA
LOKANGA
UMBA DI LUTETE
SAKOMBI INONGO
MOZAGBA NGBUKA
SAMPASSA KAWETA MILOMBE
KITHIMA BIN RAMAZANI
NZONDOMYO-A-DOPKE LINGO

ILOO SONGOAMBA
LUTAY KANZA
MPANUPANU-BI-BANDA
TSHIBANGU MUYEMBE KANZA
MPINGA KASENDA
KABIMBI NGOY KANGONGWE
NDATABAYE NGWESHE WEZA
KIWEWA FUMU KOY
KIKONGI-DI-MWINSI NGWESHE
WEZA
BULUNDWE KITONGO PENGEMALI
LIHAU EBUA LIBANA LA MOLENGO

KENGO WA DONDO
BUMBA MOASO DJOGI
KATSUVA WA KASIVWIRA
SINGA BOYENGE
KIKUNDA OMBALA
LOMPONDA WA BOTENDE
ZANUNDU AGENONG'HA KASONGO
KAZADI NDUBA WA DILE
MABI MULUNBA
GAMBEMBO FUMU WA UTADI

It was announced in January 1975 that a Permanent Committee of the M.P.R. Political Bureau, consisting of eight members and always at the President's disposal, was to be set up.

PRESIDENT

ELECTION (October 1970)

Total Votes Cast	10,131,828
For General Mobutu Sese Seko	10,131,669
Against	157

The results show that 99.9985 per cent of the votes cast were in favour of Gen. Mobutu, the sole candidate.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL (Legislative Elections, November 14th-15th, 1970)

Total Registered Voters	9,854,517
Votes for Party Candidates	9,691,132
Votes Against	72,378
Spoiled or Blank Papers	91,007

All 420 seats were won by the MPR, the sole party.
By a recent decree membership of the Council has been reduced by 50 per cent, to 210.

President: BOBOLIKO LOKONGAI.

POLITICAL PARTY

Mouvement populaire de la révolution (MPR): Kinshasa; f. 1967; stands for national unity, opposition to tribalism, and African socialism; political bureau of 31 members; every Zairian becomes a member of the MPR at birth; the leader of the Party is, according to a modification of policy in 1974, the *ex officio* Head of State; Leader President MOBUTU; Sec. NGUZA KARL-Y-BOND.

REGIONAL GOVERNMENTS

Under the Loi Fondamentale there were 6 provinces in the Republic. This number was changed to 21 by a law promulgated in August 1962, and finally reduced to 8 by presidential decree from January 1967. These provinces were renamed "regions" in July 1972. Regional government is in the hands of a Regional Commissioner and 6 Councillors.

REGION	COMMISSIONER	REGION	COMMISSIONER
Shaba . . .	DUGA KUGBE TORO	Lower Zaire . .	Mme NZUZI-WA-MBOMBO
Kivu . . .	NDEBO A KANDA DI NE NKEZA	Equator . . .	NGOMBA NTOTO MBUANGI
Upper Zaire . .	ASSUMANI BUSANYA LUKILI	Eastern Kasai . .	MOZAGBA NGBUKA
Bandundu . .	MULENDA SHAMWANGE MUTEBI	Western Kasai . .	TAKIZALA LUYANA MUSU MBINGINI

Governor of Kinshasa: N'DJOKU EYO'BABA (responsible directly to the National Department of the Interior).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES ACCREDITED TO ZAIRE

(In Kinshasa unless otherwise stated)

Argentina: B.P. 16798; <i>Chargé d'Affaires:</i> MELCHOR ECHAGUE.	Ghana: B.P. 8446; <i>Ambassador:</i> Gen. H. D. TWUM-BARIMA.
Austria: B.P. 16339; <i>Ambassador:</i> PAUL ULLMAN.	Greece: B.P. 478; <i>Ambassador:</i> SPIROS J. CHRYSOPATHIS.
Belgium: Bldg. Le Cinquantenaire, Place du 27 octobre, B.P. 899; <i>Ambassador:</i> CHARLES KERREMANS.	Guinea: <i>Ambassador:</i> CHECK AHMADOU TIDIANE SANO.
Brazil: B.P. 13296; <i>Ambassador:</i> BRAULINO BARBOSA.	India: B.P. 1026; <i>Ambassador:</i> S. W. ZAMAN.
Bulgaria: B.P. 967; <i>Ambassador:</i> (vacant).	Iran: B.P. 16599; <i>Ambassador:</i> AMIR MOHAMMAD SALAHI.
Burundi: B.P. 1483; <i>Ambassador:</i> DONATIEN BIHUTE.	Italy: B.P. 1000; <i>Ambassador:</i> DIEGO SIMONETTI.
Cameroon: B.P. 10998; <i>Ambassador:</i> PAUL PONDJ.	Ivory Coast: B.P. 9514; <i>Ambassador:</i> GASTON FIANKAN.
Canada: B.P. 8341; <i>Ambassador:</i> J. P. SCHOLER.	Japan: B.P. 1810; <i>Ambassador:</i> SHIGERU TOKUHISA.
Central African Republic: B.P. 7769; <i>Ambassador:</i> J.-G. MAMADOU.	Kenya: B.P. 9667; <i>Ambassador:</i> MWABILI KISAKA.
Chad: B.P. 9097; <i>Ambassador:</i> MAHAMAT FARADJALLAH.	Korea, Republic: B.P. 628; <i>Ambassador:</i> LIMB MIONG JEAN.
China, People's Republic: B.P. 9098; <i>Ambassador:</i> TA-FEI KUNG.	Liberia: B.P. 8940; <i>Ambassador:</i> J. JENKINS COOPER.
Congo People's Republic: B.P. 9516; <i>Ambassador:</i> G. ONDZIEL-ONNA.	Libya: B.P. 9198; <i>Ambassador:</i> ASHOUR GARGOUM.
Cuba: Avenue des Trois "Z"; <i>Ambassador:</i> (vacant).	Morocco: B.P. 912; <i>Ambassador:</i> ABDELAZIZ BENNANI.
Czechoslovakia: B.P. 8242; <i>Ambassador:</i> (vacant).	Netherlands: B.P. 10299; <i>Ambassador:</i> I. VERKADE.
Dahomey: B.P. 3265; <i>Ambassador:</i> THÉOPHILE AHOYO.	Nigeria: B.P. 1700; <i>Ambassador:</i> EDWARD OMOKWALE ENAHORO.
Denmark: B.P. 1446; <i>Ambassador:</i> BENGT GRUTTNER JOHNS.	Poland: B.P. 8553; <i>Ambassador:</i> LUCJAN WOLNIEWICZ.
Egypt: B.P. 8838; <i>Ambassador:</i> AZIZ ABDEL HAMID HAMZA.	Romania: B.P. 2242; <i>Ambassador:</i> OCTAVIAN LUTAS.
Ethiopia: B.P. 8435; <i>Ambassador:</i> BEKELE ABERRA.	Rwanda: B.P. 967; <i>Ambassador:</i> PIERRE CANISIUS MUDENGE.
France: B.P. 3093; <i>Ambassador:</i> ANDRÉ ROSS.	Senegal: B.P. 7686; <i>Ambassador:</i> PASCAL ANTOINE SANÉ.
Gabon: B.P. 9592; <i>Ambassador:</i> PIERRE MEBALEY.	Spain: B.P. 8036; <i>Ambassador:</i> LUIS DE PEDROSO.
German Democratic Republic: B.P. 15097; <i>Ambassador:</i> RONALD WEIDEMANN.	Sudan: B.P. 7347; <i>Ambassador:</i> EL NUR ALI EL SULIMAN.
Germany, Federal Republic: B.P. 8400; <i>Ambassador:</i> KARL DÖRING.	Sweden: B.P. 3038; <i>Ambassador:</i> BARON HENRIK RAMEL.
	Switzerland: B.P. 8724; <i>Ambassador:</i> JEAN-PIERRE EDMOND WEBER.
	Tanzania: B.P. 1612; <i>Ambassador:</i> ANDREW K. TIBAN-DEBAGE.

ZAIRE

Togo: B.P. 10197; *Ambassador:* ALEXIS SEBOU NAPO.

Tunisia: B.P. 1498; *Ambassador:* MONCEF GHARIANI.

Uganda: B.P. 1086; *Ambassador:* Lt.-Col. Y. K. WENN.

U.S.S.R.: B.P. 1143; *Ambassador:* IVAN LAVROV.

United Kingdom: B.P. 8049; *Ambassador:* RICHARD STRATTON (also accred. to Burundi and Congo People's Republic).

Zaire also has diplomatic relations with Burma, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lebanon, Luxembourg, Mauritania, Norway and Turkey.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

U.S.A.: B.P. 697; *Ambassador:* DEANE H. HINTON.

Vatican: B.P. 3091; *Nuncio:* Mgr. LORENZO ANTONETTI.

Viet-Nam, Republic: B.P. 9316; *Ambassador:* Dr. DU KIM LONG.

Yugoslavia: B.P. 619; *Ambassador:* ESAD CERIC.

Zambia: B.P. 1144; *Ambassador:* JORDAN MUNKANTA.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

Under the terms of the 1967 Constitution there is a Supreme Court at Kinshasa, two Courts of Appeal at Kinshasa and Lubumbashi and eight Tribunals of First Instance in each region. An Appeal Court has since been set up in Kisangani.

SUPREME COURT

First President: LIHAU EBUA LIBANA.

Second President: GUY BOUCHOMS.

Prosecutor-General: KENGO WADONDO.

Advocate-General: VALENTIN PHANZU.

Secretary: MBEMBA, B.P. 7016, Kinshasa-Kalina.

APPEAL COURTS

Kinshasa: Pres. LUBAMBA.

Kisangani: Pres. ANDRÉ MOISE.

Lubumbashi: Pres. KALALA-ILUNGA.

RELIGION

AFRICAN RELIGIONS

About half the population follow traditional beliefs, which are mostly animistic, while most of the remainder are Roman Catholic. However, it is part of the political programme of the sole and ruling party in Zaire, the *Mouvement populaire de la révolution*, to turn Zairians away from established religion. Accordingly, religious holidays and religious education have been abolished.

CHRISTIANITY

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

Archbishop of Bukavu: MUTABESHA MULINDWA, B.P. 3324, Bukavu.

Archbishop of Mbandaka: PIERRE WIJNANTS, B.P. 1064, Mbandaka.

Archbishop of Lubumbashi: EUGÈNE KABANGA, B.P. 72, Lubumbashi.

Archbishop of Kinshasa: H.E. Cardinal JOSEPH MALULA, B.P. 8431, Kinshasa.

Archbishop of Kisangani: AUGUSTIN FATAKI, B.P. 505, Kisangani.

Archbishop of Kananga: MARTIN BAKOLE, B.P. 70, Kananga.

There are 50 bishops in Zaire, of whom the majority are Zairians.

CHURCH OF CHRIST IN ZAIRE

Eglise de Christ au Zaïre: B.P. 3094, Kinshasa-Gombe; f. 1902 (as Zaire Protestant Council); Pres.-Gen. Rev. Dr. BOKELEALE I. B.; Vice-Pres. Rev. Dr. MASAMBA M.M.

There are 53 Zairian Protestant member communities with about 5 million mems. Depts.: Evangelization and the Life of the Church (including Christian Education, Family and Social Works, Chaplaincies to the Zairian Armed Forces); Protestant Education Bureau; Diaconate (including Medical, Development and Refugee sub-depts.).

ANGLICAN CHURCH

(Province of Uganda)

Diocese of Boga-Zaire: Bishop: The Rt. Rev. PHILIP RIDSDALE, B.P. 154, Bunia.

OTHER RELIGIONS

Muslims . . . 115,500

Jews . . . 1,520

Bahai' Faith: 115 ave. Kabinda, B.P. 181, Kinshasa; f. 1970; incorporated 1972; over 1,000 local administrative institutions; various publs. in local languages.

THE PRESS

(French language, unless otherwise stated)

DAILIES

- Le Courrier d'Afrique:** B.P. 4826, Kinshasa; Editor GABRIEL MAKOSSO; circ. 15,000.
- Documentation et Information Africaine:** B.P. 2598, Kinshasa I.
- Elima:** ave. Kasavubu, B.P. 10017, Kinshasa I; f. 1928; independent; Editor PASCAL KAPPELLA; circ. 25,000.
- Elombe:** ave. de l'Université, B.P. 11498, Kinshasa I; Editor THU-RENÉ ESSOLOMWA.
- Monano:** B.P. 982, Kisangani; f. 1969; Editor FRÉDÉRIC-MARTIN MONZEMU; circ. 5,000.
- Mwanga:** B.P. 2474, Lubumbashi; published by La Presse Zaïroise, S.Z.A.R.L.; circ. 20,000.
- Myoto:** 10ème Rue, B.P. 1366, Lisete-Kinshasa; f. 1963; published by Société d'Édition Etoile du Zaïre; circ. 25,000.
- Salongo:** Blvd. du 30 Juin, B.P. 78, Kinshasa VII; pro-governmental; Editor GABRIEL MAKOSSO.

WEEKLIES

- Taifa:** 490 ave. Mobutu, B.P. 525, Lubumbashi; f. 1927; independent; Editor JACQUES TSHILEMBE; circ. 10,000.
- Actualités du Kivu:** B.P. 475, Bukavu.
- Afrique Chrétienne:** B.P. 7653, Kinshasa I; Publisher Soc. Miss. St. Paul; Dir. L. KALONJI; circ. 50,000.
- Dimukai:** B.P. 1375, Mbuji Mayi.
- Epanza:** 1 ave. Bangandanga, B.P. 8205, Kinshasa.
- M'Bandaka:** P.O.B. 349, Mbandaka; f. 1947; French and Lingala.
- Michezo:** Stade 20 Mai, B.P. 7853, Kinshasa.
- Mwanga-Hebdo:** 907 ave. Moero, B.P. 4425, Lubumbashi; f. 1959; Editor HAMICI POYO KIBEBYA; circ. 15,000.
- La Semaine:** rue de Luvungi 87, Kinshasa; Editor EMILE SOLET.
- Tabalay:** 31 bis, rue Doruma, B.P. 6250, Kinshasa.
- Uhaki-Verité:** P.O.B. 1454, Lubumbashi; f. 1946; Swahili and French; Editor JULIUS KANSO MULENGA; circ. 6,000.

FORTNIGHTLIES

- Le Zaïre:** ave. Buskadingi, Grand Marché, B.P. 8203, Kinshasa I.
- Nature, Parcs et Jardins:** P.O.B. 3220, Kinshasa/Gombe; f. 1936; journal of the Institut des Jardins Zoologique et Botanique; Editors NZUMBI NDOLUVWALU, MUKOUNAY KASUY MANYAY.
- Zaire Magazine:** P.O.B. 8246, Kinshasa; f. 1960; official; publ. in French-Lingala, French-Kikongo, French-Kiswahili, French-Tshiluba; circ. 10,000.

PERIODICALS

- Aequatoria:** B.P. 276, Mbandaka; f. 1937; scientific native questions; Editor G. HULSTAERT, M.S.C.
- Afrique et l'Europe:** rue d'Itanga 81, Kinshasa.
- Aliazo:** B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor ANDRÉ MASSARI.
- Asco:** B.P. 8037, Kinshasa; Editor NSIALA ZINDUKA.
- Les Bantous et la Culture:** 20 rue Balari, Kinshasa-Banda-lungwa; Editor SEBASTIEN NANGI.
- Le Bon Berger:** rue de Bosobolo 47; Kinshasa; Editor M. BAVELEDY.

- Centre Afrique:** Direction de l'Imprimerie Nationale Congolaise, Kinshasa.
- Conscience:** rue Bakongo 17, Kinshasa; Editor TSHIALA MWANA.
- Dionga:** 2ème Rue Dima, Immeuble Amassio, B.P. 8031, Kinshasa.
- Le Drapeau Zaïrois:** B.P. 235, Kinshasa XI; Editor D. B. KATHALAY.
- Les Droits de l'Homme:** Africaine Import-Export, B.P. 991, Kinshasa; Editor JEAN-MARIE MALENGE.
- Echos du Bas-Zaïre:** Avenue Kabambare No. 23, Kinshasa; Editor RAYMOND BIKEBI.
- Energie et Progrès:** blvd. du 30 Juin, INSS Building, B.P. 500, Kinshasa I.
- Equateur Mabenga:** B.P. 243, ave. de Budja No. 45, Mbandaka; Editor JOSEPH BESEMBE.
- Espoir:** B.P. 903, Kinshasa; Editor SAKOU MAMBA.
- Études Zaïroises:** c/o Institut National d'Études Politiques, B.P. 2307, Kinshasa; Editor LOUIS MANDALA.
- Le Flambeau:** ave. Mangembo 106, Kinshasa; Editor CAMILLE LOBOYA.
- Flash:** B.P. 7969, Kinshasa; Editor JOSEPH FRANSSSEN.
- Forum Universitaire:** B.P. 799, Kinshasa XI; periodical for UNAZA students.
- Le Grand Combat:** B.P. 1129, Kinshasa; Editor PASCAL MUVEMBA.
- Indépendance:** B.P. 8201, Kinshasa; Editor ANTOINE KIWELA.
- Kibanguisme:** 56 ave. d'Opala, Kinshasa; Editor P. LOSOLO.
- Kin Malebo:** B.P. 768, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS-FERDINAND DIATAKO.
- Lokolo Lokiso:** B.P. 245, Mbandaka; Editor PAUL NGOI.
- Longle:** B.P. 5835, Kinshasa.
- Le Matin:** B.P. 1301, Kinshasa; Editor IGNACE BOLENGE.
- Le Messager du Salut:** 275 ave. du Plateau, B.P. 8636, Kinshasa; journal of the Salvation Army; monthly; French, Lingala and Kikongo.
- Misamu Gifumzi Gydu:** B.P. 2186, Kinshasa; Editor NABOTHE NZAMBA.
- Mission des Noirs:** B.P. 8029, Kinshasa; Editor SIMON PIERRE M'PADI.
- Mokano:** Ministry of Information, B.P. 8246, Kinshasa.
- Mon Opinion:** rue Van Eetevelde 15/A, Kinshasa; Editor CÉSARE KATEMBABISU.
- Mondo:** B.P. 8085, Kinshasa; Editor EMMANUEL KOUNZIKA.
- Notre Combat:** E.N.D.A., Kinshasa; Editor BONAVENTURE BIBOMBE.
- Nsamu Mbote:** Baptist Mid Mission, B.P. 18, Kikwit; Editor H. EICHER.
- Le Porte Feuille:** B.P. 3473, Kinshasa I; f. 1970; quarterly.
- Le Progrès:** B.P. 7074, Kinshasa; Editor ADRIEN MOKESE.
- Réalités:** Institut Enseignement Médical, Kinshasa; Editor MICHEL NGOMA NGIMBI.
- La Revue Juridique du Zaïre:** Société d'Études Juridiques du Katanga; B.P. 510, Lubumbashi; f. 1924.

ZAIRE

- Solidarité Africaine:** ave. Mgr. Kimbondo 488, Kinshasa, Bandalungwa; Editor F. KIMWAY.
- Lo Travailleur de l'Angola:** Quartier Mongo 35/E, Kinshasa; Editor FERDINAND MAVUNZA.
- Tribune du Travailleur:** U.N.T.C., Kinshasa; Editor VALENTIN MUTHOMBO.
- Tribune Zaïroise:** Kananga; Editor MEDARD OLONGO.
- Unidade Angolana:** ave. Tombeur de Tabora 51, Kinshasa; Editor MARIO DE ANDRADE.
- Voici l'Heure:** ave. Kaviakere 3144, Kinshasa; Editor ROGER KASSONGO.
- Voir et Savoir:** 16 ave. Bangala, Kinshasa.
- La Voix de la Nation Angolaise:** rue d'Itanga No. 56, Kinshasa; Editor ROBERTO HOLDEN.
- La Voix de l'Orphelin:** rue Tshuapa 58, Kinshasa; Editor JULES PANDAMARE.

The Press, Radio and Television, Finance

- La Voix du Kwilu:** Kikwit; Editor VALÈRE NZANBA.
- Le Vrai Visage:** 43 ave. des Colons, Kinshasa; Editor FRANÇOIS KUPA.
- Zaire Afrique:** B.P. 3375, Kinshasa; monthly; economic and cultural; organ of Centre d'Etudes pour l'Action Sociale; Editors RENÉ BEECKMANS, FRANCIS KIKASSA.
- Zaire News Letter:** American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, B.P. 4728, Kinshasa II; f. 1910; English; Editor Mrs. WESLEY H. BROWN.

NEWS AGENCIES

Agence Zaire-Presso (AZAP): B.P. 1595, Kinshasa; f. 1957; official agency; Dir.-Gen. MPANU-MPANU BIBANDA.

FOREIGN BUREAUX

Deutsche Pressc-Agentur and Reuters have offices in Kinshasa.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Radiodiffusion-Télévision Nationale Zaïroise (RTNZ):** B.P. 3171, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1940; regional stations at Kinshasa, Kisangani, Bukavu, Kananga, Mbandaka, Bakwanga, Mbuji-Mayi and Lubumbashi. Broadcasts in French and African languages; Dir. A. KIBONGUE.
- International Service:** B.P. 7699; Kinshasa broadcasts in French, English, Spanish, German and Portuguese; Chief A. KONGO.
- TV-College:** B.P. 7074, Collège St. François de Sales, 1700 avenue Wangermée, Lubumbashi; f. 1947; religious, educational; services in French, Swahili, Kibemba;

radio services suspended 1968 but television service continues in collaboration with RTNZ; Dir.-Gen. M. SALESTENS.

Radio Léo: B.P. 3165, Kinshasa; f. 1937; religious, educational; owned and operated by Collège Albert; services in French; Dir.-Gen. P. WART.

Radiodiffusion Ufac: B.P. 97, Lubumbashi; services in French, English, Kiswahili.

La Voix de la Fraternité Africaine: Lubumbashi; f. 1965.
In 1972 there were 100,000 radio receivers and approximately 7,000 television receivers.

FINANCE

(cap.=capital; dep.=deposit; m.=million; res.=reserves)

BANKING

CENTRAL BANK

Banque du Zaïre: B.P. 2697, Kinshasa; f. 1961; cap. 1m. Zaires, res. 11.4m. Zaires; Gov. SAMBWA PIDA NBAGUI.

COMMERCIAL BANKS AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Banque Commerciale Zaïroise S.Z.A.R.L.: ave. des Wagenias, B.P. 2798, Kinshasa; f. 1909; cap. 4m. Zaires; 29 brs.; Man. Dirs. E. BONVOISIN, J. VERDICKT, M. H. DELVOIE.

Banque de Kinshasa: ave. Tombalbaye, Pl. du Marché, B.P. 2433, Kinshasa; f. 1969; br. in Lubumbashi; cap. 4.9m. Zaires, dep. 21,095,220 Zaires.

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas: Bldg. Unibra, ave. Col. Ebeya, B.P. 1600, Kinshasa; f. 1954; cap. 775,000 Zaires.

Banque du Peuple: blvd. du 30 Juin, Kinshasa; f. 1947; cap. 2,327,106 Zaires.

Banque Internationale pour l'Afrique au Zaïre (BIAZ): ave. de la Douane, B.P. 8725, Kinshasa; f. 1970; cap. 500,000 Zaires.

Banque Zaïroise pour le Développement: Kinshasa; f. 1966; Gov. M. MUSHIETTE.

Barclays Bank—Zaire: Head Office: 191 avc. de l'Equateur, B.P. 1299, Kinshasa; f. 1951; subsidiary of Barclays Bank International Ltd.; br. in Lubumbashi; cap. 250,000 Zaires, dep. 1,408,610 Zaires (Oct. 1972); Chair. Vicomte OBERT DE THIEUSIES; Man. Dir. M. J. ST. C. DYER.

Caisse Générale d'Epargne: 38 ave. de la Caisse d'Epargne, B.P. 8147 Kinshasa-Gombe; f. 1950; Dir.-Gen. NYEMA-LUBO; 36 brs. throughout Zaire.

Caisse Nationale d'Epargne et de Crédit Immobilier: B.P. 11196, Kinshasa; f. 1971; cap. 2m. Zaires; dep. 700,000 Zaires; state-owned; Dir. Gen. BIANGALA ELONGA MBAU.

Compagnie Financière de Kinshasa S.A.R.L.: Kinshasa; f. 1971; cap. 1.2m. Zaires.

Compagnie Immobilière du Zaïre "Immozaire": P.O.B. 332, Kinshasa; f. 1962; cap. 150m. Zaires; Chair. A. S. GERARD; Man. Dir. M. HERALY.

Crédit Commercial Africain: Kinshasa.

ZAIRE

Crédit Foncier de l'Afrique Centrale: B.P. 1198, Kinshasa f. 1961; cap. 40,000 Zaires.

Crédit Foncier du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 10m. Zaires.

Crédit Hypothécaire du Nord Est: Bukavu; f. 1961; cap. 15m. Zaires.

First National City Bank-Zaire: 809 blvd. du 30 Juin, B.P. 9999, Kinshasa; f. 1971; cap. 250,000 Zaires; Man. Dir. C. SPINK; Man. D. PEONIS.

Grindlays Bank S.A.R.L.: Kinshasa; f. 1973; cap. 250,000 Zaires.

Société de Crédit aux Classes Moyennes et à l'Industrie: B.P. 3105, Kinshasa-Kalina; f. 1947; cap. 500,000 Zaires.

Société de Crédit Foncier: Lubumbashi; f. 1961.

Société Mobilière et Immobilière S.A.R.L.: Kinshasa; f. 1962; cap. 350,000 Zaires.

Finance, Trade and Industry

Société Zairoise de Banque S.Z.R.L.: blvd. 30 Juin, B.P. 400, Kinshasa; cap. 0.6m. Zaires; taken over by government in August 1971.

Société Financière de Développement (SOFIDE): B.P. 1148, Kinshasa; f. 1970; cap. 2m. Zaires; partly state-owned; Pres. KAZADI MEMBU.

Union Zairoise de Banques S.A.R.L.: 19 ave. de la Nation, Kinshasa; f. 1929; cap. 1,200,000 Zaires; dep. 18.5m. Dir.-Gen. GÉRARD GODEFROID.

INSURANCE

Société Nationale d'Assurances (SONAS): Kinshasa; f. 1966 cap. 5m. Zaires; 8 brs.; state-owned.

All foreign insurance companies were closed by Presidential decree from December 31st, 1966.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chambre de Commerce de Boma: Boma.

Chambre du Commerce de l'Equateur: B.P. 127, Mbandaka; f. 1926; 64 mem. societies; Pres. J. BOSEKOTA.

Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture de l'Ituri: Bunia; f. 1932; Pres. LOUIS BEAUTHIER; Sec. HENRI GROVEN; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce, d'Industrie et d'Agriculture du Kasai à Kananga: P.O.B. 194, Kananga; f. 1946; publ. monthly bulletin.

Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Shaba: B.P. 972, Lubumbashi; f. 1910; Pres. S. MAWAWA; Sec. A. HISSETTE; 225 mems.; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Bukavu: P.O. Box 321, Bukavu; f. 1931; Chair. PH. MOREL DE WESTGAVER; Sec. R. BASTIN; publ. *Monthly Bulletin*.

Chambre de Commerce et d'Industrie de Kinshasa: P.O.B. 7247, 10 avenue des Aviateurs, Kinshasa; f. 1921; Pres. H. T. TUMBA; Sec. J. M. VAN LEEUW; 400 mems.; publ. bulletin in French.

Chambre de Commerce de Matadi: B.P. 145, Matadi; f. 1959; Chair. CH. VAN GOETHEM; Vice-Pres. A. WYNANT-VERPEUT; Sec. H. WAGEMANS; 103 mems.; publ. monthly *Bulletin*.

Chambre du Commerce, de l'Industrie et de l'Agriculture: P.O.B. 358, Kisangani; f. 1939; Pres. G. AUTRIQUE; 250 members; publ. monthly bulletin in French.

Chambre du Commerce et de l'Industrie du Tanganyika: B.P. 228, Kamina; 43 mems.; Pres. G. HOSLI; Sec. O. MUKALA.

DEVELOPMENT

MINERALS

La Générale des Carrières et Mines du Zaïre (GECAMINES): Lubumbashi; f. 1967; fully nationalized 1967; took over assets in Zaïre (then the Congo) of Union Minière du Haut-Katanga; production (1973): 461,000 metric tons of copper; Pres. D. KANDOLO; Gen. Man. UMBA KYAMITALA.

PETROLEUM

Société Zaire-Italienne de Raffinage (SOZIR): B.P. 1478, Kinshasa; f. 1963 by agreement between Zairian

Government and Italian ANIC; cap. 4,400m. Zaires; 500 employees.

Zaire Oil Co.: Kinshasa; subsidiary of Teikoku Oil, Japan.

POWER

Società Italo-Zairese Attività Industriali—SIZAI: avenue Costermans 10, Kinshasa; f. 1963 to advise the Zaire Government on development of the power potential of the Inga rapids; ownership: IRI (Italian state) 60 per cent, Impresa Astaldi Estero 40 per cent; first contract awarded 1968 to Impresa Astaldi Estero for creation of a dam on the Van Duren tributary (now called Fwamalo) to produce power through six generators; four of the generators were operating in 1973, and the fifth and sixth were scheduled to start in 1974; SIZAI is now studying the development of a second power plant and an industrial area related to the project, which would include a steel plant.

Société Nationale d'Electricité (SNEL): 49 blvd. du 30 Juin, B.P. 500 Kin I, Kinshasa; state-owned; Gen. Man. M. MUTONDO.

TRADE ASSOCIATIONS

Association Nationale des Entreprises Zairoises (ANEZA): 10 ave. des Aviateurs, B.P. 7247, Kinshasa; f. 1972; Pres. TUMBA TUNKADI; Man. Dir. L. F. CESAR; 800 mems.; publ. bulletin in French.

ANEZA-SUD: B.P. 1500, ave. du Kasai, Lubumbashi, Shaba.

ANEZA-NORD EST: B.P. 1407, Kisangani, Upper Zaire.

ANEZA-OUEST: B.P. 7247, Kinshasa.

Association des Entreprises de l'Equateur (ADEQUA): B.P. 1052, Mbandaka.

Association des Entreprises de l'Est du Zaïre (AEEZ): B.P. 2467, Bukavu; Pres. M. GUERIN.

Association des Entreprises de l'Ouest du Zaïre (AEOZ): B.P. 8634, Kinshasa; 163 mems.

Association des Entrepreneurs du Zaïre (ADEZ): c/o Sesomo, B.P. 2361, Kinshasa.

Association Belgo-Zairoise du Textile (ABZT): B.P. 3097, Kinshasa.

Fédération d'Entreprises du Zaïre (FEZ): 82 blvd. du 30 Juin, B.P. 8634, Kinshasa.

TRADE UNIONS

Union Nationale des Travailleurs Zaïrois (UTZ): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1967 as the sole syndical organization; Sec.-Gen. ANDRÉ BO-BOLIKO; publs. *Notre Droit, Formation*.

Principal Affiliated Unions:

Alliance des Proletaires Indépendants du Zaïre (APIZ): 2 avenue de la Kéthule, B.P. 8721, Kinshasa; f. 1946; 6,400 mems.; Sec. JOSEPH KIMPIATU.

Contrôle des Enseignants Zaïrois (CEZ): B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957; 18,000 mems.; Sec. FERDINAND TOTO-ZITA; Publ. *Pedagogia*.

Contrôle des Mines et Métallurgie: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1965; 24,000 mems.; Sec. SEBASTIEN KALAIA.

Centrale des Plantations et Alimentation: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1962; 24,000 mems.; Sec. DONAT MUTUMBO.

Centrale des Services Publics: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1957, 12,000 mems.; Sec. CAMILLE IFELO.

Trade and Industry, Transport and Tourism

Centrale des Travailleurs du Transport: B.P. 8814, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 38,000 mems.; Sec. JEAN LUYEYE.

Fédération Nationale des Agents sous Contrat de l'Etat (FNACE): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1964; 20,000 mems.; Pres. A. LINGULU; Sec. M. MONTINGIA.

Fédération Nationale des Employés Commerciaux et Cadres (FNECC): B.P. 970, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. FRANÇOIS TOKO.

Fédération des Ouvriers des Mines du Zaïre (FOMIZ): Kisangani; f. 1964; Sec.-Gen. THOMAS KALOMBO.

Syndicat du Bâtiment du Zaïre (SYBAZ): Ngiri-Ngiri, Kinshasa; f. 1961; Pres. JOSEPH MULOWAYE; Sec. ALPHONSE KADIMA.

Syndicat National des Travailleurs Zaïrois (SNTZ): 398 avenue van Eetveld, B.P. 2077, Kinshasa; f. 1959; 2,000 mems.; Pres. ALPHONSE KITHIMA.

TRADE FAIR

FIKIN—Foire Internationale de Kinshasa (*Kinshasa International Trade Fair*): Kinshasa; held annually in July

TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

RAILWAYS

Total length of railways: 5,174 km., including 500 km. of electrified rail. A link between Ilebo and Matadi is planned. The Zaïre system is also linked to Lobito via the Benguela Railway, and Beira via Zambia, Rhodesia and Mozambique. The Trans-African Railway will shortly reach Kisangani and thence pass across the Upper Zaïre region.

Compagnie des Chemins de Fer Kinshasa-Dilolo-Lubumbashi (KDL): P.O.B. 297, Lubumbashi; administers the following sections: Sakania Border-Bukama 710 km.; Bukama-Ilebo 1,123 km.; Tenke-Dilolo-Border 522 km.; Kamina-Kabongo 201 km. Of these 2,556 km., 859 km. are electrified; the non-electrified lines are equipped with diesel engines; Pres. P. KABA-SUBABO.

Soc. Zaïroise des Chemins de Fer des Grands Lacs (formerly C.F.L.): B.P. 230, Kalémie, Shaba; f. 1965; administers the Kisangani-Ubundu, Kindu-Kalémie and Kabalo-Kabongo lines; rail services, 1,086 km.; river and Lake Tanganyika services; Dir.-Gen. ROBERT CHERRIER.

Office National des Transports au Zaïre (ONATRA): Regd. Office: B.P. 99, Kinshasa; operates the Kinshasa-Matadi rail link; Pres. MPETE LOMENA IKOTO.

Chemin de Fer de Matadi-Kinshasa (C.F.M.K.): Head Office: P.O.B. 98, Kinshasa; length of track, 403 km.; Gen. Man. BOMBUTSI ENTOMBO.

Chemin de Fer du Mayumbe (C.F.M.): Administrative offices in Boma; length of track, 136 km.; Dir. NKANY-NTEOLO-A-NKENDA.

Soc. des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux de Zaïre (C.V.Z.): Head Office: B.P. 499, Kinshasa; offices in Aketi and Isiro; length of track, 1,023 km.

Benguela Railway Co.: Rua do Ataíde 7, Lisbon 2, Portugal; 781 ave. du Kasai, B.P. 1047, Lubumbashi; 2,093 km. to Lobito on Angolan coast.

ROADS

In 1971 there were approximately 69,000 km. of main and secondary roads in Zaïre and nearly 124,000 vehicles. In general road conditions are poor, owing to inadequate maintenance.

ROAD TRANSPORT

Chief companies are:

Soc. Zaïroise des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (see Railways above): Road services between Cismbura and Kigali and from Samba to Tongoni.

OTRAZ: Head Office: P.O.B. 98, Kinshasa; regular service between Kalunda (Uvira) and Bukavu (140 km.), Boma and Tshela (140 km.); Pres. L. M. CARLOS.

C.V.Z.: 5 rue de la Science, Brussels; Road Management: Isiro, Upper Zaïre; passenger and goods service in the Upper Zaïre and Kivu provinces; network of 14,973 km.

INLAND WATERWAYS

For over 1,600 km. the River Zaïre (Congo) is navigable. Above the Stanley Falls the Zaïre changes its name to Lualaba, and is used for shipping on a 965-km. stretch from Bubundu to Kindu and Kongolo to Bukama. (There is a railway from Matadi, the principal port on the lower Zaïre, to Kinshasa.) The total length of inland waterways is 16,400 km.

Office Zaïrois des Chemins de Fer du Grand Lac (see Railways above): River Lualaba services, Bubundu-Kindu and Kongolo-Malemba N'kula; Lake Tanganyika services, Kamina - Kigoma - Kalundu - Moba-Mpulungu.

Zaïre Network: services on the Luapula and Lake Mweru.

East African Railways and Harbours: services on Lake Mobutu Sese Seko.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Zaïre (OTRAZ): River Communications Office: boulevard du 30 juin, Kinshasa; passenger, mail and cargo services over 12,000 km.

ZAIRE

SHIPPING

The principal seaports are Matadi, Banana and Boma on the lower Zaire. Matadi is linked by rail with Kinshasa. Much of the mineral trade is shipped from Lobito in Angola, however, and does not pass through Zaire's ports.

Compagnie Maritime Belge: B.P. 264, Matadi, and P.O.B. 33, Boma; weekly service Antwerp to Matadi and Boma, monthly service New York and Gulf ports to Matadi and Boma.

Compagnie Maritime du Zaïre S.A.R.L.: B.P. 7597, Kinshasa; f. 1967; since 1973 owned wholly by Zaïre (formerly part-owned by Belgium); services to Antwerp, North Continental Range to East Africa, U.S.A., Mediterranean ports to West Africa; Chair. LIONDJO FATAKI; Man. Dir. F. GUNOTTE.

Office d'Exploitation des Transports au Zaïre (OTRAZ): blvd. du 30 juin, Kinshasa; administers the port of Matadi.

CIVIL AVIATION

There are international airports at Kinshasa, Lubumbashi and Kamina. An airport is to be built under French direction at Rutshuru in the Kivu region.

Air Zaïre, SARL: 4 ave. du Port, B.P. 10120, Kinshasa; f. 1960; national airline; Pres. JACQUES MASSANGU; operates four DC-8, one DC-10, two Caravelles and seven F-27; a second DC-10 is ordered for June 1973.

Agence et Messageries Aériennes Zaïroises (AMAZ) S.P.R.L.: B.P. 671, Kinshasa; charter and regular services; Man. Dirs. KANDE-DZAMBULATE, K.K., R. LINARD, P. DAVISTER.

Transport and Tourism, Universities

FOREIGN AIRLINES

Air France, Air Afrique, Alitalia, British Airways, East Africa Airways, Iberian, KLM, Lufthansa, PAA, Sabena, Swissair and UTA provide services to Kinshasa.

TOURISM

Bureau International du Tourisme et des Echanges pour les Jeunes (BITEJ): Kinsako, Kinshasa; f. 1967; travel organization for young people in Zaïre and abroad.

Commissariat Général au Tourisme: blvd. du 30 juin Building de la Rwindi, B.P. 9502, Kinshasa I; f. 1959; Commissioner-General for Tourism NJOLI BALANGA; Man. Dir. WITHANKENGE WALUKUMBU BENE.

Regional branches at Bukavu, Goma, Moanda, Kisan-gani and Bunia; office in Brussels.

CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

Centre Culturel du Zaïre: Balari No. 20, Bandalungwa, Kinshasa; aims to promote Bantu culture; publ. *Académie des Arts et Métiers*.

UNIVERSITIES

Université Nationale, Campus de Kinshasa: B.P. 125, Kinshasa XI; f. 1954 as Université Lovanium de Kinshasa; reorganized 1971; 477 teachers, 3,285 students.

Université Nationale, Campus de Kisangani: B.P. 2012; Kisangani; f. 1963 as Université Libre du Congo, reorganized 1971; 94 teachers, 2,000 students.

Université Nationale, Campus de Lubumbashi: B.P. 2896, Lubumbashi; f. 1955 as Université Officielle du Zaïre; reorganized 1971; 65 teachers, 3,000 students.

ZAMBIA

INTRODUCTORY SURVEY

Location, Climate, Language, Religion, Flag, Capital

Zambia, in southern central Africa, is divided from (Southern) Rhodesia by the Zambezi River and Lake Kariba. To the east lie Mozambique and Malawi, to the north Tanzania, and to the south and west Botswana and Angola, while the country is almost split in half by an arm of Zaire territory in the north-west. The climate is tropical, modified by altitude with average temperatures of 65° to 75°F (18°-24°C). The official language is English. The principal African languages are Nyanja, Bemba, Tonga, Lozi, Lunda and Luvala. Some Africans follow traditional beliefs. Christians make up about 80 per cent of the population, including all Europeans, and are roughly divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. Asians are mostly Moslems, with a few Hindus. The national flag (proportions 3 by 2) is green, with a canton in the lower right having equal red, black and gold vertical stripes, surmounted by an osprey in flight. The capital is Lusaka.

Recent History

Two British protectorates, founded in 1899 and 1900, were merged in 1911 to form Northern Rhodesia. In 1924 control of the territory passed from the British South Africa Company to the United Kingdom Government. In 1953 the protectorate joined with Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland (now Malawi) to form the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. In the face of successful nationalist movements the federation was dissolved in December 1963. Northern Rhodesia became independent as Zambia on October 24th (United Nations Day), 1964. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, leader of the United National Independence Party (UNIP) since 1960 and Prime Minister since January 1964, became the country's first President.

A staunch opponent of racist policies, whether those of South Africa or Uganda, President Kaunda has propagated his philosophy of *Humanism* as the basis for a peaceful society in Zambia. Since 1969 he has attempted to reduce the influence of tribal loyalties in political life. Before the proclamation of a one-party state in December 1972 Zambian politics were characterized by outbreaks of politically-inspired violence, particularly on the Copperbelt. The decline of the main opposition party, the African National Congress (ANC), and internal disputes in the governing UNIP, led to the formation of the United Progressive Party in 1971, though that was banned in 1972 and many of its leaders detained. The ANC opposed the formation of a one-party state but shortly afterwards the country united to face the potentially crippling effect of the closure of the border with Rhodesia.

Zambia is in the front line of the struggle to overthrow white minority rule in South Africa and Rhodesia. The Zambian Government has consistently supported African liberation movements and by 1973 these groups posed a substantial threat to Rhodesia's border. The border with Rhodesia is now closed. There has been increasing guerrilla activity since the border closure, leading to more tension between Rhodesia and Zambia. There were 33,000 refugees from neighbouring white-ruled states in Zambia in 1973.

During 1974 guerrilla activity on Rhodesia's border increased, and the military *coup* in Portugal in April resulted in the promise of independence under black majority rule in 1975 for Angola and Mozambique. In late 1974 an initiative by South Africa and Zambia led to a meeting of Rhodesian African nationalist leaders and three African Heads of State in Lusaka. It produced the Lusaka Agreement which tried to create a basis for a ceasefire and constitutional conference leading to a settlement of the Rhodesia dispute, though by April 1975 little progress had been made towards this.

Government

Zambia is an independent Republic within the Commonwealth and in December 1972 became a one-party participatory democracy. Executive power is vested in a President and a Cabinet, appointed by the President from among the members of the National Assembly. The National Assembly is to have 125 elected seats under the new Constitution. In addition, the President may nominate up to ten special members to the Assembly. An advisory House of Chiefs voices the interests of provincial chiefs. The former British Protectorate of Barotseland was incorporated within the Republic of Zambia at the assumption of independence in October 1964. In August 1969 Barotse Province, one of the seven making up Zambia, was renamed Western Province and Western Province became Copperbelt Province.

Defence

The Zambian Defence Force is centred on an army headquarters and a brigade headquarters. The Zambia air force headquarters administers transport aircraft in close co-operation with the army. The total strength of armed forces in 1974 was 5,800, with 5,000 in the army and 800 in the air force. The police force numbered 6,250. Military service is voluntary.

Economic Affairs

The basis of Zambian wealth is mining in the rich Copperbelt whose mines employed 55,000 people in 1974. Copper amounts to 95 per cent of Zambia's mineral production and provided 95 per cent of total export revenue in 1973. Zambia was the world's fifth largest copper producer in 1973. In 1971 the Government acquired a 51 per cent share in the mines, and re-organized the structure of the industry. In 1973 the Government took full control of the two largest copper mining groups, Nchanga and Roan Consolidated Copper Mines. Deposits at a copper plant at Chingola opened in 1974 are expected to last at least 20 years and produce 80,000 tons a year. Zinc, cobalt, lead, manganese and substantial amounts of coal are also mined. Smelting and refining works have grown up around the mines and industry is developing swiftly. In 1966 a large coalfield was discovered at Siyankandobo (the Maamba field), which is expected to make Zambia self-sufficient in coal for several years.

The majority of the population still work on the land

ZAMBIA

Introductory Survey

however. The chief cash products are maize, cattle, groundnuts and tobacco. On the European farms tobacco is grown for export. Community development schemes are improving the quality of farming over most of the country. The 1972-76 Development Plan aims at 7 per cent growth, expansion and diversification of industry and agriculture and enlargement of the social services. Three Intensive Development Zones have been created in the rural areas to improve farming methods. A programme was launched in early 1975 for unemployed Zambians to work on rural projects. The hydro-electric scheme at Kafue is being expanded and a power station on the Zambian side of Kariba is being built with the aim of making Zambia self-sufficient in power by 1976. Since 1968 the important sectors of the economy have been put under the control of state corporations. Since 1969 retail trade has been restricted to Zambian ownership in suburban areas. Zambianization of the transport services is also in hand. Zambia has applied for membership of the East African Community.

Zambia has applied, as far as she has been able, the UN sanctions against Rhodesia, although this has involved reducing her imports from Rhodesia, which in 1965 made up 34 per cent of her total imports, to 2.2 per cent of the total in 1973, and has necessitated great expenditure on alternative transport and communication routes.

After the closure of the Rhodesian border in 1973 the Zambian economy faced a considerable challenge as half its vital copper exports were previously transported through Rhodesia to the Mozambique port of Beira which also handled most of Zambia's imports. The Government introduced stringent tax increases in January 1973, and import controls in February. In the 1974 budget, taxes were lowered but important controls remain and these were strengthened in late 1974. However, with considerable UN support, large aid donations by many friendly countries and help given by Tanzania in re-routing its trade, Zambia achieved a record trade surplus in 1973, owing to the large increase in the world price of copper, though the copper price had dropped substantially by early 1975. The balance of payments and foreign reserve holdings were also improved and the Tan-Zam Railway is likely to end Zambia's dependence on white-ruled southern Africa when it is completed in 1975. Zambia's supply of crude oil is assured but the high oil price is likely to affect the Second National Development Plan adversely. Zambia is a member of the Council of Copper Exporting Countries (CIPEC). In February 1975 CIPEC announced a monthly quota for copper exports.

Transport and Communications

Zambia Railways connects Lusaka and the Copperbelt towns, Ndola and Kitwe, to the Zaire rail system and the Benguela railway in Southern Angola, and (by lake service) with East African Railways. Since Rhodesia's declaration of independence, Zambia has sought to develop a transport and communication network outside the control of the white-ruled south. It plans to diversify its trade routes through Nacala in Malawi and Beira in Mozambique, as well as Dar-es-Salaam in Tanzania. Zambian trade had been affected by the congestion and inter-state disputes which led to a crisis in the transport system of the East African Community in late 1974 and early 1975. The existing Great North Road to Dar-es-

Salaam has been supplemented by a pipeline from Ndola to Dar-es-Salaam, and construction of the Tan-Zam railway began in 1970 with Chinese aid and is expected to be completed in 1975. An international airport was opened in Lusaka in 1967 and work is in progress to extend other airports. Zambia Airways provides domestic and inter-continental links. In October 1974 an earth satellite station was opened at Mwembeshi.

Social Welfare

The Department of Welfare and Probation services is responsible for relief of distress, care of the aged, protection of children, adoption and probation services. It gives grants for group welfare services including voluntary schemes. A form of pension is granted to aged residents with less than £300 annual income.

Education

Between 1964 and 1973 enrolment in schools increased by 214 per cent; in 1973 there were 810,739 pupils at primary schools and 61,354 at secondary schools. In the 1974 budget education received K67.5 million, an increase of K2 million on the previous year. The University of Zambia opened in March 1966. It has capacity for 5,000 students. Student intake has risen from 312 in 1966 to 2,663 in 1973-74. There are a number of teacher training colleges. Zambianization of the teaching force is one of the main objectives of the new education policy.

Tourism

The numerous lakes, Victoria Falls, Kafue and Luangwa Valley game reserves, as well as the climate, attract an ever-increasing tourist traffic. Game-watching, camping, fishing and water-sports are available, while there are a number of excellent hotels and motels. In 1971 and 1972 over 60,000 tourists visited Zambia.

Visas are not required to visit Zambia by nationals of Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland unless they visit Zambia from Rhodesia or South Africa.

Sport

There are facilities for almost every kind of sport in Zambia. Athletic and football events are the subject of keen interest and competition. Many touring teams visit Lusaka.

Public Holidays

1975: July 7th (Heroes' Day), July 8th (Unity Day), August 11th (Youth Day), October 24th (Independence Day), December 25th (Christmas Day), December 26th (Boxing Day).

1976: January 1st (New Year's Day), April 16th-19th (Easter), May 1st (Labour Day), May 26th (African Freedom Day), June 7th (Whit Monday).

Weights and Measures

The metric system is in use.

Currency and Exchange Rates

100 ngwee = 1 Zambian kwacha (K).

Exchange rates (January 1975):

£1 sterling = 1.516 kwacha;

U.S. \$1 = 64.3 ngwee.

STATISTICAL SURVEY

AREA AND POPULATION

AREA (sq. miles)	ESTIMATED POPULATION (June 30th, 1972)		
	Total	African	Others
290,586	4,515,000	4,457,000	58,000

Estimated Population (1973): 4,635,000.

Estimated Population (1974): 4,751,000.

Population (1969 Census): 4,056,995.

LAND DISTRIBUTION
(1968—'000 acres)

State Land	11,726
Freehold and Leasehold	6,172
Townships	205
Protected Forest Areas and Forest Reserves	2,512
Under Tribal Occupation	1,408
Inundated by Water	375
Unalienated	1,053
Reserves	35,656
Trust Land	107,363
Western Province	31,231
TOTAL	185,975

CHIEF TOWNS

(POPULATION 1974 ESTIMATE)

Lusaka (capital)	415,000	Mufulira	136,000
Kitwe (incl. Kalulushi)	314,000	Luanshya	119,000
Ndola	222,000	Kabwe (Broken Hill)	95,000
Chingola (incl. Chilila- bombwe, formerly Bancroft)	202,000	Livingstone	58,000
		Chipata	19,000
		Kafue	19,000

Births and Deaths: Average annual birth rate 49.8 per 1,000; death rate 20.7 per 1,000 (UN estimates for 1965-70).

EMPLOYMENT
(1973)

	ZAMBIAN	NON- ZAMBIAN
Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries	35,180	1,460
Mining and Quarrying	50,030	11,310
Manufacturing	37,600	3,390
Electricity and Water	5,470	590
Construction	72,200	3,900
Distribution, Hotels and Catering	32,550	3,910
Transport and Communications	23,220	2,120
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate, Business Services	10,600	2,140
Community, Social and Personal Services (excl. Domestic Service)	76,090	5,810
TOTAL	342,940	34,630

AGRICULTURE
LAND USE, 1962
('000 hectares)

Arable and Under Permanent Crops	4,800
Permanent Meadows and Pastures	33,800
Forest Land	34,000
Other Areas	2,661
TOTAL	75,261

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook*.

PRINCIPAL CROPS

(metric tons)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Maize	655,000*	550,000*	500,000	612,000
Millet	70,000*	70,000*	63,000*	63,000*
Sorghum	210,000*	188,000*	188,000*	188,000*
Sugar Cane	350,000*	322,000	331,000	364,000
Potatoes	3,000	3,000	3,000*	3,000*
Sweet Potatoes and Yams	13,000*	13,000*	14,000*	14,000*
Cassava (Manioc)	145,000	143,000	145,000*	145,000*
Onions	n.a.	16,000*	16,000*	16,000*
Tomatoes	n.a.	16,000*	16,000*	16,000*
Cabbages	n.a.	18,000*	18,000*	18,000*
Pulses	n.a.	74,000*	75,000*	75,000*
Bananas	n.a.	8,000*	8,000*	8,000*
Groundnuts (in shell)	62,000	42,000	103,000	100,000*
Cottonseed	5,000	4,700	5,443	8,000*
Cotton (lint)	3,000	2,350	2,721	4,000*
Tobacco	5,300	5,054	6,486	5,917

* FAO estimate.

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

TOBACCO

	Unit	1970	1971	1972	1973
Virginia Flue-cured:					
Crop sold	'000 kg.	4,805	6,248	5,544	5,789
Value	K'000	3,001	4,306	4,145	6,017
Burley:					
Crop sold	'000 kg.	255	389	385	n.a.
Value	K'000	143	218	221	n.a.
Turkish:					
Crop sold	'000 kg.	19	10	—	—
Value	K'000	4	2	—	—

LIVESTOCK

FAO estimates ('000)

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
Cattle	1,550	1,600	1,650
Sheep	28	28	29
Goats	180	185	190
Pigs	100	105	110
Poultry	6,800	6,900	7,000

Source: FAO, Production Yearbook 1972.

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS
(FAO estimates—metric tons)

	1970	1971	1972
Cows' Milk	70,000	72,000	74,000
Beef and Veal	27,000	28,000	28,000
Pig Meat	4,000	5,000	5,000
Poultry Meat	6,000	6,000	6,000
Edible Offal	5,680	5,841	6,040
Hen Eggs	8,400	8,700	9,000
Cattle Hides	3,626	3,728	3,854
Sheep Skins	19	17	17
Goat Skins	162	167	171

Source: FAO, *Production Yearbook 1972*.

FORESTRY
(cubic metres)

ROUNDWOOD REMOVALS

1968	4,022,000
1969	4,008,000
1970	4,747,000
1971	4,931,000

SAWNWOOD PRODUCTION

1968	45,000
1969	40,000
1970	40,000
1971	23,000

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Forest Products*.

FISHING
(inland waters)

	1969	1970	1971	1972
Total Catch (metric tons)	44,000	48,400	39,300	34,800
Value of Landings ('000 kwacha)	2,400	3,000	n.a.	n.a.

Source: FAO, *Yearbook of Fishery Statistics 1972*.

MINING
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Coal	812,100	936,500	940,100
Cobalt Ore	2,080	2,100	1,900
Copper Ore*	651,396	717,700	706,600
Lead Ore	33,900	31,400	25,000
Tin Concentrates	24	24	n.a.
Zinc Ore*	68,900	70,500	73,000
Gold (kg.)	307	354	n.a.

Gypsum: 1,075 metric tons in 1968.

Manganese: 9,600 metric tons in 1968.

Silver: 47.6 metric tons recovered in 1970.

* Figures relate to the content of concentrates.

Source: mainly United Nations, *The Growth of World Industry*.

INDUSTRY
SELECTED PRODUCTS
(metric tons)

	1971	1972	1973
Raw Sugar	45,000	51,000	n.a.
Cigarettes (million)	2,150	2,190	n.a.
Nitrogen Fertilizers	8,700	6,900	n.a.
Cement	471,000	484,000	n.a.
Copper (unwrought):			
Smelter*	633,450	698,400	681,200
Refined	534,600	614,400	638,400
Lead (primary)	27,700	25,900	25,000
Zinc (primary)	57,000	55,900	53,500
Cobalt Metal	2,079	2,055	1,929
Electric Energy (million kWh.)†	1,168	3,297	n.a.

Sulphuric Acid: 14,000 metric tons in 1970.

* Including some production at the refined stage.

† Net production, i.e. excluding station use.

Source: mainly Central Statistical Board, *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

FINANCE

100 ngwee = 1 Zambian kwacha (K).

Coins: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 ngwee.

Notes: 50 ngwee; 1, 2, 10 and 20 kwacha.

Exchange rates (January 1975): £1 sterling = 1.516 kwacha; U.S. \$1 = 64.3 ngwee.

100 Zambian kwacha = £65.98 = \$155.56.

Note: The Zambian kwacha ("dawn") was introduced in January 1968, replacing the Zambian pound (£) at the rate of £1 = 2 kwacha. From September 1949 the Zambian (formerly Rhodesian) pound had been valued at U.S. \$2.80, so the initial value of the kwacha was \$1.40 (\$1 = 71.43 ngwee). This exchange rate remained in effect until February 1973, since when the kwacha's value has been \$1.5556 (\$1 = 64.29 ngwee). In terms of sterling, the kwacha was valued at 11s. 8d. or 58.33p (£1 = 1.714 kwacha) from January 1968 to August 1971; and at 53.73p (£1 = 1.861 kwacha) from December 1971 to June 1972.

BUDGET

(K million)

REVENUE	1973*	1974*	EXPENDITURE	1973	1974
<i>Recurrent Revenue:</i>			Development and Finance, National		
Company, Mineral and Income			Guidance and Development		
Tax	171.9	206.0	Planning	40.6	36.4
Customs and Excise	101.7	144.2	Zambia Police	16.7	17.8
Interest	0.7	0.6	Provincial and Local Government	7.5	5.8
Fines, Licences, Stamp Duties, etc.	5.1	5.7	Trade, Industry and Mines	13.1	20.1
Ministry Earnings	14.0	15.1	Health	28.2	29.4
			Power, Transport and Works	28.2	32.9
			Education	65.6	67.5
			Rural Development	40.6	19.4
			Constitutional and Statutory	119.7	161.1
TOTAL (incl. others)	381.3	499.1	TOTAL (incl. others)	394.3	436.0

* Estimates (in 1973 actual revenue totalled K664.3 million).

Budget Estimates (1975): Total Revenue K644.1 million; Total Expenditure K755.5 million.

SECOND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1972-76

	K million
Economic Facilities, Transport	716.5
Industrial, Mining Development	655.0
Social Facilities	314.9
Education	117.5
Agriculture and Lands	152.5
TOTAL	1,956.4

Currency in Circulation: (October 1974): 79,870,000 kwacha.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

1969=100

	HIGH INCOME GROUP		LOW INCOME GROUP	
	All Items	Food	All Items	Food
1971	110.9	109.4	108.8	108.8
1972	118.3	118.7	114.5	113.8
1973	126.0	127.4	121.2	120.4
1974 (May)	136.3	143.6	131.8	132.0

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY KIND OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(K million)

	1970	1971*	1972*
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	85.4	100.6	112.5
Mining and Quarrying	436.6	268.6	296.0
Manufacturing	127.4	143.6	164.5
Electricity, Gas and Water	15.5	17.8	38.0
Construction	82.3	90.5	99.5
Wholesale and Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	130.1	130.5	132.5
Transport, Storage and Communications	52.0	70.0	78.5
Financial Institutions and Insurance	41.8	45.0	46.0
Property	37.3	36.3	37.0
Business Services	16.7	17.5	18.0
Public Administration and Defence	62.6	71.7	74.2
Education	40.4	49.2	53.8
Health Services	13.3	21.0	21.5
Other Services	28.4	27.6	25.0
ALL INDUSTRIES	1,169.9	1,089.9	1,197.0
Import Duties	32.1	36.7	41.8
Less Imputed Bank Service Charge	16.7	20.4	21.0
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	1,185.3	1,106.2	1,217.8
of which:			
NATIONAL INCOME (at market prices)	1,029.5	1,012.2	1,029.5

* Provisional.

Source: Central Statistical Office. *Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS
(K million)

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Merchandise Trade:				
Exports f o b	673.2	479.2	543.2	743.6
Imports f o b	-347.7	-401.3	-404.5	-348.9
Trade Balance	325.5	77.9	138.7	394.7
Services:				
Transport and Travel	-87.7	-81.1	-88.7	-81.7
Investment Income	-33.4	-43.6	-74.1	-61.4
Other Services	-22.9	-21.9	-20.1	-19.2
Unrequited Transfers:				
Private	-105.1	-108.6	-97.5	-88.1
Government*	-3.0	-1.1	-0.6	-0.5
TOTAL CURRENT ACCOUNT	74.4	-178.4	-142.3	143.8
Private Capital Transactions:				
Long-term	-97.8	-31.5	59.3	-223.0
Short-term	142.3	43.0	3.0	
Grants Received by Government	3.6	1.9	2.0	10.0
Official Capital Transactions	-2.3	19.3	14.5	131.5
TOTAL CAPITAL ACCOUNT	44.8	32.7	78.8	-81.5
Net Errors and Omissions	-11.3	-48.4	-48.3	-72.3
Allocation of IMF Special Drawing Rights	6.0	5.8	7.3	-
TOTAL (Net Monetary Movements)	113.9	-188.3	-104.5	-10.0

* Excluding grants received by the Central Government.

EXTERNAL TRADE

(K'ooo)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Imports	306,350	325,184	311,797	340,711	399,282	402,471	346,867
Exports	470,009	544,415	766,489	714,964	485,177	541,564	741,955

COMMODITIES

(K'ooo)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
Food	48,193	37,138	24,344	Copper	450,200	490,900	698,300
Beverages and Tobacco . .	1,417	1,250	973	Zinc	11,507	16,368	16,666
Crude Materials, inedible .	7,629	7,943	5,420	Lead	4,557	5,596	5,411
Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Electricity	32,235	26,523	33,285	Cobalt	4,125	8,590	4,862
Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats	4,516	3,907	4,323	Tobacco	3,512	2,737	4,758
Chemicals	31,688	33,041	35,136	Timber	423	100	5
Basic Manufactures	84,786	87,918	77,339	Others	5,687	11,752	8,001
Machinery and Transport .	160,115	168,009	138,911	Re-exports	5,166	5,521	3,952
Miscellaneous	27,257	35,377	25,383				
Others	1,448	1,365	1,753				
TOTAL	399,282	402,471	346,867	TOTAL	485,177	541,564	741,955

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(K'ooo)

IMPORTS	1971	1972	1973	EXPORTS	1971	1972	1973
EEC†	59,570	61,564	57,681	EEC†	148,403	170,917	236,526
Germany, Fed. Rep. . . .	17,558	21,539	22,578	Germany, Fed. Rep. . .	45,520	45,505	75,524
EFTA*†	15,066	15,547	19,980	EFTA*†	29,154	28,647	27,493
Soviet Bloc†	3,358	6,048	2,289	Soviet Bloc†	1,279	2,606	373
Latin America†	2,267	643	645	Latin America†	13,898	33,637	38,022
Japan	26,833	38,843	31,200	Japan	99,669	110,608	178,901
Other Asian Countries . .	32,415	50,469	41,531	Other Asian Countries .	131,731	123,299	197,022
Rhodesia	21,128	11,558	n.a.	Rhodesia	354	1,135	n.a.
South Africa	60,891	59,308	41,069	South Africa	10,447	10,804	2,120
United Kingdom	97,091	94,867	74,708	United Kingdom	79,187	107,650	148,264
U.S.A.	43,359	35,008	31,258	U.S.A.	4,557	2,288	3,896
TOTAL (incl. others)	399,282	402,471	346,867	TOTAL (incl. others)	485,177	541,564	741,955

* Excluding United Kingdom.

† Provisional.

TRANSPORT

ROAD MOTOR VEHICLES

(number in use at December 31st)

	1970	1971	1972
Passenger Cars	58,508	61,579	65,800
Goods Vehicles	34,024	37,962	43,700
Buses and Coaches	668	690	
TOTAL	93,200	100,231	109,500

CIVIL AVIATION

	1970	1971	1972	1973
Aircraft arrivals . . .	22,036	26,836	26,565	22,079
Passenger arrivals . . .	256,100	299,600	269,700	263,000
Passenger departures . . .	256,100	300,400	267,700	259,300
Freight loaded (metric tons) . . .	1,917	2,538	2,407	3,278
Freight unloaded (metric tons) . . .	8,242	10,155	7,899	20,940

EDUCATION
(1969)

	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	PUPILS			NUMBER OF TEACHERS
		Male	Female	Total	
Primary	2,550	367,986	293,295	661,281	13,569
Secondary	114	32,575	15,582	48,157	2,071
Trades and Technical	18	444	2	446	n.a.
Teacher Training	9	1,340	849	2,189	n.a.
University	1	1,093	205	2,424*	352*

* 1973 figures.

Source: Central Statistical Office, Lusaka.

THE CONSTITUTION

On October 24th, 1964, Northern Rhodesia became an independent Republic within the Commonwealth and adopted the name of Zambia. The Constitution of January 1964 was amended in 1968 and in 1972, when it was officially announced that Zambia would become a one-party participatory democracy. A new Constitution was drawn up and received Presidential assent in August 1973. Its provisions are as follows:

The President: The President of the Republic of Zambia will be Head of State and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. His powers include the appointment of a Prime Minister, a Secretary-General of the Party, an Attorney General, a Director of Public Prosecutions, a Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court. Presidential nominations will not be valid unless they are supported by at least 200 registered voters from each of Zambia's eight provinces. There will be no limitation placed on the length of the term of office of the President. He will be head of the United National Independence Party (UNIP).

The Prime Minister: Appointment will be by the President and the Prime Minister will be the Leader of Government Business. He is to be an ex-officio member of the UNIP Central Committee.

The Secretary-General: He will be appointed by the President and must be an ex-officio member of the Cabinet. He will be responsible for the administration of UNIP.

The Central Committee: The new Constitution provides for a Central Committee for the only legal party, the United National Independence Party (UNIP). It will consist of not more than 25 members, 20 to be elected at the Party's General Conference, held every five years, and three to be nominated by the President. It has more powers than the Cabinet. It is to consist of eight sub-committees, whose members are appointed by the President from among the Central Committee and National Council members. All members must be full-time officials of UNIP's National Headquarters.

The Cabinet: This will be appointed by the President

who may nominate non-elected ministers and appoint others from elected members of the National Assembly, in consultation with the Prime Minister. The decision of the Cabinet is to be subordinate to that of the UNIP Central Committee.

Legislature: Parliament will consist of the President and a National Assembly of 125 elected members. The President will have power to nominate up to 10 additional members of the National Assembly. There will be a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker. The normal life of Parliament is five years. To become law, a bill requires Presidential assent.

The House of Chiefs: The Constitution provides for a House of Chiefs numbering 27, four each from the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Provinces, three each from the North-Western, Luapula and Central Provinces and two from the Copperbelt Province. It may submit resolutions to be debated by the Assembly and consider those matters referred to it by the President.

Judiciary: The Attorney General will be appointed by the President, in consultation with the Prime Minister, and will be the principal legal adviser to the Government. The President will appoint the Director of Public Prosecutions who must vacate his office when he reaches the age of 60. The Supreme Court of Zambia will be the final Court of Appeal. The Chief Justice and other judges will be appointed by the President. Subsidiary to the Supreme Court will be the High Court which will have unlimited jurisdiction to hear and determine any civil or criminal proceedings under any Zambian law.

Citizenship: The qualifying period for Zambian citizenship will be increased from five to ten years. Every citizen of Zambia who is over the age of 18, and a registered voter, may vote.

Bill of Rights: The Constitution provides for a Bill of Rights in which the fundamental freedoms and rights of the individual are guaranteed. The President has the power to proclaim a State of Emergency at any time when he feels the security of the State is threatened.

THE GOVERNMENT**President: Dr. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA.****CENTRAL COMMITTEE (UNIP)**

(Consisting also of sub-committee heads and members)

Head: President KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA.**Prime Minister: M. MAINZA CHONA.****Secretary-General of UNIP: A. GREY ZULU.****Secretary to the Central Committee: L. M. A. SIMUKONDA.****SUB-COMMITTEE HEADS****Defence and Security: President KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA.****Elections, Publicity and Strategy: SIKOTA WINA.****Economics and Finance: HUMPHREY MULEMBA.****Political, Constitutional, Legal and Foreign Affairs: ELIJAH H. K. MUDENDA.****New Appointments and Discipline: WESLEY P. NYIRENDA.****Social and Cultural: SOLOMON KALULU.****Rural Development: REUBEN KAMANGA.****Youth and Sports: ANDREW MUTEMBA.****MEMBERS**

KENNETH KAUNDA, GREY ZULU, MAINZA CHONA, SIKOTA WINA, HUMPHREY MULEMBA, ELIJAH MUDENDA, WESLEY NYIRENDA, SOLOMON KALULU, REUBEN KAMANGA, ANDREW MUTEMBA, JETHRO MUTTI, DANIEL LISULO, SHADRECK SOKO, ALEX SHAPI,

ANANIAS CHONGO, SAMUEL MBILISHI, FINES BULAWAYO, MRS. CHIBESA KANKASA, BOB LITANA, STEPHEN SIKOMBE, FRANK CHITAMBALA, MRS. MARY FULANO, BAUTIS KAPULU, MISS PETRONELLA KAWANDAMI, EDWARD LISO.

THE CABINET

(April 1975)

President and Minister of Defence: Dr. KENNETH DAVID KAUNDA.**Prime Minister and Minister of National Guidance and Culture: M. MAINZA CHONA.****Minister of Foreign Affairs: VERNON J. MWAANGA.****Minister of Local Government and Housing: PETER W. MATOKA.****Minister of Home Affairs: AARON MILNER.****Minister of Power, Transport and Works: Dr. NEPHAS S. MULENGA.****Minister of Labour and Social Services: HYDEN DINGISWAYO BANDA.****Minister of Planning and Finance: ALEXANDER CHIRWANDA.****Minister of Education: FWANYANGA MULIKITA.****Minister of Rural Development: PAUL LUSAKA.****Minister of Lands, Natural Resources and Tourism: JAMES MAPOMA.****Minister of Mines and Industry: ACKSON SOKO.****Minister of Legal Affairs and Attorney-General: ANNEL M. SILUNGWE.****Minister of Health: Dr. (Mrs.) MUTUMBA BULL.****Minister of Commerce: RAJAH KUNDA.****Minister of Information and Broadcasting: C. M. MWANANSHIKU.****Ministers of State for Defence: Maj.-Gen. G. KINGSLEY CHINKULI, Air Commodore PETER ZUZE.****MINISTERS FOR PROVINCES****Eastern Province: WILLIAM NKANZA.****Central Province: FINE LIBOMA.****Copperbelt Province: ACKSON CHALIKULIMA.****Western Province: JOSEPHAT B. SIYOMUNJI.****Luapula Province: BASIL KABWE.****Southern Province: WILLIE MWONDELA.****North-Western Province: AMOCK PHIRI.****Northern Province: UNIA G. MWILA.**

PARLIAMENT

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Following the establishment of a one-party state with UNIP as the sole party, all M.P.s have to be members of UNIP. Elections under the new one-party system were held in December 1973. Elections were held in two stages; in the first stage party cadres elected up to three UNIP members. In the second stage the electorate as a whole had to choose between the candidates thus selected. In the new parliament there are 125 elected members, ten members nominated by the President, and the Speaker.

Speaker: ROBINSON NABULYATO.

Clerk: MWELWA CHIBESAKUNDA.

(Elections, December 1973)

PARTY	SEATS
United National Independence Party (UNIP)	125
Nominated	10

HOUSE OF CHIEFS

There are 27 Chiefs, four from the Northern, Western, Southern and Eastern Provinces, three from the North-Western, Luapula and Central Provinces, two from the Copperbelt province.

POLITICAL PARTIES

United National Independence Party (UNIP): f. 1959; the only legal party in Zambia since the proclamation of a one-party state in December 1972; Leader Dr. KENNETH KAUNDA; Gen. Sec. M. MAINZA CHONA.

The following political parties existed before December 1972:

The African National Congress: f. 1944; Leader HARRY NKUMBULA (now assimilated in UNIP after unsuccessfully opposing the creation of a one-party state).

The United Progressive Party: Pres. SIMON KAPPEWE (now disbanded).

DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATION

EMBASSIES AND HIGH COMMISSIONS ACCREDITED TO ZAMBIA

(In Lusaka, unless otherwise stated)

(HC) High Commission.

Algeria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Australia: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania (HC).

Austria: Nairobi, Kenya.

Belgium: Leopard's Hill Rd., P.O.B. 1204; *Ambassador:* H. EDGAR VERHILLE.

Botswana: 2647 Haile Sellassie Ave., P.O.B. 1910 (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. M. ONTUMETSE.

Brazil: Nairobi, Kenya.

Bulgaria: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Burundi: Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

Cameroon: Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Canada: North End Branch, Barclays Bank, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 1313 (HC); *High Commissioner:* ARTHUR F. BROADBRIDGE.

China, People's Republic: 19 Leopard's Hill Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 1975; *Ambassador:* LI CHIANG-FEN.

ZAMBIA

- Cuba:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Czechoslovakia:** 2278 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 59; *Ambassador:* STANISLAV KOHOUSEK.
- Denmark:** 352 Independence Ave., P.O.B. RW299; *Ambassador:* HANS KUNHE.
- Egypt:** Plot 5206, United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 2428; *Ambassador:* AHMED SALEH EL-ZAHID.
- Ethiopia:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Finland:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- France:** Unity House, Cnr. of Katunjila Rd. and Freedom Way, P.O.B. 62; *Ambassador:* Comte GÉRARD DE LA VILLESBRUNNE.
- German Democratic Republic:** 351 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 2706; *Ambassador:* GERHARD STEIN.
- Germany, Federal Republic:** 350 Independence Ave., P.O.B. RW120; *Ambassador:* Dr. FRIEDRICH LANDAU.
- Ghana:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Guinea:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Guyana:** Design House, 2 Dar es Salaam Placc, P.O.B. 3889 (HC); *High Commissioner:* F. R. WILLS.
- Hungary:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- India:** Anchor House, Lusaka Square, P.O.B. 2111 (HC); *High Commissioner:* A. M. THOMAS.
- Italy:** Woodgate House, Nairobi Place, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 1046; *Ambassador:* ALBERTO ROSSI.
- Ivory Coast:** Kinshasa, Zaire.
- Jamaica:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Japan:** 342 Independence Ave., P.O.B. 3390; *Ambassador:* NOBUYASU NISHIMIYA.
- Kenya:** Kafue House, Nairobi Place, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 3651 (HC); *High Commissioner:* E. K. MUGOLA.
- Korea, Republic:** 28 Joseph Mwilwa Rd., Fairview, P.O.B. 3230; *Ambassador:* KIM SONG GUK.
- Liberia:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Malawi:** Woodgate House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. RW425 (HC); *High Commissioner:* CALLISTO MATEKENYA MKONA.
- Netherlands:** 5028 United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 1905; *Ambassador:* Jonkheer Dr. M. A. BEELAERTS.

Zambia also has diplomatic relations with Ireland, Madagascar and Togo.

JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The law is administered in Zambia by the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and six Puisne Judges. Resident Magistrates' Courts are also established at various centres. The Local Courts deal mainly with customary law, though they have certain statutory powers in addition. A Zambian Court of Appeal was set up early in 1964. However, under the present Constitution the Supreme Court of Zambia is the highest Court in Zambia and serves as the highest Court of Appeal. Appeal to the Privy Council was abolished in September 1973.

- Chief Justice:** The Hon. Justice BRIAN DOYLE.
- Deputy Chief Justice:** The Hon. Justice L. S. BARON.
- Supreme Court Judges:** The Hon. Justice B. T. GARDNER, The Hon. Justice J. J. HUGHES.
- Puisne Judges:** Mr. Justice G. B. MUWO, Mr. Justice W. S. BRUCE-LYLE, Mr. Justice N. P. CULLINAN, Mr. Justice B. K. BWEUPE, Mr. Justice R. G. CARE, Mr. Justice M. M. MOODLEY.

Diplomatic Representation, Judicial System, Religion

- Nigeria:** Zambia Bible House, Freedom Way, P.O.B. 2598 (HC); *High Commissioner:* LAWRENCE APALARA FABUNMI.
- Norway:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Pakistan:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Poland:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Romania:** 2 Leopard's Hill Rd., Kabulonga, P.O.B. 1944; *Ambassador:* AUREL ARDELEANU.
- Senegal:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.
- Sierra Leone:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Somalia:** Farm 913/377A Kabulonga Rd., P.O.B. 3251; *MICHAEL J. M. ALI*
- Spain:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Sri Lanka:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Sudan:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- Swaziland:** Nairobi, Kenya (HC).
- Sweden:** Anchor House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 788; *Ambassador:* FRITZ IWO DOLLING.
- Switzerland:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Syria:** Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
- Tanzania:** Ujaama House, Plot 5200 United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 1219 (HC); *High Commissioner:* OBED MBOGO KATIKAZA.
- Trinidad and Tobago:** Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (HC).
- Turkey:** Nairobi, Kenya.
- U.S.S.R.:** Plot 6407, Diplomatic Triangle, off Independence Ave.; *Ambassador:* D. Z. BELOKOLOS.
- United Kingdom:** Stand No. 5210, Independence Ave., P.O.B. RW50 (HC); *High Commissioner:* F. S. MILES, C.M.G.
- U.S.A.:** Cnr. of Independence and United Nations Ave., P.O.B. 1617; *Ambassador:* Miss JEAN MARY WILKOWSKI.
- Vatican City:** Brentwood Drive, P.O.B. 1445 (Apostolic Nunciature); *Apostolic Pro-Nuncio:* Archbishop LUCIANO ANGELONI.
- Yugoslavia:** Plot 5216, off Independence Ave., P.O.B. 1180; *Ambassador:* DJURO VUKOLIC.
- Zaire:** Plot 1124, Parirenyatwa Rd., P.O.B. 1287; *Ambassador:* BANDE LARITY NYARENDE.

Justice of Appeal: (vacant).

Registrar of the High Court: M. S. MWAMBA.

Solicitor-General: Miss LOMBÉ CHIBESAKUNDA.

Investigator-General: Justice FREDERICK CHOMBA.

RELIGION

United Church of Zambia: Synod Headquarters, P.O.B. RW 122, Lusaka; f. 1965; Pres. Rev. J. MWAPE; Gen. Sec. D. M. MUSUNSA.

Church of Scotland: Mem. of United Church of Zambia; Correspondent, Clerk of Synod, U.C.C.A.R., P.O.B. 1777, Kitwe; missions at Mwenzo, Chitambo and Copperbelt.

ANGLICANS

PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA

Archbishop of Central Africa: Most Rev. DONALD S. ARDEN, Kasupe, Malawi.

ZAMBIA

Bishops: Central Zambia: Rt. Rev. J. CUNNINGHAM, P.O.B. 172, Ndola; Lusaka: Rt. Rev. F. MATAKA, P.O.B. 183, Lusaka; Northern Zambia: Rt. Rev. J. MABULA, P.O.B. 195, Mufulira; publ. *Zambia Diocesan Leaflet*.

ROMAN CATHOLICS

Roman Catholic Church: P.O.B. RW 3, Lusaka; f. 1897; publ. *Cengelo, The Sun*.

METROPOLITAN ARCHBISHOPS

Lusaka: Most Rev. EMMANUEL MILINGO, P.O.B. RW3, Lusaka.

Kasama: Most Rev. ELIAS MUTALE, P.O.B. 66.

Suffragan Bishops: Chipata: Rt. Rev. MEDARD J. MAZOMBWE, P.O.B. 103; Livingstone: Rt. Rev. TIMOTHY PHELM O'SHEA, P.O.B. 138; Mansa: (vacant); Mbala: Rt. Rev. ADOLF FURSTENBERG, P.O.B. 55; Monze: Rt. Rev. JAMES CORBOY, P.O.B. 195; Ndola: Rt. Rev. NICHOLAS AGNOZZI, P.O.B. 244, Solwezi: Rt. Rev. ABDON POTANI, P.O.B. 33.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS

African Methodist Episcopal Church: P.O.B. 1478, Lusaka; part of the 17th district of the church; 86 churches under 11 presiding elders in 1965.

Baha'i: P.O.B. 2319, Lusaka; the International Headquarters is situated in Haifa, Israel; originated in Persia in 1844; first established in Zambia in 1952; an independent world religion with followers in over 317 countries and territories; has its own sacred law, scriptures and administration; 848 centres in Zambia.

Brethren in Christ Church: P.O.B. 115, Choma; f. 1906; Bishop Rt. Rev. H. FRANK KIPE; District Supts. Rev. W. T. SILUNGWE, J. R. MOYO; Sec. Rev. D. M. BRUBAKER; publ. *Hymnbook, Catechumen's Book, Monthly Newsletter*.

Muslims: There are about 6,000 members of the Muslim Association in Zambia, and these include a number of Africans.

Reformed Church of Zambia: P.O.B. 13, Chipata; African successor to the Dutch Reformed Church mission.

Salvation Army: Work in Zambia under control of Command H.Q.; P.O.B. 4352, Lusaka; Social Service Centre: P.O.B. 75, Ndola; runs Chikankata hospital Leprosarium and Chikankata Secondary School, Caanga Clinic and a training college in Lusaka.

Seventh Day Adventists: P.O.B. 13, Chisekefi; Zambia Union: P.O.B. 1309, Lusaka; field offices in Monze (South Zambia Field, P.O.B. 13) and Mansa (North Zambia Field, P.O.B. 286).

Watchtower Bible and Tract Society (Jehovah's Witnesses): P.O.B. 1598, Kitwe; 57,000 active members and about 100,000 adherents in Zambia where the proportion of witnesses to the total population is higher than in any other country.

The following religious sects also exist in Zambia: *Baptist Mission in Zambia, African Evangelical Fellowship, Christian Missions in Many Lands, and Pilgrim Holiness Church*.

THE PRESS

DAILIES

Times of Zambia, The: P.O.B. 394, Lusaka; f. 1943; English; Editor J. C. M. PUNABANTU; circ. 53,388.

Religion, The Press

Zambia Daily Mail: P.O.B. 1421, Lusaka; f. 1968; Editor-in-Chief VINCENT MIJONI; Man. Editor ALAN WATERIDGE; owned by government-controlled Zambia Printing Co. Ltd.; circ. 32,000.

PERIODICALS

Adult Education: P.O.B. 2379, University of Zambia, Lusaka.

Black Lechwe: P.O.B. 9094, Garneton, Kitwe; publ. by Wild Life Conservation Society of Zambia; f. 1957; quarterly; Editor E. PATTERSON; circ. 4,000.

Chongololo: P.O.B. 255, Lusaka; publ. by Wild Life Conservation Society of Zambia; circ. 30,000.

Enterprise: P.O.B. 90, Lusaka; publ. by Publicity and Information Department, Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation Ltd.; f. 1969; circ. 14,000.

Farming in Zambia: P.O.B. RW 197, Lusaka; publ. by Ministry of Rural Development; f. 1965; quarterly; Editor C. K. NKHOMA; circ. 3,000.

Icengelo: Chifuba Rd., P.O.B. 1581, Ndola; f. 1970; Bemba; monthly; publ. by Franciscan Fathers; Editor V. M. BWILI.

Imbila: P.O.B. 1520, Ndola; publ. by Zambia Information Services; fortnightly; Bemba; circ. 27,000 (the most widely circulated vernacular paper in Zambia).

Intanda: P.O.B. 182, Livingstone; f. 1958; general; fortnightly; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Chitonga; circ. 7,500.

Jets: P.O.B. 2379, Lusaka; publ. by the School of Engineering, University of Zambia; Editor E. JOHN; circ. 3,000.

Kitwe Observer: P.O.B. 70, Kitwe; publ. by Kitwe County Council; Editor SAM MUMBA; circ. 3,000.

Liseli: P.O.B. 80, Mongu; publ. by Zambia Information Services; fortnightly; Lozi; circ. 8,000.

Lukanga News: P.O.B. 919, Kabwe; publ. by the Zambia Information Services; Bemba, Lenje; circ. 6,500.

Mining Mirror: P.O.B. 1605, Ndola; first appeared in 1973 and replaced five separate mining papers, *The Miner, Chibulima News, Mufulira Mirror, Roan Antelope*, and *Mpelembe News*; English; Editor JOHN MUSUKUMA; circ. 60,000.

Mirror: P.O.B. 8199, Lusaka; publ. by Multimedia Publications; f. 1972; monthly; Editor Father BRANKIN; circ. 50,000.

Ngoma: P.O.B. RW 20, Lusaka; publ. by Zambia Information Services; fortnightly; Lunda, Kaonde and Luvale; circ. 3,000.

Orbit: Private Bag RW 18, Lusaka; publ. by Ministry of Education; children's educational comic; f. 1971; Editor Mrs. E. DU PRE; circ. 30,000.

Productive Farming: P.O.B. 395, Lusaka; publ. by Commercial Farmers' Bureau; Editor Mrs. TATE; monthly; circ. 1,300.

Progress: P.O.B. RW 197, Lusaka; publ. by Ministry of Rural Development; Bemba, Nyanja, Tonga, Lozi and English.

Social Research: Institute for African Studies. University of Zambia, P.O.B. 900, Lusaka.

Sun: P.O.B. 8067, Lusaka; Roman Catholic magazine; Editor SEAN O'CONNOR.

Sunday Times of Zambia: P.O.B. 394, Lusaka; f. 1965; Sundays; English; Editor-in-Chief J. S. M. PUNABANTU; circ. 60,000.

Tsopano: P.O.B. 202, Chipata; f. 1958 as Nkhani Za Kum'Mawa; name changed 1964 and 1967; fortnightly; publ. by Information Services; Nyanja; circ. 12,000.

ZAMBIA

- Workers' Voice:** P.O.B. 652, Kitwe; publ. by Zambia Congress of Trade Unions; f. 1972; fortnightly.
- Z:** P.O.B. RW 20, Lusaka; f. 1969; English; monthly; publ. by Zambia Information Services; Editor D. SIMPSON; circ. 10,000.
- Zambia Government Gazette:** P.O.B. 136, Lusaka; f. 1911; English; weekly; printed by Government Printer J. E. HARPER.
- Zambia Law Journal:** P.O.B. 2379, University of Zambia, Lusaka; publ. by the School of Law, University of Zambia; Gen. Editor Prof. B. O. NWAUEZE.
- Zambia Medical Journal:** P.O.B. 717, Ndola; f. 1967; circ. 1,900.
- Zambia Mirror:** P.O.B. 8002, Woodlands, Lusaka; publ. by Multimedia Zambia, the Communication Organization of the Churches of Zambia; monthly; both secular and religious; Man. Editor Rev. JOHN HOUGHTON.
- Zambia Museum Journal:** P.O.B. 498, Livingstone; f. 1970; publ. by Livingstone Museum.

PRESS AGENCIES

- Agence France-Presse:** P.O.B. RW 157, Lusaka; Chief R. BATSFORD.
- D.P.A. and Reuters have bureaux in Lusaka.

PUBLISHERS

- Directory Publications of Zambia Ltd.:** P.O.B. 1659, Ndola.
- Government Printer:** P.O.B. 136, Lusaka; publisher of all official documents including statistical bulletins, laws, parliamentary debates, etc.
- Longman Zambia Ltd.:** P.O.B. 886; Man. S. TEMBO.
- Ministry of Lands and Natural Resources:** Survey Department, P.O.B. RW 397, Lusaka; publishers of atlases and maps of Zambia.
- Multimedia Zambia:** P.O.B. 8002, Woodlands, Lusaka; the communications organization of the Christian Council of Zambia; secular and religious material.
- National Educational Publishing Company of Zambia Ltd.:** P.O.B. 2664, Lusaka; f. 1967; educational and general works; Gen. Man. C. H. CHIRWA.
- Oxford University Press:** P.O.B. 2335, Lusaka; Man. B. HALWIINDI.
- University of Zambia:** Publications Office, Institute for African Studies, P.O.B. 900, Lusaka; academic books, papers and journals.
- Zambia Information Services:** Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, P.O.B. RW 20, Lusaka.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

- Zambia Broadcasting Services:** P.O.B. RW 15, Ridgeway, Lusaka; P.O.B. 748, Kitwe; f. 1966; government controlled; manages sound broadcasting and television services; services in English and seven Zambian languages on the radio and in English on television; Deputy Dir. ASAF MVULA; Controller of Radio EDGAR CHELLAH; Controller of Television CHARLES MUYAMWA.
- In 1973 there were an estimated 260,000 radio receivers.
- In 1973 there were an estimated 22,500 television receivers and Zambia's earth satellite station, opened at Mwembeshi in October 1974, will carry television programmes.

The Press, Publishers, Radio and Television, Finance

Educational Broadcasting Unit: Headquarters: P.O.B. RW 231, Lusaka; radio broadcasts from Lusaka studies; television for schools from P.O.B. 1106, Kitwe; Controller of Educational Broadcasting and Television WILFRED CHILANGWA.

FINANCE

Originally, in November 1970, it was announced that the Zambian Government was to take a majority interest in all banks operating in Zambia, and was to take over completely building society and insurance operations. However, the banking proposals were later modified, so that only the already state-owned National Commercial Bank Ltd., together with the Commercial Bank of Zambia Ltd., have the Government as majority shareholder, through FINDECO. The foreign-owned banks became incorporated in Zambia, as from January 1st, 1972. In addition, capitalization of banks has to consist of not less than K500,000 in the case of any commercial bank wholly or partly owned by the Government and not less than K2 million in the case of any other commercial bank. Furthermore, at least half the directors of these latter banks have to be established residents of Zambia.

State Finance and Development Corporation (FINDECO): P.O.B. 1930, Lusaka; f. 1971; responsible for Zambia's state banking, investment, insurance, building society and industrial financing interests; authorized cap. K50 million; Chair. Minister of Planning and Finance.

Up to April 1972, FINDECO financed the Zambianization of small businesses, and now aims at encouraging import substitution, earning foreign exchange and creating employment. FINDECO has successfully financed Zambia's economic reforms and has facilitated the takeover by Zambians of small industrial and commercial activities in the Republic. FINDECO's new financial policy is one of encouraging the promotion of industries orientated to import substitution, foreign exchange earning and employment creation. With this in view, FINDECO has embarked on an ambitious rural ramification programme to promote rapid diversification of the rural economy.

BANKING

(cap. = capital; dep. = deposits)

Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 80, Lusaka; f. 1964; central bank; cap. p.u. K2m., dep. K47.4m. (Sept. 1973); Gov. B. R. KUWANI.

COMMERCIAL BANKS

Commercial Bank of Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 2555, Lusaka; f. 1965; wholly government-owned; auth. cap. K2m., p.u. K500,000, dep. K38m. (March 1974); brs. at Kitwe, Livingstone, Lusaka (2) and Ndola; Man. Dir. D. D. SPEIRS; Gen. Mans. R. N. F. FOWLER and F. KAZUNGU.

National Commercial Bank Ltd.: P.O.B. 2811, Lusaka; f. 1969; cap. p.u. K2m., dep. K57m.; 4 brs. at Lusaka (2), Ndola and Kitwe; Chair. G. M. MUKONGE; Gen. Man. L. M. NYAMBE.

National Savings and Credit Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 67, Lusaka; f. 1973; dep. K13m.; Gen. Man. G. A. ZAZA.

FOREIGN BANKS

Barclays Bank of Zambia Ltd.: Head Office: P.O.B. 1936, Lusaka; mem. of the Barclays Group; cap. p.u. K2m., dep. K119.6m.; Chair. and Man. Dir. J. H. C. WHICKER; Gen. Man. K. H. DICKENSON; 23 brs. and 17 subsidiary offices.

ZAMBIA

Finance, Trade and Industry

Grindlays Bank International (Zambia) Ltd.: Head Office: Woodgate House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 1955, Lusaka; fully owned subsidiary of National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., London; cap. p.u. K2m., dep. K25.3m.; nine brs., at Chingola, Kabwe, Kafue, Kitwe, Lusaka (2), Mkushi, Mufulira and Ndola; Chair. A. N. L. WINA; Gen. Man. H. BROWN.

Standard Bank Zambia Ltd.: Head Office: Standard House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 2238, Lusaka; cap. p.u. K2.4m., dep. K122.3m.; 21 brs. in all main towns and 16 agencies; Man. Dir. D. W. BLOXAM.

DEVELOPMENT BANK

Development Bank of Zambia: P.O.B. 3955, Lusaka; f. 1974; 60 per cent Zambian government participation; to provide medium- and long-term loans and offer consultancy and research services to the business community.

INSURANCE

Zambia State Insurance Corporation Ltd.: 1st Floor, Kafue House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 894, Lusaka; took over all insurance transactions in Zambia on January 1st, 1972.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Chingola Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 1216, Chingola.

Kabwe Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 132, Kabwe.

Kitwe and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Zambia State Ins. Bld., Room 510, P.O.B. 672, Kitwe; 160 mems.

Livingstone Chamber of Commerce and Industry: Livingstone; f. 1920; approx. 90 mems.; Pres. D. D. STEYN; Sec. Mrs. O. S. WOODS.

Luanshya Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 47, Luanshya.

Lusaka Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 844, Lusaka; 200 mems.; Chair. G. J. AUSTIN; Sec. L. R. EDWARDS.

Ndola and District Chamber of Commerce and Industry: P.O.B. 6041; f. 1930; 136 mems.; Pres. P. J. REDFERN; Sec. I. K. MEHTA.

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATIONS

Commercial Farmers' Bureau of Zambia: P.O.B. 395, Lusaka; 500 mems.; Excc. Officer JOHN HEWLETT; publ. *Productive Farming*.

Copper Industry Service Bureau Ltd.: P.O.B. 2100, Kitwe; formerly Chamber of Mines; f. 1941.

Zambian Industrial and Commercial Association: P.O.B. 844, Lusaka; 800 mems.; Chair. G. J. AUSTIN; Sec. L. R. EDWARDS.

STATUTORY ORGANIZATIONS INDUSTRY

Industrial Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd. (INDECO): P.O.B. 1935, Lusaka; f. 1960; auth. cap. K100m.; initiates and operates industrial projects, controls about 40 subsidiaries and associated companies dealing in brewing, chemicals, property, manufacturing; and assembling Fiat cars; Chair. Minister of Mines and Industry; Man. Dir. J. NYIRONGO.

Metal Marketing Corporation (Zambia) Ltd. (MEMACO): f. 1973; for reforming the mining industry under the Ministry of Mines and Industry.

Mining and Development Corporation Ltd. (MINDECO): P.O.B. 90, Lusaka; develops new mining ventures; Chair. Minister of Mines and Industry; Man. Dir. L. S. MUUKA.

National Import and Export Corporation (NIEC): f. 1974; offshoot of INDECO; Chair. Minister of Commerce.

Zambia Industrial and Mining Corporation (ZIMCO): P.O.B. 90, Lusaka; established by government to look after its interests in mining, industrial and commercial enterprises; holds 51 per cent shares in INDECO, FINDECO, MINDECO, MEMACO, NCCM, RCM, NTC, NHC, NIEC and ZNEC; Chair. President KENNETH KAUNDA; owns assets of over 1,450,000,000 kwacha; annual sales 811,000,000 kwacha; 87,000 employees

AGRICULTURE

Cold Storage Board: P.O.B. 1915, Lusaka; Gen. Man. S. MWAMBA.

The Dairy Produce Board of Zambia: P.O.B. 124, Kwacha House, Cairo Rd.; f. 1964; state organization; purchase of dairy products, supply to retailers, manufacture and marketing of milk products; Chair. Minister of Commerce; Gen. Man. M. D. NKOLOMA.

Department of Community Development: P.O.B. 1958, Lusaka; under Ministry of Rural Development.

Department of Co-operatives: P.O.B. 1229, Lusaka; Dir. S. B. CHIWALA, O.D.S., D.P.A.; under Ministry of Rural Development.

National Agricultural Marketing Board of Zambia: P.O.B. 122, Lusaka; Gen. Man. D. MULAISHO.

Rural Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 1957, Lusaka; f. 1969; formerly The Agricultural Development Corporation of Zambia Ltd., f. 1968; cap. K30m.; Man. Dir. D. LUZONGO.

Tobacco Board: P.O.B. 1963, Lusaka; Gen. Man. H. M. MCENERY.

TRADE UNIONS

(minimum membership, 1,000)

The Civil Servants' Association of Zambia: P.O.B. RW 12, Ridgeway, Lusaka; f. 1919; 1,500 mems.; Chair. G. A. JARVIS; publ. *Newsletter*.

Zambia Congress of Trade Unions: P.O.B. 652, Kitwe; f. 1965; 16 affiliated unions; 141,977 mems.; Pres. N. L. ZIMBA; Vice-Pres. L. MULIMBA; Gen. Sec. B. R. KABWE.

Principal Affiliates:

Airways and Allied Workers' Union: P.O.B. 272, Lusaka; Pres. M. E. MWINGA; Gen. Sec. S. K. KONGWA.

Hotel Catering Workers' Union of Zambia: P.O.B. 1627, Kitwe; 8,000 mems.; Pres. R. KASOKO LO; Gen. Sec. E. J. BANDA.

Mine Workers' Union of Zambia: P.O.B. 448, Kitwe; Pres. D. MWILA; Gen. Sec. E. S. THAWE.

National Union of Building, Engineering and General Workers: P.O.B. 1515, Kitwe; 12,000 mems.; Pres. F. CHILUBA; Gen. Sec. B. SITALI.

National Union of Commercial and Industrial Workers: 87 Gambia Ave., P.O.B. 1735, Kitwe; 16,000 mems.; Pres. G. B. ZULU; Gen. Sec. J. W. MUSONDA.

National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers: P.O.B. 529, Kabwe; 4,500 mems.; Pres. I. B. IKOWA; Gen. Sec. S. C. SILWIMBA.

National Union of Postal and Telecommunication Workers: P.O.B. 751, Ndola; 1,300 mems.; Pres. Mr. SAMPA; Gen. Sec. G. J. TITIMA.

ZAMBIA

National Union of Public Services' Workers: P.O.B. 2523, Lusaka; Gen. Sec. W. H. MBEWE.

National Union of Teachers: P.O.B. 1914, Lusaka; 2,120 mems.; Pres. N. L. ZIMBA; Gen. Sec. M. MUBITA.

National Union of Transport and Allied Workers: P.O.B. 2431, Lusaka; Pres. J. FULILWA; Gen. Sec. B. DAKA.

Zambia Electricity Workers' Union: P.O.B. 859, Ndola; Pres. Mr. NGOMA; Gen. Sec. F. MWANZA.

Zambia Railways Amalgamated Workers' Union: P.O.B. 302, Kabwe; 5,950 mems.; Pres. E. J. MWANSA; Gen. Sec. A. H. SIMWANZA.

Zambia Typographical Union: P.O.B. 1439, Ndola; Pres. N. TEMBO; Gen. Sec. B. M. ZAZA.

Zambia Union of Financial Institutions: P.O.B. 1174, Lusaka; Gen. Sec. E. NKOLE.

Zambia United Local Authorities Workers' Union: P.O.B. 575, Ndola; Pres. H. BWEUPE; Gen. Sec. S. LUNGU.

University of Zambia Staff Association: P.O.B. 2379, Lusaka; Pres. M. MULIZWA; Gen. Sec. Mr. CHIPOTE.

Principal Independent Union:

Zambian African Mining Union: Kitwe; f. 1967; 40,000 mems.

TRANSPORT

RAILWAYS

Zambia Railways: Head Office: P.O.B. 935, Kabwe; Gen. Man. S. Soko.

Total length of railways in Zambia is 1,297 kilometres.

Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA): Head Office: P.O.B. 2834, Dar es Salaam; Branch Office: P.O.B. 1784, Lusaka; construction work on the 1,860 km. of railway line to link the towns of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania and Kapiri Mposhi, north of Lusaka, began in October 1970 and is scheduled to be completed by 1975. Track laying was completed to Tunduma on the joint border in August 1973. The Project is receiving technical and financial assistance from the People's Republic of China and costs are estimated at K300 million.

ROADS

There is a total of 34,671 kilometres of which 6,466 are main roads. The main arterial roads run from Beit Bridge to Tunduma (the Great North Road), through the copper mining area to Chingola and Chililabombwe (the Zaire Border Road), from Livingstone to the junction of the Kafue River and the Great North Road, and from Lusaka

Trade and Industry, Transport, Tourism, University

to the Malawi border (the Great East Road). The border is closed to road traffic at Chirundu (Beit Bridge), Kariba and Livingstone.

National Transport Corporation of Zambia Ltd.: P.O.B. 2607, Lusaka; state-owned freight and passenger transport service; has 650 vehicles; Man. Dir. S. B. KAFUMUKACHE.

Zambia-Tanzania Road Services: P.O.B. 2581, Lusaka; f. 1966; over 1,000 trucks operating between Dar es Salaam, Tunduma (Tanzanian border), the Copperbelt and Lusaka; cap. K4m.

INLAND WATERWAYS

Zambezi River Transport Service Ltd.: P.O.B. 177, Livingstone; operates a passenger and goods service from Livingstone to Senanga. The route is by road to Mambova, thence by barge to Katima Mulilo, and by road to Senanga.

CIVIL AVIATION

A new international airport, 14 miles from Lusaka, was opened in 1967. Ndola airport is undergoing reconstruction.

Zambia Airways Corporation: City Airport, Lusaka, P.O.B. 272; f. 1967; internal services and flights to Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, Cyprus, Malawi, Mauritius, Italy and U.K.; fleet of one DC-8, two BAC 1-11 and four H.S. 748; Chair. PETER A. SIWO; Man. Dir. JOSEPH W. SHAW.

National Air Charter Zambia Ltd. (NAC): f. 1973; to provide cheaper air cargo and passenger transport.

The following foreign airlines serve Zambia: Air Zaire, Air Malawi, Alitalia, Botswana Airways, British Airways, British Caledonian, East African Airways and UTA.

TOURISM

In 1972 61,638 tourists visited Zambia.

Zambia National Tourist Bureau: Century House, Cairo Rd., P.O.B. 17, Lusaka; established a Tour Operations Unit at the beginning of 1968.

National Hotels Corporation Ltd.: P.O.B. 3200/3210 Lusaka; subsidiary of ZIMCO; is responsible for 14 hotels, 3 restaurants and 6 lodges in the national parks and intends to establish over 40 cafés throughout the country.

UNIVERSITY

The University of Zambia: P.O.B. 2379, Lusaka; f. 1965; 352 teachers, 2,663 students (1973-74).

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